



ENCYCLOPEDIA

**of Dates, Quotes, Documents on Pakistan, India, China
and the United States; and Their Relations**

(7000 BC to 2013 AD)

VOLUME 1

By

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AFRASIAB

MEHDI HASHMI QURESHI

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PAKISTAN, INDIA, CHINA & THE UNITED STATES;
AND THEIR RELATIONS
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MEHDI HASHMI QURESHI



ARMY INSTITUTE OF MILITARY HISTORY,
RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN.

Encyclopaedia

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DEDICATED WITH SUPREME HUMILITY AND
DEEP RESPECTS TO

ALLAH

The Beneficent, The Merciful

O Mankind! We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted.

(The Quran: Surah al-Hujurat) ¹

¹ The 'Quranic Arabic Corpus,' an annotated linguistic resource for the Holy Quran. ('Sahih International.') Visit <https://corpus.quran.com/translation.jsp?chapter=49&verse=13>. Site accessed on 26 March 2021.

UNQUOTED QUOTES

I FEEL A COOL BREEZE BLOWING FROM THE EAST.

Muhammad (PBUH), Last Prophet of Islam.

A CITY WOULD BE ESTABLISHED CLOSE TO ME, WHICH SHALL CARRY A GREAT NAME IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

Prediction by Imam Bari made more than three hundred years ago. The saint is buried in Islamabad. The decision to build Islamabad was taken after 1958.

THE OLDEST STONE TOOL IN THE WORLD, GOING BACK TO 2.2 MILLION YEARS, HAS BEEN FOUND AT RAWAAT, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES AWAY FROM RAWALPINDI, THUS BREAKING THE AFRICAN RECORD. THE LARGEST HAND AXE HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND IN THE SOAN VALLEY....LATER ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND B.C. AT SANGHO CAVE IN MARDAN DISTRICT MAN IMPROVED HIS TECHNOLOGY FOR WORKING ON QUARTZ IN ORDER TO CHASE THE ANIMAL IN CLOSED VALLEYS....HOWEVER, THE FIRST KNOWN SETTLED LIFE BEGAN IN THE EIGHTH MILLENNIUM B.C. WHEN THE FIRST VILLAGE WAS FOUND AT MEHERGARH IN THE SIBI DISTRICT OF BALOCHISTAN COMPARABLE WITH THE EARLIEST VILLAGES OF JERICHO IN PALESTINE AND JARMO IN IRAQ.

Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani.

PAKISTAN IS THE FORTRESS OF ISLAM.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia (Islamic Summit in Lahore in February 1974).

WHEN PAKISTAN LOOKS NORTH, THE ISLAMIC WORLD LOOKS NORTH; WHEN PAKISTAN LOOKS SOUTH, THE ISLAMIC WORLD LOOKS SOUTH...PAKISTAN IS THE REPLICATION OF THE VERY IDEA OF THE CREATION OF THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC). PAKISTAN CONSISTS OF DIFFERENT STATES AND DIFFERENT COUNTRIES UNITED BY ISLAMIC ETHOS, CULTURE AND VALUES.

Views expressed by the Foreign Ministers of a number of countries while interacting with the Pakistan side.

IT (PAKISTAN) IS NATIONAL AND NATURAL, LIKE ULSTER IN MY NATIVE COUNTRY. DO NOT WRANGLE ABOUT IT.

George Bernard Shaw (APA message dated March 28, 1946 quoted on page 83 by S. A. Rahman in his book ‘Why Pakistan?’)

I ONCE CALLED PAKISTAN, A CASTLE WITH A THOUSAND DOORS FOR ONE CAN ENTER IT FROM MANY SIDES, AND ONCE ONE HAS LIVED IN IT ONE DISCOVERS THE SAME REALITY REFLECTED IN INNUMERABLE SMALL MIRRORS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

Annemarie Schimmel, German scholar (in Foreword to the book, ‘Culture Shock! Pakistan’).

ON THIS AUSPICIOUS DAY WHICH MARKS THE EMERGENCE AMONG THE FAMILY OF NATIONS OF THE NEW DOMINION OF PAKISTAN, I EXTEND OUR SINCERE BEST WISHES TO YOU...WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE CONSTRUCTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE NEW DOMINION IN WORLD AFFAIRS FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL MANKIND.

Telegram dated 14 August 1947 by President Truman addressed to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Father of the Nation of Pakistan, conveying felicitations on the establishment of Pakistan.

DO NOT FORGET THE BRIDGE (PAKISTAN) YOU USED WHILE COMING TO CHINA; YOU MAY HAVE TO USE IT AGAIN.

Premier Chou Enlai’s remarks to Henry Kissinger during the latter’s visit to the People’s Republic of China in July 1971. The visit was organised by Pakistan.

THOSE WHO WANT A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD IN THE GENERATIONS TO COME, WILL FOREVER BE IN YOUR DEBT.

President Nixon’s remarks on Pakistan’s role in Sino-US rapprochement, in a hand-written letter dated 7 August 1971 addressed to the Pakistani President Yahya Khan.

I UNDERSTAND IT WAS MAHATAMA GANDHI WHO FIRST STARTED TO CALL MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH AS QUAID-E-AZAM. JINNAH DID NOT LIKE THE IDEA.

Former Indian External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh in an interview with Pakistani television channel ‘Dunya TV’, telecast on 25 December 2009.

THE DESTINIES OF OUR TWO NATIONS (PAKISTAN AND INDIA) ARE **INTERLINKED**. WE NEED TO PUT THE PAST BEHIND US. WE NEED TO THINK ABOUT **OUR COLLECTIVE DESTINY**, A DESTINY WHERE BOTH NEIGHBOURS CAN WORK JOINTLY TOWARDS A BETTER FUTURE FOR THEIR CITIZENS.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, in an address at Amritsar on 20 December 2006.

PAKISTAN IS A COUNTRY **CLOSEST TO INDIA, GEOGRAPHICALLY, ETHNICALLY, LINGUISTICALLY, AND CULTURALLY**...THERE IS INTENSE DISTRUST AND, ON OCCASION, EACH CALLS THE OTHER ITS MOST IMPLACABLE ADVERSARY OR FOE.

Article 'Pakistan' by former Indian Foreign Secretary S. K. Singh in book entitled, 'External Affairs – Cross- Border Relations' by J. N. Dixit.

PAKISTAN IS AN ENORMOUS COUNTRY, A STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT COUNTRY, NOT JUST FOR AMERICA **BUT FOR THE WORLD**.

Remarks by President Barack Obama during his visit to India in November 2010.

THE HIGH IDEALISM OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN INTERNATIONAL MATTERS **BREAKS DOWN COMPLETELY** WHEN CONFRONTED WITH THE QUESTION OF KASHMIR.

Bertrand Russell, 1964.

JINNAH WAS A GREAT INDIAN WHOM INDIA HAS DEMONIZED. **JINNAH WAS A GREAT MAN BECAUSE HE CREATED SOMETHING OUT OF NOTHING, AND SINGLE-HANDEDLY STOOD AGAINST THE MIGHT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY AND AGAINST THE BRITISH WHO DID NOT REALLY LIKE HIM**. GANDHI HIMSELF CALLED JINNAH A GREAT INDIAN. WHY DON'T WE RECOGNIZE THAT?

Jaswant Singh, former Minister of External Affairs of India, in interview with the Indian news channel, CNN IBN, in August 2009.

THE WORLD'S BRAVEST NATION....PAKISTAN.

NEWSWEEK Pakistan (Title page headline, in the 6 September 2010 issue).

CHINA-PAKISTAN FRIENDSHIP IS LIKE A LARGE TREE WITH DEEP ROOTS; AND THE FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLE OF BOTH THE COUNTRIES RUNS IN OUR BLOOD.

Address by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to the Joint Session of the Parliament in Islamabad on 19 December 2010.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND INDIAN TROOPS HAVE SUPPRESSED KASHMIRI AUTONOMY.....THE OFFICIAL INTEGRATION OF KASHMIR MADE THE UPRISING IN THE VALLEY INEVITABLE.

Bertrand Russell (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in his book ‘Myth of Independence’).

ALL OF US REMAIN CONCERNED THAT THE ISSUE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR SHOULD BE SOLVED THROUGH PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS, AND SHOULD BE WILLING TO LEND ALL THE STRENGTH WE HAVE TO THE RESOLUTION OF THIS MATTER.

President Nelson Mandela, 2 September 1998.

WE SHOULD PROBABLY TRY TO FACILITATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA AND TRY TO RESOLVE THE KASHMIR CRISIS.

US President Obama, 30 October 2008.

THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS A SOLUTION OF THE KASHMIR DISPUTE ACCEPTABLE NOT ONLY TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN BUT ALSO TO CITIZENS OF KASHMIR.

President George W. Bush, 22 February 2006.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN SHOULD RESOLVE KASHMIR DISPUTE IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE IN SOUTH ASIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.

Russian President Vladimir Putin, 3 December 2004.

IT IS TECHNICALLY CORRECT THAT JAMMU AND KASHMIR HAS ACCEDED TO INDIA AND HAS NOT MERGED (WITH INDIA).

Karan Singh, on 22 October 2010.

.....IT IS STILL A FACT THAT JAMMU AND KASHMIR'S ACCESSION TO INDIA IS UNDER AN AGREEMENT AND **IT IS NOT THE MERGER....** IT IS EASY TO SAY THAT JAMMU AND KASHMIR IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDIA AND IT SOUNDS NICE TO THE EARS, BUT IF THERE IS NO DOUBT IN YOUR MINDS AND HEARTS ON THIS ACCOUNT, WHY ARE YOU SAYING IT TIME AND AGAIN.

Chief Minister Indian Occupied Kashmir Omar Abdullah, 6 October 2010.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR MISSION IN WASHINGTON. WE NEED GUIDANCE. EVERYONE WE SPOKE TO, ADVISED US THAT WE SHOULD CONTACT PAKISTANI DIPLOMATS OR INDIAN DIPLOMATS, AS DIPLOMATS FROM THESE TWO COUNTRIES **UNDERSTAND THE US SYSTEM BETTER THAN MANY.**

A First Secretary from Embassy of Mongolia in a conversation with a Third Secretary of the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington DC.

DO THOU FIGHT FOR THE SAKE OF FIGHTING, WITHOUT CONSIDERING HAPPINESS OR DISTRESS, LOSS OR GAIN, VICTORY OR DEFEAT – AND BY SO DOING YOU SHALL NEVER INCUR SIN.

Bhagavad Gita.

THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITED WAR UNDER A NUCLEAR OVERHANG IS STILL A REALITY, AT LEAST IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT.

Indian Army chief General Deepak Kapoor, in a statement on 22 November 2009.

WHEN I WAS AN RSS MEMBER AS A CHILD, I WAS VERY AVERSE TO BLOODSHED. THEY USED TO TEACH US HOW TO KILL PIGEONS, AS IF WE SHOULD START WITH PIGEONS AND **THEN GRADUATE LATER TO KILLING BIGGER MORTALS.**

Interview with D. R. Goyal in Indian magazine 'Frontline' in its 13 August 2010 issue.

THE PAKISTANI PEOPLE MUST KNOW, AMERICA WILL REMAIN A STRONG SUPPORTER OF PAKISTAN'S SECURITY AND PROSPERITY LONG AFTER THE GUNS HAVE FALLEN SILENT, SO THAT THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF ITS PEOPLE CAN BE UNLEASHED.

President Barack Hussein Obama in his address at West Point on 1 December 2009.

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG, IF THEY (MUSLIMS) ARE TREATED AS JEWS WERE IN NAZI GERMANY. IF THEY ARE NOT GOING AWAY, KICK THEM OUT!

Comments by Hindu fundamentalist 'Shiv Sena' Chief, Bal Thackeray, in Time magazine, justifying the January 1993 massacres of Muslims in India.

IT (TAXILA) IS WHERE ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CENTRES OF LEARNING IN ANCIENT TIMES WAS LOCATED. THE RAMAYANA MENTIONS THAT IT WAS FOUNDED BY RAM'S YOUNGER BROTHER BHARATA, WHO NAMED IT AFTER HIS SON TAKSHA. IT ALSO FINDS A MENTION IN THE MAHABHARATA AS THE PLACE WHERE EMPEROR JANAMEJAYA, THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF ARJUNA, RULED.....I VISITED SEVERAL SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS THAT DISPLAY REMNANTS OF HINDU, BUDDHIST AND JAIN TEMPLES AND ALSO STRUCTURES OF A HIGHLY EVOLVED URBAN CIVILIZATION. **ALL THESE FACTS OF A SHARED HISTORY, I FELT, ARE AS MUCH A SOURCE OF PRIDE FOR PAKISTANIS AS THEY ARE FOR INDIANS.**

L K Advani in 'My Country My Life.'

GENERAL XIONG GUANGKAI, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, **ONCE DESCRIBED PAKISTAN AS "CHINA'S ISRAEL."**

Article titled 'China: An axis to grind' in The Pioneer of 28 August 2003, by Indian analyst G. Parthasarathy.

THERE HAVE BEEN OCCASIONS WHEN I HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF BEARING ALLEGIANCE TO OUR NEIGHBOURING NATION (PAKISTAN) RATHER THAN MY OWN COUNTRY- THIS EVEN THOUGH I AM AN INDIAN, WHOSE FATHER FOUGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF INDIA. RALLIES HAVE BEEN HELD WHERE LEADERS HAVE EXHORTED ME TO LEAVE AND RETURN WHAT THEY REFER TO MY 'ORIGINAL' HOMELAND (PAKISTAN).

Comments by Muslim actor of India, Shahrukh Khan, in article for 'Outlook Turning Points Magazine' in January 2013.

THE BJP (BHARATYA JANATA PARTY) AND RASHTRIYA SWAYAMSEVAK SANGH (RSS) ARE PROMOTING HINDU TERRORISM IN INDIA....THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IS KEEPING A STRICT VIGIL ON THE TERROR ACTIVITIES OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS. THE INVESTIGATIONS ALSO REVEAL THAT BJP AND RSS WERE CONDUCTING TRAINING CAMPS (IN INDIA) TO SPREAD TERRORISM.

WE HAVE TO TAKE THESE FACTS SERIOUSLY AND REMAIN ALERT. BOTH THESE ORGANIZATIONS WERE BEHIND THE (TERROR) BLASTS ABOARD THE PAKISTAN-BOUND SAMJHAUTA EXPRESS, IN HYDERABAD'S MECCA MASJID AND THE MALEGAON MOSQUE IN MAHARASHTRA. BUT, THE BLASTS WERE BLAMED ON THE MINORITY COMMUNITY (MUSLIMS OF INDIA) .

Remarks by Union Home Minister of India Sushilkumar Shinde in his address to the Indian Congress party in Jaipur on 20 January 2013, as reported by The Hindu of 20 January 2013 on its website.

I AM 100 PER CENT WITH SHINDE ON THIS. THIS ISN'T A SECRET. I WANT TO THANK THE HOME MINISTER FOR SAYING WHAT EVERYONE KNOWS BUT DOES NOT HAVE THE COURAGE TO SAY.

Comments by former Minister and Congress leader Mani Shankar Aiyar on the above remarks on Hindu terrorism in India by Indian Home Minister in Jaipur on 20 January 2013.

The (ABOVE) STATEMENT BY HOME MINISTER SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE ON 'HINDU TERRORISM', IS BASED **ENTIRELY ON FACTS** MADE AVAILABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES (OF INDIA).

Remarks by Salman Khurshid, Minister for External Affairs of India made on 22 January 2013, as reported by The Indian Express of 23 January 2013.

DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF SAMJHAUTA EXPRESS, MECCA MASJID AND (AJMER) DARGAH SHARIF BLASTS, WE HAVE FOUND AT LEAST 10 NAMES (OF INDIAN HINDUS) WHO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE RSS AT SOME POINT OR THE OTHER.

Remarks by R. K. Singh, Home Secretary of India, as reported by Times of India of 22 January 2013.

YOU KNOW, WHEN OUR (NEHRU) FAMILY COMMITS TO A TASK IT ALSO COMPLETES IT. IN THE PAST TOO, MEMBERS OF THE GANDHI FAMILY HAVE ACHIEVED THE GOALS THEY HAVE INITIATED LIKE THE FREEDOM OF THE COUNTRY, DIVIDING PAKISTAN INTO TWO, AND LEADING THE NATION TO THE 21ST CENTURY.

Rahul Gandhi at public rally in Bareilly while campaigning for state elections in Uttar Pradesh in April 2007.

INDIA IS AN OBJECT LESSON TO THOSE ANTHROPOLOGISTS WHO SAY THAT CHARACTER IS A FUNCTION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. FOR NO TWO COMMUNITIES COULD HAVE BEEN MORE DIFFERENT THAN THE HINDU AND THE MOSLEM. YET THE LAND THEY LIVED IN WAS THE SAME LAND BURNED BY THE SAME SUN, WATERED BY THE SAME RAINS.....(BOTH COMMUNITIES) STOOD AGAINST ONE ANOTHER IN SPORADIC AND INCURABLE HOSTILITY. THEY MIGHT LIVE SIDE BY SIDE IN FORMAL PEACE IN THE SAME TOWN OR VILLAGE FOR YEARS, AND THEN SOME LITTLE PROVOCATION, WHEN LEAST EXPECTED – PERHAPS THE KILLING OF A COW BY MOSLEMS OR THE PLAYING OF A BAND BY HINDU MARRIAGE OR FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING A MOSQUE AT PRAYER TIME – COULD START A RIOT. **AS A COMMUNITY THE MOSLEMS KEENLY FELT THEIR INFERIOR NUMBERS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME WERE CONSCIOUS OF BELONGING TO A GREAT INTERNATIONAL MOSLEM WORLD OUTSIDE INDIA, A WORLD WHICH LOOKED NOT TO DELHI OR BENARES BUT TO MECCA, A WORLD WHICH THE MORE PAROCHIAL HINDU COULD NEVER KNOW.**

‘This Age of Conflict’ by Chambers, Harris and Bayley (pages 345 and 346), while focusing on the differences between the Hindu and the Muslim communities in the subcontinent.

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INTRODUCTION

This Encyclopedia deals with Pakistan's relations with the United States, People's Republic of China and India. And, also relations of these countries with each other; besides the developments in Pakistan and its history, both ancient and recent.

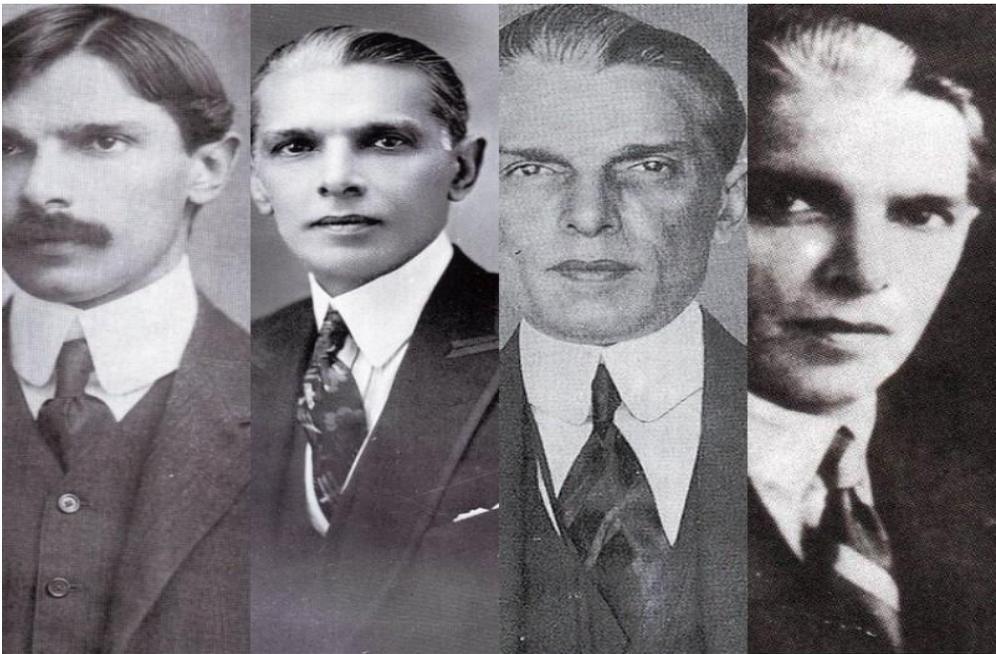
The first volume of the Encyclopaedia mainly comprises the Overview and Analysis portion, Pakistan Pictorial and the Historical Spectrum in chronology. The second volume consists of documents of interest to students of history and international relations. The compilation is also interspersed with quotes. While sources of the quotes have been cited at a number of places, this could not be done at others, due to constraints.

The Encyclopaedia was published in Dhaka in 2013. This is its second edition published in Islamabad.

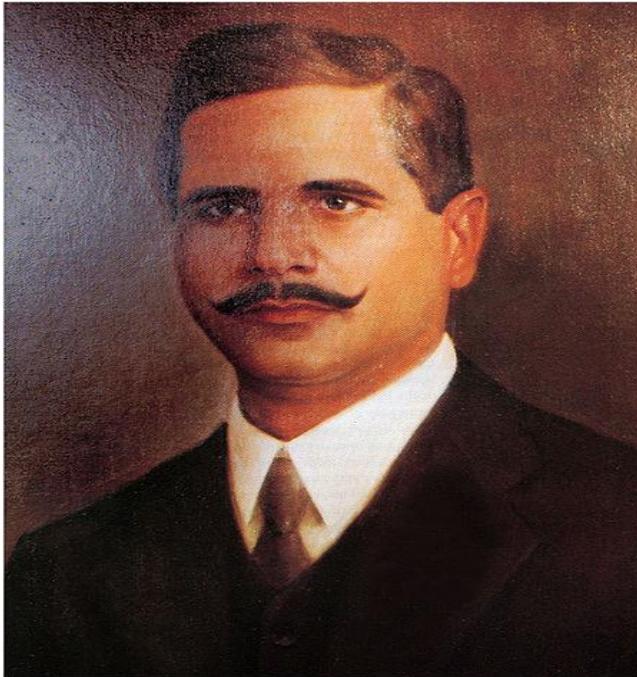
The endeavour to compile this Encyclopaedia is a personal initiative. The views expressed in it are my own. It would not be correct to construe these as the views of the Government of Pakistan. The texts of the agreements/treaties etc in this study, may not be considered as the official documents of the Government of Pakistan. All effort has been made to ensure that there are no inaccuracies. However, if there has been an oversight, I apologise.

This treatise should be of benefit to scholars of history and international politics dealing with Pakistan, India, China and the United States.

Afrasiab Mehdi Hashmi Qureshi,
Islamabad.
(March 2021)



The Father of the Nation of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.



Muhammad Iqbal, National Poet of Pakistan.

OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The significance of power has been demonstrated on earth since time immemorial. Qabeel could kill Habeel because he was powerful.¹ So was the great prophet of the Jews and the Muslims, Sulaiman (Solomon), whose power some say lay in his ring carrying the ‘Star of David’.² Interestingly, this emblem is depicted even today on Israel’s national flag.

It was because of power that the Aryans dominated the Dravidians; Nabuchednezzar’s attack on Jerusalem led to the Diaspora; and the followers of Muhammad established the most powerful empire on earth, with Caliph Umar’s expression of gratitude to the Creator, stressing that “There was a time when I was just a shepherd. Now, there is no greater an empire under the sun, other than mine.”³

Subsequently, it was the Moors in Andalusia (Spain), who marveled the world with their culture, architecture and advancement in science and technology (711 AD-1492 AD), which later played an important role in the Renaissance in Europe. Their slogan, ‘Al Arz-o-Lillah (All land belongs to Allah), Al Mulk-o-Lillah (All kingdom belongs to Allah), Al Hukm-o-Lillah (All Commandments are from Allah), and La Ghalib-illallah (There is none dominant, except Allah)’, is quoted by historians and litterateurs even today.⁴

It was the quest for power that drove the Mongols out of the steppes to dominate Central Asia, Russia and China. Power gave them the capacity to extirpate Baghdad (1258 AD) about which John Glubb was later to comment, “Eight hundred thousand persons are said to have been killed. The Khalifa Mustasim was sewn up in a sack and trampled to death under the feet of Mongol horses....For five hundred years, Baghdad had been a city of palaces, mosques, libraries and colleges....Nothing now remained but heaps of rubble and stench of decaying human flesh.”⁵ The Mongols were stopped in a land not far from the Dead Sea, when General Baybars emerged from the ranks of the hitherto unknown.⁶

¹ The Story of Habeel (Abel) and Qabeel (Cain) by Ibn-e-Kathir dated 10 November 2006 (<http://www.theholybook.org/content/view/6964/2/>). Accessed on 12 December 2010.

² For details on Star of David, consult Britannica Online Encyclopedia. (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/152589/Star-of-David>)

³ May also see ‘Al Farooq, Umar’, by Mohammed Hussein Heikal (1945).

⁴ ‘The History of the Moors in Spain’ by Stanley Lane-Poole, focuses on the subject with details.

⁵ Quotations on Islamic Civilization (<http://www.islamicmedicines.com/forum/views-non-muslim-scientists/407-quotations-islamic-civilization-2.html>). Accessed on 13 December 2010.

⁶ General Baybars was Sultan of Egypt who inflicted a crushing defeat on the Mongol Army at the Battle of Ain Jalut in 1260 AD. The Mongol defeat is considered “a turning point” in the history of Islam.

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In the words of Shakespeare:

*They that have power to hurt and will do none,
That do not do the thing they most do show,
Who, moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow:
They rightly do inherit heaven's graces,
And husband nature's riches from expense;
They are the lords and owners of their faces,
Others but stewards of their excellence.*

*The summer's flower is to the summer sweet
Though to itself it only live and die,
But if that flower with base infection meet,
The basest weed outbraves his dignity:
For sweetest things turn sourest by their deeds;
Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds.⁷*

Power has other dimensions as well. The power of kindness was witnessed in the seventh century China when Saad Ibne Waqqas⁸ and Thabit Ibne Qais⁹ were received with respect in Changan; and Zheng He, a Muslim, was appointed Admiral of the Chinese fleet seven hundred years ago, perhaps the largest in the world at that time.¹⁰ During one of his voyages, he travelled to Arabia and visited Mecca and Medina to pay respects to his Allah and His Prophet. According to British researchers, Zheng He reached America before Christopher Columbus. Similarly, it is opined that one Ihidirddin, a highly respected Muslim architect during the Yuan Dynasty, had been given the opportunity to design the Forbidden City in Beijing.¹¹

Power and quest for power have been powerful passions in the hearts and minds of the powerful. The precipitating cause of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, was apparently a dispute over the succession to the Spanish throne. The war was followed by the German unification, which some opine, could have been achieved “without a conflict.” In the words of William Fulbright, “In 1914, all Europe went to war, ostensibly because the heir to the Austrian throne had been assassinated in Sarajevo but really because that murder became the symbolic focus of the incredibly delicate sensibilities of the great nations of Europe.” The events of the

⁷ Sonnet 94: ‘They that have power to hurt and will do none’ by William Shakespeare.

⁸ Saad Ibne Waqqas was the companion of Prophet Muhammad. He was sent to China by the Prophet of Islam.

⁹ Thabit Ibne Qais was a companion of Prophet Muhammad who went to China.

¹⁰ National Geographic (ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm).

¹¹ The Forbidden City has been the palace of the Emperors of China. Located in Beijing, the complex having an area of 7,800,000 square feet, was built from 1406 to 1420 AD.

summer of 1914 were a “melodrama of abnormal psychology.” Austria had to humiliate Serbia in order “not to be humiliated herself.” Austria’s effort at recovering self-esteem was “profoundly humiliating to Russia.” On its part, Russia was allied to France, who had been feeling generally humiliated since 1871, and Austria was allied with Germany, “whose pride required that she support Austria no matter how insanely Austria behaved” and who may in any case have felt that it would be “fun to give the German Army another swing down the Champs-Elysees.”¹²

Power led to the development of the concept of AEIOU (Austria est imperare orbi universo’ meaning, ‘It is Austria’s destiny to rule the whole world’); and power made the British believe that the sun would never set on their Empire.¹³ It was also power that made Hitler boast that Germany was a ‘He’ and others ‘She’; and power made Reza Shah Pahlavi name his official aircraft, ‘Huma’, after a bird which poets say has the capacity to bestow fortune on any person it flies over.¹⁴

The focus on the concept of power is not irrelevant to history, politics and international relations.

The United States of America and the People’s Republic of China

‘Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man’s habitation.’¹⁵ This phrase about the United States, seems to be apt. God is very much relevant to international politics and to the US. The official motto of the United States is ‘In God We Trust.’

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, underlined in July 1776, “.....all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.”¹⁶ Importantly, all this is in consonance

¹² The Arrogance of Power by J. William Fulbright, pages 6-7, Vintage Books, New York. (1966)

¹³ AEIOU are the symbols said to be initiated by Emperor Frederick III (1415-1493 CE), to project the strength of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

¹⁴ H. Dilek Batislam (in Turkish), Mythological Birds of the Classical Ottoman Poetry: Huma, Anka and Simurg. (<http://turkologi.cu.edu.tr/ESKI>). Accessed on 22 December 2010.

¹⁵ Study ‘American History from Revolution to Reconstruction and beyond.’ (www.let.rug.nl/usa). Site accessed on 23 October 2012.

¹⁶ Taken from the ‘Declaration of Independence’ of the United States (4 July 1776).

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with the fundamental message of the Quran, the Muslim holy book revealed to Muhammad more than fourteen hundred years ago.

The United States was wary of getting entangled in outside problems. Consequently, George Washington emphasized in his farewell address to the nation in 1796, “The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is - in extending our commercial relations - to have with them as little political connection as possible.”¹⁷ It was only much later that America started to take interest in world affairs.

The US established diplomatic relations with British India when President George Washington appointed Benjamin Joy as the US Consul in Calcutta in 1792. Charles Cornwallis was the “leading British General” in the American War of Independence. Later, he was appointed Governor General of British India in 1786. The year 1877 is also significant in history when the first important visit took place to India, with former President Ulysses S. Grant, travelling to Delhi, Agra, Benares and Calcutta.

The 20th century saw the rise of the United States as an important world power. Today, nation-states derive strength from their interaction with America.

Vincent Cronin quotes Napoleon Bonaparte as stating, “China is a giant; when it wakes up, the world will tremble.”¹⁸ China has an ancient civilization. It goes back at least 5000 years, with a written history of close to 4000 years.¹⁹ Chinese say when there was not a single person living on earth, even at that time “200 people” lived in China.

In his Declaration of a ‘New Nation,’ Mao Zedong emphasised in 1949, “Our People’s Liberation Army, backed by the whole nation, has been fighting heroically and selflessly to defend the territorial sovereignty of our homeland, to protect the people’s lives and property, to relieve the people of their sufferings, and to struggle for their rights, and it eventually wiped out the reactionary troops and overthrew the reactionary rule....” Now, the People’s War of Liberation “has been basically won and the majority of the people in the country have been liberated.”

In the February 1972 Shanghai Communiqué, Chinese leadership plainly asserted to President Nixon, “China will never be a superpower, and it opposes hegemony and

¹⁷ ‘American Foreign Policy – The Turning Point, 1898 – 1919,’ Part I, Ralph Raico, February 1995.

¹⁸ Also study ‘Napoleon Bonaparte: An Intimate Biography’, by Vincent Cronin, published by William Collins (1972).

¹⁹ For detailed information on China, visit <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>. (Site accessed on 1 June 2014.)

power politics of any kind.”²⁰ Today, the world says, China is “rising.” On their part, Chinese say, China is just “progressing.”

China’s interaction with the subcontinent is age-old. In history, China was attacked many times, including from India. It was the Tughlaq king of Hindustan who launched the ‘Qarachal expedition’ in 1330 AD. Younghusband attacked China in 1903. Earlier, it was Zorawar Singh who tried to create history by invading Tibet in 1841. And, war took place between India and China in 1962.

Republic of India

Indians also call their country ‘Bharat.’ The name is associated with Bharata, the legendary Hindu Emperor, whose name is synonymous with power and expansionism. According to Mahabharata Bharata was the son of Dushyanta and Shakuntala. Some also called him ‘Sarvadamana’ (the supreme subduer of all). Bharat’s “huge domain,” right wing Hindus longingly assert, stretched all the way from the down-reaches of Kanyakumari to the out-reaches of Central Asia; and from the right-reaches of East Asia all the way to Persia, and even to the left-reaches of Arabia. Bharata as a child has been well dramatized in Kalidasa’s ‘Abhijnanasakuntalam.’

India’s literary heritage is noteworthy.²¹ While R. C. Dutta, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Bibhuti Bhushan Bandhopadhyay and Tarashankar Bandhopadhyay are known Bengali writers; Bhagwati Charan Verma, Acharaya Chatursen and Maithilisharan Gupta Gurudutta are famous for their literary works in Hindi. Similarly, Tukaram, V. S. Khandekar and P. L. Deshpande are respected for their contribution in Marathi; Subramanain Bharati, P. V. Akilan and Ramlingam in Tamil; and Purandar Das, Ramchandra Bendre and K. V. Puttappa are highly regarded for their literary works in Kannada.

Sites from India inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List include: Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus; Churches and Convents of Goa; Elephanta Caves; Agra Fort; Ajanta Caves; and Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi. The list also includes: Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park; Ellora Caves; Mountain Railways of India; Qutb Minar; Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka; Taj Mahal; Fatehpur Sikri; Chola Temples; Monuments at Hampi; Monuments at Mahabalipuram; Monuments at Pattadakal; Humayun’s Tomb; Khajuraho Monuments; and the Mahabodhi

²⁰ China Daily (www.chinadaily.com.cn/09chinausrelations/2009-01/07/content). Accessed on 28 December 2010.

²¹ For more details, visit <http://www.webindia123.com/india/literatre/literature.htm>. Site accessed on 22 December 2010.

Encyclopaedia

Temple.²²

India has produced well known diplomats. The list includes Jawaharlal Nehru himself, who kept the External Affairs portfolio after independence; his sister Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit²³ who also served as India's Ambassador to the United States; Swaran Singh²⁴ who had numerous interactive sessions on Kashmir with Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan; and K R Narayanan²⁵ who later served as the President of India.

India is generally described as the 10th largest economy in the world. India is a member of BRICS. In early 1990s, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at less than a billion dollars. As of September 2012, its foreign exchange reserves stood at \$294 billion.²⁶ The country's service industry accounts for 57.2 percent of its GDP. Currently, India's labour force consists of 500 million workers and its per capita income has grown since the 1990s.

Many in the world are impressed with India and its potential in respect of the future.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

For the last more than fourteen hundred years, the world has been interacting with the world of Islam. The world would be required to interact with the world of Islam. The 9/11 tragedy only highlighted the need for a harmonious interaction between the two worlds. Here, lies the significance of Pakistan, which is the only Nation State that came into being in modern times on the basis of an ideology inextricably linked to Islam. Pakistan, the Indus land, is also the child of the Indus the same way as Egypt is the gift of the Nile.²⁷ What happens in Pakistan may have perceptible and imperceptible repercussions in the Muslim world. During a meeting in Islamabad some years ago, the Foreign Minister of a European country remarked to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, "When Pakistan looks north, the Islamic world looks north; when Pakistan looks south, the Islamic world look south."

Pakistan was envisaged by men of vision with deep faith in a forward-looking Islam and Islamic values, as enunciated by the Desert Prophet more than 1400 years ago.

²² See 'Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya - UNESCO World Heritage Centre' by accessing whc.unesco.org/list/1056. Site visited on 26 November 2012.

²³ New York Times, 19 August 1963.

²⁴ Sardar Swaran Singh joined the Indian Cabinet in 1952. He resigned in 1975.

²⁵ He also served as the Vice President of India.

²⁶ The Times of India (IANS dispatch dated 29 September 2012). Visit timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india (Site accessed on 16 November 2012).

²⁷ See writeup titled 'History through the centuries,' by Professor Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani. (Also available at heritage.gov.pk/html.)

They were educated in the West, believed in democratic norms, wore three-piece suits, and spoke impeccable and flawless English.

Of relevance here, would be to quote from the Presidential Address by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the First Session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on 11 August 1947. He had stressed, “You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or worship in this State of Pakistan.” Stanley Wolpert opines, “Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all the three.”²⁸ Former Indian Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh in an interview stated that it was Gandhi, the Father of the Nation of India, who first started to call Muhammad Ali Jinnah the ‘Quaid-e-Azam’ which means the ‘Greatest Leader’.

In 1947, Pakistan was the largest Muslim state in the world. With a population of more than 185 million, more than that of Russia, Pakistan today again is the largest Islamic state in the world. (Indonesia is larger, but the country does not call itself an Islamic Republic). In fact, Pakistan is the sixth most-populous country in the world with a projected population of over 235 million in the next few years. A note is also taken of Pakistan’s size, with comments that more than 160 countries and territories in the world have an area smaller than that of Pakistan.

Some perceive Pakistan to be “one of the most strategically located countries in the world.” Pakistan is located at the confluence of West Asia, including Middle East, South Asia and Central Asia. Pakistan is adjacent to nuclear India; nuclear China; (could be) nuclear Iran; and Afghanistan, which had deep connections with 9/11. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan just by a narrow Wakhan strip in Afghanistan.²⁹ Pakistan is also located not far from the Sultanate of Oman.

Historically, Pakistan consists of different provinces which include: Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The people of each province have a different language, and varied features and complexion. The common element is Islam, and Islamic values of humanity.

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. Apart from the four provincial languages spoken in Pakistan: Sindhi language in Sindh, Balochi in Balochistan, Punjabi in Punjab, and Pashto in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, there are more than sixty languages spoken in the country. These include: Pothohari, Aer, Burushaski,

²⁸ ‘Jinnah of Pakistan’ by Stanley Wolpert, Oxford University Press. (2002)

²⁹ Also see ‘The Roof of the World’ by T. E. Gordon, Ch’eng Wen Publishing Company, Taipei. (1971)

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Chilisso, Badeshi, Bagri, Balti, Khetrani, Wakhi, Kalasha, Gowro, Jandavra, Kabutra, Khowar, Kalkoti, Kamviri, Kashmiri, Kati, Goaria, Lasi, Loarki, Shina, Ushojo, Marwari, Memoni, Od, Ormuri, Ghera, Kalami, Savi, Siraiki, Gujarati, Hazaragi, Waneci, Brahui, Dameli, Dehwari, Dhatki, Domaaki and Farsi.

The languages spoken in Pakistan have close linkages with Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Sanskrit. Urdu is a Turkish word meaning ‘military contingent.’ Mainly due to linguistic diversity, an average Pakistani has the capacity to learn and speak a foreign language with accuracy and fluency. The people of Pakistan are also a mixture of races. Pakistanis have in their veins, the blood of the peoples of Central Asia, Arabia, Persia, Turkey, China, Afghanistan and India. All this is reflected in their family titles like Afridi, Bugti, Effendi, Qureshi, Zardari, Gardezi, Bhatti and Qazalbash; and names such as Sher, Shozab, Shaiq, Shamoon and Scheherezaad. Changez Khan is the Father of the Nation of Mongolia; a number of persons in Pakistan also have this name. Afrasiab is the name of an ancient site in Uzbekistan; a number of persons in Pakistan also carry this name. Pakistan also has Taimurs, Sassis and Pannus, Asiyas, and Rustams and Sohrabs.

In his early years, Winston Churchill had undertaken a visit to what is today Pakistan and witnessed not only the affection, hospitality and love of the common man, but also his resilience. Decades later, when the US sought Churchill’s views on the creation of Pakistan, he remarked, “Pakistanis are a martial race.”

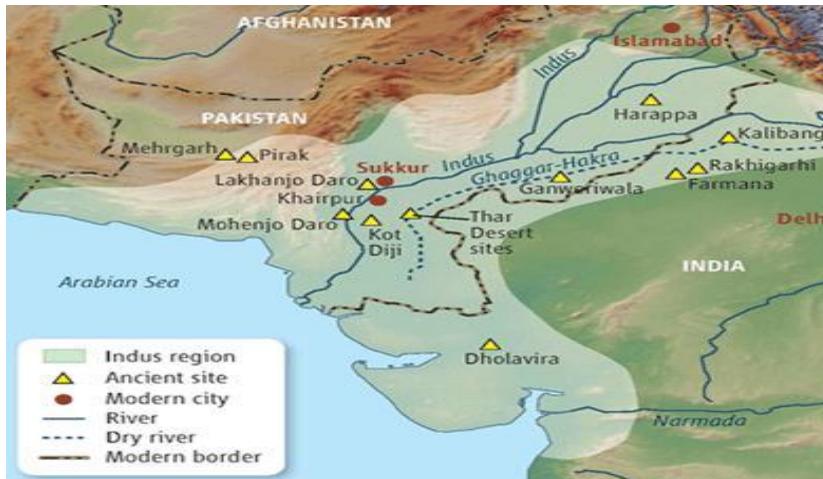
Since independence from British India in 1947, Pakistan has made much progress, be it economy, social sectors, education and defense. Pakistan has a vibrant democracy, with an elected President, Prime Minister and Parliament. Economists opine that Pakistan’s economic growth “as measured by the rate of increase in GNP” was accelerated from an average of “3.1 percent in the 1950s, to 6.8 percent in the 1960s, reaching a record high of 10 percent over the year 1969-70.”³⁰ It is opined that the 1960s saw Pakistan as a model of economic growth and the country received praise for its “economic progression.” In fact, South Korea “copied Karachi’s second Five Year Plan,” and the World Financial Center in Seoul, was designed and modeled after the city of Karachi.³¹ Pakistan did not depend on foreign assistance when assistance was needed the most. The newly established country managed its fiscal policies well. So much so, the balance of trade with Japan during the early years of the country’s formation, was in Pakistan’s favour.

Pakistan has produced eminent economists such as Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq who formulated the concept of Human Development Index. The index is now considered

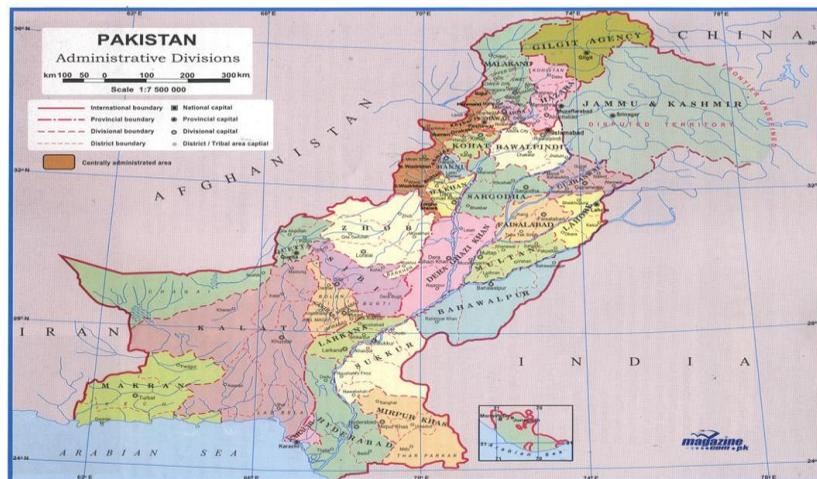
³⁰ May also see ‘Globalisation and Pakistan’s Dilemma of Development’ by Hassan N. Gardezi. The Pakistan Development Review, 43: 4 Part I (Winter 2004).

³¹ Pak Tribune, 17 November 2011.

as the standard way to measure the economic development level of a country. Since 1990, HDI has been used by the UN and its affiliated agencies, in respect of the preparation of their annual human development reports. With a population of more than 20 million, Karachi is considered to be one of the largest cities in the world. The performance of the Karachi Stock Exchange has been impressive. According to The Friday Times, it was “declared the world’s best performing stock market in 2002.”³²



Pakistan 5000 years ago, during the time of Indus Valley Civilization.



Pakistan in 2013.

³² The Friday Times, 5-11 October 2012.

It is said that Tharparkar in southern Pakistan is “the only fertile desert in the world.”³³ One of the oldest and largest River and Canal systems in the world is in the Punjab province of Pakistan. While Punjab means ‘Land of Five Rivers’, incidentally, Sichuan province of China means the ‘Land of Four Rivers’. Before partition, Punjab was considered to be the breadbasket for British India. Pakistani textiles have a popular international market. Pakistani “Bareeze cloth” is well known. Same is the case with the carpet industry. Sialkot is the largest producer of footballs in the world (around 60 million every year). Pakistan is “the second country after Scotland” which exports bagpipes.³⁴ It is said that ‘dark green onyx’ is found only in Pakistan. Handicraft items made of this stone, are liked in many places.

Pakistan is known for its fruits. Perhaps, Pakistani mango is the best in the world. A view has been expressed that kinnow (a variety of orange) is “Pakistan’s gift to the world.” Similarly, Pakistani kishmish (raisins), chalthoza (pine seeds), and pomegranates, are dainty. It would be interesting to note that Pakistani fruits especially mangoes and melons, give off a pleasant odour, which is somehow absent from the fruits available in other countries. Similarly, Pakistani basmati, has a taste of its own.

Pakistan’s telecommunication industry is said to have been one of the fastest growing in the world with the lowest in cost in the region. According to PTA estimates, the telecommunications network in Pakistan has been the 4th fastest in the world.³⁵ Pakistani students have excelled in MIT. Pakistan has also one of the largest WiMAX networks. Significantly, Pakistan was the winner of the GSM Industry Association Award in 2007.³⁶ Interestingly, a separate Department of Computers was established in Punjab University, Lahore, way back in early 1960s.

There are not many countries where media is as free and vibrant as in Pakistan, sometimes over-critical. Pakistani television dramas are watched with interest in South Asia. Same is the case with radio channels in the country which are many. In 1947, there were only 4 newspapers in Pakistan; today, more than 2000 newspapers and magazines are being published in the country.

Pakistan has made progress in women development. In fact, women played an important role in the Pakistan movement. In the forefront was the sister of Quaid-e-Azam, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah. Had she won the Presidential election way back in 1965, she would have been appointed as the President of Pakistan. Benazir Bhutto was elected as Prime Minister in 1988; not just this, she was also the first woman to

³³ ‘Eco Tourism Development in Pakistan’: www.etdip.com/. (Site accessed on 6 January 2013.)

³⁴ ‘Bagpipes echo in Pakistan’s dusty Punjab plains’ by Nasir Jaffry (AFP) 9 July 2011.

³⁵ PTA 2007 Report. Also visit projectunify.net/project. (Site accessed on 26 November 2012.)

³⁶ PTA 2007 Report.

head a Muslim country. Earlier, Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan served as Governor of the Sindh province of Pakistan.

Women in Pakistan are serving in the Administrative and Police services. Pakistani women are working as engineers, architects, neuroscientists and as nuclear physicists. They fly sophisticated aircraft in the Pakistan Air Force and have served as Generals in the Pakistan Army. Same is the case with women officers in the Pakistan Navy who have been engaged in highly advanced computer technology relating to Agosta Submarines. The list of prominent Pakistani women also includes Raheela Gul, the well-known trekker; Razia Bhatti, journalist; Anoushka, first to have gone to the Arctic; Shukriyya Khanum, who received a commercial pilot's license in July 1959; and Saba Khan, Mariam, Saira and Nadia Gul who joined the Pakistan Air Force as fighter pilots in March 2006. Importantly, another Pakistani woman Shabana Akhtar received gold medals in long jump in SAF (South Asian Federation) Games in 1993 and 1995.



A Major General in the Pakistan Army.

In early 2012, weekly Newsweek published names of a few outstanding Pakistani women “who matter.”³⁷ The list comprises the names of: Nasreen Kasuri, who runs the Beaconhouse chain of schools, in around 9 countries with approximately 211,323 “full time” students; Roshaneh Zafar granddaughter of Malika Pukhraj, who won commendation from President Obama for her microfinance initiatives; Ambarine Bukharey, Pakistan’s first woman gemologist; Namira Salim, first Pakistani astronaut³⁸, the first one to go to North and South Poles and one who skydived from Everest; Shahzadi Gulfam, winner of UN 2011 International Female Police Peacekeeper Award; Azra Raza, Pakistani oncologist and Professor at Columbia University; Nadia Ali, Libya-born Pakistani-American singer, who was nominated for Grammy Awards competition; and Mishal Husain, well known BBC

³⁷ ‘Pakistan: 100 Women Who Matter’ Newsweek, 30 March 2012.

³⁸ The Daily Times, 17 November 2012.

journalist. According to another issue of the above mentioned publication, the list further includes: Carla Khan, squash player of Pakistani origin; Bapsi Sidhwa, well known writer; and Ayesha Jalal, South Asia scholar at the Tufts.³⁹



Pakistani squash player Maria Toorpakai.

Mention of Pakistani Nobel Laureate, Mohammad Abdus Salam, is important. He won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics for his contribution in the field of ‘electroweak unification.’ He was not only the first Pakistani to win a Nobel prize but also the first Nobel Laureate from the Muslim world. Serving as Advisor on Science and Technology to the Government of Pakistan from 1960 to 1974, he consolidated Pakistan’s base in science and technology. Today, Pakistan has the 6th largest pool of scientists in the world. Dr. Salam was also the founder of Pakistan’s space program development organisation, SUPARCO. In 1998, the Government of Pakistan issued a commemorative stamp honouring his services.

The services of the nuclear scientist, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan have been noted in the Muslim world. Dr. Atta ur Rehman is the first scientist from the Islamic world who was awarded the UNESCO Science Prize in 1999. He was also elected Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 2006. Pakistani scientist Dr. Yusuf Zafar was declared ‘Scientist of the Year 2012’, for his “pioneering work” in cotton biotechnology. He was honoured by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC).⁴⁰ Datuk Rehman Anwar Syed is a renowned Pakistani entomologist who discovered the biological methodology of oil palm pollination. Worthy of mention are also the names of the ICTP Laureate Abdullah Sadiq; and aerospace scientist Shahid Hussain. The name of the Pakistani archaeologist and author of 30 books, Ahmad Hasan Dani, is noteworthy. Dani is considered an authority in South and Central Asian archaeology and history. He studied Sanskrit at the Banaras Hindu University

³⁹ Newsweek (www.newsweekpakistan.com/index). Site accessed on 30 November 2012.

⁴⁰ Dawn, 4 May 2012.

“graduating as its first Muslim student in 1944.”⁴¹

Pakistan has produced litterateurs. Saadat Hassan Manto is known for his short stories.⁴² Faiz Ahmed Faiz is considered to be one of the most distinguished poets of Urdu language in the subcontinent.⁴³ In 1962, Faiz was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Union. Other well-known writers from Pakistan, include: Ibne Insha, Ahmad Faraz, Bano Qudsia, Zamir Jafri, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Qateel Shafai and Sufi Ghulam Mustafa Tabassam. (Tabassam is known for his poetry in Urdu, Punjabi and Persian languages). Similarly, Bano Qudsia has a name of respect in South Asia.

Pakistani architects like A.R. Hye, Abdul Ahed, Yasmeen Lari and Nayyar Ali Dada are highly regarded. The list of Rhodes Scholars from Pakistan includes: Shahid Javed Burki, Shaukat Hameed Khan, Wasim Sajjad and Fasi Zaka. Another Pakistani, Ali Moin Nawazish, is said to be “the first student in the world” who secured 21 A-grades in 23 subjects in A-level examination.

A view is expressed that Pakistani artist, Abdul Rahman Chughtai’s paintings, are “so close to reality, with natural colors, that one is simply spellbound and lost in the beautiful colours and brush strokes.” Sadequain is best known for his skills in calligraphy and painting. He created art works by doing calligraphy of the holy verses of the Quran. Another painter, Amin Guljee, is reputed to have drawn inspiration from “Hindu mythology, Buddhist civilization and Islamic calligraphy.”⁴⁴

Pakistan has been home to the almost 900-year old Muslim genre of music in South Asia, ‘Qawwali.’ Sabri brothers gave a new impetus to Qawwali by their throbbing performances depicting love for Prophet Muhammad. Later, performances by other qawwals including Aziz Mian, were watched with great interest not only in Pakistan but in other parts of the subcontinent. Pakistan has produced singers including Mehdi Hasan, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan⁴⁵, Noor Jahan, Habib Wali Muhammad, Ghulam Ali, Pathane Khan, Malika Pukheraj, Abida Parveen and Rahat Fateh Ali Khan. Nazia Hassan, is the pioneer in pop music in South Asia. Her song ‘Aap Jaisa Koi’ brought her into limelight. By various estimates, her album ‘Disco Dewanay’, made record sales in Pakistan and India and it became popular even in Russia and Latin America. The rock band ‘Janoon’ has been described by music analysts as the ‘U-2’ of Pakistan. Pakistani film maker Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy won the Oscar in

⁴¹ The Guardian. (m.guardian.co.uk). Site accessed on 3 January 2011.

⁴² Saadat Hassan Manto migrated to Pakistan from Bombay in early 1948. He died in 1955. The Government of Pakistan issued a postage stamp in his honour.

⁴³ Faiz Ahmed Faiz also served in the British Army.

⁴⁴ Guljee site www.in.com/amin-guljee. (Accessed on 22 November 2012.)

⁴⁵ May also see ‘60 Years of Asian Heroes: Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan’, Time, 13 November 2006.

February 2012, for her film ‘Saving Face.’⁴⁶

Cricket is a popular sport in Pakistan. The country “has produced some of the greatest names of the game and has won many international cricket events, including the World Cup in 1992.”⁴⁷ Imran Khan has been a cricket player of world fame. Sports enthusiasts underline that he held a record of 3807 runs and 362 wickets in test cricket. This includes him in the list of top eight world cricketers. Pakistan has also been having a strong field hockey team. Pakistan won a Gold Medal in hockey, each in the 1960, 1968 and 1984 Olympics. Pakistan has won World Hockey Cup a number of times including in 1971, 1978, 1982, and 1994. Pakistan again won a Gold Medal in hockey in the Asian Games in Guangzhou in November 2010.⁴⁸ Squash is another game in which Pakistanis have distinguished themselves internationally, winning the Squash World Open 17 times and British Open 12 times, the highest by any country. Jehangir Khan, considered by many to be the greatest player in the history of squash, won the World Open six times and the British Open a record ten times. Between 1981 and 1986, he won hundreds of matches. Same is the case with Jansher Khan, who is considered as one of the greatest squash players of his time. Munir Sadiq is known as a “world class yachtsman.” He won a Gold Medal in yachting at the 8th Asian Games in Thailand in 1978. He also won his third Gold Medal at the 11th Asian Games in Beijing in 1990.

In the early years of its independence, Pakistan was also known for its wrestlers. One of them is the ‘Great Gama,’ known as ‘Gama Pehlwan’, who was given the title, ‘Rustam-i-Zaman.’ It is said, “to this date, he is the only wrestler in history who remained undefeated throughout his whole life.” The great Gama trained Bholu Pehlwan (Manzoor Hussain) who became Pakistan’s identity in later years. Manzoor won the World Heavyweight Championship in London in 1967. Pakistan has been the world champion in snooker. Mohammad Asif defeated England’s Gary Wilson in the Final to win the ‘World Snooker Championship’ in Sofia (Bulgaria) on 2 December 2012.⁴⁹ In fact, Asif was the second Pakistani to win the title as Muhammad Yousuf was the first from Pakistan to secure the world title in South Africa in 1994.⁵⁰

Islam has given Pakistan a relatively stable, family-value system. Pakistan has one of the lowest divorce rates in the world. Same is the case with promiscuity, which is not a social problem in the country as such. By various estimates, Pakistanis are one of the most charitable nations on earth. It would be interesting to note that after

⁴⁶ The New York Times, 27 February 2012.

⁴⁷ Book ‘Pakistan’ published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad in 2008, pages 192-193.

⁴⁸ President Asif Ali Zardari attended the Opening Ceremony of the 16th Asian Games in Guangzhou.

⁴⁹ The Nation, 3 December 2012.

⁵⁰ The Express Tribune, 3 December 2012.

Partition, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, gifted his palatial house in New Delhi to the Government of Pakistan. The house to this day serves as residence of the Pakistani High Commissioners to India. In 2014, the estimated value of this property stood at more than Rs. 300 crores in Indian currency. When Liaquat Ali died in 1951, he did not have a house of his own in Pakistan. It is said that the ambulance service run by Maulana Abdul Sattar Edhi is the “largest private ambulance service in the world.”⁵¹ The simple Abdul Sattar Edhi has all along, lived a simple life in Karachi serving mankind.

Archaeologists opine that the land that constitutes Pakistan today has been one of the ancient sites of human habitation. Professor Ahmed Hassan Dani underlines that the “oldest stone tool in the world, going back 2.2 million years” has been found at Rawaat, about twenty-five kilometers from Islamabad.⁵² Researchers have also claimed that rock formations of Margalla Hills in Islamabad, were at one time, covered by sea. Quoting archaeologists, British media reports highlighted in April 2006 that Stone Age people in Pakistan were using dental drills made of flint “9,000 years ago”, and that teeth from a Neolithic graveyard in Mehrgarh in the country’s Balochistan province, “show clear signs of drilling.”⁵³ Mehrgarh was discovered in 1974, by a team led by French archaeologist Jean-Francois Jarrige. Delivering a lecture in Karachi in early 2005, Jarrige emphasised that excavations carried out at Mehrgarh had proved that the site represents “a highly developed civilization that existed there until around 8000 years ago.”⁵⁴ Another ancient site, about 5,000 years old, was discovered in Lakhian Jo Daro near Sukkur in the Sindh province of Pakistan. Reportedly, remains of a ‘faience mirror producing unit’ were found at the site.⁵⁵



Taluja Fort, Soan Valley.

⁵¹ The Edhi Foundation (edhifoundation.com). Accessed on 1 January 2011.

⁵² Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani, ‘History through the centuries.’

⁵³ BBC report, 6 April 2006.

⁵⁴ Dawn, 19 February 2005.

⁵⁵ The Dawn (www.dawn.com/2009/01/23/top). Site accessed on 26 December 2010.



The lost civilization of Mehrgarh.



Sixteen stones, believed to have been erected almost 2,500 years ago by a civilisation of sun worshippers, continue to stand in the Swabi district of present day Pakistan.

A view is expressed that Mohenjodaro, close to present day Karachi, was the most developed and advanced city in South Asia and perhaps the world during its peak. Incidentally, some attribute the discovery of Mohenjodaro to a Buddhist monk. He led the team of archaeologists to the mound in 1922, believing that “it was a stupa.” Gregory Possehl of the University of Pennsylvania opines that, during its heyday, Mohenjodaro was among “the most important” to the Indus civilization.⁵⁶ The city had spread out over a 250 acres of land covering a series of mounds. According to the New World Encyclopedia, Mohenjo Daro was “one of the world’s first cities” contemporaneous with “ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations.”⁵⁷ The National Geographic opines, “With no evidence of kings or queens,” Mohenjodaro was most likely “governed as a city-state, perhaps by elected officials or elites.”⁵⁸ Similar views have been expressed about Harappa located not far from present day Lahore.

⁵⁶National Geographic: ‘Mohenjodaro’.

(<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/archaeology/mohenjo-daro/>).

⁵⁷ New World Encyclopedia (<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mohenjo-daro>).

⁵⁸National Geographic (‘Faceless Indus Valley City Puzzles Archaeologists,’ Johan Roach ([science.nationalgeographic.com/science](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science))). Site accessed on 19 November 2012.

Excavations in Mohenjodaro and Harappa indicate that people there had profound knowledge of city planning. They evolved a uniform system of weights and measures; and made bricks whose dimensions were in proportion of 4:2:1, considered in line with the ideal strength of the brick structure. The BBC opines that the “Indus Valley walls were so strong that many have stood for over 4000 years!”⁵⁹

The earliest ‘dice’ in the world has been discovered at the sites of Indus Valley. It is said that ‘Puppetry’ and ‘Cock fighting’ were interesting pastimes in Mohenjodaro same as is today in rural Pakistan. Perhaps, the original name of the city is still unknown. Although, possibilities have been suggested by finds in the region, among them, the name “Kukkutarma, the city of the cock,” a possible allusion to the site as “a center of ritual cock fighting” or perhaps as “a breeding centre for cocks.”⁶⁰ Buttons made from sea-shells and ivory combs were in use there with ladies wearing bangles. The practice of dyeing also relates to Mohenjodaro. Interestingly, private bathrooms on the ground floor, have been found in most of the houses at the sites of the Indus Valley. This is the reason that it is argued that the use of flush toilets dates back to the Indus civilization. Tim Lambert states, “In the Indus Valley Civilization, streets were built on a grid pattern, and networks of sewers were dug under them; toilets were flushed with water.”⁶¹ While the game of cards was in vogue, dancing was also practiced in Harappa and Mohenjodaro. Indus Valley Civilization is categorized by many as the first literate civilization of the subcontinent.

Being adept in trade and commerce, its cities produced several kinds of goods for export to Egypt, Sumer and Ur. Indus Valley inhabitants were given the name ‘Meluhha’ by the Babylonians because of their fondness for sea voyages. The dikes built by the Indus Valley people are believed to be the first in the world. Scholars also cite a view according to which, women in Indus Valley Civilization were one of the first to apply lipstick for face decoration. Toys have also been discovered at the sites. Understandably, goolidanda, played in Pakistani villages today, was also played by the children of Harappa and Mohenjodaro with the elders indulging in ‘kushti’ (wrestling).

Scholars from Harvard University, University of Wisconsin and New York University dealing with ancient civilizations, in a project in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology and Museums of the Government of Pakistan, opine that “a new study of artefacts” has revealed the presence of silk at the site of Harappa. This indicates the use of silk by the inhabitants of the Indus Valley

⁵⁹ BBC, www.bbc.co.uk/. Site accessed on 19 November 2012.

⁶⁰ ‘Ancient Encyclopedia History’ (www.ancient.eu.com/india/). Site accessed on 3 December 2012.

⁶¹ ‘A brief history of toilets’ Tim Lambert. (www.localhistories.org/).

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Civilization.⁶² By some accounts, cotton in ancient Egypt was called Sindh. It is said that ‘ajrak’ (coloured cotton cloth worn by men and women in Pakistan especially the province of Sindh) was used for mummification process by the ancient Egyptians. In fact, “Egyptians wrapped their mummies in the cotton cloth imported from Sindh.”⁶³

Rigveda describes Sindhu as the cradle of civilization. Ramayana mentions Sindh as part of the empire of Dasaratha. Scholars opine that Buddha had undertaken a visit to Sindh.⁶⁴ It is said that given the extreme dry conditions, special permission was given by Buddha to his followers to wear shoes when they traveled in Sindh. Along with Indus Valley, Pakistan is also the cradle to the Gandhara civilization. Seemingly, the “first mention” of Gandhara in historical literature, is found as it being “part of the Achaemenian Empire” during the time of Cyrus the Great.⁶⁵ The earliest reference to Gandhara and its people, is also said to be found in the “Bisutun inscription of Darius” in which “the region of Gandhara, separate from India, is counted as one of the nations’ subject to the Achaemenian Empire.”⁶⁶



Figurine discovered in Mohenjodaro. Traditional Sindhi Ajrak was worn by Indus Valley people who also interacted with Mesopotamia. Some opine, this is the image of Prophet Ibrahim who was born in what is today Iraq.

⁶² ‘New Evidence for Silk in the Indus Valley’, Irene Good. (www.academia.edu/). Site accessed on 13 January 2013.

⁶³ ‘Ajrak: historical heritage of Sindh’, Ghulam Mustafa, The News, 26 November 2011.

⁶⁴ Institute of Sindhology (www.sindhology.org/...sindhology/). Site accessed on 20 November 2012.

⁶⁵ May also consult Ancient History Encyclopedia (Article ‘Gandhara Civilisation’ by Muhammad Bin Naveed). https://www.ancient.eu/Gandhara_Civilization/.

⁶⁶ Book ‘Buddhist Gandhara History, Art, and Architecture’ by Ihsan H. Nadiem, page 9, Sang-e-Meel Publications, Lahore. (2008)



Muhammad Ali in Ajrak.

Islamabad stands close to the ancient city of Taxila where King Ambhi received Alexander of Macedonia around 320 BC. Taxila has been described as the wealthiest city of its time in the subcontinent. Its prosperity in ancient times resulted from its position at the junction of three great trade routes: one from eastern India, described by the Greek writer Megasthenes as the Royal Highway; the second from western Asia; and the third from Kashmir and Central Asia. Citing an earlier Christian legend, Encyclopedia Britannica adds, “Taxila was visited by the apostle Thomas during the Parthian period.”⁶⁷ Another prominent visitor was “Apollonius of Tyana (1st century CE), whose biographer Philostratus described Taxila as a fortified city that was laid out on a symmetrical plan and compared it in size to Nineveh.”⁶⁸ A view has also been expressed according to which one could conveniently travel from Taxila to Persepolis in Persia. Even postal facilities were there between the two cities.⁶⁹

Mahabharata was recited the first time in history at Taxila by Vaisampayana, a disciple of Veda Vyasa.⁷⁰ Buddhist literature including Jataka mentions Taxila as a great centre of learning which was also visited by Fa Hien in 405 AD. The city is also discussed in his travelogue titled ‘A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms, being an account by the Chinese Monk Fa-Hien of His Travels.’ Another Chinese Xuanzang, also called Hieun Tsang, visited Taxila in 630 AD.

Analysts have expressed the view that the world’s first university was established in Taxila. Called Takshashila University, according to The New World Encyclopedia, this center of learning dates back “to at least fifth century BCE.”⁷¹ Janaka Perera states that “this university, the world’s oldest seat of higher learning” was in

⁶⁷ Consult Encyclopedia Britannica by accessing <https://www.britannica.com/place/Taxila>.

⁶⁸ Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Taxila>).

⁶⁹ See ‘Pakistan History through the Centuries’ by visiting www.defence.pk. Site accessed on 22 November 2012.

⁷⁰ ‘Political History of Ancient India’ by H. C. Raychaudhuri, University of Calcutta, 1972.

⁷¹ New World Encyclopedia (www.newworldencyclopedia.org/). Site visited on 30 October 2012.

existence even before the time of Buddha “and even before the Achaemanid rulers who occupied Taxila valley in 6th - 5th century BC.”⁷² In the same vein, Hermann Kulke and Dietmar Rothermund argue, “In the early centuries, the centre of Buddhist scholarship was the University of Taxila”.⁷³ According to Joseph Needham, when men of Alexander came to Taxila in fourth century BC, “they found a university there the like of which had not been seen in Greece.” Also, Balakrishnan Muniapan and Junaid M. Shaikh subscribe to the view, underlining that “Taxila University is one of the oldest known universities in the world.”⁷⁴ Jawaharlal Nehru comments that Takshashila University was “especially famous” for medicine.⁷⁵ Other subjects taught there included philosophy, politics, diplomacy and military sciences. Subjects like elephant riding, sorcery, witchcraft and omen study, were also included in the syllabus of the University.

Chandragupta Maurya, who later founded Maurya dynasty in the subcontinent, studied at Takshashila University. Chanakya (Kautilya) taught politics and diplomacy in the university where he wrote his masterpiece ‘Arthashastra’. It is said that Charaka, the famous ayurvedic physician who wrote ‘Charaka Samhita,’ was a product of Takshashila University. Atreya taught medicine at Taxila. Some even claim that Jivaka, physician to Buddha, performed in Taxila “the first time in history”, operations relating to brain surgery.⁷⁶ Similarly, Nagarjuna “conceived of in crude form, the theory of relativity” at the Takshashila University.⁷⁷ Other alumni of the university included: Pasenadi, Mahali, Patnajali and Prasenjita. Students came to the university from as far as Greece, India, Persia and China, with Jawaharlal Nehru pointing out that students from Arab lands also studied there “in large numbers.”⁷⁸ The university was a residential seat of learning whose campus had “300 lecture halls plus laboratories, an observatory and a huge library that spanned 3 buildings.”⁷⁹ A student entered Takshashila at the age of sixteen. He could take up education in his chosen subject. However, if a student was unable to pay, he could work for the teachers. A view has also been expressed that Alexander

⁷² Write up titled ‘Pakistan’s Buddhist Gandhara heritage’ by Janaka Perera, Asian Tribune, 18 June 2008.

⁷³ Hermann Kulke and Dietmar Rothermund, A History of India. (2004)

⁷⁴ Balakrishnan Muniapan and Junaid M. Shaikh ‘Lessons in corporate governance from Kautilya’s Arthashastra in ancient India’. (2007)

⁷⁵ ‘Glimpses of World History’, Jawaharlal Nehru, pp. 153-157, Oxford University Press, (Centennial Edition), 1989.

⁷⁶ Book ‘Indian Civilization and Culture’ by Suhas Chatterjee, page 319, MD Publications Ltd, New Delhi. (1998)

⁷⁷ ‘Indian Civilization and Culture,’ Suhas Chatterjee, page 319, MD Publications Ltd, New Delhi. (1998)

⁷⁸ ‘Glimpses of World History’ by Jawaharlal Nehru, pages 153-157, Oxford University Press (Centennial edition), 1989.

⁷⁹ See article on the university by Henry Bolzon, Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://beyond.britannica.com/who-is-the-founder-of-taxila-university>).

was so impressed with the University that on his return from the subcontinent, he decided to take a number of scholars from Takshashila University with him to Europe.



King Porus and Alexander of Macedonia.



According to a view, Saint Thomas having been assigned by Jesus to teach the gospel in the subcontinent, came to Taxila and preached at the court of King Gondophares. Appearing to be little more than a stone retaining wall (in the depiction above), the structure is believed to have been constructed by the Apostle himself.

A Buddhist Monk from Nepal, Lama Mama, once remarked, “Pakistan is like an ocean, rich in Buddhist treasures.”⁸⁰ The Mankiala Stupa near Rawat, 50 kms from Islamabad, is another important Buddhist site. According to a legend, Buddha at this place “sacrificed some of his body parts to feed seven hungry tiger cubs.”⁸¹ Scholars believe that that the “entire area from Peshawar to Gabral and the entire Dir valley were stupa-studded.” There were “hundreds of monasteries” throughout these valleys. “Ruins of such monasteries can be seen around Mardan, Jamalgarhi, Shahbazgarhi, Charsadda, Takht-i-Bahi, and several other places” in Pakistan.⁸²

The world-famous ‘Fasting Buddha’, the best example of Gandhara art in Pakistan, is on display in the Lahore Museum.⁸³ The artifact was exhibited in Sri Lanka in May 2006. The Sri Lankan President and the members of his Cabinet, paid a standing homage to the statue. Addressing a seminar relating to Gandhara later in Colombo in May 2008, Prime Minister Ratnasiri Wickremanayake expressed his gratitude to Pakistan for protecting the ancient Buddhist heritage.

In his youth, Asoka served as the Governor of Taxila. His son Mahindra and daughter Sanghamitra preached Buddhism in Sri Lanka, from where this religion is said to have spread to East Asia including Thailand, Vietnam and Japan. In November 2012, Italian archaeologists were quoted as having discovered a cemetery in Swat Valley, around 300 miles from Islamabad, which reveals complex funeral rites dating back more than 3,000 years. The Italian mission began digging in the 1950s at Udegram, a site of Buddhist treasures in Swat. Media reports mentioned that archaeologists were aware of a pre-Buddhist grave site in Udegram, but only recently discovered the collection of almost 30 graves, tightly clustered and partially overlapping. “Some graves had a stone wall, others were protected by walls and enclosures in a beaten clay,” Luca Maria Olivieri, head of the Italian mission, told AFP, “The cemetery... seems to have been used between the end of the second millennium BCE and the first half of the first millennium BCE.”⁸⁴

Importantly, Guru Padmasambhava, also known as Guru Rinpoche, was born in Swat.⁸⁵ Considered as ‘Second Buddha’, he is highly venerated in the entire Himalayan region especially Tibet in the People’s Republic of China, northern parts of India and Bhutan. In a write-up on the Guru, The Hindustan Times of 16 June

⁸⁰ ‘Pakistan’s Buddhist Gandhara heritage’ by Janaka Perera, in the Asian Tribune dated 18 June 2008.

⁸¹ ‘Islamabad Tourist Treasures’, page 1, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

⁸² ‘Portrait of Pakistan’ Hanif Raza, pages 79-80, Ferozesons (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore. (2011)

⁸³ ‘Gandhara Civilization’ (http://www.heritage.gov.pk/html_Pages/gandhara.html). Site accessed on 2 November 2010.

⁸⁴ Dawn, 24 November 2012.

⁸⁵ ‘The Story of Padmasambhava,’ Muktinath Foundation International.

(<http://www.muktinath.org/buddhism/padmasambhava1.html>). Site accessed on 1 November 2010.

2013 referred to Swat Valley, as his birthplace, and commented that, Padmasambhava “spread tantric Buddhism in the north and northwest of the subcontinent in the 8th century.” Padmasambhava is said to be the son of Indrabhuti, the ruler of Swat. Indrabhuti’s sister, Lakshminkaradevi, is known to be an “accomplished Siddha.”



Group photo of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Amad Khan with visiting Bhutanese Monks delegation in Islamabad on June 13, 2012

Pakistan remained under the Greek influence for around 200 years; what is Pakistan today was under the British rule for only 90 years. After Alexander, thirteen Greek kings and queens ruled Pakistan (180 BC-10 AD) notably Demetrius 1, Antimachus 1, Polyxenios, Nicias and Hermaeus. In his ‘Studies in Indian History,’ K M Pannikar states that Asoka seems to have employed Greek nobles in the service of the state. The Greek populace in Asoka’s Empire also converted to Buddhism after Asoka became a Buddhist. One inscription on a Rock Edict mentioned: “Here in the King’s domain among the Greeks, the Kambojas, the Nabhakas, the Nabhapamkits, the Bhojas, ...and the Palidas, everywhere people are following Beloved-of-the-Gods’ instructions in Dharma.”⁸⁶

When what is Pakistan today was under the Greek rule, upper classes in the land especially Taxila and Charsadda, conversed in impeccable Greek and the women emulated Greek fashion and attire. Similarly, Macedonian military warfare technology was introduced in Pakistan where local military contingents were armed with weapons and technology from Europe. Likewise, contribution in science and technology was made and also in art and architecture. Inter marriages also took place. Even to this day, especially in the north of Pakistan, one comes across people with

⁸⁶ Dharmaraksita: Encyclopedia II-Gharmaraksita-A Greek Buddhist missionary (www.experiencefestival.com/a/dharmaraksita). Accessed on 29 December 2010.

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European features especially blue eyes and Grecian nose, which is missing in India. Also a reference could be made to the Kailash people in Chitral, who may well be the direct descendants of the soldiers of Alexander.⁸⁷

Greek architect Constantinos Apostolou Doxiadis, who designed Pakistan's capital Islamabad in the 1960s, had in mind the architectural style of Taxila. Another ancient city in Pakistan is Sialkot. Greek historical texts mention that in 327 BC, Sialkot was called 'Sagala'.⁸⁸ The city was located at the outreaches of the Hellenic Empire. Sialkot was also the capital of the Hun Empire in ancient Pakistan.

Pakistan was also part of the Persian Empire, with the royal braggadocio, "I am Darius (522 BC-486 BC) the Great King...a Persian, son of a Persian, and Aryan, having Aryan lineage."⁸⁹ In fact, a view is expressed that what is Pakistan today was for centuries an integral part of the Persian empire. The inscriptions by Darius indicate inclusion of Punjab in his empire. It should therefore not be perplexing for an outsider to note that Pakistan's national anthem is written entirely in Persian language, except for one word, 'ka'. While Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan, significantly, Sistan-Balochistan is also the largest province of Iran.⁹⁰ A part of Balochistan also goes into Afghanistan. It is said that the Balochs in Pakistan are of Iranian descent. Some also claim origin of Balochs to the biblical Nimrod 4,500 years ago, Syrian god Baal, or to Balu.⁹¹ It is clear that what is Pakistan today had in its ancient history two times direct connections with Europe. First, when Cyrus the Great stretched his Empire from Greece to the Indus; and second, when Alexander invaded what is today Pakistan.

Coincidentally, the mother of Imam Khomeini was from Gilgit in Pakistan. Nusrat Bhutto, wife of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, mother of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and mother in law of former President Asif Ali Zardari, was from Iran. Interestingly, the late President of Pakistan, Iskandar Mirza is buried in Iran. A State Funeral was organised for him when his body was brought to Iran, on special instructions of Reza Shah Pahlavi. There are other ancient cities in Pakistan as well including Multan, which with around a five thousand year old history, was at one time considered the "Mecca of the Hindus." Brahma Gupta (598 AD-660 AD) who worked out the method of "using the zero" in mathematics, was born in Multan.⁹² Multan is the place where Alexander was fatally injured by a poisonous arrow when he was fighting against the Mallis. He could not recover

⁸⁷ The Telegraph, 21 September 2009.

⁸⁸ Sagala has been mentioned in the writings by Claudius Ptolemy.

⁸⁹ 'Darius the Emperor' (<http://www.livius.org/da-dd/darius/darius>). Accessed on 17 December 2010.

⁹⁰ Parts of Balochistan are also in Afghanistan.

⁹¹ 'Portrait of Pakistan', Hanif Raza, page 191, Ferozsons Lahore, 2011.

⁹² See article titled, 'Muslim Contribution to Science and Learning' by Waheed Uddin Khan by visiting www.renaissance.com.pk/. (Site accessed on 13 January 2013.)

from the wound, and later on his way back to Macedonia, died in Mesopotamia. Incidentally, Multan is the birthplace of Ahmed Shah Abdali. A view has been expressed that Multan is also the birthplace of Poonja Jinnah, father of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.



Hindus celebrating Holi in Multan which is one of the oldest cities in the world. Holi festival in Hindu religion has its origins in Multan.

Peshawar means the city of men. It is located close to the Khyber Pass. Tertius had observed that the city had a population of 120,000 in 100 BC, which made it the “seventh most populous city of the world.” Peshawar was also the capital of Gandhara civilization. Significantly, a view is expressed that “the earliest furnace was excavated at Balakot,” a city near Peshawar.⁹³ Interestingly, while Alexandria exists in Egypt, the original name of the ancient city of Uchh in central Pakistan, is also Alexandria, which was named after Alexander of Macedonia.

As has been indicated earlier, the territory of the subcontinent which constitutes Pakistan today, can be described as the birthplace of the Hindu civilisation. At the same time, a view is strongly expressed according to which, the land which constitutes Pakistan, has been historically, geographically and culturally distinct from and at variance with India.⁹⁴ Archaeologists assert that the practices observed in Harappa and Mohenjodaro were “at odds” with the ones followed in India. In their view, “not a single Hindu idol, deity, temple has been excavated from Harappa and Mohenjodaro.” Richard Hines emphasizes that “unlike the Hindus who practise

⁹³ English Tagalog Translations and Dictionary. Visit translate.sandayong.com. (Site accessed on 13 November 2012.)

⁹⁴ May also study ‘Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan’ by Aitzaz Ahsan published by South Asia Books in 1997.

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cremation, people of the Indus Valley Civilization buried their dead in wooded coffins with their heads facing north and the feet pointing south.”⁹⁵ Graves can tell archaeologists a lot. According to a BBC writeup, “Indus Valley people were buried with clay pots and clay figures, as well as beads.” Putting these items in graves “may mean that they had a religious belief in an afterlife, in which they could use these belongings again.”⁹⁶

According to a study, titled ‘Lipid residues in pottery from the Indus Civilisation in northwest India,’ at the University of Cambridge, reported by Indian media in late 2020, the diet of the people of Indus Valley civilisation, had “dominance of meat, including extensive eating of beef.”⁹⁷ This stands in sharp contrast with vegetarianism in India. Significantly, Indus Valley script is written from right to left like in Urdu, the national language of Pakistan. On the other hand, Hindi language of India is written from left to right.⁹⁸ Indus scholar Professor Iravatham Mahadevan opines that the Indus script “ran from right to left.”⁹⁹ In 1966, archaeologist B. B. Lal after extensive studies, concluded that the Harappan texts were to be “read from right to left.” Well-known scholar on Harappan civilization, Bryan Wells sums up, this is ‘the only thing Harappan researchers can agree on.’ Beyond that, there is not much consensus on how to read the scripts, with many scholars attempting and proposing various speculative decipherments since the time of its discovery.¹⁰⁰

Cow is worshipped in Hinduism, bull in Hinduism has a minor role. Importantly, bull was a popular animal in the Harappan culture than a cow. According to Encyclopaedia Britannica, “The Bull Cult was a prehistoric religious practice that originated in the eastern Aegean Sea and extended from the Indus Valley of Pakistan to the Danube River in eastern Europe...The Bull Cult continued into historic times and was particularly important in the Indus Valley and on the Grecian island of Crete. In both places, the bull's 'horns of consecration' were an important religious symbol.”¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ For details, see ‘Ancient India’ (<http://www.theancientweb.com>). Site accessed on 9 October 2010.

⁹⁶ BBC writeup ‘What can we learn from Indus Valley artefacts?’ available at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxn3r82/articles/zcsbr82>.

⁹⁷ Indian Express, 10 December 2020: Article ‘Indus Valley civilisation diet had dominance of meat, finds study.’ Also see relevant writeup in India Today of 11 December 2020.

⁹⁸ Take look also at Israeli newspaper Haaretz 17. 6. 2020: ‘Uncovering the Secrets of the Indus Valley Civilization and Its Undeciphered Script.’

⁹⁹ The Hindu, 31 January 2018 (Writeup titled ‘Indus script was written from right to left’ by Shubashree Desikan).

¹⁰⁰ Financial Express, 9 August 2019 (‘Deciphering Harappan script: Most mysterious writing in the world’ by Monidipa Dey).

¹⁰¹ Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/bull-cult>). Site re-accessed on 20 September 2020.

One sees the impact of geography here, because of Pakistan's contiguity with the Mesopotamian- Persian culture, and impact on this land from Central Asia and even China.



Here at 'Nandana Fort' near Jhelum in Pakistan, Abu Rayhan Al-Beruni 'measured the radius of the earth with precision for the first time.' Al-Beruni, the great Muslim 'astronomer, mathematician, ethnographer, anthropologist, historian and geographer' undertook his research at this place around 1017 AD. In his writings, Al-Biruni also mentioned Nandana as 'a great centre of learning.'

Pakistan has mountains, plains, deserts, rivers and the Arabian Sea. The country is blessed with all seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn. The people of Pakistan enjoy Monsoon. Interestingly, when temperature at places in the north of Pakistan is minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit, temperature in places in south of Pakistan could be more than plus 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The largest earth-filled dam in the world, happens to be at Tarbela. So is Mangla Dam, considered as one of the largest, located not very far from Islamabad.¹⁰² Hanif Raza opines, "The world's largest salt mine is located at Khewra", about 160 kms from Islamabad."¹⁰³ Salt has been processed there, some say, since 310 BC. Interestingly, the mine is said to have been discovered by none other than the agile horse of Alexander of Macedonia. When Macedonian troops sojourned in the area, the horse started to lick the ground, which led to the discovery of salt. By various estimates, the mine has more than 215 million tons of rock salt deposits. Present production from the mine is 325,000 tons

¹⁰² Mangla Dam is said to be the sixth largest dam in the world. Construction of the dam began in 1961 which was completed in 1967.

¹⁰³ 'Portrait of Pakistan' Hanif Raza, page 139, Ferozesons Lahore, 2011.

of salt every year. Only 48.7 % of salt has been mined so far.¹⁰⁴ Pakistan is also known to have the third largest coal reserves in the world. One of the largest gold and copper mines, is also in Pakistan at Reko Diq.

The second largest Juniper forest in the world is said to be in Pakistan, around Ziarat. Covering an area of 247,000 acres, the forest has one of the tallest Juniper trees. Some of the trees in the forest can be as old as 5000 years. One of the largest freshwater lakes in Asia is the Manchar Lake in Sindh. Similarly, one of the highest lakes in the world is the 'Rush Lake' in the Northern Areas of Pakistan at an altitude of more than 15,300 feet. Moreover, the Chaman railway tunnel in Pakistan is rated as one of the longest and oldest railway tunnels in the world.

It is opined that one of the greatest splendours of Pakistan, "rather of the entire world," are the Karakorams. Needless to mention that Karakoram is a Turkish word, meaning 'black mountain.' Pakistan has more than a hundred mountain peaks which have a height of more than seven thousand metres. Pakistan has the second highest mountain peak on earth, the K-2. With a height of 8,611 metres, the peak is also known as the 'Savage Mountain' due to the difficulties confronted in its climbing.¹⁰⁵ After a number of failed attempts by many, Muhammad Ata Ullah from Pakistan and Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni from Italy, reached the top of the peak on 31 July 1954. The first woman to climb the K-2, was Wanda Rutkiewicz from Poland in 1986.¹⁰⁶

Trich Mir (7690m), "the highest peak of the Hindu Kush, is located in Chitral, the northern most region of Pakistan."¹⁰⁷ The most important peak of the Himalayas in Pakistan is the Nanga Parbat 26,600 ft. It has long been regarded as "the most dangerous mountain peak." There are "many tales based on superstitions and many mysterious events recounted" by various expeditions that failed to conquer it "and also by those who finally conquered it."¹⁰⁸ Other high peaks in Pakistan include: Gasherbrum I (K5), Broad Peak (K3), Gasherbrum II (K4), Gasherbrum III, Yukshin Gardan Sar, Teram Kangri, Malubiting (W), K-12, Sia Kangri, Momhil Sar, Skil Brum, Gasherbrum IV, Batura II, Saltoro Kangri, Batura III, Chogolisa I, Shispare, Silberzacken, Batura IV, Trivor, Distaghil Sar, Kunyang Chhish, Masherbrum (K1), Batura I, Kanjut Sar, Rakaposhi, Skyang Kangri, Noshaq, Pumari Chhish and Passu Sar. Significantly, Tango Towers in the Northern regions of Pakistan is said to be among the steepest cliffs in the world. Pakistan is also endowed with glaciers. Besides, Siachen Glacier having an area of 1180 sq kms,

¹⁰⁴ The layout of the tunnels in the mines was prepared by one Niaz Ali, a civil engineer in early 20th century.

¹⁰⁵ 'K 2: Savage Mountain, Savage Summer', Barry John, The Oxford Illustrated Press. (1987)

¹⁰⁶ 'Wanda Rutkiewicz: A Caravan of Dreams' by Getrude Reinisch. (2000)

¹⁰⁷ Book 'Pakistan' page 10, published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad in 2008.

¹⁰⁸ 'Portrait of Pakistan', M. Hanif Raza, page 99, Ferozsons Lahore. (2011)

Pakistan has in its Northern Areas the Baltoro Glacier with an area of 755 sq kms and Biafo Glacier having an area of 625 sq kms. Others include: Batura Glacier, Hispar Glacier, Chogo Lungma Glacier, Rimo Glacier, Panmah Glacier, Khurdopin Glacier and Sarpo Laggo Glacier.



Yak in the north of Pakistan.

The sites in Pakistan inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List include: Historical monuments at Makli; Rohtas Fort; Ruins at Moenjodaro; Buddhist Ruins of Takhtbahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol; Fort and Shalimar Gardens at Lahore; and Taxila. The sites which could be included in the Heritage List comprise the Badshahi Mosque; the Wazir Khan Mosque; Tombs of Jehangir and Asif Khan; Hiran Minar at Sheikhpura; Tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam; Rani Kot Fort, Dadu; Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta; Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi; Mehargarh; the archeological site of Rehman Dheri; Harappa; the archeological site of Rani Gat; Baltit Fort; Tomb of Bibi Jawindi; Shahbaz Garhi Rock Edicts; Mansehra Rock Edicts; and the Fort of Bhanbhore.

It is said that Ranikot Fort is the largest in the world. Having a circumference of more than seventeen miles, this massive structure is located in the Sindh province of Pakistan. From a distance, the structure resembles a miniature Great Wall of China. The Fort is said to have been constructed on the instructions of Imran bin Musa Barmaki who was appointed as the Governor of Sindh in 836 A.D. The purpose of construction of the Fort remains a mystery even in the 21st century. Analyst Isobel Shaw is of the view, "The size of Ranikot defies all reasons. It stands in the middle of nowhere, defending nothing."

Pakistan is a country of mosques. A reference is made to the Mihrablose Mosque at Bhanbhore which is said to have been constructed in 727 AD. The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore when constructed more than 300 years ago, was the largest mosque in the world after Mecca and Medina. The minarets of the mosque are taller than the minarets of the Taj Mahal. Unfortunately, Badshahi Mosque was desecrated during the Sikh rule when it was used as a stable for the horses of the Sikh army. Remaining insensitive to Muslim sensitivities, the British went a step further. They even demolished portions of the main wall of the mosque.

The Shah Jahan mosque in Thatta, Sindh is also important for its “one hundred domes.” The Faisal Mosque in Islamabad is one of largest mosques in South Asia. Designed by the Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay, it can accommodate more than 300,000 people at one time. Talking of domes, it would be relevant to mention that the dome of the mausoleum of the Muslim saint in Multan, Hazrat Shah Rukn-i-Alam, is reputed to be one of the largest in subcontinent. Built around 1320 AD, the structure is described as an “unmatched pre-Moghul masterpiece.”¹⁰⁹ One of the largest necropolises in the world is also in Pakistan. With a diameter of around eight kilometers, Makli Hills in Sindh, is known to be the burial place of more than 125 thousand sufi saints.¹¹⁰



'The largest ivory workshop in ancient world discovered in Pakistan.' (Ruins of the 2,100-year-old city of Bhanbhore.)

¹⁰⁹ Islamic Arts Organisation (islamic.arts.org/). Site accessed on 20 November 2012.

¹¹⁰ Visit UNESCO website. Also study writeup 'Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta' by accessing <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/143/>.

Pakistan's communication infrastructure is age-old. During the Mauryan rule, the subcontinent's trade with the West was conducted through roads from Taxila. Highways were built linking Taxila with main cities of Persia, Central and South Asia. A major portion of the Grand Trunk Road later built by Sher Shah Suri in the 16th Century, connected Lahore with cities including Multan and Landi Kotal in today's Pakistan.¹¹¹ Significantly, Pakistan was the first country in South Asia to build a modern motorway which was inaugurated in November 1997. Analysts also opine that the Peshawar-Karachi railway line in Pakistan, closely follows the route taken by the Macedonian troops of Alexander, from the Hindukush to the Arabian Sea.¹¹² The discovery of Harappa is ironically linked to the introduction of railways in the subcontinent. While laying the railway line between Lahore and Multan in 1856, engineers discovered this ancient site. (By some estimates, Harappans developed metallurgy of copper and bronze about 2500 BC.) Chhangga Maanga, not far from Lahore, at one time had "one of the largest planted forests in the world."

Pakistan also has one of "the highest paved international roads in the world", the Karakoram Highway. The 1300 kilometer-long road connecting Pakistan with China, passes through Khunjerab Pass at an altitude of 15,397 feet above sea level. Some describe Karakoram Highway as the "ninth wonder of the world." The structure of the Lahore Railway station is impressive. Its architect, William Brunton thought that architecture of the building was the 'the best'. The shovel used by John Lawrence while performing the ground-breaking ceremony of the building in February 1859, carried the Latin motto 'tam bello quam pace' (better peace than war).¹¹³ Actress Eva Gardner came to Lahore in 1955 for her movie 'Bhowani Junction.'

The Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) is the first airline from a non-Communist country to fly to China. The PIA Boeing 720 B took off from Pakistan for Shanghai on 29 April 1964. PIA was the first foreign airline in the world to fly to Tashkent and the first Asian airline to fly to Oslo. In the 1960s and 1970s, PIA helped a number of countries including Malaysia, UAE, Malta, Thailand, Jordan, Somalia, and the People's Republic of China, in developing their airlines.

Saidpur Village is located in Islamabad. Frequented by tourists, this 400 year old place has a Muslim mosque, a Sikh gurdwara and a Hindu temple existing side by side for centuries, depicting the culture of tolerance and harmony in the Pakistani

¹¹¹ May also see 'Roads and Communications in Mughal India' by Abdul Khair Farooque published in 1977.

¹¹² Pakistan Railways (http://www.tripatlas.com/Pakistan_Railways). Site accessed on 5 December 2010.

¹¹³ Lahore Railway Station (http://www.ualberta.ca/~rnoor/lahore_railway_station). Site accessed on 1 January 2011.

mindset. Interestingly, grand places of worship which have been part of important world civilisations including Egypt, Rome and Greece, are conspicuous by their absence in the Indus Valley Civilization.¹¹⁴ The ancestors of the Pakistani nation including prominent dynasties, like the mighty Moghuls, looked down upon religious extremism with disdain.

Babar, in his memoirs ‘Baburnama’ emphasized harmony and tolerance, so did Humayun, a scholar, who died as he came out of his library in Purana Qilah, Delhi on 27 January 1556.¹¹⁵ Akbar not only granted “equal status to all religions”, he promoted music as is manifested in the towering personality of Mian Tan Sen. Same is the case with Shah Jahan who authorized the construction of Taj Mahal.¹¹⁶ One of the most distinguished engineers of his time, Ustad Isa, utilized the services of stone cutters from Pakistan’s Balochistan to construct this most beautiful building in the world. Similarly, Jehangir was an ardent supporter of ‘religio-sociological egalitarianism.’ Many Muslim rulers rehabilitated and constructed Hindu temples. Some assert that Aurangzeb was a bigot. Others note that his important administrators and generals including Kabir Singh, Prem Dev Singh, Jaswant Singh and Raja Rajrup were non-Muslims. It would also not be out of place to mention here that the main contractor for the construction of Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi was a Muslim by the name of Haroon Rashid, who migrated to Karachi after 1947.¹¹⁷

Pakistan has the fifth largest Hindu population in the world. Jogindernath Mandal served as Pakistan’s first Law Minister. Surendar Valasai and Ashok Chandwani, have been known Pakistani journalists. Brojan Das was the first Pakistani and the first Asian to swim across the English Channel four times. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das has served as Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission of Pakistan. Pakistani populace includes Parsis and Christians. Well respected Parsis, who have done well in Pakistan include: Dinshawji Avari (businessman), Minocher Bhandara (businessman), Ardeshir Cowasjee (columnist), Aban Marker Kabraji (scientist), Deena Mistri (educationist), and Dorab Patel (former Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan). Pakistan also recalls with respect the services and contributions by the Pakistan Air Force pilots Cecil Chaudhry, Mervyn Middlecoat and Peter O’Reilly; cricketer Yousuf Youhana; writer Gulshan Esther; singer Irene Perveen; football player Michael Masih; and singer A. Nayyar.

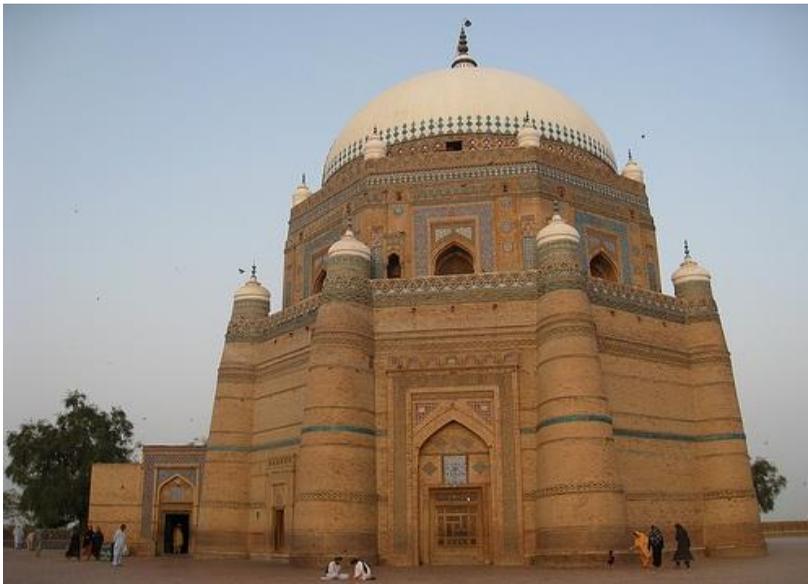
¹¹⁴ Also see ‘The Ancient Origins of Hinduism’ by visiting www.apologeticspress.org/. Site accessed on 20 November 2012.

¹¹⁵ ‘Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor’ (Translation by Wheeler M. Thackston), Oxford University Press. (1996)

¹¹⁶ May also see ‘Bernier, Francoi, Travels in the Moghul Empire A.D. 1657-1668’, Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. (1891)

¹¹⁷ Rashtrapati Bhavan has 340 rooms. It is said that 700 million bricks were used in its construction. Visit www.presidentofindia.nic.in/rb.html. Site revisited on 1 January 2014.

Another major centre of learning that existed around the time of the Takshashila University in what is today Pakistan, was at Sarada Peeth. Located in Azad Kashmir, the school imparted education in Sanskrit, grammar, philosophy and religion. Practising Brahmans in southern parts of India even today offer salutations to goddess Sarada in their prayers, by emphasizing, “Namaste Sarada Devi, Kashmira Mandala vasini (Salutations to Goddess Sarada who resides in Kashmir).”¹¹⁸ Importantly, well known saint Bahauddin Zakariya had set up a university in Multan around 1250 AD.¹¹⁹ The students there came not only from the subcontinent but Arabia, Central Asia, China and Persia. When a new university by the name of Multan University was set up in the city in late 1970s, its name was changed to Bahauddin Zakariya University mainly because of the contributions of the great saint in the field of education.



The 700-year-old mausoleum of Muslim sufi saint Shah Rukn-e-Alam in Multan. Its dome is one of the largest in Asia. Rukn-e-Alam was the grandson of Bahauddin Zakariyya.

The uninterrupted tradition of education continues in Pakistan after 1947. In a direct reference to Government College Lahore, authors of ‘Freedom at Midnight’ underscore that Lahore has institutions of excellence which “to this day”, carry

¹¹⁸ Study ‘Sarada Temple in Kashmir’ (www.koausa.org/KoshSam/sharda1.html). Site accessed on 27 November 2010.

¹¹⁹ Bahauddin Zakariya was born in Karore near Multan. His grandfather Shah Kamaluddin Ali Shah Qureshi Hashmi came to Multan from Makkah. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was the disciple of Bahauddin Zakariya.

mottos like “Courage to Know.”¹²⁰ The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST) in Karachi with campuses in Islamabad and Larkana, is highly rated. The ‘Business Week’ has been quoted as stating that SZABIST has been “among the best business schools in the world for five consecutive years” (2001-2006). Similarly, the CNN-Time journal ‘Asia Week’ categorized the institution as the best science and technology school in Asia. The Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) is also one of the leading Business Management and IT institutions in Pakistan, just like the Foundation for Advancement of Science and Technology (FAST) in Islamabad. Moreover, the Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, near Tarbela, is considered to be a premier institution of higher learning in Pakistan. Other institutions of repute include: Forman Christian College, the Aitchison College and King Edward Medical College. Murray College, Sialkot; Edwardes College, Peshawar; Gordon College, Rawalpindi; and Cadet College, Hassanabdal, all carry a good reputation.

Significantly, diplomats from a large number of countries have received training at the Foreign Service Academy in Islamabad, some of whom later became Foreign Secretaries including Muhammad Naseer of the Maldives.¹²¹ Same is the case with Pakistan Military Academy in Kakul and Pakistan Air Force Academy at Risalpur. In fact, Lieutenant General Gaurav Shumsher Rana, who was sworn in as Nepal’s Army Chief in September 2012, did his military course in Pakistan. Rana completed the national defence course from the National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, and received Master’s degree in Defense and Strategic Studies from the Quaid-e-Azam University.



Sandhurst: Cadet Ahmed Raza Khan of Pakistan Army receiving Sword of Honour from the Queen. (2009)

¹²⁰ ‘Freedom at Midnight’, Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre. (1975)

¹²¹ Naseer undertook training at the Foreign Service Training Institute, Islamabad, in 1985-86.

Coincidentally, a number of institutions mentioned above, are located in the Gandhara region of ancient Pakistan. Interestingly, Pakistan Naval Academy, Karachi, is located in the region of the Indus Valley Civilization; also close to the site of Daibal where Muhammad bin Qasim landed in 712 AD.

Pakistan is the first country in South Asia to implement rigorous training procedures for its civil servants. Every civil servant in Pakistan whether he is from the Police, Accounts or Foreign services, is required to go through NIPA (National Institute of Public Administration) and Staff College training programs otherwise he cannot be promoted to a senior rank. Needless to stress that merit is the key for selection to the civil services in Pakistan which is done through a highly competitive examination, CSS (Central Superior Services of Pakistan). Pakistan is the first country in South Asia to provide the facility of a national identity card to every citizen of the country. Since 1980s, no person in Pakistan is allowed to cast his vote in a General Election unless he identifies himself properly by showing his identity card.

Significantly, Pakistan is known to have established the “world’s largest biometric citizen database.” In his keynote address at the 8th Annual Smart Cards Government Conference-2009 in Washington DC, Deputy Chairman of Pakistan’s National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), stated that with the registration of over 85 percent of the country’s adult population using both biometric and facial recognition systems, Pakistan was way ahead of the United States and India in this field.¹²² Pakistan was also the first country in Asia to join CERN (Conseil European pour la Recherche Nucleaire or European Council for Nuclear Research) in June 2014. The body was founded with the mandate of establishing a world-class physics research organization.

In his first policy speeches made after the creation of Pakistan, the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah emphasized the importance of peace; peace within and peace without. He spoke of Pakistan’s desire to have the best of relations with the world community, with the Muslim world, and with India. He underscored, “Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and depressed people of the world, and in upholding the principles of the UN Charter.”

Since it became a member of the United Nations on 30 September 1947, Pakistan has actively participated in UN activities. In 1962, Pakistan’s Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan was elected to serve a two-year term as the President of the UN General Assembly. Earlier, he served as Judge at the International Court of Justice in The Hague from 1954 to 1961. He wrote around 15 books including ‘Women in Islam,’ ‘Islam and Human Rights’ and ‘My Mother.’

¹²² Nadra site (www.nadra.gov.pk/). Site accessed on 26 November 2012.

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Pakistan has been a member of the UN Security Council during the periods 1952-1953, 1968-69, 1976-1977, 1983-1984, 1993-1994 and 2003-2004.¹²³ In October 2011, Pakistan was again elected to the Security Council as a non-permanent member. In September 2010, Pakistan was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the third time. (It held this office earlier in 1962-63 and then from 1986 to 1987).¹²⁴ Pakistan played an important role in the Bandung Conference in 1955. Pakistan is an active member of NAM and founding member of OIC. Pakistan has also been playing an active role in United Nations Human Rights Council. In a recent election to the body in November 2012, Pakistan “secured 171 out of a total of 191 votes” in the election held in Geneva.¹²⁵

Pakistan contributed to the liberation of the Islamic people in the Middle East and North Africa from the colonial rule, by raising its voice at the international fora. Pakistan played an important role in NAM (Non Aligned Movement), SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organisation), CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation), RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development), and has been taking abiding interest in OIC (Organisation of Islamic Conference), ECO (Economic Coordination Organisation), SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) and SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).

Pakistan has been the largest contributor to the UN Peace - keeping operations in the world. From 1962 onwards, Pakistan has actively participated in more than twenty eight such missions. Referring to this contribution, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in Paris on 12 June 2008, emphasized, “Pakistan is the largest contributor to the UN peace-keeping effort with over 10,000 peacekeepers in 13 peace keeping operations.” A view has also been expressed that “of all the armies in the world, the Pak army has received the highest number of UN medals.”¹²⁶ Notably, Pakistani soldiers played an important role in the rescue of the American soldiers in Somalia in 1993 in what has been termed as ‘Operation Gothic Serpent.’¹²⁷

¹²³ Dawn, 22 October 2011.

¹²⁴ The Hindu, 27 September 2010.

¹²⁵ Aaj TV, 13 November 2012.

¹²⁶ Write-up titled, ‘Military’ by Farrukh Saleem in The News of 2 December 2012.

¹²⁷ See ‘Operation Restore Hope - An American Perspective’ by visiting library.thinkquest.org/. (Site accessed on 20 November 2012.)



Pakistan has been the largest contributor to UN peace-keeping missions in the world.

Pakistan assisted Sri Lanka in its long struggle against terrorism; Islamabad's help was crucial. For Nepal, Pakistan is a distant country; yet, analysts in Kathmandu attribute democracy in Nepal to Pakistan. In their view, protests that took place in the Nepalese capital against the execution of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977, resulted in the consolidation of democratic practices in Nepal.

A reference is also made to the contributions of Prince Ali Solomone Aga Khan, who was appointed Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, in 1958.¹²⁸ The names of scholar-diplomats including Syed Ahmed Shah Pitras Bokhari and Qudrat Ullah Shahab are noted. Bokhari served as Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN; and Shahab was Ambassador of Pakistan to The Hague. While Bokhari is known as one of the best Urdu humourists, Shahab won fame for his 'Shahabnama'. Similarly, S. M. Burke, who served as Pakistani Ambassador to eleven different countries, including Sweden, was a writer. Later, he taught at the University of Minnesota. His books include: Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis; Mainsprings of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies; and Landmarks of the Pakistan Movement.

Pakistanis remember the services of their first Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, N. A. M. Raza. Pakistan's Ambassador to the US, Agha Hilaly is credited with facilitating the Sino-US contacts with President Nixon mentioning his role with approbation. Agha Hilaly's brother, Agha Shahi, as Ambassador to China and Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, also earned respect for himself and his country. Pakistani diplomats who have played a role in other parts of the world also include Jamsheed (Kaikobad Ardeshir) Marker, who spearheaded

¹²⁸ Prince Ali was the husband of actress Rita Hayworth. Their daughter Princess Yasmin Aga Khan is well known philanthropist.

resolution of the East Timor issue as UN Secretary General's Special Envoy. Unusual by world standards, Marker, who is a Parsee, served as Muslim Pakistan's Ambassador continuously for around 35 years. In fact, he is one of the longest serving Ambassadors in the world. According to the Guinness Book of Records, no person in the world other than Jamsheed Marker has served in so many capitals as an Ambassador. The former Chakma Raja, Tridev Roy, who is a Buddhist, also served as Pakistan's Ambassador for more than two decades. Tridev Roy's book 'The Departed Melody' focuses on Chakma rajas.

While Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan was appointed UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Western Sahara, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi worked in a similar capacity on Iraq and the Sudan. In the same vein, former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, Shaharyar M. Khan, contributed as UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Rwanda; and senior Pakistani diplomat Iqbal Akhund, served as Secretary General's Special Representative on Lebanon.

Both Shaharyar Khan and Iqbal Akhund have publications to their credit. Shaharyar Khan's 'The Begums of Bhopal-a history of the princely state of Bhopal', and 'The Shallow Graves of Rwanda', have been read with interest. Similarly, Iqbal Akhund's 'Memoirs of a Bystander: A Life in Diplomacy', focuses on events in Pakistan's foreign policy. Other books have also been written by Pakistani diplomats, including by former Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar (Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Concise History), former Foreign Secretary Sultan M. Khan (Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat), former Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan (Untying the Afghan Knot: Negotiating Soviet Withdrawal), and Ambassador Jamsheed Marker (Quiet Diplomacy – Memoirs of the Ambassador of Pakistan). Iftikhar Murshed who served as Pakistan's Ambassador to Moscow, also focused on Afghanistan. His book 'Afghanistan: The Taliban Years,' is important to read.

Looking at the early years of Pakistan's foreign relations, a mention is also made of scholar-diplomat Muhammad Asad. Known for his publication 'Road to Mecca', he, after the creation of Pakistan, was posted to the Pakistan's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York. Asad, an Austrian Jew with the name Leopold Weiss, had earlier converted to Islam. He had also served as Ibne Saud's emissary to Omar Mukhtar in North Africa. A square in Vienna has been named after Muhammad Asad with reports that Austrian authorities are setting up an Islamic school of studies in Vienna which would be named after him as 'International School Centre-Muhammad Asad.' It would also be worthwhile to mention the name of Attaullah Khwaja from Laddakh, who served as Pakistan's Ambassador to Nepal. A number of Pakistanis have been working in important positions in the United Nations. The list includes, among others, Iqbal Raza, Nafees Sadiq and Rafiuddin Ahmed.



Muhammad Asad seated with wife, Pola Hamida. Muhammad Asad, writer, thinker and diplomat was one of the most influential Muslims of Europe in the 20th century. Born a Jew as Leopold Weiss in Lwow in Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1900, he also served as the Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN in New York.

Pakistan has been having Muslim, Hindu, Christian and Buddhist officers serving in important diplomatic positions. The Foreign Service of Pakistan is proud to have officers like Saima Saleem within its ranks. Despite her visual disability, she stood sixth in the All Pakistan Civil Services Examination in 2007.¹²⁹ Diplomatic observers noted with interest the marriage of Sarwath Ikramullah, daughter of Pakistan's first Foreign Secretary Ikramullah, to Prince Hasan bin Talal of Jordan, in Karachi in August 1968. She continued to serve as Crown Princess of Jordan for more than three decades. Significantly, her mother, Shaista Ikram Ullah was Pakistan's Ambassador to Morocco and a Delegate to the United Nations. Shaista was the first woman from the subcontinent to receive a PhD from the University of London.

When Pakistani diplomat Akram Zaki married Vijay Lakshmi (on 25 December 1956), the event did not go unnoticed. Vijay belonged to the distinguished Koirala family of Nepal. Her brother BP Koirala served as the Prime Minister of Nepal from 1959 to 1960. Her other two brothers, MP Koirala and GP Koirala, also served as Prime Ministers of Nepal. (GP Koirala served as Prime Minister, five times.) Sushil Koirala who became the Prime Minister of Nepal in February 2014, is the cousin of Vijay Lakshmi. Earlier in 2009, Vijay's close relative, Sujata Koirala was appointed the Foreign Minister of Nepal. On his part, Akram Zaki served as Ambassador of

¹²⁹ In December 2010, Saima Saleem was working as Assistant Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad.

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Pakistan to Beijing and was later appointed Secretary General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Women have played a significant role in Pakistan. Pakistani women have worked in diplomatic capacity in important world capitals. They have served in Ankara and London; and in Tehran and Paris. In the 1950s, Rana Liaquat Ali was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the Netherlands and later to Italy. In that period, Zubaida Habib and Begum Z.H.I. Rahim represented Pakistan at the UN General Assembly. Another Pakistani, Princess Abida Sultaan, represented Pakistan at the UN in 1954. Later in 1957, she was appointed Ambassador to Brazil. Interestingly, Princess Abida was an all-round sportswoman with a flair for polo, and also a pilot. Being a fearless hunter, "she is known to have shot 73 tigers."¹³⁰

Conclusion

More has been said here about Pakistan than others. There is a need to understand Pakistan better.

Pakistan's relations with China are important. The importance attached to the relations, is mutual. Pakistan and China are connected by the mighty Karakorams. Significantly, River Indus, which is the lifeline of Pakistan and 'the mother of the name of India,' actually originates from the "confluence of the Sengge and Gar Rivers" located in the People's Republic of China.

Both China and Pakistan describe their relations as 'all-weather friendship.' The relations are based on trust and understanding. China has helped Pakistan; and Pakistan has helped China. Addressing the Joint Session of the Parliament in Islamabad on 19 December 2010, Premier Wen Jiabao emphasized that the friendship between Pakistan and China has deep roots which "runs in our blood."¹³¹

American scholars have expressed the view that the United States was the very first country to recognise Pakistan.¹³² Significantly, in his address to Pakistan's Constituent Assembly on 11 August 1947, just days before the creation of Pakistan, Jinnah read out a message of felicitations from Washington DC, which conveyed "the best wishes" of the Government and the people of the United States, for "the

¹³⁰ Princess Suraya Jah, Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj, Abida Sultan Begum Sahiba, was the daughter of the last Nawab of the State of Bhopal in British India. She gave up her right to the throne and proceeded to Pakistan from British India in 1950. She is the mother of Shaharyar Khan who joined the Foreign Services of Pakistan, and later became Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.

¹³¹ GEO TV (www.geo.tv/12-19-2010/). Site accessed on 23 December 2012.

¹³² Article titled, 'American Views of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the Pakistan Liberation Movement' by Betty Miller Unterberger in the book titled, 'M.A. Jinnah: Views and Reviews' edited by M. R. Kazimi; published in 2007 by Oxford University Press, Karachi.

successful conclusion of the great work you are about to undertake.”

Earlier in a Memorandum dated 17 July 1947 addressed to President Truman, Secretary of State George Marshall had underlined that “very soon” a new country will be established with territorial jurisdiction over “a large section of northwestern India and a smaller section of northeastern India.” Mentioning that Pakistan, with a population of seventy million persons, “will be the largest Muslim country and will occupy one of the most strategic areas in the world,” he suggested, “It would be in our national interest” to accord recognition to the new Dominion of Pakistan “at the earliest possible date.” Also relevant to note is the Telegram addressed to Jinnah on 14 August 1947 by Truman in which the US President emphasized, “We rejoice with you in the prospect for rapid progress toward the advancement of the welfare of the people of Pakistan, and look forward to the constructive participation of the new Dominion in world affairs for the welfare of all mankind.”

In July 1971, Pakistan arranged a visit to Beijing by the US National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger which resulted in the US rapprochement with People’s Republic of China.¹³³ On the sidelines of the meeting, Premier Chou En-lai emphasized to Kissinger, “Do not forget the bridge (Pakistan) you used while coming to China, you may have to use it again.”¹³⁴ Later, President Nixon conveyed his gratitude to Islamabad for successfully arranging the visit. In a handwritten letter dated 7 August 1971, addressed to President Yahya Khan, he underscored, “Those who want a more peaceful world in the generations to come, will forever be in your debt.”

Unfortunately, India and Pakistan are intertwined in cobwebs of complex and complicated difficulties. The problems stand compounded by the rise of Hindu fundamentalism in India, where many eulogise not Gandhi the father of the nation of India, but his assassin Nathuram Godse.

Pakistan wants mutually beneficial relations with India. New Delhi needs to resolve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. India must stop its acts of terror in Pakistan. India is a nuclear power. Pakistan is a nuclear power. Permanent peace and friendly relations with Pakistan would guarantee India the freedom from the memories of the past; and freedom from the apprehensions of the future.

¹³³ Write-up ‘The Beijing-Washington Back Channel and Henry Kissinger’s Secret Trip to China’. (National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No.66, edited by William Burr, 27 February 2002.)

¹³⁴ ‘Afghanistan First Policy’ by Ikram Sehgal, ‘Defence Journal’ Volume 7, August 2003.

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Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi: High Commissioner's car while parked at the Chancery, burst into flames without any apparent reason.(1996)



New Delhi: High Commissioner's jeep also damaged beyond repair (1997). Fingers were pointed at the Indian intelligence.

The people of Afghanistan have blood relations with Pakistan. The land which is today Pakistan and the land which is today Afghanistan, were at one time just a one country. The heroes of Pakistan and Afghanistan are the same. Around five million Afghan refugees lived in Pakistan intermittently for decades, since 1979, when Afghanistan was invaded by the Soviet Union. Importantly, a large number of Afghan refugees were born in Pakistan, many married in Pakistan, and many have their parents and loved ones buried in Pakistan. Pakistani culture has deepest connections with Iran and the Persian civilisation. Pakistani culture is deep rooted in Muslim Central Asia. Pakistan and Turkey have an affection in history and an affection for the future.

More than anything, Pakistanis just love Mecca and Medina in the heartland of Arabia.

In 619 AD, Prophet Muhammad travelled to the city of Taif near Mecca, to preach his message of peace.¹³⁵ He was shouted at. Exhausted, he rested under a tree. Angel Gabriel approached him and said, if he so approved, the mountains around Taif, “be turned onto the inhabitants of Taif.” Muhammad said, “No, their descendants one day, will accept Islam.”¹³⁶ Within twenty years or so, the whole of Taif had embraced Islam. This is not all. Much later, in response to a serious provocation, in 712 AD, the Muslim Governor of Iraq, Hajjaj bin Yusaf, deputed a 17-year-old General, Muhammad bin Qasim, to Sindh, who established the Muslim presence in the subcontinent. Importantly, Governor Hajjaj was born in Taif, the same city which had insulted Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah is quoted as allegorically stating that Pakistan was established not in 1947, but in 712 AD when the first person from the subcontinent, converted to Islam. Interestingly, the ancestors of almost 50 percent of Muslims who live in Pakistan today, were Hindus who embraced the religion of Muhammad centuries ago. Not only this, ancestors of almost 70 percent of the Muslims living in India and Bangladesh today, were also not Muslims. Even Jinnah’s forefathers were non-Muslims. They had accepted Islam four hundred years ago, at the hands of a Muslim saint Mujaddid Alif Thani. The grandfather of Allama Iqbal, the national poet of Pakistan, was also not a Muslim. He was a Hindu Brahman pundit from Kashmir. And, Kashmir continues to be the main issue requiring resolution between India and Pakistan.

Diplomatic acumen runs deep in the Pakistani blood. The students of ancient Pakistan were the direct recipients of knowledge in the art of diplomacy and international politics, taught by Chanakya at Takshashila University. Same holds true for the military acumen, when soldiers from what is today Pakistan performed active duty in the Battle of Gaugamela fought between Persians and the Greeks way back on 30 September 331 BC.

In history, the people of Pakistan have been dealing with important world powers. Today again, Pakistanis are dealing with important countries of the world.

This will also hold true for the future.

¹³⁵ ‘List of cities and towns in Saudi Arabia’ ; Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/list-of-cities-and-towns-in-Saudi-Arabia-206680>)

¹³⁶ ‘The Excellent Exemplar – Muhammad’ by Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, London Mosque, ASIN: B0000CMUKK. (1965.)

PAKISTAN PICTORIAL



Lahore: A sea of Pakistanis making the largest human national flag in the world. (2014)



Markhor, national animal of Pakistan.



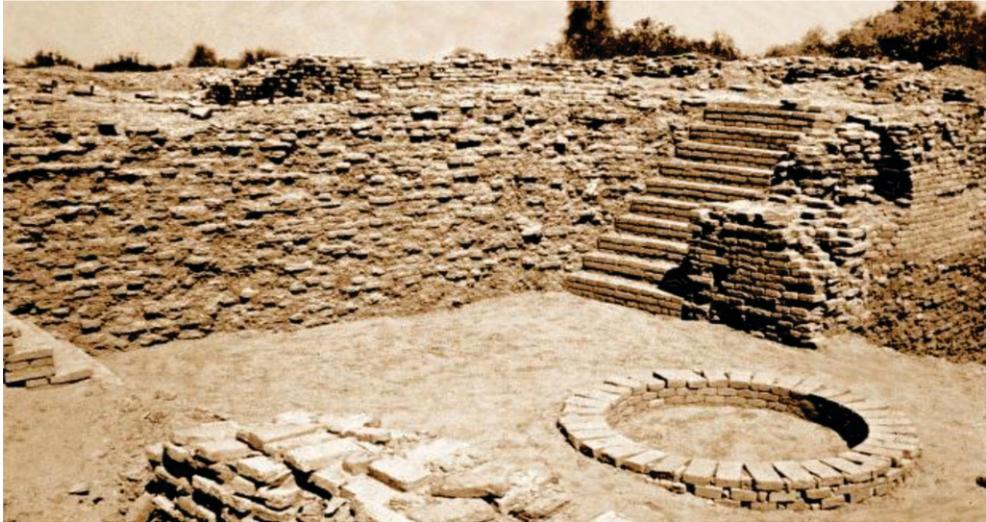
Chakor, national bird of Pakistan.



The land which constitutes Pakistan today, has been one of the ancient sites of human habitation. Professor Ahmed Hassan Dani underscores that the “oldest stone tool in the world, going back 2.2 million years,” has been found at Rawaat, near Islamabad.



Archaeologists opine that the “first settled life” in the region “began in eight millennium BC” when the “first village was established at Mehrgarh” in southern Pakistan. Quoting archaeologists, British media reports highlight that Stone Age people in Pakistan were using dental drills made of flint “9,000 years ago.”



Indus Valley Civilization: ruins of Mohenjo-Daro, near Karachi, one of the ancient archaeological sites in the world.



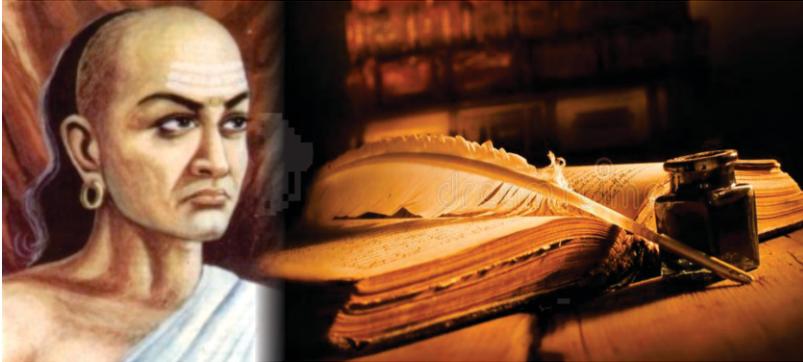
Ruins of the Taxila visited by Alexander the Great. Analysts have expressed the view that the world's first University was set up in Taxila.



The Fasting Buddha of ancient Pakistan.



Coins of the Greek period when what is Pakistan today was ruled by Greek kings for about 200 years, after the Battle of Hydaspes fought between Alexander and Porus in 326 BC not too far from Pakistan' capital Islamabad.



Chanakya, ancient thinker and foreign relations strategist (370-283 BC). According to Buddhist Scripture Mahavamsa Tika, he was born in Taxila (around 32 kms from Islamabad in today's Pakistan). Chanakya served as Professor of International Politics at the Takshashila University. His Treatise Arthashastra, was also written in Taxila.



Asoka (304 BCE-232 BCE) studied at Takshashila University near today's Islamabad. Later, he became Governor of Gandhara, a region which covers present day Pakistan. Asoka's son and daughter spread Buddhism from Taxila to Sri Lanka from where this religion travelled to South East Asia.



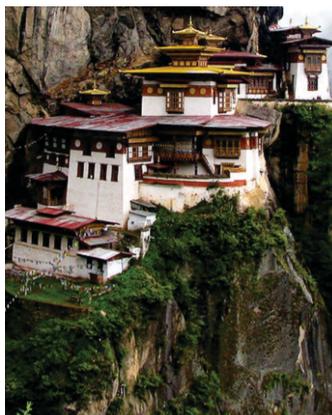
Emperor Kanishka (78 AD-144 AD): The Kushan Emperors of Pakistan made Peshawar their capital, and later conquered northern parts of what is today India. The national dress of Pakistan, Shalwar Kameez, was introduced by Kushan Emperors. During their reign, Buddhism also travelled from Pakistan to China.



Pakistan's Gandhara civilization.



Guru Padmasambhava also known as Guru Rinpoche, is revered as 'The Second Buddha' in the Himalayan region including Tibet (China), Sikkim and Bhutan. The Guru was born in the 8th century in Swat, close to Islamabad.



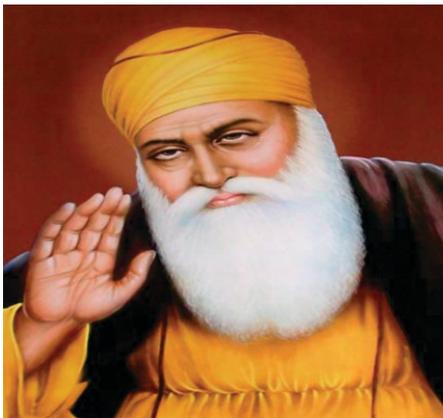
Tiger's Nest, in Paro, Bhutan. Guru Padmasambhava is said to have, after coming to Bhutan from Swat (in Pakistan), meditated for 3 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days and 3 hours.



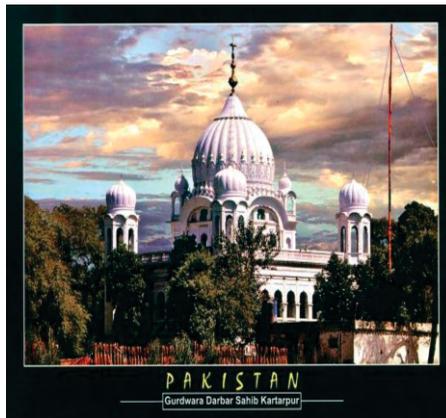
Muslim invasion of Sindh, 712 A.D.-The 18 year old General, Muhammad bin Qasim.



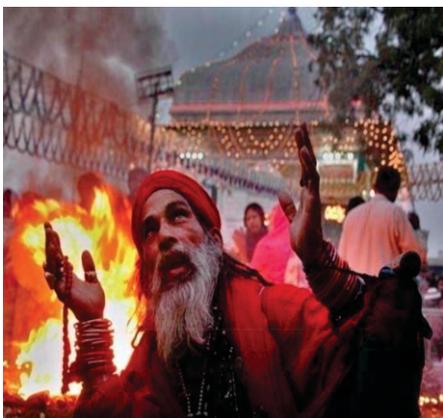
Remnants of the first Mosque in Sindh province.



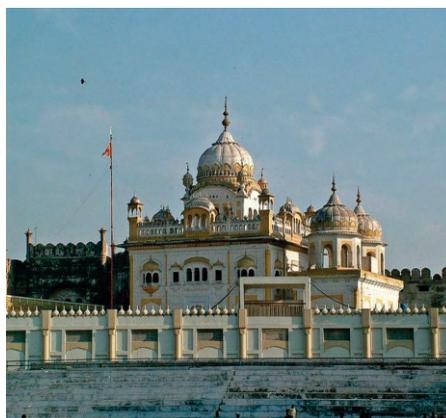
Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion. Guru Nanak was born in Nankana Sahib near Lahore in 1469 AD. Nankana Sahib, and Punja Sahib located close to Islamabad, constitute one of most holy places of the Sikh religion.



Kartarpur, near Lahore. Kartarpur was established by Guru Nanak in 1522, and is the location of Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib, the first Gurdwara 'ever built in the Sikh religion.' Guru Nanak is said to have died at Kartarpur.



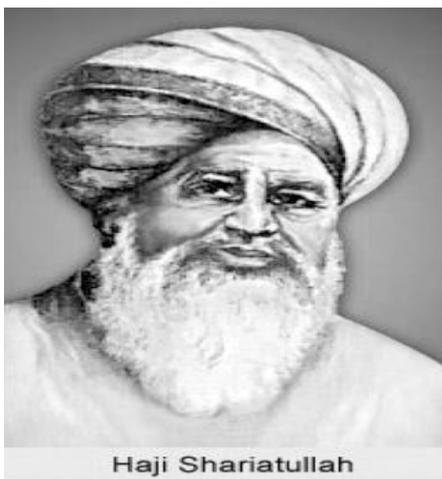
Mystic dance at the shrine of Muslim saint, Hazrat Mian Mir, near Lahore. The saint laid the foundation stone of the Golden Temple in Amritsar at the request of the Sikh Guru, Arjun Dev.



The Samadhi of Sikh Emperor Ranjit Singh in Lahore. Ranjit Singh was born in Gujranwala near Lahore in November 1780.



Muslim educationist, Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan, whose vision inspired many to create Pakistan.



Haji Shariatullah

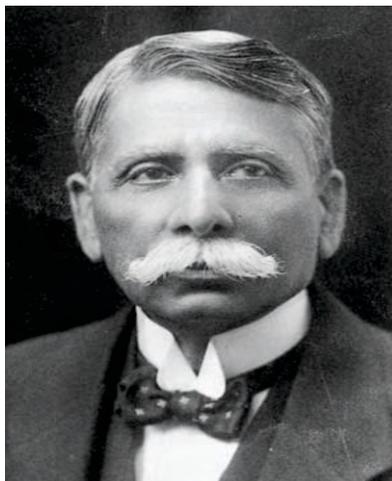
Muslim reformer of Bengal.



Titu Mir of Bengal.



Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka. His initiatives led to the creation of the Muslim League in 1906 which established Pakistan in 1947.



Syed Ameer Ali, the Muslim jurist. He graduated from Calcutta University in 1867. His books, 'The Spirit of Islam' and 'A Short History of the Saracens' have been a source of inspiration for the Muslims of South Asia. He was the founding-member of the All India Muslim League.



Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.



A.K. Fazlul Huq, the great Muslim Bengalee leader. He presented the Pakistan Resolution for adoption in Lahore in March 1940.



Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, the fifth Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. He was also the mentor of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.



Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.



The Partition in 1947.



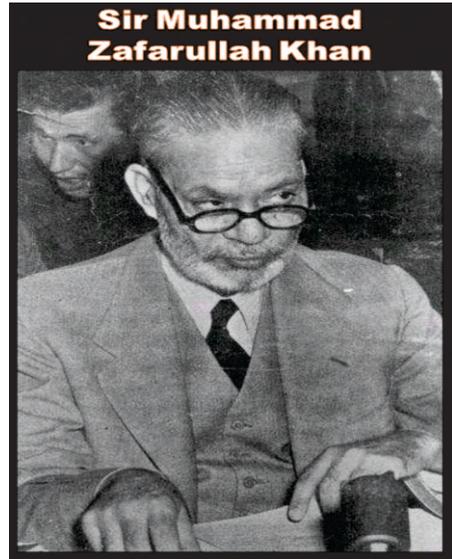
The Partition in 1947.



His Highness Sir Sultan Muhammed Shah, Aga Khan-III, a close associate of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Born in Karachi in 1877, he served as President of the Muslim League.



His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan. He is the illustrious son of Prince Aly Salman Aga Khan who served as Permanent Representative of Pakistan to UN in New York. His Highness has a great family affection for Pakistan which is depicted in the many development projects, including the world class Aga Khan University in Karachi.



The first Foreign Minister of Pakistan. He also served as a Judge at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.



Prince Aly Salman Aga Khan, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to UN in New York. He was elected Vice President of the General Assembly on 17 September 1958. His contributions to the Muslim causes in the Middle East and North Africa, especially Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, cannot be underestimated. Prince Aly Salman was the son of The Aga Khan-III and father of Prince Karim Aga Khan.



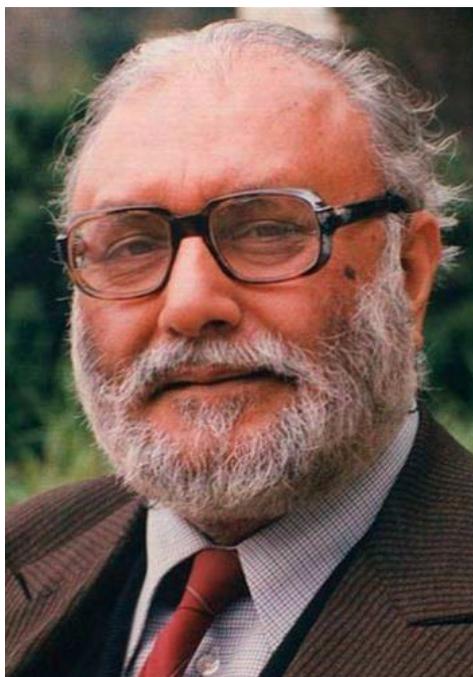
Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan, who served as Governor of the Sindh province of Pakistan.



Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, an outstanding social worker who actively participated in the Pakistan movement. An Austrian by birth, she converted to Islam and married Feroze Khan Noon who later became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Lady Noon also established a well-known school in Dhaka known by her name.



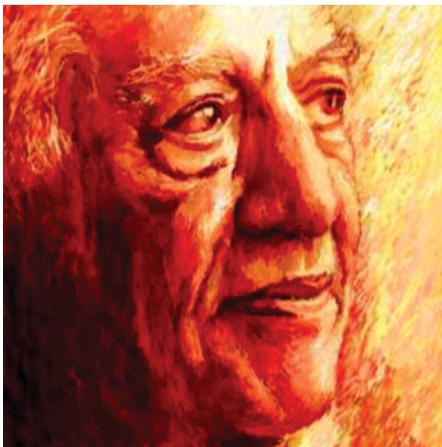
Begum Shaista Ikramullah, from Bengal. The first Muslim woman from the subcontinent to receive a Ph.D from the University of London. Her husband Mohammed Ikramullah became the first Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.



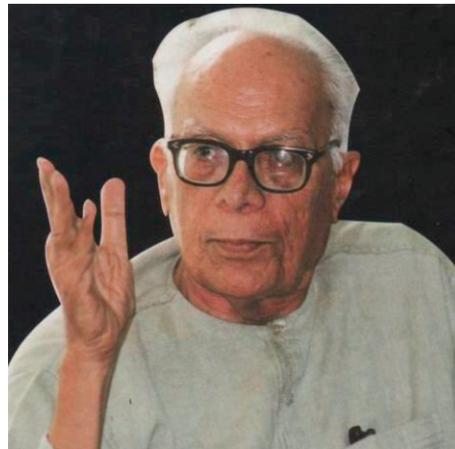
Pakistan's Nobel Laureate Dr. Abdus Salam.



Benazir Bhutto: Prime Minister of Pakistan and the first woman Prime Minister of any Muslim country in the world. When she rose to prominence, Pakistani Missions in the US and Latin America were flooded with letters from people all over, conveying that they had named their daughter(s) 'Benazir.'



Renowned poet, Faiz Ahmed Faiz.



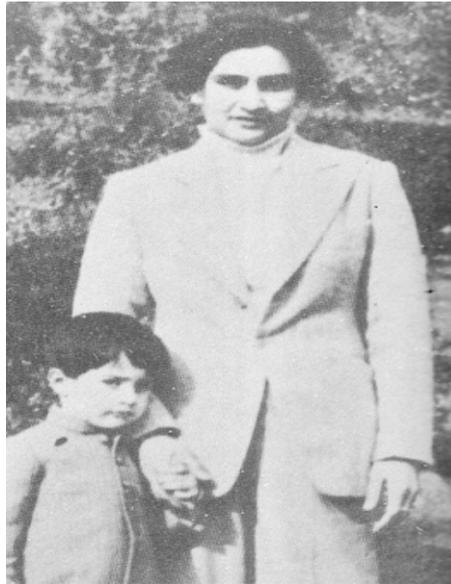
Akhter Hameed Khan, Pakistani development activist who pioneered microcredit and microfinance initiatives in the developing world.



Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan.



Philanthropist Abdul Sattar Edhi. Edhi ran the largest private ambulance service in the world.



Abida Sultan, Begum Sahiba. She was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to Brazil way back in 1957. Princess Abida was an all-round sportswoman with a flair for polo, and a pilot. Being a fearless hunter, "she is known to have shot 73 tigers." Her son Nawabzada Shahryar M. Khan who is with her in the photograph, later became Pakistan's 20th Foreign Secretary.



Seven-year old Pakistani genius, world's youngest Microsoft Certified Professional, Muhammad Uzair.



Nine-year old Pakistani Genius, Arfa Karim – Microsoft Certified Professional.



Malala Yousafzai, the youngest ever Nobel laureate in the world. She was awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in October 2014 at the age of 17.



Nasreen Kasuri, Chairperson, Beaconhouse School systems operating in 9 countries.



Zohaib Asad: "Outstanding Cambridge Learner Award Winner" in 2010 Cambridge 'O' level exams. He got 28 A's in Cambridge 'O' level exams in 2011.



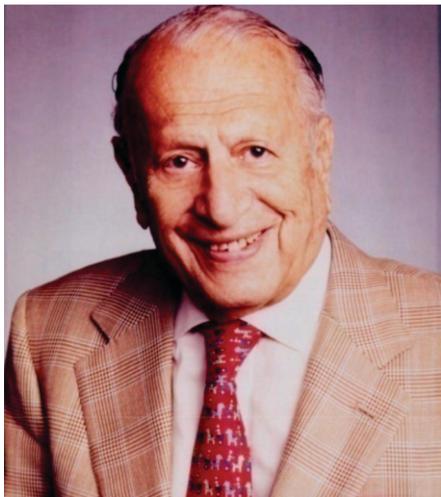
Parliament in session in Islamabad.



Dr. Fehmida Mirza, first woman Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, and also in the entire Islamic world, elected in 2008.



Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Governor, State Bank of Pakistan. (2006-2009)



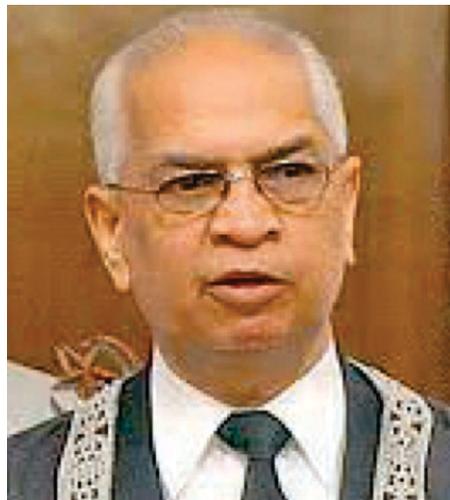
Ambassador of Pakistan, Jamsheed Kaikobad Ardeshir Marker. It is said that he has been an Ambassador to “more countries than any other person in the world.”



A.R. Cornelius, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan (appointed Chief Justice in 1960).



Agha Hasan Abedi, Pakistani banker who founded the seventh largest private bank in the world.



Justice Rana Bhagwandas. He served as Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission of Pakistan.



Princess Sarvath, wife of Prince Hassan of Jordan. Sarvath is the daughter of M. Ikramullah, the first Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.



Pakistani diplomat M. Akram Zaki with his wife Vijay Lakshmi Zaki, and BP Koirala. Vijay Lakshmi hailed from the prestigious Koirala family of Nepal. She married Akram Zaki in December 1956. Her brother BP Koirala served as Prime Minister of Nepal from 1959 to 1960. Her other two brothers, MP Koirala and GP Koirala, also served as Prime Ministers of Nepal. Sushil Koirala who became Prime Minister of Nepal in February 2014, is her cousin. On his part, Akram Zaki served as Ambassador of Pakistan to Beijing and was later appointed Secretary General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.



Their daughter Tara is on the left. In the middle is BP Koirala and on the right is Akram Zaki. The photograph was taken in May 1982.



Jamima Marcelle Goldsmith Khan, the eldest child of British financier Sir James Goldsmith and Lady Ananabel Vane-Tempest-Stewart. Jamima married Imran Khan in 1995.



Baroness Sayeeda Warsi, British lawyer and businesswomen of Pakistan origin. In 2012, Warsi was appointed Senior Minister in Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. She is the first Muslim to serve in the British cabinet.



Lord Nazir Ahmed, British national of Pakistan-origin. He was appointed Member of the British House of Lords in 1998.



Justice Ali Nawaz Chowhan from Pakistan, sworn in as the new Chief Justice of Gambia. (March 2014)



Pakistani cricket player Shoaib Malik and his wife, Indian tennis champion Sania Mirza.



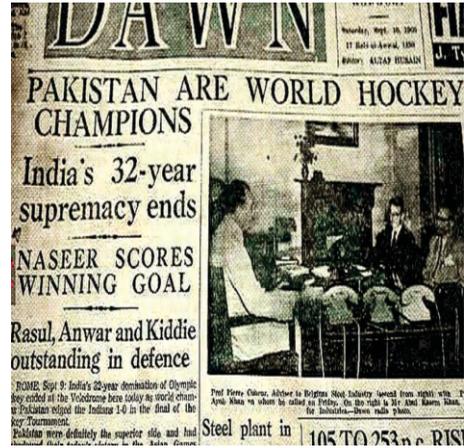
Boxer Amir Khan with wife Faryal Makhdoom.



Mishal-Husain of Pakistan origin, who works for the BBC.



The Great Gama Pahlwan: a renowned Pakistani wrestler, who to this date, is the only wrestler in history who remained undefeated in his 50-year career.



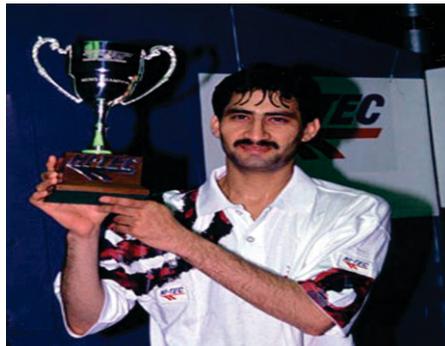
Pakistan wins gold medal in hockey during 1960 Olympics in Rome.



Bholu Pehlwan, Rustam-e-Pakistan.



Hockey legend Sohail Abbas, highest goal scorer (348 goals) in the history of field-hockey.



Jansher Khan, the Squash legend, who won the 'WorldOpen' a record 8 times, and 'British Open' 6 times.



Namira Salim, first Pakistani to go to North and South Poles, and one who skydived over Everest.



Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy, Pakistan's first winner of Oscar.



Aitzaz Hasan, Pakistani teenager who sacrificed his life while stopping a suicide bomber, and saved the lives of around 300 children in a school in northern Pakistan.



The Pakistan Cricket team.



Pakistan women's cricket team.



Pakistan won the 1992 Cricket World Cup.



Muhammad Asif, winner of IBSF World Snooker Championship.



The world's tallest cricket player of all time, Mohammad Irfan of Pakistan. (7 feet 1 inch)



Samina Baig, Pakistani woman who scaled Mount Everest.



Pakistani swimmers.



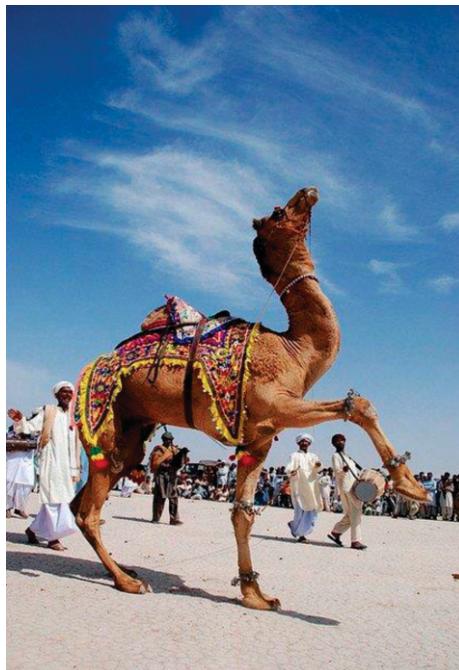
Shindur Polo festival, Northern Areas of Pakistan. Some assert that Polo is Pakistan's gift to the world.



Tent-pegging in Pakistan.



The horses in Pakistan know how to dance, and sometimes they dance very well. A photograph taken during a festival in Lahore.



Camel dance in Pakistan.



A Pakistani, Mohammad Alam Channa, tallest man on earth. (8 feet, 3 inches)



A tall Pakistani woman, Zainab bibi.



Sialkot in Pakistan has emerged as one of the world's largest manufacturing centres of bagpipes.



The traditional Khattak Dance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The proud Pathans stress that even Alexander the Great could not subjugate them.



Jeep rally in southern Pakistan.



Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) assisted countries in setting up their airlines including Malta, Jordan, Thailand, China and the UAE. PIA was the first airline from a non-communist country to fly to the People's Republic of China on 29 April 1964.



The PIA pilots Ms. Maliha Sami and Ms. Ayesha Rabia.



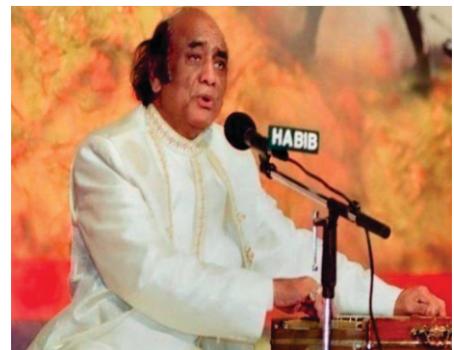
Pakistani film actor Santosh Kumar.



Zeba, film actress.



Film legend, Wahid Murad.



Music maestro, Mehdi Hassan.



Nusrat Fateh Ali performing at a concert.



Malika Tarannum Noor Jahan.



Ustad Amanat Ali Khan.



Ghulam Fareed Sabri Qawwal.



Nazia Hasan, pioneer pop singer, South Asia.



Sufi singer, Abida Parveen.



Sufi singer, Pathane Khan.



Singer, Mussarat Nazeer.



Singer Tahira Syed.



Sufi singer, Arif Lohar.



Rahat Fateh Ali Khan.



Atiqah Odho, actress.



Shafqat Amanat Ali.



Coke Studio Pakistan.



Singer Atif Aslam.



Iman Ali, actress.



Reema, actress.

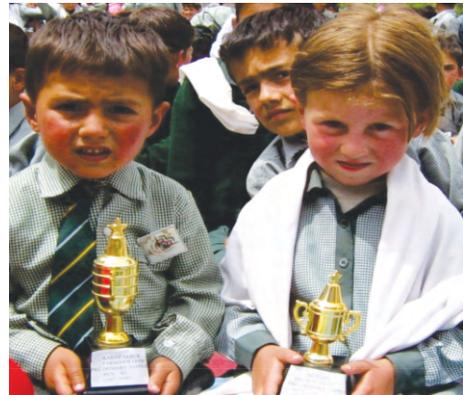
YOUNG PAKISTAN



Aitchison College, Lahore.



The Aga Khan University, Karachi.



Pakistani school children, Hunza.



Students in Islamabad.



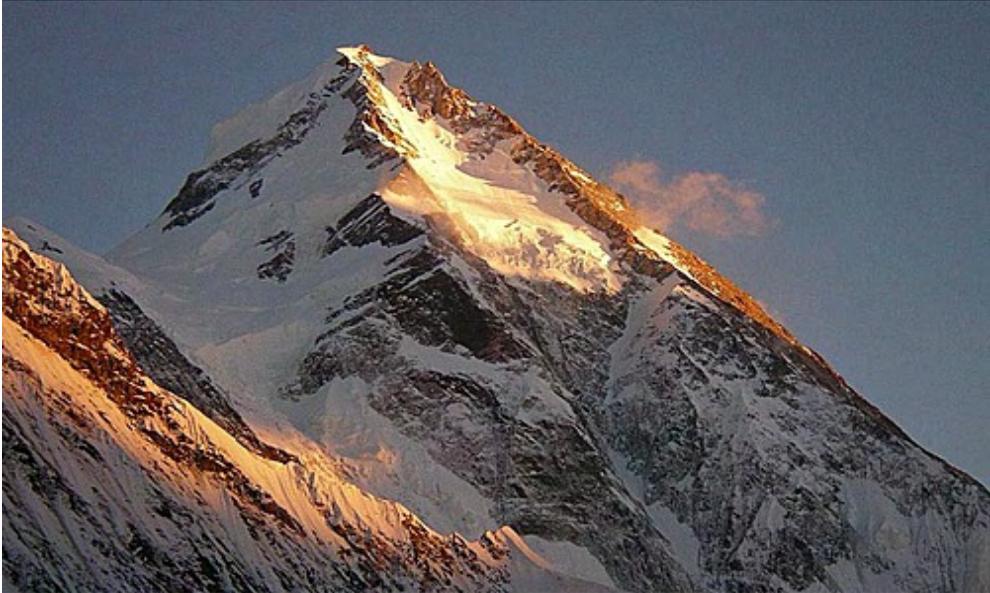
Children from the north of Pakistan.



Students at LUMS, Lahore.



A boy from Peshawar.



K-2, second highest peak in the world located in north of Pakistan.



Lake Saiful Maluk, Kaghan Valley.



Nanga Parbat, one of the highest peaks in the world, second highest in Pakistan.



Pakistan's northern areas: another view.



Derawar Fort, Cholistan desert, in southern Pakistan.



Gwadar in southern Pakistan, which is home to one of the largest deep water ports in the world.



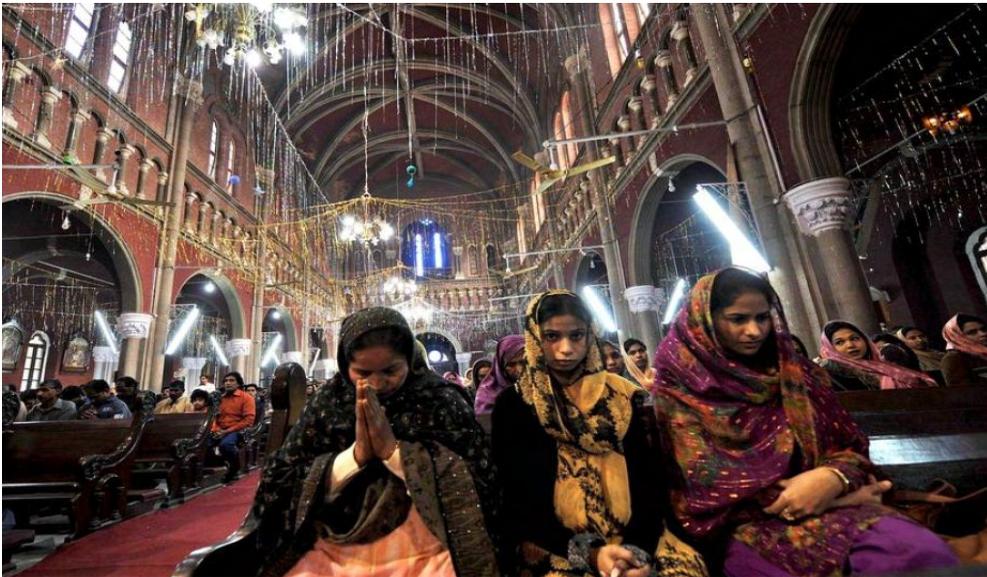
Karachi, sea view.



One of the largest forts in the world: Ranikot Fort in Sindh province of Pakistan. The ancient structure resembles a miniature Great Wall of China. Nobody seems to know, who built it and when and why was it built!



The majestic Lahore Fort.



A church in Lahore.



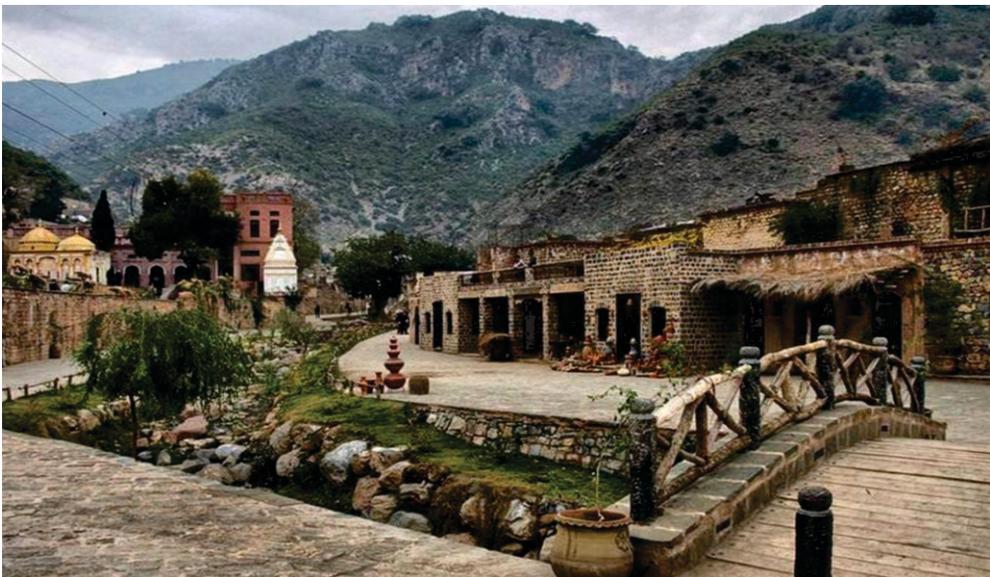
Hindu temple in Katasraj, around a hundred miles from Islamabad.



Hinglaj, holy Hindu pilgrimage site in south western Pakistan.



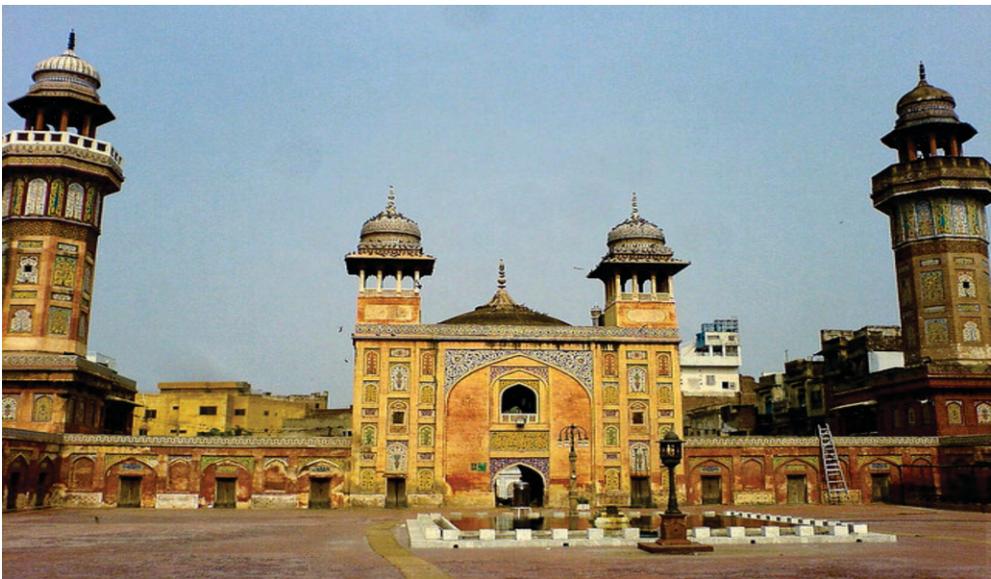
Lahoot Lamakaan, in south western Pakistan. Some legends mention this place as one where Adam had landed on earth.



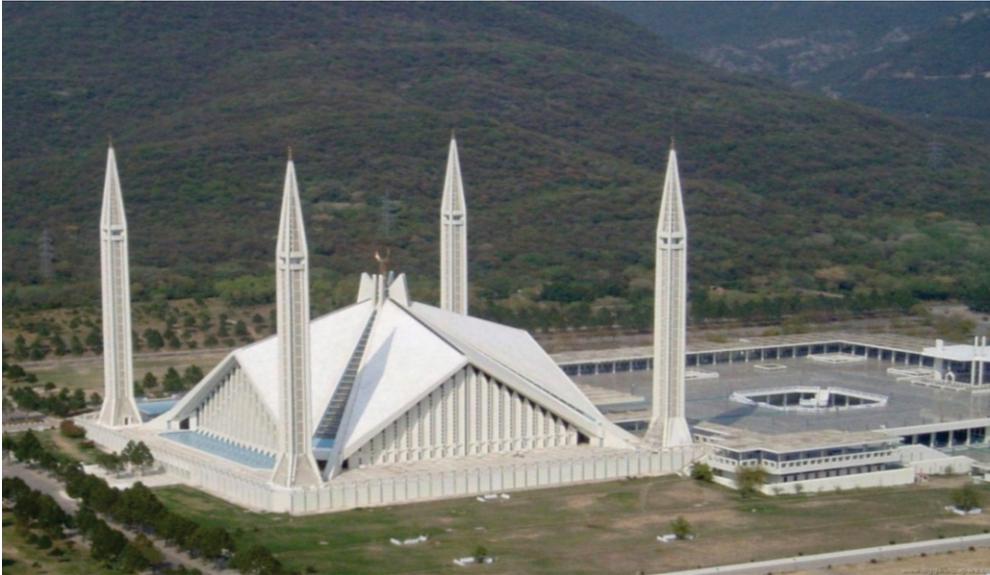
Saidpur Village, Islamabad. The village has, since centuries, a Hindu Mandir, a Muslim Mosque and a Sikh Gurdwara, existing side by side, giving a message of religious harmony.



Badshahi Mosque, Lahore. For around 200 years, this was the largest mosque in the world.



Masjid Wazir Khan, Lahore.



Faisal Mosque, Islamabad, one of the largest mosques in the world.



A beautiful church in Peshawar.



The more than 170-year-old Saint Mary's Cathedral in Multan, renovated by the Pakistan Army.



Tarbela Dam, described as the largest earth filled dam in the world.



Centaurus, in Islamabad.



The Quaid-i-Azam Library, Lahore.



Frere Hall, Karachi.



One of the oldest educational institutions in South Asia, The Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, around 45-minute drive from Islamabad.



Government College University, Lahore.



Islamia College, Peshawar.



Lahore Museum.



Meandering through the Khyber Pass.



The historical Khyber Pass.



A train tunnel in Balochistan.



Pakistan Air Force exercise: A PAF fighter aircraft lands on the motorway.



A view of Islamabad.



Like buses, decorated trucks in Pakistan are a common sight.



The Makran coastal highway.



It is said that 'Chandragup mud volcano' in Jhal Jhao in southern Pakistan, is one of the largest and highest mud volcanoes in the world.



Karachi, with a population of more than 23.5 million, it is the largest city among the Muslim countries and may be the third largest in the world.



The world's highest metaled road, Karakoram Highway, connecting Pakistan with China.



March past of the Pakistan armed forces. In a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in Paris on 12 June 2008, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon emphasized, “Pakistan is the largest contributor to the UN peace-keeping effort with over 10,000 peace keepers in 13 peace keeping operations.”



Mountains around Chagai, site of nuclear tests by Pakistan. In May 1998, Pakistan became the first and the only Muslim nuclear weapon state in the world.



JF-17 Thunder of Pakistan Air Force built at Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra.



K-8 aircraft manufactured in Pakistan.



Agosta submarine produced at Karachi.



A frigate of the Pakistan Navy produced at Karachi.



Al-Zarrar tank made in Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), Wah.



The 'Al-Khalid' tank manufactured by Pakistan.



Pakistani paratroopers.



Pilots of the Pakistan Air Force.



Pakistan Air Force.



Pakistani soldiers at the world's highest battleground, Siachen.



Pakistan Air Force.



Pakistani missile tests have never failed.



Pakistan Navy.



Pakistan Navy.



Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi.



Cotton field.



Carpet industry of Pakistan.



Sialkot is the largest producer of footballs in the world. Around 60 million footballs a year.



Some say, Pakistan is home to the second largest Juniper forest in the world. This tree claims to be more than 4,400 years old.

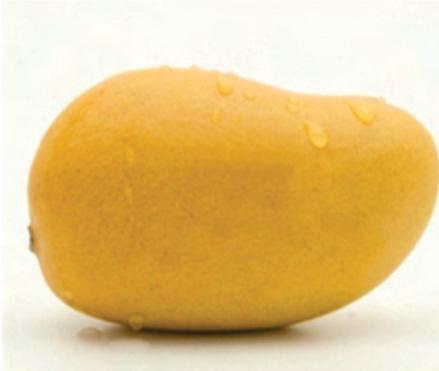


Perhaps, Pakistan is the only country whose mountains produce the green Onyx of high quality.



The Sahiwal Cow.

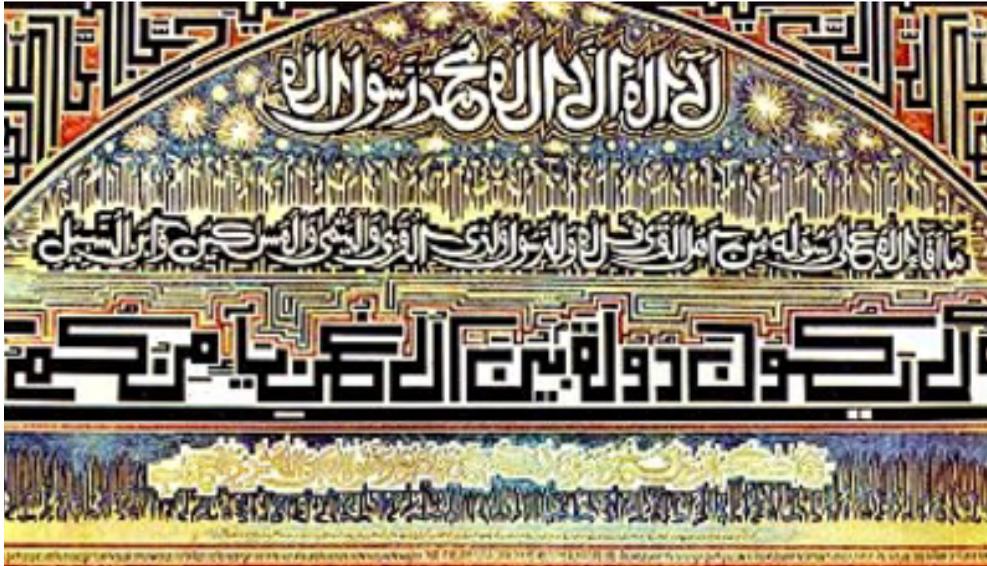
PAKISTANI FRUITS



PAKISTANI DRESSES AND FASHION



ART AND CALLIGRAPHY



A masterpiece by Sadequain.



Work of art by Gulgee.



Work by Abdul Rehman Chughtai.



Work by Chughtai.

**THE HISTORICAL SPECTRUM
IN CHRONOLOGY**

**MEHRGARH TO SANGHABHUTI,
GAUTAM SANGADEVA AND THE KUSHANS
(7000 BC - 2 AD)**

7000 B.C.

A small farming village exists in Mehrgarh, Balochistan in Pakistan, between 7000 BC - 5500 BC.

*[Mehrgarh was discovered in 1974 by a team led by a French archaeologist, Jean-Francois Jarrige. While delivering a lecture in Karachi on 18 February 2005, Jarrige stated that excavations carried out at Mehrgarh had proved that the site represents “a highly developed civilization that existed there until around 8000 years ago.” Reporting on the matter, **The Dawn in its issue of Saturday, 19 February 2005**, also quoted Jarrige as stating that Mehrgarh and its associated sites provide “an irrevocable evidence” of considerable cultural development in early antiquity.]*

*[Throughout this area (Baluchistan), settlements occurred during the fourth millennium, perhaps earlier. By the beginning of the third millennium, there is an evidence of fairly dramatic extension of settlements on to the flood plains of the Indus, where there were almost unlimited possibilities for agriculture. - --**Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 21, 15th Edition, page 24.**]*

*[According to the **British Museum authorities in London**, evidence at Mehrgarh consists of “an irregular scattering of mud brick houses separated by refuse dumps and passage ways. These are square and rectangular houses sub-divided into four or more units. Some of the units were probably storage areas. The mud bricks used in these constructions, were hand-made. Other materials used were wood, branches and grass.”]*

*[**The BBC reported on Thursday, 6 April 2006**, that “Stone age people in Pakistan were using dental drills made of flint 9,000 years ago, according to researchers.” It added “Teeth from a Neolithic graveyard in Mehrgarh in the country’s Baluchistan province show clear signs of drilling. Analysis of the teeth shows prehistoric dentists had a go at curing toothache with drills made from flint heads. The team that carried out the work says close examination of the teeth shows the tool was surprisingly effective at removing rotting dental tissue. The form of dental treatment seen at Mehrgarh continued for about 1500 years, before the practice was stopped in the area”. The BBC report also added, “The researchers, led by Roberto*

Macchiarelli of the University of Poitiers, France, said it (Mehrgarh) was (also) an early site for agriculture, where barley, wheat, and cotton were grown.”]

4000 B.C. Civilization thrives at Rehman Dheri in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

[“As in many other countries of the world, man in Pakistan began with the technology of working on old stone by using quartzite and flint found in Rohri hills and stone pebbles found in the Soan Valley. The oldest stone tool in the world, going back to 2.2 million years, has been found at Rawaat, about fifteen miles away from Rawalpindi, thus breaking the African record. The largest hand axe has also been found in the Soan Valley. Although man is still hiding in some corner, the Soan pebble stone age culture shows a link with the Hissar Culture in Central Asia. Later about fifty thousand B.C. at Sangho Cave in Mardan District man improved his technology for working on Quartz in order to chase the animal in closed valleys. Still later he worked on micro quartz and chert or flint and produced arrows, knives, scrapers and blades and hunted the deer and ibexes with bow and arrow. Such a hunting scene is well illustrated on several rock carvings, particularly near Chilas in the Northern Areas of Pakistan along the Karakoram Highway - a style of rock art so well known in the trans-Pamir region of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. However, the first settled life began in the eight millennium B.C. when the first village was found at Mehrgarh in the Sibi district of Baluchistan comparable with the earliest villages of Jericho in Palestine and Jarmo in Iraq.” ---Write up titled, ‘History through the Centuries’ by Professor Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani.]

4000 B.C. Civilization exists in the Yellow River Valley in China. Agriculture was practiced with millet cultivation followed by rice. Stone tools were used. Analysts express the view that tribal warfare was common and there may have been some form of ancestor worship.

[“China is among the countries with the earliest civilizations, stretching at least some 5000 years and with a written history of close to 4000 years....China is the only country whose

civilization has never been interrupted and which has maintained relative independence in its culture.” -----Page 31 of the book titled, ‘China in Diagrams’ by the Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China, published in March 2004.]

[Analysts have expressed the view that China’s Yangtze River was “once home to an ancient civilization, just as the Nile, the Tigris, Euphrates and Indus Rivers.....” In his write up titled ‘Ancient cities discovered in Yangtze Valley’, David Keys states “a series of 13 walled towns and cities have so far been discovered (in Yangtze Valley).” Dating from around 3000 BC, these ancient urban centres – excavated by Chinese and Japanese archaeological teams over the past decade - appear to have had populations of up to 10,000. The largest cities had up to three miles of defensive walls. David Keys also opines that “the culture that gave rise to these first Chinese towns had its origins in around 7000 BC....”]

3000 B.C. Civilization flourishes at Kot Diji in Sindh (Pakistan).

[According to R.H. Meadow and J.M. Kenoyer, “During the Ravi and Kot Diji Phases various aspects of settlement structure, specialized technologies, and socio-economic networks were developed” which became the foundation for the Harappan urban structure.]

2500-1600 B.C. Indus Valley Culture flourishes in what is today Pakistan.

[The ruins of Harappa were first described by Charles Masson in 1842 in his work Narrative of Various Journeys in Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the Panjab.]

[“Existing archaeological evidence suggests that humans lived in what became Pakistan around 2.2 million years ago, and the first civilisation in South Asia, the Harappan Civilization, is believed to have started around 3000 BC in the Indus River valley. Indus civilisations maintained irrigated agriculture, had contact with the Middle East and North Africa, and endured until around 1750 B.C. when nomadic tribes from Central Asia called Aryans conquered much of the Indus Valley.” ---Extract

from Country Profile: Pakistan, February 2005, by Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress.]

[“Pakistan, the Indus land, is the child of the Indus in the same way as Egypt is the gift of Nile. The Indus has provided unity, fertility, communication, direction and the entire landscape to the country. Its location marks it as a great divide as well as a link between Central Asia and South Asia. But the historical movements of the people from Central Asia and South Asia have given to it a character of its own and have established closer relations between the people of Pakistan and those of Central Asia in the fields of culture, language, literature, food, dress, furniture and folklore.” ----Write-up titled, ‘History through the Centuries’ by Professor Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani.]

[In spite of the unread inscriptions, there is a considerable body of evidence that allows for conjecture concerning the religious beliefs of the Harappans --- Many burials have been discovered, giving clear indication of belief in after life.... Some graves took the form of brick chambers within which the body was placed. -- -Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 21, 15th Edition, Page 29.]

[“Sindh is home to one of the world’s earliest settled civilizations, the physical evidence of which was found in the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro during the British rule. Located about twenty kilometers from Larkana, these ruins show a magnificent and highly urban settlement.” ----Page 17, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

2000 B.C. Historians have expressed the view that the city of Kabul is thought to have been established between 2000 BC and 1500 BC.

[The Rig Veda mentions the name ‘Kubha’ which seems to refer to River Kabul.]

1700 B.C. Shang dynasty in China which continues to flourish till 1028 B.C.

1700 B.C. Archaeologists opine that a terra cotta culture existed in Haridwar, India, between the period 1700 BC and 1200 BC.

1500 B.C. Coming of the Aryans.

[Stuart Piggot opines, “Evidence from Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab is reasonably consistent in implying that at some period likely to have been before 1500 BC to use a convenient round figure, the long established cultural traditions of north-western India (i.e. Pakistan) were rudely and ruthlessly interrupted by the arrival of new people from the West...”]

[The Aryan tribes dominating the north western part of the subcontinent comprised Yadus, Parsas, Anus, and Sivas who set up their capital at Sivistan which is considered by many as Sehwan in Sindh. According to V.A. Smith, “While settled in the Punjab the Aryans had not yet become Hindu...The distinctive Brahmanical System appears to have been evolved after the Sutlej had been passed.” Professor Norman Brown opines, “The evidence of the Rig Veda shows that during the centuries when the Aryans were occupying the Punjab and composing hymns of Rig Veda, the north-west part of the subcontinent was culturally separate from the rest of India. The closest cultural relations of the Indo-Aryans at that period were with the Iranians, whose language and sacred texts are preserved in the various works known as the Avesta, in inscriptions in Old Persian, and in some other scattered documents.” Similarly, AL Bhasham emphasizes that, “while the Aryans had by now expanded far into India, their old home in the Punjab, Sind and the north west (today’s Pakistan) was practically forgotten. Later Vedic literature mentions it rarely, and then usually with disparagement and contempt, as an impure land where the Vedic sacrifices are not performed.”]

[“The history of the subcontinent indicates that the original inhabitants of this area – the dark, flat-nosed, short people called the Dravidians – had probably no caste system. The caste system, as we understand it today, was developed by the Aryans. It is thought (no historian is definite) that originally even they did not have a clear division of castes. But it is clear that in about 550 B.C. there was a class amongst the Aryans that was demanding for itself a privileged position in the society. It claimed to be qualified to show ways and means of creating communication between man and the Creator.” ---Page 422, ‘Quest of Identity – The entanglement of Muslims in India and

Pakistan, by **Sher Ali Pataudi**, published in 1984 by **Al-Kitab, Ganj Baksh Road, Lahore.**]

1500-500 B.C. Vedic period.

[“Indian diplomatic traditions theoretically can be traced back to the two religious epics of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The practice of rulers sending representatives to parallel authorities to resolve controversies and disputes is recorded in Indian mythical traditions. Lord Ram sending Angad and Hanuman, two simian warriors, as his representatives to the court of Ravana to resolve the controversy arising out of the latter’s kidnapping of Sita is recorded in all versions of the Ramayana. These diplomatic representatives so to say tried to convince Ravana of the futility of going to war with Ram, describing Ram’s influence and power, advocating peaceful return of Goddess Sita back to Lord Ram. Ravana’s refusal resulted in what one would today call acts of coercive diplomacy and punitive warnings by Angad and Hanuman.” ----
Page 2: ‘Indian Foreign Service – History and Challenge;’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2005 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi.]

1185 B.C. Trojan War.

1046 B.C. Around this year, today’s Xian in the People’s Republic of China, is named Fenghao.

[Subsequently, the city was named Xian Yang. It was renamed Changan in 206 AD.]

1027 B.C. Chou dynasty in China.

800 B.C. Establishment of the city of Afrasiab in what is today Uzbekistan.

[Later the city was called Maracanda which was occupied by Alexander around 329 BC. It was here that he met Roxana, his future wife, known to be one of the most beautiful women in the world.]

776 B.C. Olympic Games start in Greece.

753 B.C. Traditional date of the founding of Rome.

700 B.C. According to some analysts, the world's first university is established in Taxila, the Takshashila University, located around thirty kilometers from what is today Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan.

[The ruins of the ancient city are located within the modern city of Taxila in Pakistan. It is approximately 20 miles from Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Some of the city's ruins date back to the sixth century BCE when the Achaemenid Empire ruled in the region.....The city also contained the University of Ancient Taxila "which is regarded as either the earliest or one of the earliest universities in the world." The university served as a learning center for several centuries and attracted students until it was destroyed in the fifth century. The ruins of Taxila were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980. -----WorldAtlas.¹³⁷]

["The ancient city was revered as having one of the world's first universities and flourished during the 1st to 5th centuries CE as part of the civilization of Gandhara under various rulers. A variety of subjects were taught there, including mathematics, sciences, philosophy, astronomy, medicine, politics, literature and military sciences although it was not an institutionalized center of learning but rather a combination of religious plus secular studies centered around monasteries." -----Taxila-World History Encyclopedia.]

[".....a thirty-five kilometer drive from Islamabad to the famous archaeological site of Takshashila.... Along with Nalanda, it is where one of the world's greatest centres of learning in ancient times was located.....It is in the vicinity of Takshashila, on the banks of river Jhelum, that Emperor Alexander's invasion of India was halted by King Porus in 326 BC. I visited several sites of archaeological excavations that display remnants of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples and also structures of a highly evolved urban civilization. All these facts of a shared history, I felt, are as much a source of pride for Pakistanis as they are for Indians. Although Takshashila lies in ruins, the government of Pakistan has maintained the museum at

¹³⁷ The World Atlas (<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-was-taxila.htm>).

the site in an excellent condition. Before leaving, I wrote in the visitors' book at the museum: 'I am delighted to have come to see this great place. Takshashila is a name which evokes memories of the immense height to which our civilization had once reached.'” ----**Page 796, 'My Country My Life' by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]**

600 B.C. Speculated year of birth of Lao Tsu, founder of Taoism in China.

595 B.C. Battle of Bi in China.

580 B.C. Birth of Cyrus the Great.

[Cyrus the Great was kind to the Jews. He issued edicts against their persecution and restored their places of worship. According to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Tarjuman-al-Qur'an and Maulana Maududi's Tafhim-al-Qur'an, the towering personality of Zulqarnain mentioned in the Qur'an, is none other than 'Cyrus the Great'.]

[A large number of the subsequent dynasties in Persia including those of the Seleucids, Sassanids and Pahalvis claimed their linkages with Cyrus the Great. The last Shahinshah of Iran, Raza Shah Pahalvi, organized the 2500th anniversary of the Iranian monarchy in 1971. The function organized in the city of Persepolis was also attended by the President of Pakistan.]

575 B.C. Battle of Yanling.

562 B.C. Death of the Emperor of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar II.

[Is known in history for the development of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, his role in the book of Daniel and for his conquests of Jerusalem and Judah.]

551 B.C. Birth of Confucius.

549 B.C. Birth of Mahavira.

546 B.C. Foundation of the Persian Empire and its unification by Cyrus the Great.

- 539 B.C. Liberation of Jews by Cyrus the Great.
- 518 B.C. Darius annexes almost the whole of the region in the Sub-continent which today is Pakistan. He is said to have remarked, "I am Darius the Great King...a Persian, son of a Persian, and Aryan, having Aryan lineage".
- 516 B.C. The Shahi Road is built by Persians near today's Islamabad in Pakistan.
- 506 B.C. Battle of Boju in China.
- 505 B.C. Democratic practice evolves in Athens.
- 500 B.C. Golden age of Hindu culture as reflected in Sanskrit literature with monarchies and republics called Mahajanapadas. These included Kuru, Kosala, Gandhara and Magadha.
- [Scholars express the view that Indus River, which "is the longest and most important river in Pakistan," is significant as India derives its name from this very river. The ancient Greeks referred to Indians as Indoi, "the people of the Indus." It is said that Pakistan's founding father, Mohammed Ali Jinnah was quite amused to learn that upon the departure of the British 1947, "its new neighbour to the east" was going to retain the name India.]*
- 494 B.C. A number of Jewish families arrive in India and settle in Kerala.
- 490 B.C. Battle of Marathon.
- 490 B.C. Origins of the city of Patna in India's state of Bihar, which was earlier called Pataliputra.
- 424 B.C. Nanda dynasty comes to power.
- 399 B.C. Death of Socrates.
- 347 B.C. Death of Plato.
- 342 B.C. Battle of Maling in China.

Encyclopaedia

338 B.C. Death of Chinese scholar Shang Yang.

337 B.C. Death of Chinese scholar Shen Buhai.

326-184 B.C. Mauryan Empire; reign of Asoka.

[Asoka mentioned in his edicts that he sent Buddhist envoys to Greek rulers as far as the Mediterranean.]

326 B.C. Around this period, Alexander fights Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (near Jhelum in what is today Pakistan). According to some historical accounts, King Porus was from Bhera, near Sargodha in modern day Pakistan.

322 B.C. Death of Aristotle.

319 B.C. Philosopher Mencius joins the court of the Chinese emperor.

305 B.C. Alexander's successor Seleucus-1 occupies the territory in the subcontinent which is today Pakistan.

[The name India was coined by the Greeks. Aryans, the early inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent, were mystified by the mighty River Indus which mainly flows through Pakistan. Aryans named this river as Sandhu which means "like an ocean." River Sandhu was later called Indus by the Greeks and thus the country's name later became India. Even in today's Pakistan, Indus River is called River Sindh. Delhi the Indian capital, and a historical city, traces its name to 'Dehleez' (which is an Urdu word, the national language of Pakistan), or a 'threshold,' while some say that the city took its name after an ancient king, 'Dhillu'.]

293 B.C. Battle of Yique in China.

290 B.C. Death of Megasthenes.

[Megasthenes served as the Ambassador of Seleucus-1 to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote the famous book Indica.]

278 B.C. Death of Chinese intellectual Qu Yuan.

261 B.C. Kalinga War is fought between the Mauryan Empire under Asoka and the State of Kalinga, located on the coast of what is today Orissa in India.

260 B.C. Battle of Changping in China.

256 B.C. Luoyang becomes capital of China.

247 B.C. Emperor Qin Huangdi ascends the throne.

[His reign lasted till 221 BC. He is known for the unification of China and also the Terracotta Army.]

232 B.C. Death of Asoka.

221 B.C. Civil Service system based on merit is introduced in China during the Qin dynasty.

[Later during the Sui dynasty, written examination in the Civil Service was introduced.]

220 B.C. Emperor Qin Huangdi links pre-existing fortifications into a united defense system known to the world as the Great Wall of China.

[“The Great Wall stretches some 3000 kilometers across the North Western part of China. Most of the major additions, extensions and modifications in the Great Wall were carried out during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1648 A.D.) as a means of keeping the invading Mongol tribes out of China. The Great Wall is around an hour's drive from the Chinese capital, Beijing. Beijing in Chinese language means ‘Northern Capital.’”¹³⁸]

[A portion of the Great Wall was renovated by funds donated by the Government of Pakistan in the 1980s.]

210 B.C. Face - reading is practised in China.

[Analysts are of the view that ‘Physiognomy,’ the art of character analysis with help of facial features, was practised in

¹³⁸ www.ebeijing.gov.cn (Site visited on 18 November 2012.)

China even in the pre-Christ period. Face readers have made predictions about the fall of the Czars, and the kings of Iran including Reza Shah Pehlavi; death of President Zia-ul-Haq; assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; and rise of others including Benazir Bhutto, George Bush, President Putin and General Pervez Musharraf. According to Vincent Cronin's biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Emperor was an expert face-reader. A number of decisions he took in promoting or demoting his senior military officers and accepting the advice of his strategic analysts on war matters, had linkages with his physiognomic expertise. Earlier, the Mughals had been practicing this discipline. Reflective of their interest is the incident regarding identification by Babar to his son Humayun, of Sher Shah Suri as a potential foe. According to Gandhi's autobiography, he was advised by his friends to adopt face-reading as a hobby, as it would be easier for him to understand people.]

- 206 B.C. Han dynasty in China.
- 206 B.C. Changan becomes capital of China.
- 200 B.C. Battle of Baideng in China.
- 200 B.C. Liyang becomes capital of China.
- 180 B.C. The city of Sirkap is built in what is today Pakistan by the Greco-Bactrian King Demetrius.

[Today Sirkap is the name of an archaeological site close to Taxila. A large number of Hellenistic artifacts have been discovered at the site, particularly coins and stone palettes which are representative of Greek mythological scenes.]

- 179 B.C. Birth of Chinese scholar Dong Zhongshu.
- 166 B.C. The first ambassadorial mission of Rome to China. The delegation came to Emperor Huan of Han China "from Antun (Emperor Antoninus Pius), king of Daqin (Rome)."
- 130 B.C. Chinese Emperor Wudi develops diplomatic relations with Ferghana, Bactria and Parthia.

- 117 B.C. Birth of Chinese scholar Sima Xiangru.
- 108 B.C. Battle of Loulan in China.
- 100 B.C. Jewish families arrive in India and settle in Maharashtra.
- 87 B.C. Death of Emperor Wu in China.
- 67 B.C. Battle of Jushi in China.
- 65 B.C. Greek King Hippostratos assumes throne ruling what is today Pakistan.
- 27 B.C. Augustus becomes Emperor.
- 26 B.C. A Representative of the then Chinese government, Zhang Qian, visits areas of present day Pakistan; meets the ruler of Gandhara and later goes to Nepal.
- 4 B.C. Sanghabhuti and Gautam Sangadeva, two scholars from Kashmir visit China.

[Kashmir played the initial role in propagation of Buddhism to China. Kashmiri scholars like Sanghabhuti and Gautam Sangadeva visited China in the 4th Century AD. By 3rd Century, Buddhists in China were no longer satisfied with the teachings of Buddhist Missionaries of foreign origin. This led to visit of hundreds of Chinese scholars to the subcontinent over next 4-5 centuries to learn Buddhism first hand.]

- 2 A.D. Kushan kings make present day Peshawar [in Pakistan] as their capital, and name it Pushpapura.

[The Kushan Empire formed by the Yuezhi, stretched from Surkh Kotal in Bagram to Peshawar and Taxila. Kushans followed ingredients of the Hellenistic ethos. They attacked northern India almost as far as Varanasi. At one time, Kushans ruled by and large a territory that extended to the Arals trespassing what is today, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern parts of India. Kushans developed diplomatic interaction with the Roman and Sasanian empires, and even with the Han rulers in China. After the death of Emperor Vasudeva I, Kushan empire

got divided. The Western Kushans in the Indus Valley (present day Pakistan) which constituted the heartland of the Kushan Empire, were subjugated by the Persians thus losing Bactria, Gandhara and Punjab to them.]

*[The **Abrahamic religions** refer to three sister monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam) that claim the prophet Abraham as their common forefather. These religions account for more than half of the world's total population today. Prophet Abraham is claimed by Jews as the ancestor of the Israelites, while his son Ishmael is seen in Muslim tradition as the ancestor of the Arabs. In Christian tradition, Abraham is described as a 'father in faith' "-----**New World Encyclopedia.**]*

*[**Hinduism**, known as Sanatana Dharma, and Vaidika-Dharma by most Hindus, is a worldwide religious tradition rooted in Indian culture and based on teachings of the Vedas. Hinduism is the third largest religion, with a following of approximately one billion people, encompassing many diverse beliefs and schools.....Ninety-eight percent of Hinduism's practitioners can be found on the Indian subcontinent, chiefly in Bharat (India). Some Hindus dislike the name "Hinduism," although many now use the term. It is an English term, probably first used in the 1829 Oxford English Dictionary and derived from the Persian language for the people who lived beyond the Indus River. -----**New World Encyclopedia.**¹³⁹]*

*[**Zoroastrianism** is the monotheistic faith established by the Persian prophet Zoroaster between c. 1500-1000 BCE. It holds that there is one supreme deity, Ahura Mazda (Lord of Wisdom), creator and sustainer of all things.....The religion is also known as Mazdayasna ("devotion to Mazda") and Mazdaism. This belief system developed from the polytheistic ancient Persian religion, which regarded Ahura Mazda as the greatest of a large pantheon of gods and, like the later Zoroastrianism, saw life as a struggle between the forces of light and goodness and those of darkness and evil. Zoroastrianism was adopted by the Achaemenid Persian Empire, the Parthian Empire, and found its fullest expression under the Sassanian Empire. The Sassanians made*

¹³⁹ New World Encyclopedia (<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hinduism>).

Zoroastrianism the state religion.....-----World History Encyclopedia (article by Joshua J. Mark dated 12 December 2019.)]

[Mahavira, also known as Vardhamana, (born c. 599 BCE traditional dating, Kshatriyakundagrama, India—died 527 traditional dating, Pavapuri), Epithet of Vardhamana, the last of the 24 Tirthankaras (“Ford-makers,” i.e., saviours who promulgated Jainism), and the reformer of the Jain monastic community. According to the traditions of the two main Jain sects, the Shvetambara (“White-robed”) and the Digambara (“Sky-clad,” i.e., naked), Mahavira became a monk and followed an extreme ascetic life, attaining kevala, the stage of omniscience or highest perception.----- Writeup by Umakant Premanand Shah, Oriental Institute, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda; as published by Encyclopedia Britannica.]

*[The **Buddha** (fl. circa 450 BCE) is the individual whose teachings form the basis of the Buddhist tradition. These teachings, preserved in texts known as the Nikāyas or Āgamas, concern the quest for liberation from suffering. While the ultimate aim of the Buddha’s teachings is thus to help individuals attain the good life, his analysis of the source of suffering centrally involves claims concerning the nature of persons, as well as how we acquire knowledge about the world and our place in it. These teachings formed the basis of a philosophical tradition that developed and defended a variety of sophisticated theories in metaphysics and epistemology.----- Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.]*

THE HUNS, KAUTILYA TO
VASCO DA GAMA/AMERIGO VESPUCCI
(2 AD - 1500 AD)

- 5 A.D. The Hun invasion of India.
- [The branch of Huns which came to Pakistan was called the White Huns. One of their important rulers was Mehar Gul. It is said that his capital was Sagala (Sialkot).]*
- 7 A.D. Ajanta caves are excavated in Maharashtra.
- 19 A.D. Gondophernes rules areas constituting today's Pakistan.
- 23 A.D. Death of Chinese intellectual Liu Xin.
- 29 A. D. Speculative date of the passing away of Jesus.
- 32 A.D. Birth of Chinese writer Ban Gu.
- 52 A.D. The first known gazetteer of China is compiled.
- 57 A.D. Buddhist monks from Kashmir Kumara Jiva and Dao An visit China.
- 70 A.D. Titus destroys Jerusalem.
- 78 A.D. Birth of Chinese thinker Zhang Heng.
- 80 A.D. The Colosseum becomes functional in Rome.
- 89-105 A.D. Ambassadors of the ruler of Taxila visit China.
- 150 A.D. Time when Kautilya's Arthashastra is supposed to have been written.

["One legend has it that he (Kautilya) was a Kerala Brahmin impoverished, lean and unprepossessing, who somehow found himself in the court of the Nanda king at Pataliputra. Another is that he was a North Indian Brahmin, born and educated in the famous University town of Taxila, who came to Pataliputra to win laurels in philosophic disputation. Kautilya, says one Buddhist source, 'was known for his proficiency in the three Vedas, in the mantras, skill in stratagem, dexterity in intrigue and policy, but also for his physical ugliness, disgusting complexion, deformity of legs and other limbs.' According to

Buddhist and Jain traditions, his parents noticed that Kautilya was born with a full set of teeth, a mark of a future king. They had the teeth removed (making him uglier) because either the father or the mother did not want him to become a king. He became a king-maker instead.” ---Pages 16 and 17, of the publication ‘Kautilya, The Arthashastra,’ edited by L.N. Rangarajan, published by Penguin in 1992.]

*[Rangarajan in his above publication, has also expressed the view that “Kautilya’s Arthashastra had never been forgotten in India and is often mentioned in later literature, sometimes eulogistically and sometimes derisively. But the text itself was not available in modern times until, dramatically, a full text on palm leaf in the grantha script, along with a fragment of an old commentary by Bhattasvamin, came into the hands of Dr. R. Shamasastri of Mysore in 1904.” He published not only the text (1909) and an English translation (1915) but also an **Index Verborum in three volumes** listing the occurrence of every word in the text. The following excerpts from the publication, would be of interest:*

- *A King shall have his agents in the courts of the enemy, the ally, the Middle and the Neutral kings to spy on the kings as well as their eighteen types of his officials.*
- *Miraculous results can be achieved by practising the methods of subversion.*
- *A single assassin can achieve, with weapons, fire or poison, more than a fully mobilized army.]*

[Scholars emphasize that Chanakya’s student Chandragupta Maurya, founder of the Maurya empire, made use of assassinations, spies, and secret agents, which are described in Chanakya’s Arthashastra. Similarly, writings of Chinese military strategist Sun-Tzu refer to information on “deception and subversion.”]

196 A.D. Xu becomes capital of China.

221 A.D. Chengdu becomes capital of China.

[Chengdu is an important city of the Chinese province of Sichuan. Sichuan means 'the Land of Four Rivers.' Interestingly, the Punjab province of Pakistan is called 'the Land of Five Rivers.']

229 A.D. Nanjing is made the capital city during the Three Kingdoms period in China. After decay, the city was rebuilt and made capital of China again in 1368. Some say that Nanjing was the largest city in the world during the period 1358 to 1425.

242 A.D. A Pagoda is built in China in the area what is today Shanghai.

313 A.D. Edict of Milan.

383 A.D. Battle of Feishui in China.

400 A.D. Mahabharata is compiled by Vyasa on the basis of the existing material available at that time.

["One of the two major epics of India, valued both for its high literary merit and its religious inspiration. The Mahabharata consists of a mass of legendary and didactic material worked around a central heroic narrative telling of the struggle for supremacy between two related families, the Kauravas and the Pandavas....The traditional author is the sage Vyasa, although it is more likely that he compiled existing material that reached its present form about AD 400." ----Page 693, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 7, 15th Edition.]

429 A.D. Birth of Chinese intellectual Zu Chongzhi.

476 A.D. Birth of Aryabhata, astronomer.

[His major work, Aryabhatiya focuses on mathematics and astronomy.]

502 A.D. A Buddhist monk from China, Song Yun visits Peshawar.

523 A.D. First brick Pagoda is constructed in China in contrast to the earlier ones in whose construction timber was used.

Encyclopaedia

- 535 A.D. Buddhist monk from Gandhara, Janana Gupta goes to Qiang Hai, the Western province of China.
- 543 A.D. Scholar Gu Yewang compiles Chinese dictionary, 'Yupian'.
- 570 A.D. Birth of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the deserts of Arabia.

[More than 1400 years ago, a child was born in the deserts of Arabia. He was named 'Muhammad.' Muhammad means 'Praiseworthy' or 'The Most Praised One.' Before Muhammad, there was "no person on earth" who had "this name as his name." ¹⁴⁰ Today, more than 400 million people in the world have his name as their name. No name has been given to men in such large numbers other than the name, Muhammad. Almost all Muslims who do not carry the name Muhammad, have been named after the titles or epithets of Muhammad, names that are associated with the message of Muhammad, names of the family members of Muhammad, or the names of friends and close associates of Muhammad. Similarly, almost all Muslim women today and in the last more than 1400 years, have been named after the family members of Muhammad, women mentioned in his message, or female friends and associates of the family members of Muhammad. Muhammad has been the most common name in the history of the world. Indeed, Muhammad is the most popular name in the world today.¹⁴¹ -----Passage from book titled 'The Greatest Man in History is Muhammad' by Afrasiab.]

[Prophet Muhammad made an everlasting impression on the history of mankind. Michael H Hart comments on the life of the

¹⁴⁰ Noted historian Ibn Kathir (1300 AD-1373 AD) in his 'The Life of Prophet Muhammad' (page 68), states "Qadi Iyad has mentioned in Shifa that no one had the name 'Ahmad,' " and "no one was called by this name." This was "through divine wisdom." In the same way, he underlines that "the name 'Muhammad' was not used by anyone among the Arabs and non-Arabs." However, a little before Muhammad's birth, it had become known that a Prophet by this name was about to be born. So, "in the hope of Prophethood, some Arabs gave this name to their sons." (Ibn Kathir 'The Life of Prophet Muhammad' translated by Rafiq Abdur Rehman, Darul Ishaat, Karachi-2010). Other historians have related that before the time of the birth of the Prophet, a Jewish seer had predicted that "A great Prophet by the name, Muhammad, was about to be born." Consequently, some Arabs started to give this name to their sons. Even if this is true, those who were given this name "was just because of and in connection with Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam."

¹⁴¹ Morocco World News, 16 August 2012. Among others, may also consult The Telegraph, 13 August 2009; Aljazeera, 2 December 2014; BBC, 29 August 2014; Times of India, 13 August 2013; and 'Islam in Europe,' 24 November 2009.

Prophet in his The Hundred: "My choice of Muhammad to lead the list of the world's most influential persons, may surprise some readers, and may be questioned by others, but he was the only man in history, who was supremely successful in both the religious and secular levels. It is this unparalleled combination of secular and religious influence, which I feel, entitles Muhammad, to be considered the most influential, single figure in human history." Constan Virzail George, a Doctor in Theology and former senior diplomat of Romania wrote a book, 'Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam', in which he has written extensively about the benevolence of the Prophet. Peter Mansfield, in his 'The Arabs,' is of the opinion that the transformation achieved by the message of Muhammad is "unparalleled in the history of the world." Some accuse Prophet Muhammad of fabricating Quran with help of Christian/Jewish priests. Refuting these arguments, Carlyle is of the view: "How much any monk could have taught one, still so young." In his book, 'Heroes and Heroe-worship,' Carlyle opines: "It seems to be the true opinion, that Muhammad never could write, life in the desert with its experiences, was all his education." According to Vincent Cronin's biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, during the French conquest of Egypt, Napoleon read extensively about Muhammad and was so much impressed by him that he issued orders to celebrate birthday of the Prophet, the Eid-e-Milad-u-Nabi. British historian William Muir praised Muhammad's foresight in the formulation of the 'Charter of Medina'. Toynbee, in his 'Study of History' says: "After seven years of absence, Muhammad returned to Mecca, not as a self-amnestied exile, but master and lord of half Arabia," He did not even avenge the past humiliations that he and his followers had suffered at the hands of the Meccans. The 'Gospel According to Barnabas', states that once Jesus Christ said: "When I saw him, my heart was filled with consolation saying, O Muhammad! May God be with thee, and may he make me worthy, to untie thy shoelace. For obtaining this favour, I will consider myself a holy one and a great prophet of God."]

580 A.D. Birth of Chinese scholar Wei Zheng.

604 A.D. Xuan Zang, a monk and representative of Tang Dynasty, visits Peshawar, Lahore and Taxila.

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607 A.D. Japanese Ambassador Olo No Imoko undertakes a visit to China.

610 A.D. Quran is revealed to Prophet Muhammad.

*[The **Encyclopedia Britannica** expresses the view that Quran the sacred scripture of Islam, is “for all Muslims, the very word of God, revealed through the agency of the archangel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad.” It contains “all the guidance necessary for Muslims,” and “there is practically no aspect of life with which it does not deal.” The holy book emphasizes “the oneness of God, or the doctrine of tawhid.” Although the supreme name of God is Allah, “he has many other names, which humans are invited to use: ‘To God belong the Most Beautiful Names. Call Him by them’ (7:180).” Qur'an also asserts “a direct relation between God and humans, without any priestly intermediary” and stresses the need for a “balance” between “the rights and obligations of the individual and the community, in light of God's laws and commandments, as well as between man's duties toward God and his duties toward society and the world of nature.” The holy book also deals extensively with “the cosmos and the world of nature” and “No sacred scripture, with the possible exception of the Chinese Daodejing, speaks as often about nature as the Qur'an does.”]*

611 A.D. According to analyst Broomhall, Prophet Mohammed's uncle, Saad Ibn Waqqas, arrives in China.

[It is said that during Yuan Dynasty, Muslims in China were accorded an elevated status. Islamic culture was allowed growth during Ming and Qing dynasties. Thabit Ibne Qais accompanied by Saad Abi Waqqas and others visited the Chinese capital, Changan, now called Xian. Thabit Ibne Qais is buried about 600 kilometers from Urumqi in Xinjiang, largest province of the country. Similarly, Saad Waqqas is said to have died in Canton, today's Guangzhou. Later, more Arabs especially merchants, started to come to China. Gradually, Muslim traders were permitted to permanently reside in places such as Quanzhou, Hangzhou, Kaifeng and Luoyang. Mongols also recruited Arab and Persian prisoners of war into their armies when they unified China. Chinese Muslim scholars also made significant contribution in philosophy and history. Prominent Muslims

during the Ming and Qing dynasties, included Wang Daiyu (1560-1660), Ma Zhu (1640-1711), Liu Zhi (1655-1745), Jin Tianzhu (1736-1795) and Ma Fuchu (1794-1847). They utilised ancient Chinese concepts to elaborate the precepts of Islam. Wang Daiyu's treatise 'Right Answers for Truth-Seekers' is important to quote. Yusuf Mazhu wrote 'A Guide to Islam' around 1682. Liuzhi's 'Arabian Thought' is a work on Islamic theology and it was Ma Dexin who translated the Quran into the Chinese language.]

- 612 A.D. Battle of Salsu in China.
- 614 A.D. Persians occupy Jerusalem. It is said that 90,000 Christians are massacred; Holy Sepulcher destroyed and original Crucifix is captured.

(In his correspondence to the Roman Emperor, Persian ruler underscores, "This letter is from the Greatest God of all Gods, and from the Sole Owner of the Whole Earth, Khusro Pervez, to his humble and low subject Heraclius."¹⁴²)

- 618 A.D. Till the year 907 A.D., when Tang dynasty is in power in China, China sends diplomatic envoys abroad on maritime missions to Persia, Arabia, India and Egypt.
- 621 A.D. Battle of Hulao in China.
- 622 A.D. Hijrat by Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The event marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.
- 622 A.D. Prophet Muhammad builds Masjid-i-Nabvi, in Medina. When the Qibla was changed to Mecca, the mosque was re-oriented in the direction of the south.

[Over the last more than 1400 years, the mosque continues to be enlarged and embellished. It is said that in 707 AD, Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik increased the size of the mosque, and its walls were decorated with works by craftsmen from Greece. Around 780 AD, Caliph Al-Mahdi added 20 doors to the mosque. In the 1560s, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent

¹⁴² May also visit Syed Maududi's Commentary of Surah No. 30 (www.islamicity.com/quran/). Site accessed on 18 November 2012.

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reconstructed the eastern and western walls of Masjid-i-Nabvi. The work continued in the 19th century when during the time of Sultan Abdul Mecid (1839-1861), the mosque was decorated with lines from Qasida al-Burda. In 1951, Ibne Saud reinforced the constructions and in 1973, Shah Faisal added more portions to the mosque.]

624 A.D. Battle of Badar.

624 A.D. The Yiwen Leiju Encyclopaedia is compiled by Chinese scholar Ouyang Xun.

627 A.D. Battle of Trench.

629 AD Cheraman Juma Masjid in Kodungallur in the Indian state of Kerala, is believed to have been built in 629 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar, a companion of Prophet Muhammad.

[Prophet Muhammad sent a number of special diplomatic envoys to Rome, Persia, Syria and other kingdoms. Following are the details:

- *Dihyah ibn Khalifah al-Kalbi served as special envoy to Heraclius, Emperor of Byzantine (Eastern Roman Empire).*
- *Abdullah bin Hudhafah served as special envoy to Chosroes II (Emperor of Persian Empire).*
- *Amr bin Umayyah was sent as special envoy to Negus, King of Abyssinia.*
- *Hatib' bin Abi Baitah served as special envoy to Muqawqis, Ruler of Egypt.*
- *Shuja bin Wahab served as special envoy to Harith Gassani, ruler of Syria.*
- *Ala bin Hadrami served as special envoy to Al-Mundhir bin Sawa, ruler of Bahrain.]*

630 A.D. Conquest of Mecca.

*[“The cube-shaped structure (Kaaba), constructed of gray stone and marble, is oriented so that its corners roughly correspond to the points of the compass.” -----**Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 6, 15th Edition, page 669.**]*

- 632 A.D. Last sermon of Prophet Muhammad.
- 635 A.D. First entry of Christian religion into China though it is said that an earlier entry took place in first century AD It is also said that traditional Christian thought was preached in China by St. Thomas.
- 635 A.D. Muslim conquest of Damascus.
- 637 A.D. Battle of Qadsiah.
- 640 A.D. Muslim conquest of Alexandria.
- 642 A.D. Muslim conquest of Egypt.
- 642 A.D. Death of Khalid bin Walid.

[On death bed, Khalid bin Walid, who is perhaps the most outstanding General ever produced by the Islamic world, remarked, "I fought in so many battles, seeking martyrdom....there is no place in my body without a stabbing mark by a spear, sword or a dagger."]

[General Khalid bin Walid had earlier been replaced with General Abu Obaida. While issuing orders, Caliph Omar emphasized about Khalid bin Walid, "You have done; and no man has done as you have done. But it is not people who do; it is Allah who does," adding "I have not dismissed Khalid because of my anger or because of any dishonesty on his part, but because people glorified him and were misled. I feared that people would rely on him. I want them to know that it is Allah who does all things; and there should be no mischief in the land."]

- 643 A.D. Conquest by Muslim armies of Azerbaijan and Tabaristan.
- 643 A.D. Capture of Makran (in today's Pakistan) by a Muslim army during the time of Caliph Umar bin al Khattab.

[In response to a question by Umar, the messenger who brought the news of victory, responded, "O Commander of the faithful! It is a land where the plains are stony; where water is scanty;

where the fruits are unsavory; where men are known for treachery; where plenty is unknown; where virtue is held of little account, and where evil is dominant; a large army is less force there; and a less army is useless there; the land beyond it, is even worse” Umar looked at the messenger, and said, “Are you a messenger or a poet?”]

644 A.D. Caliph Omar sends Sohail Ibn Adi to the Kirman region of Persia, where he is later made the Governor.

[From Kirman, Sohail entered Western Baluchistan.]

649 A.D. Tibet is unified under the rule of King Songtsen Gampo.

[Minister Thomi Sambhota creates Tibetan alphabet.]

651 A.D. Saad bin Waqqas, uncle of Prophet Muhammad, undertakes a visit to China, as Caliph Usman’s Special Envoy, to meet Emperor Gaozong.

[Subsequently, a mosque is built in Canton on orders of the Chinese authorities.]

652 A.D. Muslim authority is firmly established in Balochistan during the time of Caliph Usman.

[Western Baluchistan comes directly under Muslim Caliphate paying regular tribute on agriculture.]

653 A.D. Muslim authority is gradually established in Daghestan in today’s Russia.

661 A.D. Assassination of Ali, fourth Caliph of Islam.

661 A.D. Birth of Chinese scholar Liu Zhiji.

666 A.D. Chinese Buddhist monks Zhi Yu and Zhi You, manufacture a mechanical South Pointing Chariot for Emperor Tenji of Japan.

666 A.D. Muslim armies attack Sicily.

- 667 A.D. A public library is set up in Persia called ‘Library of Gundishapur’.
- 670 A.D. Muslim conquest of North Africa and foundation of the city of Qairawan (modern Tunisia).
- 670 A.D. Tibetans defeat Chinese forces in Kashgar and subjugate the area which remains in their possession till 692 AD.
- 670 A.D. Advancing Muslim armies capture Kabul.
- 672 A.D. Muslim conquest of Rhodes.
- 673 A.D. Muslim armies attack Constantinople.
- 679 A.D. Birth of Raja Dahir.
- 680 A.D. Shahadat-e-Imam Hussain at Karbala on 10 October.
- 683 A.D. Death of Yazid Ibn Muawiyah Ibn Abu Sufian.
- 691 A.D. The construction of the Dome of the Rock, located on the Temple Mount, is completed in Jerusalem.
- [The construction started around 685 AD. Caliph Abdul Malik Ibn Marwan initiated the construction process with help of engineers Yazid Ibn Salam and Raja Ibn Haywah.]*
- 700 A.D. Birth of Abu Muslim Khorasani.
- [He propagated the Abbasid cause against the Umayyads. Ultimately, he was killed in 755 AD by those who had benefited from him.]*
- 701 A.D. Birth of Chinese scholar Li Bai.
- 707-709 A.D. Arab General Qutaiba bin Muslim conquers Central Asia.
- 711 A.D. Arab General Tariq bin Ziad enters Spain.
- 712 A.D. Pearl Garden Music Academy functions in China.

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- 712 A.D. A seventeen year old Arab General, Mohammad bin Qasim, invades Sindh.
- 715 A.D. Death of Qutaiba bin Muslim.
- 716 A.D. Muslims capture Lisbon.
- 716 A.D. Death of Musa Ibn-i-Nusair.
- 717 A.D. Cordoba becomes the capital of Muslim empire in Spain.
[During the wars between Christians and Muslims, Jewish courtiers act as diplomats, translators and advisors.]
- 720 A.D. Muslims capture Barcelona.
- 721 A.D. Battle of Toulouse.
- 722 A.D. Kashgar sends 4000 soldiers to help China evict Tibetans out of Gilgit.
- 725 A.D. Muslim armies occupy Nimes in France.
- 732 A.D. Battle of Tours (Also called Battle of Poitiers.)
- 751 A.D. Battle of Talas.
[The battle ensures extension of the influence of the Abbasids in Central Asia.]
- 754 A.D. Trisong Detsen, known as Tibet's second religious king, takes the throne.
- 756 A.D. Abdur Rahman al-Daakhil establishes Umayyad state in Spain. He emerged as one of the most successful rulers of Andaloos who held their motto high, "Al Mulk-o-Lillah; Al Hukm-o-Lillah (The country is of Allah; the Order is of Allah)."
[Escaping from the wrath of the Abbasids, Abdur Rahman as a teenager had earlier sought refuge in the palace of a North African Sultan who had incidentally been told years ago by his Jewish astrologer, that "a youngster with red hair would one

day topple his throne.” On meeting Abdur Rahman who wore long red hair, the Sultan instantly remembered the prophecy and looked at the astrologer. By various historical accounts, the astrologer meaningfully remarked, “O Sultan, If you kill him, he is not that person; if you let him go, he is the one.”]

- 758 A.D. It is said that in this year the Chinese emperor of Tang dynasty requested the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad to send an army of 20,000 soldiers to assist him in putting down a rebellion in his country.
- 762 A.D. Abbasid Caliph Mansur establishes the city of Baghdad.
- [Construction work began on 23 July of the year. The walls surrounding the city of Baghdad were to be four in number, named Khorasan, Basra, Kufa and Syria. At the time of the construction, Caliph Mansur is said to have said, “This is indeed the city that I am to found, where I am to live, and where my descendants will reign afterwards.”]*
- 772 A.D. Birth of Chinese scholar Bai Juyi.
- 775 A.D. Death of Abbasid Caliph Al-Mansur.
- 777 A.D. Battle of Saragossa in Spain.
- 784 A.D. Construction of the Al-Jama mosque also called Mezquita, begins in Qurtaba (Cordova) on instructions of Abdur Rehman Al-Dakhil.
- 788 A.D. Death of Abdur Rehman-I founder of the Umayyad Empire in Spain.
- 794 A.D. Paddle Wheel naval vessels are made in China.
- 803 A.D. Death of Jaber bin-Hayyan. He is known as father of chemistry. He practiced medicine in Kufa.
- 809 A.D. Death of Haroon-ur Rashid.
- 818 A.D. Umayyads of Spain capture Sardinia.

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- 833 A.D. Death of Mamoon-ur Rashid.
- 839 A.D. Muslim armies occupy almost the whole of southern Italy.
- 843 A.D. A huge fire breaks out in Changan in China consuming more than 4,000 buildings in the city.
- 846 A.D. Rome is attacked by a Muslim group.
- (Some Muslim Arabs arrived in a fleet at the mouth of the Tiber... made their way to Rome, and entered St. Peter's Basilica.)*
- 851 A.D. An Arab, Sulaiman Tajir, undertakes a visit to Guangzhou in China.
- [He describes the existence of tea consumption in China and also the beauty of the Chinese porcelain. He also mentions that there is in Guangzhou an Islamic mosque.]*
- 859 A.D. A Madrassa by the name of Jamiatal-Qarawiyyin is set up in Fez, in today's Morocco.
- [This Madrassa established by a noble Muslim woman by the name of Fatima al Fihri, is considered to be one of the oldest in the world. In fact, the Guinness Book of World Records recognises this institution as the oldest degree granting university in the world.]*
- 864 A.D. Birth of Mohammed Ibn Zakariyya al-Razi in Persia.
- [He is known for his contribution to mathematics, astronomy and chemistry.]*
- 870 A.D. Birth of Abu Al-Nasr Al-Farabi near Farab in Turkistan.
- [Farabi's contributions to science, philosophy, logic, medicine, sociology, mathematics and music are well-known.]*
- 873 A.D. Death of Al-Kindi, one of the famous mathematicians and physicists of the Middle Ages.

884 A.D. Viking Ships attack Lisbon which is the territory of the Moors in Spain.

907 A.D. Kaifeng becomes capital of China.

922 A.D. Islamic state is established in Russia in Volga, Bulgaria.

[The population of Volga, Bulgaria accepted Islam as a state religion under Almis. Historians opine that Ibn Fadlan was sent by Caliph Al-Muqtadir to the area to help build fortresses and mosques.]

932 A.D. Death of Abbasid Caliph Al-Muqtadir.

936 A.D. A city by the name of ‘Madinat al-Zahra’ is established in Andaloos by Abdur Rehman III.

[It is said that this Palace City near Qurtaba was the largest known city built from scratch in Europe. Historians describe Madinat al-Zahra the “forgotten Versailles of the Middle Ages.” Travelers from all over chronicled the “dazzling palaces of the Palace City full of treasures never seen before.” The ruins of the city were discovered in 1911.]

950 A.D. Khajuraho Temples are built in India over a period of around 100 years till 1050 A.D.

[The temples are located in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh. The temples are known for their erotic sculpture.]

960 A.D. Nomadic Qidan people come to power in China who capture territory including the area of modern Beijing.

[Another nomadic people called Nuzhen captured northern parts of China in the 12th century and made Beijing as their capital. Beijing was also at a later stage called Beiping and Peking.]

973 A.D. Birth of Abu Raihan Mohammad Ibn Ahmad al-Biruni in Kheva.

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[Al-Biruni was a physicist, mathematician, geographer and historian. His famous work containing wealth of information is Kitab-ul-Hind. Al-Biruni served in the court of Mahmud of Ghazna.]

975 A.D. Death of Turk General Sabuktagin.

975 A.D. Studies begin in one of the oldest universities in the world, Al-Azhar University, in Cairo.

980 A.D. Birth of Ibn Sina near Bokhara.

[His full name was Abu Ali al-Hussain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina. He was the most famous philosopher, mathematician, physician, encyclopedist and astronomer of his time. His major contribution to the medical science is his book Al-Qanun, known to the West as The Canon. West calls him Avicenna.]

982 A.D. A document titled ‘Hadoo-e-Aalam,’ refers to Lahore, as a small city with “impressive temples, large markets and huge orchards.”

[Little is known of the history of the settlement prior to the Muslim period. Hindu legend attributes the founding of Lahore to Lava, or Loh, son of Rama, after whom it is said to have been named Lohawar. It was the capital of the Ghaznavid dynasty from 1152 to 1186. During the 14th century the city was repeatedly attacked by the Mongols, and in 1524, the city was captured by the Mughal Babur’s troops. “Lahore’s golden age began under the Mughals, and the city occasionally became the place of royal residence. It was greatly expanded during the reign of Shah Jahan (1628-57)...” ---Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 7, 15th Edition, pages 103-104.]

994 A.D. Ghazni becomes the capital of the Ghaznavid Empire.

996 A.D. Niuje Mosque is built in Beijing during the Song Dynasty by Nasiruddin.

[By various accounts, there are around 30,000 mosques in China. Among the famous are Huaisheng Mosque in Guangzhou, Niuje Mosque in Beijing built in 996 A.D., and the

Holy Crane Mosque in Yangzhou which was constructed in 1274 A.D.]

- 996 A.D. First mention of the name Ostarrichi, which is today Austria.
- [The Habsburg Emperor Frederick III who died in 1493 AD, was fond of mythical terminologies. It is said that he habitually used to sign buildings and objects with the acronym, AEIOU. He did not elaborate on the meaning of these letters. However, before his death, he stated that the acronym stands for 'Alles Erdreich Ist Osterreich Untertan' meaning 'All the world is subject to Austria.' It is also said that these letters stand for 'Austriae est imperare orbi universo' i.e. 'It is Austria's destiny to rule the whole world'.]*
- 997-1027 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazna attacks the Subcontinent from Afghanistan.
- 1004 A.D. Muslims attack Italian city of Pisa.
- 1005 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazna attacks Multan.
- 1019 A.D. Birth of Chinese intellectual Zheng Gong.
- 1021 A.D. Birth of Chinese writer Wang Anshi.
- 1024 A.D. Paper money is issued in China.
- 1031 A.D. Death of Emperor Shengzong.
- 1044 A.D. Birth of Omar al-Khayyam in Nishapur, Khorasan.
- [He was one of the most outstanding mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, physician and poet.]*
- 1047 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Li Tang.
- 1055 A.D. One of the tallest Pagodas is constructed in the Hebei area of China under Emperor Renzong.
- 1056 AD Birth of Hassan Sabbah in Qom in Persia.

[He founded a group whose members are sometimes referred to as Hashshashin. Assassin is a derivative of this word. Hassan established himself in the castle of Alamut, in 1088. Hassan went to the same Madrassah as the famous poet Omar Khayyám and Nizam al-Mulk Toosi who later became the Prime Minister of the Seljuk Turks.]

1058 A.D. Birth of Abu Hamid Ibn Muhammad Ibn Muhammad al-Tusi al-Shafi' al-Ghazali in Khorasan, Iran.

[“Al-Ghazali (1058–1111) is widely regarded as one of the most impressive thinkers in the Sunni Islamic world, encompassing a wide range of intellectual positions through his career. He started off as a fairly standard Ash‘arite theologian but then became interested in philosophy in the Peripatetic tradition, which he sought to refute, yet he also held onto some of its main principles and arguments.....Finally, he became entranced with a version of Sufism and abandoned his official role and public status, preferring the relative solitude and isolation of the mystical form of life. In all his writings, al-Ghazali put his own character into his work, and it is never possible to accuse him of following others’ ideas slavishly. Indeed, if there is one theme that al-Ghazali can be said to have maintained throughout his life, it is his repugnance for taqlid (imitation) and his advocacy of the significance of discovering the truth for oneself. Given his frequent change of view, he was often accused of being inconsistent, and the precise nature of his thought is difficult to pin down definitively, thus leading to extensive controversy between those who believe that he is basically a philosopher with an interest in mysticism and those who regard him predominantly as a mystic.....”-----Oxford Bibliographies (‘Al-Ghazali’ by Oliver Leaman, 26 May 2016 -DOI: 10.1093/OBO/9780195390155-00).]

1063 A.D. Death of Emperor Renzong.

1064 A.D. Alap Arslan ascends the throne of Persia and rules “from Oxus to Tigris.”

[His armies took Emperor Romanus IV as prisoner. Following discussion between Alp Arslan and Romanus is interesting:

Alap Arslan: What would you do if I was brought before you as a prisoner?

Romanus: Perhaps I'd kill you, or exhibit you in the streets of Constantinople.

Alap Arslan: My punishment is far heavier. I forgive you, and set you free.]

- 1065 A.D. Construction of Westminster Abbey is completed in London.
- 1067 A.D. Death of Chinese writer Cai Xiang.
- 1068 A.D. First use of dry-dock in China.
- 1070 A.D. Song Emperor Shenzong invites more than 5000 Muslims from Bukhara to settle in China.
- [The settlements take place between modern day Beijing and the Chinese city of Kaifeng. Muslim communities in the area thrive under the leadership of Ameer Sayyed, who was called the 'Father of the Muslim Community' in China.]*
- 1073 A.D. Birth of Baba Fareeduddin Masood Ganjshaker at Kothewal village near Multan.
- 1076 A.D. Muslim armies invade Western Ghana.
- 1077 A.D. Death of Data Ganj Bakhsh in Lahore.
- 1083 A.D. Death of Abu Hussain Al-Basri.
- [Famous Islamic scholar who in his work 'Al-Mutamad fi Usul al-Fiqh' summed up the qualifications for a mujtahid.]*
- 1086 A.D. Yusuf bin Tashfin inflicts a severe defeat on the Christians at the Battle of Az-Zallaqah.
- 1125 A.D. Birth of Chinese writer Lu You.
- 1128 A.D. Birth of Ibn Rushd in Cordova.

[His full name was Abu'l Waleed Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Rushd. Ibn Rushd made remarkable contributions in medicine, logic, music, and philosophy and jurisprudence. He is known to the West as Averroes.]

[An extract from The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales by the first English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400): With us there was a DOCTOR OF PHYSIC; Well knew he the old Esculapius, And Dioscorides, and eke Rufus; Old Hippocras, Hali, and Gallien; Serapion, Rasis, and Avicen; Averrois, Damascene, and Constantin; Bernard, and Gatisden, and Gilbertin.]

1147 A.D. Second Crusade which lasts almost a year.

1149 A.D. Oxford University is founded in England.

1162 A.D. Birth of Genghis Khan in Khentii Aimag near today's Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia.

[Genghis Khan was destined to emerge as one of the most outstanding generals, a very successful ruler and a father figure for the Mongols. He devised a code of law titled 'Yassa' according to which, the nobles in the empire, were required to share the same hardships as the common man. He enforced strict discipline among his people. Generals and civil servants were selected on merit. It is said that during his time, "A woman carrying a sack of gold could travel safely from one end of his empire to another."]

1163 A.D. Construction of Notre-Dame begins in Paris.

1165 A.D. Birth of Ibn Arabi.

[Ibn Arabi (1165–1240) can be considered the greatest of all Muslim philosophers, provided we understand philosophy in the broad, modern sense and not simply as the discipline of falsafa, whose outstanding representatives are Avicenna and, many would say, Mulla Sadra. Salman Bashier (2012) has even argued that "the story of Islamic philosophy" depicts an initial rationalistic phase and culminates with an "illuminative phase" best represented by Ibn Arabi. Most Western scholarship and much of the later Islamic tradition have classified Ibn Arabi as a

“Sufi”, though he himself did not; his works cover the whole gamut of Islamic sciences, not least Koran commentary, Hadith, jurisprudence, principles of jurisprudence, theology, philosophy, and mysticism. Unlike al-Ghazâlî, whose range of work is similar to his, he did not usually write in specific genres, but tended rather to integrate and synthesize the sciences in the context of thematic works, ranging in length from one or two folios to several thousand pages. Nor did he depart from the highest level of discourse, or repeat himself in different works. The later Sufi tradition called him al-Shaykh al-Akbar, the Greatest Master, a title that was understood to mean that no one else has been or will be able to unpack the multi-layered significance of the sources of the Islamic tradition with such detail and profundity. -----Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy ‘Ibn Arabi.’ (August 5, 2008; substantive revision August 2, 2019).]

1177 A.D. Birth of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.

[“It was while talking to the pilgrims in Bhit Shah that I heard about a Sindhi shrine, or dargah, that sounded even more wildly syncretic than that of Shah Abdul Latif. The dargah of the Sufi saint Lal Shahbaz Qalander, ‘The Red Royal Falcon’ of the Sehwan Sharif, lies barely a two-hour drive through the desert to the north of Bhit Shah.....one of the sajjada nasheens, or hereditary tomb guardians, is still a Hindu, and it is he who performs the opening ritual at the annual Urs. Hindu holy men, pilgrims and officials still tend the shrine, replenish the lamps and offer water to visiting pilgrims.” ----Page 116, ‘Nine Lives in Search of the Sacred in Modern India’ by William Dalrymple, first published in Great Britain in 2009.]

1181 AD. Salahuddin Ayubi, becomes the ruler of Egypt.

1184 A.D. Construction work begins in Ishbelia (Seville), Muslim Spain, of the then tallest tower in the then world (320 feet in height).

[The tower constituted the minaret of the Al-Mohad Mosque. The construction work took place under orders of Caliph Abu Yusuf Yaqub Al-Mansur. Famous Andalusian architect Ahmed Ibn Baso designed the tower.]

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1189 A.D. Third Crusade which continues till 1192.

1191 A.D. First battle of Tarain (near Thanesar in Haryana, modern day India).

1192 A.D. Second battle of Tarain.

[Battle is fought between the Muslim king Ghauri and the Hindu king Prithvi. Ghauri wins. Much later in the 20th century, India builds its missile and calls it Prithvi and Pakistan goes ahead with its missile and calls it Ghauri.]

1192 A.D. Construction work begins on Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi.

[The Mosque was built by Qutbuddin Aibak, the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty in India. Later, Al-tutmash and Alauddin Khilji added portions to the mosque. Imam Zamin is buried in the mosque compound.]

[Some historians in the West have gone out of their way to suggest that Islam was spread by sword. They seem to ignore the fact that many Islamic states of the world including the largest Islamic country today, Indonesia, were never conquered by any Muslim armies from the Arab lands. The strongest virtue of Islam is that it has tried to restrain the use of force. Professor A.J. Arberry asserting that the cause of the spread of Islam is Islam itself and its religious values, adds, the "rapidity of the spread of Islam is a crucial fact of history. The sublime rhetoric of the Koran, that inimitable symphony, the very sounds of which move men to tears and ecstasy.....When all military, political and economic factors have been exhausted, the religious impulse must still be recognized as the most vital and enduring." Similarly, while referring to the Muslim rule in India, in his 'Studies in Early Mysticism,' M. Smith is of the view "The early rule of the Muslims in India was unquestionably tolerant."]

1193 A.D. Construction of Qutab Minar begins in Delhi on instructions of Qutbuddin Aibak.

[Aibak's successor, Al-tutmash, added three more storeys to the Minar, and, Feroze Shah Tughlaq had the fifth storey of the

Minar constructed in 1368. It is said that Qutab Minar was constructed in honour of Hazrat Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki and not Emperor Qutbuddin Aibek himself.]

- 1193 A.D. Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji, captures Bihar.
- 1202 A.D. Fourth Crusade which continues till 1204.
- 1205 A.D. Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji, captures Bengal.
- 1206-1398 A.D. Delhi Sultanate in South Asia.
- 1207 A.D. Birth of Jalaluddin Rumi in Balakh, now Afghanistan.
- [Rumi's major contribution lies in Islamic philosophy and tasawwuf.]*
- 1207 A.D. Genghis Khan occupies Tibet.
- 1209 A.D. University is set up in Cambridge.
- 1212 A.D. The Council of Paris condemns monasteries who do not allow loaning of books.
- [In a statement, it reminds the monasteries that lending has been 'one of the chief works of mercy.']*
- 1215 A.D. Birth of Kublai Khan.
- [Kublai Khan was grandson of Genghis Khan who became Emperor of China in 1279 AD, the first foreign ruler of the country. An able statesman and general, Kublai conquered China and became the founder of the Yuan dynasty. He made Buddhism as the state religion of China.]*
- 1215 A.D. Genghis Khan captures Beijing, then called Zhongdu.
- 1215 A.D. Magna Carta is signed in England.
- 1216 A.D. Chach Nama is translated into Persian by Muhammad Ali bin Hamid bin Abu Bakr Kufi from an earlier Arabic text.

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- 1217 A.D. Fifth Crusade which continues till 1221.
- 1220 A.D. Bukhara and Samarkand are occupied by the armies of Genghis Khan.
- 1221 A.D. Mongols capture Nishapur, Balkh and Merv.
- 1227 A.D. Death of Genghis Khan.
- [Genghis Khan is the central figure of national identity in Mongolia. The mausoleum of Genghis Khan was constructed in 1962. The Mausoleum is his memorial not his burial site.]*
- 1228 A.D. Sixth Crusade which continues till 1229.
- 1236 A.D. Mongol invasion of Georgia and Armenia.
- 1237 A.D. Birth of Abu Al-Fida, the famous Muslim historian and geographer, in Damascus.
- [Abulfeda Crater on the moon takes its name after him.]*
- 1237 A.D. Razia Sultana ascends the throne of Delhi.
- 1238 A.D. Construction of Al-Habra (Red Fortress) begins in Granada in Muslim Spain.
- [After the expulsion of the Moors in 1492, much of the interior was effaced and the furniture was ruined, or removed. Charles V, who ruled in Spain 1516-56, rebuilt portions in the Renaissance style and destroyed part of the Alhambra to build an Italianate palace designed by Pedro de Machuca in 1526. In 1812 some of the towers were blown up by the French during the Napoleonic invasion; and in 1821 an earthquake caused further damage to the structure.. -----**Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 1, 15th Edition, page 267.**]*
- 1240 A.D. Mongols capture Kiev.
- 1241 A.D. Mongols defeat Croatians and Hungarians.
- 1242 A.D. Mongol armies invade Bulgaria.

- 1242 A.D. Death of Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustansir.
- 1245 A.D. John of Plano Carpini, Pope's envoy travels to Kiev to interact with Mongols.
- [For the same purpose, another envoy, Ezzelino, was dispatched by the Pope to the Middle East.]*
- 1248 A.D. Death of Ibn al-Baitar.
- [Baitar was one of the greatest scientists of Muslim Spain and is known as a consummate botanist and pharmacist of the Middle Ages.]*
- 1248 A.D. Seventh Crusade which continues till 1254.
- 1249 A.D. Sakya Pandita is appointed Tibetan Viceroy by the Mongols.
- 1252 A.D. Empress Khanum Hatun Ogul Gamys of the Yuan dynasty, who ruled over parts of China, Mongolia, Tibet, Kazakhstan and Turkistan, is convicted of sorcery, sewn up in a sack and drowned.
- [Her downfall came about as a result of fighting among the rival factions of the ruling family. In 1250, Empress Khanum had received three envoys of Louis IX of France. While accepting their presents as a tribute, she demanded that the King of France make more explicit submission to her.]*
- 1254 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Ren Renfa.
- 1258 A.D. The Mongol army, led by Hulagu Khan, ransacks Baghdad. Western historians say Halagu was assisted in the invasion by commander Guo Kan. The five hundred year old Abbasid dynasty comes to an abrupt and violent end. Berek Khan, one of the Mongol chiefs who had accepted Islam, protests against the treatment meted out to the Abbasid Caliph. He withdraws his military contingent from Baghdad.
- [Ibn al-Jawzi was the Special Envoy of the Caliph of Baghdad who interacted with Hulagu Khan before the fall of Baghdad.]*

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- 1260 A.D. Battle of Ayn Jalut takes place in Palestine on 8 September. For the first time, the advancing Mongol armies that had destroyed and ransacked the Muslim lands including Baghdad, are defeated by the Muslim army led by the valiant General Baybars.
- 1260 A.D. Karakoram is made capital of China (Northern Yuan).
[Karakoram served as capital city of the Mongol Empire in the 13th century. Presently, the ruins of Karakoram lie in the Ovorkhangai province of Mongolia. The ruins of the city were discovered by a Russian expedition led by Nikolai Przhevalsky in 1889.]
- 1260 A.D. Death of Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, Saifuddin Qutuz.
[Qutuz executed the Ambassadors of Hulagu Khan and “hung their bodies high in Cairo.”]
- 1262 A.D. Death of Bahauddin Zakariya in Multan.
[He is credited with the introduction of the Suhrawardia Sufi order in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.]
- 1263 A.D. Birth of Ibn Taymiyyah, also called Taq ad-Din Ahmad ibn Taymiyyah.
- 1265 A.D. Death of Fariduddin Ganj Shakkār, Chishti saint of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.
- 1265 A.D. Death of Hulagu Khan.
[During the height of the Mongol power in the 13th century, it is said that the Mongol rulers created “something similar” to today’s diplomatic passport which was given the name ‘Paiza’. Paiza had three categories, i.e. golden, silver and copper, depending on the official envoys’ rank.]
- 1266 A.D. Death of Berek Khan, the first Mongol ruler who converted to Islam.
- 1270 A.D. Eighth Crusade which continues till 1272.

1271 A.D. Marco Polo travels to China from Venice with his father and uncle.

[“When a man is riding through this desert by night and for some reason - falling asleep or anything else - he gets separated from his companions and wants to rejoin them, he hears spirit voices talking to him as if they were his companions, sometimes even calling him by name. Often these voices lure him away from the path and he never finds it again, and many travelers have got lost and died because of this. Sometimes in the night, travelers hear a noise like the clatter of a great company of riders away from the road; if they believe that these are some of their own company and head for the noise, they find themselves in deep trouble. Even by daylight, men hear these spirit voices, and often you fancy you are listening to the strains of many instruments, especially drums, and the clash of arms.” ---A passage from the works of Marco Polo.¹⁴³]

1273 A.D. Death of Jalaluddin Rumi.

1274 A.D. Death of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.

[Belonging to the Suhrawardiyah order of Sufi Islam, he was the Khalifa of Bahauddin Zakariyya Multani. He could speak Turkish, Arabic, Persian and Sindhi. Hindus regarded him as the incarnation of Britruhari. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was born as Sayed Shah Hussain Marandi in Azerbaijan.]

1277 A.D. Death of General Baybars.

1277 A.D. Kublai Khan’s forces attack Burma.

1280 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Wu Zhen.

1281 A.D. Kublai Khan invades Japan with his naval fleet.

[It is said that a “divine wind (Kamikaze)” destroyed most of the fleet.]

¹⁴³ May also consult ‘The Travels of Marco Polo’ at www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/. Site visited on 18 November 2012.

[Around this period, Japanese ruler Tokimune kills special envoys of Kublai Khan.]

1287 A.D. Mongol-led Yuan forces invade places in southern parts of Vietnam.

1289 A.D. Franciscan Friars begin missionary work in China.

1290 A.D. Death of Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, Saifuddin Qalawun al-Alfi.

[His full name with title was, 'al-Malik al-Mansour Saif al-Din Qalawun al-Alfi al-Salihi al-Najmi al-Ala'i'.]

1293 A.D. Assassination of Al-Ashraf Khalil, the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt.

[It is said that at the time of his coronation, he would be Sultan confronted "a formal problem". The document of authority did not have his father's signature on it. To this, Khalil remarked, "the Sultan declined to give the sultanat to me. But God gave it to me."]

1294 A.D. Death of Kublai Khan.

*[Mongol general and statesman, grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered China and became the first emperor of its Yuan, or Mongol, dynasty. "He was thus at one and the same time, the overlord of all the Mongol dominions – which included areas as diverse as that of the Golden Horde in southern Russia, the Il-Khanate of Persia, and the steppe heartlands where Mongol princes were still living the traditional nomadic life – and the ruler of his own realm of China." ---Page 21, **Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 7, 15th Edition.**]*

1298 A.D. Marco Polo's account of his visit to China 'Description of the World', is written.

*[Marco Polo finally returned to Venice in 1295. He wrote about his travels in 1298. It is speculated that he narrated his travels to his confidante Rustichello who wrote the book for him. The work became quite popular in the then Europe. Some analysts such as **Frances Wood (in her book, 'Did Marco Polo Go to China?')** have expressed the view that Marco Polo never went*

to China. Their argument focuses on some omissions from Polo's account. For instance, it is said that Chinese historians who have mentioned visits by other foreign visitors in their accounts do not make a mention of Polo's visits. Similarly, Marco Polo does not make a mention of the Chinese habit of drinking tea and use of chopsticks in his works. The most conspicuous omission seems to be any reference to the Great Wall of China.]

1299 A.D. Zafar Khan, one of the most trustworthy generals of Alauddin Khilji, defeats a Mongol army comprising more than 200,000 soldiers.

[It is said that this most outstanding military genius had created such a psychological fear in the Mongol army that whenever their horses refused to drink water, the Mongols would ask them if they had seen Zafar Khan.]

1312 A.D. Goa falls to the Muslim Sultanate of Delhi for the first time.

[Subsequently, the Vijayanagar rulers maintain their control on Goa for around 100 years.]

1314 A.D. An adventurer from Baltistan by the name of Rainchan, overthrows Sinha Deva, the Raja of Kashmir.

[Rainchan later converted to Islam and adopted the name, Sadruddin.]

1316 A.D. Death of Alauddin Khilji.

[He ruled Hindustan from 1296 to 1316 AD. Historians refer to him as one who wanted to set a "worldwide empire". He used to describe himself as the Second Alexander. Amir Khusro served in his court.]

1321 A.D. Ottoman fleet makes its first landing on Thrace.

1324 A.D. Death of Marco Polo.

1328 A.D. Mongols invade India.

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1335 A.D. Death of well-known sufi saint, Shah Rukn-e-Alam, who is grandson of Bahauddin Zakariya Multani.

[He is buried in the mausoleum that was constructed at the time of Ghyasuddin Tughlak. Feroz Shah Tughlak gave it to the Sajjada Nashin of Bahauddin Zakariya Multani for the burial of Shah Rukn-e-Alam.]

1340 A.D. Chittagong is captured by Sultan Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah.

1346 A.D. Bubonic plague in China.

1366 A.D. Library is set up in Praha.

1368 A.D. Rebuilding of the city wall of Nanjing city.

1368 A.D. Library is established in Vienna.

1369 A.D. Death of Ibn-e-Batuta.

[Ibn-e-Batuta, traveler from the Moroccan city of Tuanja, in his accounts mentioned his visit to China according to which, the Chinese “burn their dead as the Indians do.” In the various cities of the Chinese empire, “is a quarter” where the Muslims “have mosques for their Friday prayers.” Muslims in China “are highly regarded and treated with respect.” The Chinese live “comfortably and in affluence.” They pay attention to “gold and silver vessels” and “every one of them has a walking stick” on which to lean when walking and “they call it the third leg.” Silk “is extremely plentiful” in China and “the poor and the destitute” dress in it. Ibn-e-Batuta visited the city of Sin Kalan in China about which he wrote that the Muslims of the city “have a qazi” and in every town of the country “there is a Shaikh al-Islam”. About Khita and the “Sultan of China” he wrote, his palace “is in the middle of the city built of carved wood.” It has seven gates and at the first gate “sits the kutwal”. To the “right and left” of the gate are seats on which sit “the mamluk pardadariya” who guard the palace. There “are five hundred of them and I was told that in former times there used to be a thousand.” The Wazir sits “on the biggest throne.” In

front of the Wazir “is a big gold inkstand” which faces the gallery of the “confidential secretary.”]”¹⁴⁴

- 1371 A.D. Muslim conquest of Bulgaria.
- 1388 A.D. General Lan Yu, a Muslim, leads a strong army of the Ming dynasty and wins a decisive victory over the Mongol armies in Mongolia.
- 1388 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Dai Jin.
- 1389 A.D. Timur attacks Kashgar.
- 1389 A.D. Battle of Kosovo.
- 1396 A.D. Battle of Nicopolis.
- 1396 A.D. Tabla evolves in India from Arabian drums.
- 1398 A.D. Timur attacks Delhi.
- 1398 A.D. Birth of Kabir, mystic poet, who influenced the Bhakti and Sufi movements in the subcontinent.

[It is said that Kabir was born in the family of weavers. Subsequently, he was adopted by a Muslim family who found him near a lake close to Varanasi.]

- 1400 A.D. Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
- 1406 A.D. Construction of the Forbidden City, Beijing, begins.

[Ibidierddin was a famous architect in the Yuan Dynasty in China to whom some attribute the design of the Forbidden City. Islamic influence in other fields in China is also mentioned. It is said that Chinese medicine was influenced by sources in Persia and Arabia. Muslim physician Razi is said to have assisted Chinese doctor Li Xun to study in Baghdad. Other Muslim contributions include the Uygur poem ‘Wisdom of Happiness’ and the musical piece titled ‘Twelve Mukams’ which became

¹⁴⁴ Ibn Batuta the famous Moroccan traveler was born in the city of Tangier. May also consult ‘The Adventures of Ibn Batuta’, by Ross E. Dunn, University of California Press; first published in 1986.

well known in some regions of China. Muslim scholar Li Zhi of the 16th century elaborated a progressive concept of history, which left a print on the Chinese mind. The invention of Karez by the Muslims of Sinkiang, provided useful experience for irrigation in the northwest region of China. Similarly, astronomical instruments invented by Jalal-al-Din including his 'Perpetual Calendar,' were an important basis for drawing up the annual calendar configuration in China.]

- 1408 A.D. Yongle Encyclopedia is completed in China.
- 1414 A.D. Sayyid Dynasty; renewal of Delhi Sultanate in South Asia.
- 1415 A.D. Portuguese capture Ceuta.
- 1420 A.D. Completion of the Forbidden City in Beijing.
- 1424 A.D. Death of 'Admiral of the Fleet', Zheng He, the great Chinese Muslim Admiral.

[Admiral of the Chinese Fleet, Zheng He, a Muslim, was one of the world's first navigators who is said to have discovered America even before Christopher Columbus. In 1405, Zheng was chosen to lead the biggest naval expedition in history up to that time. He commanded seven fleets that visited more than thirty countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Arabia and Africa. Ma He, as he was originally known, was born in 1371 AD to a poor ethnic Hui (Chinese Muslim) family in Yunnan Province of China. Recruited as a servant for the Imperial household at the age of ten, Ma was assigned two years later to the retinue of the then Duke Yan, who would later become Emperor Yong Le of China. Ma was later awarded the supreme command of the Chinese Navy and given the surname Zheng. Admiral Zheng He's first fleet comprised 27,870 men on 317 ships. His flag ship is said to have been four hundred feet long - larger than St. Maria of Columbus that was only 85 feet long. The fleet sailed along China's coast to Champa close to Vietnam and, after crossing the South China Sea, visited Sumatra and Chittagong and reached Sri Lanka. In the fall of 1413, Zheng He set out with 30,000 men to Arabia on his fourth voyage. The arrival of the fleet in the deserts of Arabia caused quite a sensation. Admiral Zheng performed Hajj and also visited the

tomb of the Prophet of Islam in Medina. British historian Gavin Menzies is of the view that Zheng He actually “beat Columbus by more than 70 years” in discovering America. Using evidence from maps drawn by the Chinese Admiral before Columbus’ trip that showed America, Menzies is confident that Admiral Zheng He should be “honored as the first discoverer of America.” Admiral Zheng He probably also reached Europe (France, Holland and Portugal). Hollanders are described by him as tall people with red hair and beard. Zheng He’s outstanding accomplishments were later criticized by courtiers of the Chinese Emperor, as “wasteful.” Most of his records were destroyed and building of ships in China with more than 3 masts (long vessels), was made “a crime punishable by death.”¹⁴⁵]

[A Chinese Muslim, Fei Xin, is known to be Zheng He’s translator, and Ma Huan, another Muslim, was Zheng He’s close companion.]

- 1427 A.D. Birth of Chinese writer Shen Zhou.
- 1427 A.D. Portuguese discover Azores.
- 1450 A.D. Construction of The Basilica begins in Vatican.
- 1451-1526 A.D. Lodi Dynasty rules Pakistan-India Subcontinent.
- 1452 A.D. Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.
- 1453 A.D. Muslim conquest of Constantinople.

[“The Fall of Constantinople was the conquest of the Byzantine capital by the Ottoman Empire under the command of Sultan Mehmed II, on Tuesday, May 29, 1453. This marked not only the final destruction of the Eastern Roman Empire, and the death of Constantine XI, the last Byzantine emperor, but also the strategic conquest crucial for Ottoman rule over the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans. The city remained capital of the Ottoman Empire until the empire’s dissolution in 1922, and was officially renamed Istanbul by the Turkish Republic in 1930. The conquest of Constantinople and subsequent expansion

¹⁴⁵ Also consult ‘1421: The Year China Discovered America’ by Gavin Menzies. (www.amazon.com/1421).

into the Balkans more than compensated for the loss of Muslim possessions in Spain. The Muslim world had long coveted Constantinople and from Muhammad's time onwards the Islam world had wanted to conquer the Byzantine Empire, to whom they always referred as 'Romans'. In Europe, the Fall of Constantinople was an iconic and tragic moment. The Byzantines represented a direct link with the Roman Empire on whose foundations Europe had been consciously built, and whose legacy continued to inform much of European thought, political and social and legal practice.....Down to the present day, many Greeks have considered Tuesday (the day of the week that Constantinople fell) to be the unluckiest day of the week." --
-----The New World Encyclopedia.¹⁴⁶]

[When the 21-year old Sultan Mehmed II rode his horse into the thousand-year old castle of the Byzantines as it lay in ruins after a long and hard fought battle in which Emperor Constantine XI had lost his life, Mehmed II was moved to recite a verse of Saadi's, "The spider weaves the curtains in the palace of the Caesars. The owl calls the watches in the towers of Afrasiab." Henceforth, Mehmed would be known as "Sultan Fatih," and Constantinople would be known as Istanbul. His successors would rule over three continents for almost 500 years.-----
The Daily Times, 16 July 2018: ('The wonders of Turkey' by Ahmad Faruqi).

- 1455 A.D. Milan sends its envoy to the Court of the Emperor of France.
- 1455 A.D. Death of Abbasid Caliph Al-Qaim.
- 1456 A.D. Ottomans capture Athens.
- 1456 A.D. Ottomans annex Serbia.
- 1459 A.D. Construction of Topkapi Palace begins in Istanbul under orders of Sultan Mehmed II.
- 1469 A.D. Goa is captured by Bahmani Sultans of Gulbarga.
- 1469 A.D. Birth of Guru Nanak in what is now called Nankana Sahib near Lahore in today's Pakistan.

¹⁴⁶ New World Encyclopedia (<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Constantinople>).

[His father, Mehta Kalu was a Patwari. Guru Nanak's parents were Khatri Hindus.]

- 1470 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Tang Yin.
- 1472 A.D. Birth of Sher Shah Suri, who later rules India.
- 1478 A.D. Ferdinand II of Aragon initiates Inquisition which continues till 1834.
- 1478 A.D. Ottomans capture Albania.
- 1483 A.D. Birth of Zaheeruddin Babar in Ferghana, in present day Uzbekistan, founder of the Mughal Dynasty of the Subcontinent.
- 1483 A.D. Birth of Chinese painter Chen Chun.
- 1486 A.D. Portuguese reach Cape Cross.
- 1492 A.D. Fall of Granada. Sultan Abu Abdullah Muhammad XII relinquishes the last Muslim controlled city in the Iberian Peninsula to the Christians.

*[By the end of 1491, the situation became desperate, and Boabdil capitulated, but, before making the news public, he brought a detachment of Castilian troops into the Alhambra on the night of January 1-2, for the purpose of avoiding a disturbance on the part of his vassals, that might render it impossible for him to comply with the terms of the pact. "The official surrender, and with it the end of Muslim occupation of the peninsula, took place the following day, January 2, 1492." --
---**Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 28, 15th Edition, page 35.**]*

- 1492 A.D. Queen Isabella's advisers express the view that China could be visited by going West.
- 1492 A.D. In January, Christopher Columbus (Genoese sailor) finally manages to obtain permission of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella for his voyage to India. Royal patronage is duly granted at a time of euphoria after the Fall of Grenada.

*[Analysts have expressed the opinion that Grenada's take-over helped considerably in the development of the view and desire among the Spanish Christians to vanquish Islam by the 'back' route round the globe. According to the **Encyclopedia Britannica (CD Edition 2000)**, in a letter that is included in his writings on the first voyage, Columbus expressed the view, "...and I saw the Moorish King come out of the gates of the city and kiss the royal hands of Your Highness and Your Highnesses, as Catholic Christians... took thought to send me, Christopher Columbus, to the said parts of India, to see those princes and peoples and lands..., and the manner which should be used to bring about their conversion to our holy faith and ordained that I should not go by land to the eastward by which way it was the custom to go, but by way of the West, by which down to this day we do not know certainly that anyone has passed; therefore, having driven out all the Jews from your realms and lordships in the same month of January, Your Highnesses commanded me that, with a sufficient fleet, I should go to the said parts of India, and for this, accorded me great rewards and ennobled me so that from that time henceforth I might style myself 'Don' and be high Admiral of the Ocean Sea and perpetual Governor of the islands and continent which I should discover.....and that my eldest son should succeed to the same position, and so on from generation to generation."]*

1492 A.D.

Christopher Columbus reaches several Caribbean islands, making first contact with the indigenous population. It is said that the indigenous peoples of the US mainland, migrated from Asia. Analysts opine that the migrations started to take place at least 12,000 years ago.

[Columbus had two captains of Muslim origin during his first voyage. First was Martin Alonso Pinzon who was serving as Captain of Pinta; and second was his brother, Vicente Pinzon, Captain of Nina.]

[According to the late Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, "Jewish colonies have been created in every major city throughout history. Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Carthage, and Rome in the ancient world; Cordova, Granada, Toledo, and Seville in Muslim Spain; Amsterdam, Venice, and Marseille at the beginning of the Renaissance, and

*today all the great cities of the world, particularly those of America – these are the footsteps making the history of the Jews.” There is something symbolic in the fact that it was the Jews who financed Columbus’ journey and that they even directly participated in the discovery of a world which began to experience civilization from its very start (there is even a strongly defended theory that Columbus himself was a Jew.) ---
-May also see **page 189, ‘Islam between East and West’ by Alija Izetbegovic.**]*

1492 A.D.

It is said that Columbus wrote in his diary during one of his voyages that on Monday, 21 October 1492, while his ship was sailing on the northeast coast of Cuba, he saw a mosque on the top of a beautiful mountain.

[Accounts indicate Muslim influences in the American continent before the time of Columbus. According to archaeologist Barry Fell, Muslims were in the Americas before the arrival of Christopher Columbus. Languages spoken by local tribes in the area had Arabic words. It is said that meaning of Tallahassee means “Allah will deliver you sometime in the future.” Historian Ramos opined that food habits of the people of the Caribbean were in accordance with Islamic teachings.]

*[According to G.W. Southgate, “At the time of his death in 1506, (Columbus) was ignorant of the fact that the newly-discovered lands, which he had naturally referred to as the ‘Indies’, were not parts of Asia at all, but of a hitherto unknown continent.”----
-A Text Book of Modern English History, Book One; pages 8-9, printed in Great Britain in 1929 by Chaucer Press.]*

[Later, local inhabitants of the mainland America are called by colonists, Indians. Since their faces are painted red because of tribal beliefs and customs, the name becomes Red Indian.]

[India at that time was ruled by Sikander Lodhi who was followed by Ibrahim Lodhi in 1517 A.D. Ibrahim was defeated by Zaheeruddin Babar, at the first Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526.]

1493 A.D.

Birth of Mian Tansen considered to be the greatest musicologist of classical music.

[He was one of the nine jewels of the court of Emperor Akbar.]

1496 A.D. King Hillary VII of England authorizes John Cabot to lead an expedition by sea to discover a route to the Asian continent through North Atlantic.

1496 A.D. All Moors are expelled from Portugal.

1498 A.D. Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut.

*[“When Vasco da Gama went out on his second expedition on February 12, 1502, he was prepared for an encounter with the Muslim traders. He set sail with 20 well-armed ships, hoping to force his way into the market and to get revenge on the Muslims for the opposition in 1498. Da Gama killed many innocent Indians and Muslims. In one instance, da Gama waited for a ship to return from Mecca, a Muslim trading and religious center. The Portuguese overtook the ship and seized all the merchandise. Then they locked the 380 passengers in the hold and set the ship on fire. It took four days for the ship to sink, killing all men, women, and children.” ----- See writeup ‘Vasco da Gama Arrives in India – 1498’ (<https://web.archive.org/web/20040118015254>). Sources including: Baker, Daniel B., ‘Explorers and Discoverers of the World,’ Gale Research Inc., 1993; ‘Gama, Vasco da’ from *The Encyclopedia Americana*. 1998; and Hemming, John, ‘Atlas of Exploration,’ New York, Oxford University Press, 1997; have been cited in the article.]*

1499 A.D. Around this period Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci discovers the east coast of South America.

[“The discovery of America was due to the failure of the crusade against the Turks which was attempted by Pius II, and the success of which was frustrated by the rivalry and corruption of the states of Europe at that time. Europe then felt the necessity of going to the East by another way, of seeking the East by way of the West, a motto that became the flag of the navigators of that age. Paolo Toscanelli, whose sincerity of religious sentiment was not less than his great merit of scientific attainment, foresaw, before Portugal foresaw it, that the time had come for that country to take the place of Italy as the

*intermediary of the commerce between Europe and Asia,.... Columbus was the first to reach land to the west — one of the islands of the Bahamas — on 12 October, 1492, convinced that he had reached one of the islands of eastern Asia. He was followed by Vespucci, Cabot, and many others, each proposing to himself to reach the land of spices, that is, India.” -----
Writeup titled ‘Amerigo Vespucci’ in the Catholic Encyclopedia (New Advent- <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/15384b.htm>).*

OTHER MILESTONES IN HISTORY
(1500 AD-1900 AD)

- 1500 Pedro Cabral embarks on the mission to establish Portuguese trade interaction with the East.
- 1502 By various estimates, all Muslims in Castile, Spain, had been converted to Christianity by this year.
- 1502 Vasco da Gama is sent to Calicut on a punitive mission.
- [Michael H. Hart in his 'The 100-A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History' (pages 436-437) comments, "Da Gama's behaviour in this expedition was utterly ruthless. Off the Indian Coast, he seized a passing Arab ship, and after removing its cargo but not its passengers, burnt the ship at sea. All those on board – several hundred people, including many women and children – perished ...For those deeds, he was richly rewarded by the King of Portugal, who awarded him and granted him estates, pensions and other financial rewards."]*
- 1505 Portuguese colonial mission arrives in Sri Lanka led by Lourenco de Almeida.
- 1510 Portuguese Admiral Afonso de Albuquerque captures Goa.
- 1513 Spanish Conquistador Juan Ponce de Leon lands on 2 April in America in a territory what he calls La Florida.
- 1516 The earliest printed edition of the Greek New Testament appears.
- 1521 Portuguese capture Bahrain.
- 1521 Guru Nanak arrives in Hasanabdal in what is today Pakistan.
- 1521 New Jiajing Emperor of China strongly instructs the Portuguese to return the power of Malacca to the "loyal Ming vassal Mahmood Shah". Chinese and Portuguese naval vessels engage themselves in a battle at Tuen Mun.
- 1526 Babar wins the Battle of Panipat.

[Babar writes in his literary work, 'Babar Nama', "Hindustan is a place of little charm. There is no beauty in its people, no graceful social intercourse, no poetic talent or understanding, no etiquette,

nobility or manliness. The arts and crafts have no harmony or symmetry. There are no good horses, meat, grapes, melons or other fruit. There is no ice, cold water, good food or bread in the markets. There are no baths and no madrasas. There are no candles, torches or candlesticks."¹⁴⁷]

["The establishment of the Mughal Empire (1526) was an event of great national and international importance. The Mughals were not rigid Muslims, and although the first two rulers of the line – Babur and Humayun – generally followed policies similar to those of the Delhi Sultans, they did not strictly enforce Muslim law. Akbar, the third ruler of the dynasty, almost completely discarded, both in theory and practice, the principles of the Islamic state; he declared himself to be the impartial ruler of both Hindus and Muslims and accorded them equal rights and privileges." ---Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 21, 15th Edition, page 63.]

- 1526 Battle of Mohacs.
- 1528 Ottomans capture Buda in Hungary.
- 1529 Ottoman siege of Vienna.
- 1538 Ottoman naval vessels confront Portuguese ships in Indian Ocean.
- [Numerous encounters take place. Portuguese ships are based in Goa.]*
- [Portuguese establish their strong holds in Macau, Nagasaki and other places.]*
- 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeats Mughal Emperor Humayun and captures Delhi. After strengthening his strong hold, Sher Shah Suri gives instructions for the construction of the Purana Qila in Delhi.
- 1541 Ottomans annex Hungary.
- 1542 Humayun reaches the court of the Safavid's in Persia.
- 1543 Toulon in France is utilised as a base by the Ottoman Navy.

¹⁴⁷ Visit www.colorado.edu/history/chester/baburnama (Site accessed on 18 November 2012.)

- 1546 Death of the Admiral of the Ottoman Navy, Havreddin Barbarossa.
- 1549 Muslim Princess Syun Beka takes over as Regent of Kazan (in Tataristan, Russia).
- 1550 Altan Khan breaches the Great Wall of China and besieges Beijing.
- 1550 Muslim domination of Java, Borneo and Moluccas.
- 1551 Muscovy Company is set up by Richard Chancellor to seek trade with Russia and discover passage to China.
- 1553 A city wall is built around Shanghai.
- [Analysts believe that this is the generally accepted period when one could say that Shanghai took its roots as a proper city. Interestingly, records of the Song dynasty in the eleventh century AD indicate that at that time a city by this name existed in China.]*
- 1553 Birth of English writer Richard Hakluyt.
- [The writer in his 'Voyager's Tales' mentions one English convert to Islam by the name of John Nelson.]*
- 1553 Admiral Salih Rais of Ottoman Navy captures Morocco.
- 1555 Humayun returns to Delhi from Persia.
- 1556 Major earthquake in China kills more than 800,000 people.
- 1556-1605 Shahinshah Jalaluddin Akbar expands and reforms the Mughal Empire in South Asia.

[Wins Second Battle of Panipat.]

[Akbar developed a large imperial library consisting of books in various languages including 'Portuguese, Persian, Chinese, Greek, Kashmiri, English and Arabic.' He welcomed Christian missionaries from Goa and sponsored dialogues among different religions. Akbar initiated Deen-e-Elahi. His masterpiece in art and painting, is the 'Hamza Nama', which includes more than 1400

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paintings. The total revenue of the Mughal Empire during the time of Emperor Akbar is said to be around 18 million pounds.]

1560 Birth of the world renowned historian, Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah, known as Ferishta, near the Caspian Sea.

1560 Ottoman Navy destroys Spanish Armada.

1561 Birth of Francis Bacon.

1564 Birth of William Shakespeare on 26 April.

[One of his important plays is, 'Othello, The Moor of Venice.' Analysts opine that in the play while Shakespeare does not allude to the faith of Othello, "it is probable that Othello was born a Muslim but had to convert to Catholicism."]

1564 Birth of Galileo.

1565 The concept of 'Unitarian Christianity' is propagated by Francis David.

1565 Spain sets up a settlement in the Philippines.

1565 Spain defeats Ottoman troops in Malta.

1565 Completion of Humayun's tomb in Delhi.

1566 Sultan of Aceh seeks Ottoman support against the Portuguese.

[The Sultan declares allegiance to the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman naval fleet lands at Aceh in 1569. The event underscores the easternmost expansion of the Ottoman territory.]

1566 Ottoman's attack Vienna.

1569 First Portuguese settlement in Macao.

1571 Warships of Spain and Venice destroy the Ottoman fleet at the Battle of Lepanto.

1574 Amritsar is founded by Guru Ram Das.

- 1574 Birth of Chinese writer Feng Menglong.
- 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert is granted permission by Queen Elizabeth I to proceed towards West Indies.
- 1578 Altan Khan, Mongol Ruler, bestows title of Dalai Lama [Ocean of Wisdom] on Sonam Gyatso.
- 1583 Death of Surdas, who wrote Sur Sagar.
- 1584 An English colony is founded on the coast of North Carolina.
- 1588 Spanish Armada sets sail.
- 1590 A classic of Chinese literature 'Journey to the West' is published that depicts visit to India by Chinese Buddhist monk Xuan Zang.
- 1595 Emperor Akbar captures Kandahar in today's Afghanistan.
- 1595 Mughals under Akbar once again conquer Quetta.
- [Most probably, Quetta was settled in sixth century AD. The region was part of the Persian Empire and later annexed by the Caliphate during the seventh century AD. Quetta was captured by Mahmud of Ghazna. It is said that in 1543, Emperor Humayun sojourned in Quetta while retreating to Persia "leaving his one year old son Akbar until he returned two years later." Quetta was hit by a devastating earthquake on 31 May 1935.]*
- 1600 The English East India Company is formally set up.
- 1602 The Dutch land in Ceylon which is at that time under the control of the Portuguese.
- 1604 Golden Temple is completed in Amritsar.
- 1604 English set up a colony in Guiana.
- 1605 Dutch troops attack Portuguese posts in Spice Islands, Indonesia.
- 1606 Library is established in Zagreb, Croatia.

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- 1607 England establishes settlement in Jamestown led by Captain John Smith.
- 1608 William Hawkins, first British representative to the Mughal court, arrives in Surat.
- 1609 Hundreds of thousands of converts from Islam to Catholicism in Spain are expelled from the country.
- 1612 English East India Company opens its first trading post in India.
- 1615 Portuguese temporarily occupy Hormuz Island of Persia.
- 1624 The Dutch establish their control in Taiwan.
- 1625 Ottoman naval fleet attacks Sussex, Cornwall and Plymouth counties of western England.
- 1627 Ottoman naval vessels attack Denmark, Norway and Iceland.
[Around this time, the powerful Ottoman Navy also attacks Sweden.]
- 1628-58 Reign of Shah-in-Shah Shah Jahan in India.
- 1631 Death of Arjumand Shah Begum, known as Mumtaz Mahal.
- 1641 Shah Jahan gives instructions for the construction of the Shalimar Gardens in Lahore.
[The project is carried out by Khalilullah Khan.]
- 1641 Dutch capture Malacca in today's Malaysia from the Portuguese.
- 1647 Emperor Shah Jahan of Hindustan appoints Aurangzeb Alamgir as Governor of Balkh and Badakhshan.
[The territory covered today's Afghanistan and Turkmenistan.]
- 1648 The White Palace of the Potala in Lhasa, is completed.
- 1648 Lal Qila is built in Delhi on instructions of Emperor Shah Jahan.

[The fort was designed by architect Ustad Hamid.]

1652 Swedes occupy modern Ghana.

[The territory called Cape Coast, had earlier been under the occupation of the Dutch and before that of the Portuguese.]

1653 Birth of renowned Pashto poet Rehman Baba near Peshawar.

1653 The construction of Taj Mahal is completed.

[Chief designer of the Taj was Ustad Isa, a Turkish engineer.]

1654 According to records, explorers from England residing in Jamestown in the US, emphasized that they had found a colony of bearded people “Moors”, engaging in mining and dropping to their knees to pray many times daily, in the mountains of North Carolina.

1655 England annexes Jamaica.

1656 Masjid-e-Jahan Numa in Delhi, commonly known as Jamia Masjid, is constructed by Mughal architect Ustad Khalil on instructions of Emperor Shah Jahan.

[It took 13 years to complete the mosque. During the construction process, 5000 craftsmen were involved. The estimated expenditure on the construction was Rs.1 million. It is said the whole of the Koran was recited on each brick of the mosque.]

1658-1707 Reign of Shahinshah Aurangzeb, the last great Mughal ruler of Hindustan.

[The Court language during the Mughal Empire was Persian. However, the spoken language was Urdu which has today developed into the word ‘Urdu’ which is the national language of Pakistan.]

1660 Ships of Ottoman Navy “appear off the eastern coast” of the North American continent.

[The Ottoman ships are also sighted at the British colonies of Newfoundland and Virginia.]

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- 1661 Portuguese cede Bombay to the English monarch Charles II as dowry for Catherine de Braganza.
- 1664 Death of Belgium-born artist, Michael Sweerts, in Goa.
- 1665 Tegh Bahadur becomes Sikh Guru.
- 1666 England colonizes the Bahamas.
- 1666 Mughal General, Bujurg Umad Khan, expels Portuguese from Chittagong and establishes Mughal rule in the area.
- [Present day Chittagong in Bangladesh is named Islamabad.]*
- 1670 Death of Chinese painter Cheng Zhengkui.
- 1670 First recorded use of Muslin in England.
- [The finely woven cotton fabric derives its name from Mosul in Iraq. Muslin has its origins in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Historians have expressed the view that British, during their heyday in the subcontinent, “ended the muslin production by having the muslin weavers’ thumbs cut off.” Muslin-weavers were overwhelmingly, Muslims.]*
- 1678 John Bunyan writes the Pilgrim’s Progress.
- 1682 Assam annexed by Mughal rulers.
- 1683 Battle of Vienna.
- (Turkish army is led by the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa. Viennese military, together with troops under Charles of Lorraine, defend Vienna. Turkish forces are eventually defeated with help of troops led by John III Sobieski, King of Poland. Shortly thereafter, Prince Eugene of Savoy, defeated Turkish army in Hungary.)*
- 1684 Birth of famous Chinese painter Bian Shoumin.
- 1687 The English East India Company transfers its headquarters from Surat to Bombay.

- 1688 Peace between England and The Netherlands.
- 1688 Birth of Chinese scholar Wen Peixin.
- 1689 Treaty of Nerchinsk between China and Russia.
- 1691 Death of Chinese painter Cheng Sui.
- 1695 Death of Chinese writer Huang Zongxi.
- 1695 Parliament in Scotland grants a Charter for the establishment of a settlement on the Isthmus of Panama for the construction of a canal.
- 1701 Portugal, Britain and The Netherlands side with the Holy Roman Empire against France and Spain in the War of Spanish Succession.
[Britain gained Newfoundland, Gibraltar and Minorca.]
- 1703 Birth of Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab in Najd.
- 1703 Birth of Muslim revivalist Shah Waliullah.
- 1707 Death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Emperor of Hindustan.
- 1710 Tibet attacks Bhutan.
- 1711 Russia engages the Ottoman in the Battle of Pruth.
- 1714 The first recorded communal violence against the Muslims in India, in the city of Ahmedabad by the Hindu extremists.
- 1719 Daniel Defoe writes Robinson Crusoe.
- 1719 Bajirao I is appointed Peshwa by Maratha ruler Shahoo.
- 1721 Chinese scholar Liu Chih writes a 12-volume account on the life of Prophet Mohammed in Chinese language.
- 1721 Birth of American poet Thomas Rowley.
- 1721 Russian Empire is officially proclaimed by Tsar Peter I after the Treaty of Nystad.

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- 1722 Birth of Haider Ali, father of Tipu Sultan.
[It is said that his great grandfather was “an Islamic Faqir from Gulbarga in Deccan.”]
- 1723 Birth of Mir Taqi Mir.
- 1726 Jonathan Swift writes Gulliver’s Travels.
- 1731 Birth of known South Asia specialist, Anquetil Duperron.
- 1732 Death of Chinese painter Jiang Tingxi.
- 1739 Birth of Sain Sachal Sarmast.
- 1739 Nadir Shah sacks Delhi.
[Carries away treasures and the Peacock Throne.]
- 1740 Birth of Nazir Akbarabadi.
- 1740 Death of Bajirao I.
- 1741 “In the winter of 1741 in New York city, three Moorish crew members of a captured Spanish ship were sold into bondage....”
(Seaport New York’s History magazine.)
- 1744 Muhammad Ibn Saud, the tribal chief of the locality of Ad-Diriyah near today’s Riyadh, interacts with Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahab.
- 1745 Frederick II of Prussia sets up a military contingent of Muslim officers and soldiers in the Prussian Army.
[The contingent comprises Albanians, Tatars and people from today’s Bosnia.]
- 1746 Birth of prominent Indologist, William Jones.
- 1747 Afghan King Nadir Shah is assassinated; Ahmed Shah Abdali claims the throne.

- 1748 Bahawalpur city is founded by Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi I in what is today Pakistan.
- 1749 Birth of Charles Wilkins who focused on South Asia.
- 1752 Death of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.
- 1753 Birth of Colin Mackenzie, who specialized in matters relating to the Pakistan-Indian Subcontinent.
- 1753 Birth of American poet Phillis Wheatley.
- 1754 Columbia University is established in New York as King's College.
- 1755 'A Dictionary of the English Language' by Samuel Johnson is published on 15 April.
- 1755 A major earthquake in Lisbon kills around 100,000 people.
[Total population of Lisbon at that time was 275,000.]
- 1757 King of Portugal D. Jose I grants rights of Portuguese citizenship to the populace in Goa.
[Subsequently, the proverb finds currency according to which, "he who has seen Goa need not see Lisbon."]
- 1757 Battle of Plassey.
- 1757 Birth of Inshaallah Khan Insha.
- 1760 Death of Yisroel Ben Eliezer, who founded Hasidic Judaism.
- 1761 Third Battle of Panipat.
[Ahmed Shah Abdali captures Delhi.]
- 1763 Treaty of Paris.
- 1764 Battle of Buxar.

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- 1764 Till around 1800, trade among China, British India and England, accounts for approximately 30% of the British trade.
- 1765 Birth of Mahmud Gami, famous Kashmiri poet.
- 1765 Birth of prominent Indologist, Henry Thomas Colebrooke.
- 1766 Heer is written by Waris Shah.
- 1767 Alex Haley's 'Roots' mentions the capture of Kunta Kinte by slave traders from Africa.
- 1767 Return of Robert Clive to England. Carries back huge fortune. Is accused of embezzlement.
- 1768 Encyclopaedia Britannica is published the first time.
- 1769 A US journal titled Savannah Georgia Gazette publishes an advertisement on three run-away Muslim women slaves by the names of Jamina, Belinda and Hagar.
- 1770 James Cook discovers Australia.
- 1772 Kolkata is named capital of British India.
- 1772 Death of Ahmed Shah Abdali.
- 1773 East India Company tea ships are turned back at Boston, New York and Philadelphia.
- [Later on December 16, cargo is thrown overboard at Boston Tea Party to protest against the tea tax.]*
- 1774 First Continental Congress is held in Philadelphia.
- [It calls for civil disobedience against the British.]*
- 1774 Birth of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- 1775 According to old records, one Muslim in the US by the name of Peter Salem (Saleem) was rewarded for fighting during the American Revolution.

[Peter Salem was born a slave in Framingham Massachusetts.]

- 1775 American War of Independence which continues till 1783.
- 1775 Continental Congress in June names George Washington as Commander in Chief of the US forces.
- 1776 David Bushnell navigates his primitive submarine called “turtle”.
- 1776 Continental Congress in July adopts the Declaration of Independence.
- 1776 New York becomes an independent state on 9 July and enacts its Constitution in 1777.

[The State ratified the US Constitution on 26 July 1788 to become the eleventh State of the United States. It is said that the city is named after Duke of York, James Stuart.]

- 1777 In January, George Washington defeats Lord Cornwallis at Princeton.
- 1778 Birth of Khawaja Haider Ali Aatish.
- 1779 University of the State of Pennsylvania is chartered on 27 November.
- 1779 Birth of American poet Washington Allston.
- 1780 Kashi Vishvanath Temple is built in Varanasi.

[The structure is also called Golden Temple.]

- 1781 Birth of one of the greatest Muslim reformists from Bengal Haji Shariatullah who later leads the Faraizi Movement in the eastern part of the subcontinent.
- 1782 Birth of Charles James Napier.

[“Sindh was annexed to the rapidly expanding base of the EIC (East India Company) by Sir Charles James Napier (1782-1853), the British Commander- in-Chief in India, in 1843. The main objective

of the bloody military conquest was the famed wealth of the Amirs of Sindh. It is said that Napier literally waded through blood to reach the treasures of Sindh. He found, in the tower of Hyderabad Fort alone, twenty million sterling – thirteen million in coins and the remaining in jewels.”---Page 14, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

1783 First manned hot air balloon flight in Paris.

1784 Traders’ ship ‘Empress of China’ arrives Canton.

1785 Bhagavad Gita is translated into English by the English East India Company.

[“The Bhagavadgita is of a later date than the major parts of the Mahabharata and was probably written in the 1st or 2nd century AD. The poem consists of 700 Sanskrit verses divided into 18 chapters.” ---Page 183, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 2, 15th Edition.]

[Some excerpts from ‘Bhagavad Gita As It is’ (by Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, founder of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, published in 1986 by the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, Mumbai), on valour, have been reproduced below:

- *Considering your specific duty as a Ksatriya, you should know that there is no better engagement for you than fighting on religious principles; and so there is no need for hesitation.*
- *O son of Kunti, either you will be killed on the battlefield and attain the heavenly planets, or you will conquer and enjoy the earthly kingdom. Therefore, get up with determination and fight.*
- *Do thou fight for the sake of fighting, without considering happiness or distress, loss or gain, victory or defeat – and by so doing you shall never incur sin.*
- *O descendant of Bharata, he who dwells in the body can never be slain. Therefore, you need not grieve for any living being.*

- *Partha, happy are the ksatriyas to whom such fighting opportunities come unsought, opening for them the doors of the heavenly planets.*
- *If, however, you do not perform your religious duty of fighting, then you will certainly incur sins for neglecting your duties and thus lose your reputation as a fighter.]*

- 1786 Lord Cornwallis takes over as Governor General of British India in September.
- 1786 Birth of Sayyid Ahmed Shaheed.
- 1786 Morocco becomes the first Muslim country to sign a peace treaty with the United States.
- 1787 Birth of Imam Bakhsh Nasikh.
- 1788 Birth of Friedrich Ruckert who translated the Koran into German language.
- 1789 French Revolution.
- 1789 Birth of Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Zauq.
- 1789 George Washington becomes President of the United States.
- 1789 By an Act of Congress [on July 27], the Department of Foreign Affairs is created in the United States. On September 15 [of the same year], the name is changed to Department of State.

[Currently, there are more than 2,200 officers serving in the US Foreign Service. They are either posted in the Department of State and its related offices within the country or in more than 270 American missions and sub-missions abroad. The Department of State which is commonly referred to as DOS is located at Foggy Bottom in Washington DC. The official hierarchy in the DOS is headed by the Secretary of State, and is followed in the descending order of Deputy Secretary State, Under Secretary State, Assistant Secretary State, Deputy Assistant Secretary State, Director, Deputy Director and the Desk Officer. In DOS, no person can be appointed Assistant Secretary State or above till he has been confirmed by the

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Senate. Confirmation by the floor of the Senate is preceded by in-depth hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Similarly, confirmation of ambassadorial nominations is done by the Senate. More than 20 % of the US Foreign Service officers are women.]

1789 President George Washington appoints Thomas Jefferson as the first Secretary of State of the US.

[Another Virginian, Edmund Randolph, succeeds him in 1794 who is followed by Timothy Pickering appointed Secretary of State in 1795.]

1790 The District of Columbia is founded on 16 July on which subsequently the city of Washington DC was established.

[Washington DC takes its name after George Washington. However, the name "Columbia" has relevance to Christopher Columbus. Washington DC was designed by French architect Pierre Charles L'Enfant. The architect formulated his initial plan for the city in 1791. The city was officially named Washington on 9 September 1791. It is said that out of modesty, George Washington never called the city by this name. He preferred calling it the "Federal City".]

1790 Death of the leading American author, scientist, politician, and diplomat, Benjamin Franklin.

[Franklin invented the lightning rod, bifocals, and carriage odometer. He was responsible for the formulation of the idea of an American nation.]

1791 Birth of Franz Bopp, South Asian scholar.

1791 Death of Abdullah ibne Wahab.

1791 An American, William Duane starts a newspaper in Calcutta.

1792 First Republic in France.

1792 After the Third Mysore War, Cornwallis forces Tipu Sultan to cede half of his dominion to the British.

- 1792 United States establishes diplomatic relations with British India.
[President George Washington appoints Benjamin Joy as Consul in Calcutta, then capital of British India.]
- 1793 George Washington performs ground breaking ceremony of the Capitol in Washington DC.
- 1794 US gets rights from the British to conduct trade with India. (*Jay's Treaty.*)
- 1794 Birth of American poet William Cullen Bryant.
- 1795 Birth of American poet Joseph Drake.
- 1796 Birth of Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib.
- 1796 In September, President George Washington delivers his farewell address to the nation.
[He asserts, "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations and to have with them as little political connection as possible.....Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour, or caprice?...It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."]
- 1797 Death of Anglo-Irish author, statesman and philosopher, Edmund Burke.
[The word diplomacy was for the first time introduced into the English language by Edmund Burke in 1796.]
- 1797 Russia occupies Daghestan.
- 1797 On March 4, John Adams takes over as the second President of the United States.
[He continued in this position till March 3, 1801 when on March 4, same year, Thomas Jefferson replaced him.]

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- 1797 Birth of General Bakht Khan in Rohilkhand.
- [Bakht Khan is known for bravely leading the military struggle against the British in the War of Independence of 1857. It is said that he died “unattended” in 1857 in the “dense forests of Terai.”]*
- 1797 France occupies Malta.
- 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte captures and rules Egypt which leads to the beginning of the European imperialism in the Arab world.
- 1798 British prepare the blue print to construct a new Government House in Calcutta.
- 1799 Death of Tipu Sultan on 4 May.
- 1799 Maharaja Ranjit Singh makes Lahore as his capital.
- [“The founder, unifier and consolidator, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was a minor when he succeeded to a small principality around Gujranwala after the death of his father Mahan Singh in 1793. He was surrounded by rivals, rebels, enemies and intriguers. Luck favoured him. Baba Sahib Singh Bedi of Una blessed him and helped him. He captured Lahore in 1799 from Bhangi Sikh Chiefs with the help, assistance, and consent of the Hindu and Muslim population and headman of the Walled city.” ---Introduction to the book titled, ‘History of Koh-i-Noor, Darya-i-Noor and Taimur’s Ruby,’ by Bhai Nahar Singh, Kirpal Singh, published by Atlantic Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.]*
- 1800 White House building in Washington D.C. is almost completed.
- [President John Adams moves in with his family.]*
- 1801 The Quran is published in Kazan, Russia.
- 1801 Thomas Jefferson becomes President of the United States.
- 1802 The Royal Military College is established at Sandhurst in Great Britain.
- [It was converted into Royal Military Academy in 1947.]*

- 1802 Russia occupies Georgia.
[Russian armies clash with Persia over the control of Azerbaijan.]
- 1802 English East India Company declares Sri Lanka as a crown colony.
- 1803 The British take over the city of Delhi.
- 1804 Napoleon is crowned Emperor of France.
- 1805 Death of Lord Charles Cornwallis, Governor General of India; is buried at Ghazipur in Utter Pradesh.
[In 1776, he was sent to America where as Major General, he fought against American forces during the American Revolution.]
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar.
- 1806 Indian soldiers in Vellore, Tamil Nadu, mutiny against the British.
- 1807 United Kingdom outlaws slave trade.
- 1808 Napoleon Bonaparte invades Portugal.
- 1808 Birth of Abdal Qadir al-Jazairi on 6 September.
[Jazairi is a well-known Algerian Islamic personality, a great sufi, and a military leader who fought against France. The people of Algeria see him as their hero.]
- 1809 Treaty of Amritsar.
- 1810 Birth of Tsarina Kurmandjan Datka, one of the most outstanding leaders of Kyrgyz nation.
[She was a Muslim. After the Kyrgyz territory was annexed by Russia in 1876, she continued the resistance movement.]
- 1812 Napoleon captures Moscow.
- 1812 The practice of Islam is legalized in Great Britain through the passage of the Trinitarian Act.

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1812 The American Board of Commission (of the Andover Theological Seminary) sends missionaries to the Pakistan-India Subcontinent. Missionaries include: Samuel Newell, Gordon Hall, Samuel Nott, and Luther Rice.

*[These missionaries arrive Bombay in June 1812.....Soon, they learn local languages and “by 1820, they manage 21 schools with an enrolment of 1050 students. In 1823, the number of such schools increases to 39.” ----Article by Iftikhar H. Malik in book titled, **Pakistan–United States Relations**, edited by Rais Ahmad Khan.]*

1814 British forces burn Capitol and Library of Congress in Washington DC.

1814 A poem written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key later in March 1931 becomes The Star Spangled Banner, the national anthem of the United States.

1815 Birth of Sir Bartle Frere.

[Apart from Napier, Karachi owed much of its subsequent development to Sir Bartle Frere (1815-84), who was the Chief Commissioner of Sindh and later became the Governor of the Bombay Presidency. “He was one of the first British administrators who, after India’s First War of Independence in 1857, was convinced that the religions and cultural heritage of India should be preserved and not Christianised. Some of the magnificent buildings and public places in both Karachi and Bombay were his creation.” - ---Page 15, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo.

1815 Congress of Vienna.

[Sets up an international system of diplomatic rank.]

1815 Birth of prominent Indologist, Otto Von Bohtlingk.

1816 Kutch rebellion in India against the British.

1817 Birth of Muslim educationist Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

- 1817 Hindu College is established in Benares.
- 1818 Nawab Muzaffar Khan Sadozai is defeated and forces of Maharaja Ranjit Singh capture Multan.
- 1819 Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh captures Kashmir from Afghans.
(Ranjit Singh later acknowledged Gulab Singh as Raja of Jammu.)
- 1819 Birth of Indologist, Monier Monier-Williams.
- 1819 A hunting party discovers the Ajanta Caves.
- 1824 First Anglo-Burmese War.
[“The border between Myanmar and India has been porous for most of history....An incursion into India by Myanmar in the early nineteenth century led to the first Anglo-Burmese War of 1824-26....The third Anglo-Burmese War of 1885, however, saw the subjugation of the entire country and the end of Burmese monarchy. This was a traumatic experience for the Burmese and an unprecedented break with the past. For the first time political conquest was followed by cultural subjugation....The British governed Myanmar first from Calcutta and later from Delhi. Till 1937 it remained a province of British India.” ----Pages 26, 27; Myanmar and Northeast India by Major General Dipankar Banerjee, published in 1997 by Delhi Policy Group.]
- 1824 Democratic Party is founded in the United States.
- 1826 Afghan King Dost Mohammad rules Ghazni, Kabul and Jalalabad.
[He later adopts the title of Ameer-ul-Momineen.]
- 1826 Birth of Ameer Minai.
- 1826 Birth of known Indologist, Ralph T. H. Griffith.
- 1829 Britain sets up a colony in Australia.
- 1830 France invades Algeria.

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[It took France seventeen years to complete the conquest.]

- 1831 Syed Ahmed Shaheed dies in Balakot.
- 1831 Kol uprising in India.
- 1831 Birth of Nawab Mirza Khan Daagh Dehlavi.
- 1832 A blue print for the introduction of railways network in India is discussed by the British India authorities.
- 1832 Birth of American poet Benjamin Paul Blood.
- 1832 Birth of Indologist, Ferdinand Kittel.
- 1833 The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the United States deputed two Missionaries: Lowrie and Reed, to India to set up a mission in Punjab.
- 1834 First Chinese woman, Afong Moy arrives New York.
- 1834 Death of Bosniak General, Husein-kapetan Gradiscevic.
- [He is sometimes called 'Zmaj Od Bosne.']*
- 1834 A modern military academy is set up for the Ottoman army in the neighbourhood of Istanbul.
- 1834 Maharaja of Jammu annexes Ladakh.
- 1835 English is declared as the official language of India.
- 1837 Marine survey is undertaken off the Adam's bridge by F.T. Powell.
- [Adam's bridge, also known as Rama Setu, is a chain of shoals connecting Sri Lanka with India. According to the Hindu beliefs, the bridge was constructed by Rama to rescue Sita who was kidnapped to Lanka by Ravana.]*
- 1837 Birth of Altaf Hussain Hali.
- 1837 Birth of American poet Joaquin Miller.

- 1837 Camels are imported into Australia from Muslim lands.
[The handlers of the camels who also came to Australia from the Islamic world are called Afghans in Australia. The South North Railway link in Australia was named 'The Ghan,' short name for Afghan.]
- 1837 Birth of prominent Indologist, George Buhler.
- 1838 Birth of Syed Jamaluddin Afghani.
- 1838 British send military force to Afghanistan.
[As Toynbee has stated, "...the defense of the North-West Frontier proved to be by far the heaviest of all the frontier commitments that the British empire-builders in India had to take over."----Page 415, A Study of History by Arnold Toynbee. (Abridgement of Volumes I-VI D.C.), published by Oxford University Press in 1946.]
- 1839 Period of Tanzimaat is initiated in Ottoman Empire.
- 1839 British occupation of the Port of Aden.
- 1839 Dr. John Martin Honigberger visits India from Transylvania to extend treatment to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He also introduces homeopathy in India.
- 1839 The English East India Company captures Karachi on 3 February.
[Kolachi is the old name of Karachi. Reportedly, Karachi was known to ancient Greeks by various names including Krokola, the place where Alexander camped to prepare a fleet for Babylonia after his military campaigns in today's Pakistan.]
- 1840 In his lecture on 8 May, Thomas Carlyle refers to Mohammad, the Prophet of Islam, and comments:
- These Arabs, the man Mahomet, and that one century, - is it not as if a spark had fallen, one spark, on a world of what proves explosive powder, blazes heaven-high from Delhi to Granada! I said, the Great man was always as lightning out

of Heaven; the rest of men waited for him like fuel, and then they too would flame...

- As there is no danger of our becoming, any of us, Mahometans (i.e. Muslim), I mean to say all the good of him I justly can...

1840 Opium war starts in China.

[A number of Indian soldiers of the British Army were shipped across to China to fight in the Opium Wars.]

1840 Missionaries sponsored by a US based organization, The Freewill Baptist Mission Society, come to Bengal and Orissa. American Lutheran Church deputed Reverend Heyer to the Madras Presidency.

[Gradually, Christian Missions were established at Multan, Ambala, Peshawar, Amritsar, Roorki, Rawalpindi and Lahore. Similarly, centers were set up at Fatehgarh, Etawah and Allahabad.]

[It is important to note that American and British Missionaries were not the first to spread Christianity in India. Shan Muhammad in his biography of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (page 13) quotes sources according to which, around 180 AD, Pantaenus was sent to India by Bishop Demetrius of Alexandria to preach Christianity among the Brahmans.]

1840 The iron clad gun boat titled 'Nemesis' departs England for China.

1841 General Zorawar Singh (1786-1841 A.D.) sets out on an ambitious expedition into Tibet, overrunning Rudak and Gor. Although the expedition does not succeed, a Treaty of Peace is signed on 17 September 1842 between the representatives of the Khalsa Darbar and the Chinese Emperor. It is agreed that the traditional boundaries of Ladakh and Tibet would not be violated and trade especially in tea and the pashmina wool, would, as in the past, be allowed to pass through Ladakh.

[Zorawar Singh was a Dogra warrior who joined the army of Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir as a foot soldier. He later was promoted to higher ranks and ultimately became the Governor of

Kishtwar. Ladakh was annexed for the first time in history by Zorawar Singh in 1834. After Ladakh fell, he also campaigned against Baltistan. Some Indian historians have named General Zorawar Singh as the 'Little Napoleon of India'.]

1842 Sir Charles Napier is appointed Political Agent for Sindh.

1842 British face defeat at the hands of the Afghans.

[On 13 January 1842, the security personnel deployed in Jalalabad saw a man badly injured riding a donkey. He was Dr. Briden who was the only one to escape death from the 15000 strong British force attacking Afghanistan. -----Notice on Indian History by Karl Marx, page 165.]

1842 Birth of American poet Henry Abbey.

1843 Caleb Cushing is appointed US Ambassador to the Qing Empire in China.

1844 Lord Hardinge, Governor General of India, grants permission to private entrepreneurs to establish a railways system in India.

1844 The United States forces Qing government in China to sign the Treaty of Wangxia.

1844 Birth of Khwaja Ghulam Fareed at Chachraan Shareef in Dera Ghazi Khan. This great sufi poet's kaafi, 'Meda Ishq Vi Toon Meda Yaar Vi Toon,' has been immortalized by the famous **Pakistani singer, Pathane Khan**. A few lines of the kaafi, are reproduced below:

*Meda Ishq Vi Toon Meda Yaar Vi Toon
Meda Deen Vi Toon Eeman Vi Toon
Meda Jism Vi Toon Meda Rooh Vi Toon
Meda Qalb Vi Toon Jind Jaan Vi Toon*

*Meda Kaba Qibla Masjid Mimbar
Mushaf Te Quran Vi Toon
Mede Farz Fareezay, Hajj, Zakataan
Soum Salaat Azaan Vi Toon*

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*Meri Zohd Ibadat Ta'at Taqwa
Ilm Vi Toon Irfan Vi Toon
Mera Zikr Vi Toon Meda Fikr Vi Toon
Mera Zouq Vi Toon Wajdan Vi Toon*

1845 Naval school is founded in Annapolis, Maryland which later becomes the naval academy of the United States.

1846 Birth of Syed Akbar Allahabadi.

1847 US troops enter Mexico city.

1848 The Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx, is published in London on 21 February.

1849 French concession is set up in Shanghai.

1849 British capture Multan on 22 January.

1850 Birth of known Indologist, Hermann George Jacobi.

1851 The first train in India becomes operational on 22 December.

[It is used for transportation of construction material in Roorkee.]

1851 Parsees in India establish their Religious Reform Association for “regeneration of the social conditions” of their community.

1852 Burma is annexed by the British.

1853 Son of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, Maharaja Duleep Singh converts to Christianity.

1853 English explorer and scholar Richard Francis Burton visits Makkah and Medina disguised as a Pashtun.

[He makes this claim in his book ‘The Pilgrimage to Al-Medinah and Meccah.’]

[Like Lawrence of Arabia, there have been reports that Richard Burton was a homosexual. Analysts have expressed the views that “Burton’s interest in sexuality led him to make measurements of the

lengths of the sexual organs of male inhabitants of various regions which he includes in his travel books. He also describes sexual techniques common in the regions he visited, often hinting that he had participated, hence breaking both sexual and racial taboos of his day."¹⁴⁸]

- 1854 Convention of Kanagawa.
- [The two century long seclusion policy by Japan comes to an end. The country is forced to open up to trade.]*
- 1854 Republican Party is founded in the United States.
- 1855 Santhal Uprising in India.
- 1855 Book on India by US analyst Bayard Taylor, is published. Its title is, 'A Visit to India, China and Japan in the Year 1853.'
- [Works by Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling were published subsequently, besides E.M. Forster's 'Passage to India'.]*
- 1855 Birth of known stateswoman and poet, Sarojini Naidu.
- 1856 A Muslim revolt in Yunnan in China results in declaration of an independent Islamic state with a national flag depicting Islamic symbols.
- 1856 Birth of George Bernard Shaw in Dublin on 26 July.
- [While answering a series of questions submitted by a newspaper correspondent, George Bernard Shaw expressed his opinion about Pakistan in these words: "It (Pakistan) is national and natural, like Ulster in my native country. Do not wrangle about it; give it a trial."-----APA Message dated March 28, 1946 quoted on page 83 by S.A. Rahman in his book 'Why Pakistan?']*
- 1856 The United States Cavalry hires a Muslim by the name of Haji Ali to experiment with raising camels in Arizona.
- 1856 Birth of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

¹⁴⁸ May also visit www.google.com.bd/search. Site accessed on 2 January 2013.

1857 War of Independence called Mutiny by the British, breaks out in the Pakistan-India Subcontinent.

[Frederick Engels commented, “The fact is, there is no army in Europe or America with so much brutality as the British, plundering, violence, massacre-things that everywhere else are strictly and completely banished- are a time honoured privilege, a vested right of the British soldier”.]

[Karl Marx during the War of Independence wrote a few articles on the Subcontinent. He considered India as “an interesting country” and “a good future ally.”]

[America under President James Buchanan and his Secretary of State Lewis Cass remained indifferent to the bloody developments of 1857.]

[On 21 September 1857, the British sentenced the last Mughal Emperor “to be transported to Rangoon for the remainder period of his life with a few selected members of his family. Thus faded into oblivion Abul Muzaffar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah Badshah-i-Ghazi, the last spark of the Mughal dynasty, twenty second in succession to (Zaheeruddin) Babar”----Pages 31-32, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, A Political Biography, by Shan Muhammad.]

[Describing the unspeakable British brutalities, renowned Urdu poet Mirza Ghalib, wrote to one of his friends, “Don’t think it an exaggeration, the rich and the poor all went out, the remnants were turned out. Jagirdars, pensioners, nobles, men of letters – none are to be found in Delhi. I am afraid to write details.”----Ghalib’s letters to Munshi Har Gopal Tafta, from Khatoot-e-Ghalib.]

[When the Indian mutiny triggered off in 1857, the Chinese people received the news with delight, and it was a great inspiration to them. The mutiny forced the British authorities to withdraw the troops which were on their way to China...During the Taiping Rebellion in China, many Indian soldiers in the British army were driven by their pure sense of justice to defect to the Taiping Army, and turned their rifles back at the imperialists...During the Boxer rebellion, one Indian soldier condemned the atrocities committed by the imperialists and expressed sympathy with the just cause of the Chinese people in his diary.----Article ‘Friendship-in-Need

between Chinese and Indian people in Modern Times' by Lin Chengjie from the compilation titled 'In the Footsteps of Xuanzang: Tan Yun-Shan and India,' edited by Tan Chung, 1999.]

[The East India Company that had managed trading concessions from the Mughal emperor in 1612 had initially sought permission to maintain an army of native soldiers for self-protection. "In less than 150 years, this army had defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, in the Battle of Plassey of June 23, 1757. The Nawab was not defeated because of lack of personal valour or the shortcomings of his soldiers, but because of the treachery of the army commander who was bought over by the British. By the year 1857, the British East India Company had on their rolls 2,57,000 troops, the great majority of them Indian. This was more than the number on the rolls of the regular army of Great Britain." -----May 2007 issue of Indian magazine 'Congress Sandesh'.]

[The ruler of Nepal supported the British during the War of Independence of 1857.]

- 1857 Methodist Episcopal Church [of the US] sends a missionary by the name of Reverend William Butler to the United Province in India.
- 1857 Russian Minister Putiatin arrives in Tianjin [China] and proceeds to Shanghai demanding of the Qing government that Russia should be granted the right to trade at various coastal ports in China.
- 1858 The combined forces of Britain and France take over Guangzhou.
- 1858 Birth of Chinese intellectual Kang Youwei.
- 1859 Charles Darwin publishes his 'Origin of Species'.
- 1859 Imam Shamil Daghestani is arrested by Russian forces.

[Before arrest, he had set up a short lived Islamic state in Chechnya and Daghestan.]

- 1859 The Murray's 'Handbook for Travelers in India' is published.
- 1860 Morocco cedes Sidi Ifni to Spain.

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1860 Qing government representative Prince Gong signs the Convention of Peking with the representatives of Britain and France on 24 October.

[The treaties were signed in the Ministry of Rites building near the Forbidden City. The original plan was to burn down the Forbidden City to punish China for the ill-treatment of European prisoners. As burning of Forbidden City would have jeopardized the prospects of signing the treaty, decision was taken to burn the Chinese Emperor's estates of Qingyi Yuan and Yuan Ming Yuan.]

1860 It is said that first mosque was constructed in Great Britain in this year at "2 Glyn Rhondda Street, Cardiff".

1860 Death of Muhammad Mohsin alias Dadhu Mian.

1860 Sir Syed writes his treatise, 'The Loyal Muhammadans of India.'

*["Syed Ahmed's was an attractive personality. He possessed in a marked degree, the natural qualities essential for leadership of the Muslims. He was not a scholar in the formal sense of the word, yet he aimed at the renaissance of Islam in the Sub-continent. For this purpose he fought against the corrupt practices in vogue at that time among the Muslims. He denounced all innovations in Islam. He strongly criticized the excessive respect shown to religious leaders and preceptors. He condemned the practice of making pilgrimages to the tombs, shrines, and graves of the saints, for making offerings and soliciting favours. The reverence shown to Tazyahs (a small wooden structure resembling the mausoleum of Hussain) and all non-Islamic practices performed during the month of Muharram were another object of his attack. He strongly supported the re-marriage of widows. He also tried to reform the practices of the mystics of his age. He was the founder of a new mystical order named as Muhammadiyah Silsila (Order). In short, he wanted to see Islam in its original form, as was practiced in the early days."-----
Page 128, 'Two Nation Theory – as a concept, strategy and ideology' by Prof. Dr. Shafique Ali Khan, published in 1973 by Royal Book Company, Karachi.]*

1860 Lawrence College is set up in Murree, Pakistan.

[It is named after Major General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence. Earlier, a Lawrence School was established in Sanawar in 1847 and one at Mount Abu in 1856. The third Lawrence School was set up in Lovedale in 1858.]

- 1861 Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia.
 - 1861 Abraham Lincoln takes over as President of the United States.
 - 1861 American Civil War which continues till 1865.
 - 1861 Construction of the Magen David Synagogue in Mumbai.
 - 1861 British formulate anti-homosexuality law in India.
 - 1861 The Murree Brewery Company is set up by the British.
 - 1861 Purchase of Iqbal Manzil in Lahore, by ancestors of Allama Iqbal.
 - 1862 Train service starts between Lahore and Amritsar.
 - 1862 The Muslim population in parts of Chinese Xinjiang revolts against China and declares an independent Muslim state.
- [The state has its own flag with crescent and star on it.]*
- 1862 Birth of Omar Mukhtar.
 - 1862 Death of American poet Henry Thoreau.
 - 1862 Death of Abu Zafar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last of the Mughal Emperors and also the last ruler of the Taimur dynasty. Bahadur Shah was son of Akbar Shah II by his Hindu wife Lalbai.

[My heart is not happy in this despoiled land Who has ever felt fulfilled in this transient world The nightingale laments neither to the gardener nor to the hunter Imprisonment was written in fate in the season of spring Tell these emotions to go dwell elsewhere Where is there space for them in this besmirched (bloodied) heart? I had requested for a long life a life of four days Two passed by in pining, and two in waiting How unlucky is Zafar! For burial Even

two yards of land were not to be had, in the land (of the) beloved.]

[Bahadur Shah Zafar is buried in Yangon. The above stanzas are written in Urdu on the tomb of the late Emperor which is located close to the Embassy of Pakistan in Yangon. According to Masud Ahmed, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, who did a posting in Myanmar, "every year, Urs also takes place to remember Bahadur Shah Zafar, which is attended by a large number of people from all over."]

- 1862 Birth of Japanese Admiral Takahito Arisugawa.
- 1962 Birth of Indologist, Mark Aurel Stein.
- 1863 British forces bombard the Port of Kagoshima in Japan.
- 1863 Battle of Gettysburg.
- 1863 Muhammadan Literary Society is established by Nawab Abdul Latif in India.
- 1864 Government College Lahore starts to function with effect from 1 January.
- 1865 Forman Christian College is established in Lahore.
- 1865 British Surveyor General of India Andrew Waugh gives the name Everest to Mount Qomolangma in deference to "my respected chief and predecessor, Colonel Sir George Everest".
- [Qomolangma is the Tibetan name for Mount Everest.]*
- 1865 The Board for Presbyterian Church takes a decision to establish an educational institution at Lahore.
- [American missionaries also focus on providing health facilities. One Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, who stayed in India for more than thirty five years, established a number of dispensaries which later grew into hospitals. Others, including Dr. Steele and Dr. Bachelor, were engaged in similar endeavours.]*
- 1865 Birth of Rudyard Kipling in Bombay.

- 1866 Birth of Dr. Sun Yatsen.
[Mrs. Sun Yatsen and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek were sisters.]
- 1866 Aligarh Institute Gazette is founded.
- 1866 Darul Aloom is established at Deoband in British India on 30 May.
[Plays a vital role in the regeneration of Islamic scholasticism in India.]
- 1866 Prussia invades Austria.
- 1868 Steps are undertaken by Japan for economic development.
- 1868 Birth of American poet Edgar Lee Masters.
- 1869 Ulysses S. Grant takes over as President of the United States.
- 1869 Birth of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on 2 October in Porbandar.
- 1870 Franco-Prussian War.
- 1870 Death of famous Kashmiri poet, Rasul Mir.
- 1871 According to the census conducted in Canada in this year, 13 persons of Muslim origin were among the total population of the country.
- 1871 ‘The Indian Musalmans’ by W.W. Hunter is published.
[Among others, the writer cites interesting odes in the book, one as under, at that time popular among the Muslims of India:

The Ode of Nimatullah

‘I tell the truth that there will be a King by the name of Timur, and he will reign thirty years (Here follows a list of his successors down to the last of Shah Jahan’s family.)

Then there will be another King, Nadir will invade Hindustan. His sword will cause the massacre of Dehli After this, Ahmad Shah will

invade And he will destroy the former dynasty After the death of King The descendants of the former King will be reinstated

The Sikh tribe will grow powerful at this time, and commit all sorts of cruelties This will continue till forty years Then the Nazarenes will take all Hindustan They will reign a hundred years There will be great oppression in the world in their reign

For their destruction there will be a King in the West The King will proclaim a war against the Nazarenes And in the war a great many people will be killed The King of the West will be victorious by the force of the sword in a Holy War And the followers of Jesus will be defeated Islam will prevail for forty years

Then a faithless tribe will come out from Ispahan To drive out these tyrants, Jesus will come down, and the expected Mahdi will appear All these will occur at the end of the world In 570 Hijra this ode is composed In 1270 the King of the West will appear Ni'mat-ullah knew the mysteries of God His prophecies will be fulfilled to men. ']

1871 Birth of American poet Stephen Crane.

1872 Birth of Bertrand Russell.

[Bertrand Russell was an ardent advocate of the resolution of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. In November 1962, Russell was involved in the mediation of the Sino-India border dispute. In 1955, he released the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, which led to the convening of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs. Russell also served as President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.]

1872 Sir Syed's masterpiece 'Asbaab-e-Baghaawat-e-Hind' is translated into English by Sir Auckland Colvin and Colonel Graham.

1873 Birth of American poet Lola Ridge.

1873 There are records of Muslims from Sylhet, former East Pakistan and now Bangladesh, working in various restaurants in London in this year.

1874 Birth of Robert Frost, one of the most outstanding American poets, in San Francisco on 26 March.

[Jawaharlal Nehru read his works with interest.]

1875 Britain purchases 44 per cent of the shareholding in the Suez Canal from Egypt.

1875 Birth of Hasrat Mohani.

1875 Arya Samaj is established in India.

1875 Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan establishes Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

[The MAO College produced highly educated Muslims who played a vital role in the creation of Pakistan.]

1875 The Theosophical Society is established in the US by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott. In 1879, both visit India where they set up their headquarters at Adyar near Madras. Later, Annie Besant joins the Society.-----**Page 520, India Since 1526, by V.D. Mahajan and R.R. Sethi.**

1876 Alexander Graham Bell is awarded the first US patent for telephone.

1876 Birth of the Father of the Nation, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, on Monday, December 25, at Wazir Mansion in Karachi.

[Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born to an ordinary if comfortable household in Karachi, not far from where Islam first came to the Indian subcontinent....in the person of the young Arab general Muhammad bin Qasim.Just before Jinnah's birth, his father Jinnahbhai Poonja, had moved from Gujarat to Karachi. Significantly, Jinnah's father was born in 1857—at the end of one kind of Muslim history, with the failed uprisings in Delhi-----and died in 1901. -----Page 3, Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity by Akbar S. Ahmed.]

[Yet no two persons, whom a capricious destiny had catapulted to the centre stage of politics in any country in any clime and in any age, could be so divergent as Jinnah and Gandhi except for their

Gujarati background and legal training in London. Gandhi was archaic, revivalist, committed to a cult of simplicity, donning the scantiest dress, enchanted by the monotonous drone of the spinning wheel, aspiring to clothe the countless millions' of India with handmade cloth and lambasting the setting up of textile mills, shunning all aspects of modernity – such as modern medicine (which he considered “the concentrated essence of black magic”), hospitals (which he characterized as “the devil’s instruments”), modern education, (which he denied to his sons), and radio (which he banished from his ashram). In contrast, Jinnah was the epitome of modernity, and he lived in style whether in cosmopolitan Bombay, metropolitan London, or high-necked, British dominated imperial New Delhi – with his finely creased Seville Row double-breasted suits, stiff-collared shirts, some sixty pairs of cuff links, numerous ties, socks and shoes in vogue at the time, uniformed chauffeur-driven capacious limousine, reflecting the state-of-the art of the times, and a palatial, marble-floored bungalow on the Malabar Hills in Bombay’s posh locality, with a stunning view of the glistening Arabian Sea. -----Page 25, ‘In Defence of Jinnah,’ edited by Ashfaq Ali Tabassum, published in 2001 by Apex Publications, Lahore.]

[The Pakistan idea was first ridiculed and then tenaciously opposed by the Congress. But it captured the imagination of the Muslims. Pitted against Jinnah were men of the stature of Gandhi and Nehru. And the British government seemed to be intent on maintaining the political unity of the Indian subcontinent. But Jinnah led his movement with such skill and tenacity that ultimately both the Congress and the British government had no option but to agree to the partitioning of India. Pakistan thus emerged as an independent state in 1947. ----Page 556, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 6, 15th Edition.]

[Quaid-i-Azam’s mother tongue was ‘Gujarati’ something he had in common with the Father of the Nation of India, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Both were also destined to study law and lead their respective nations to freedom.]

1876

Death of Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Aziz.

[He attempted to re-establish a strong Ottoman navy and was able to build the third largest fleet in the world at that time, after Britain and France. However, the buildup could not be sustained.]

1876 The American Library Association is established.

1876 Queen Victoria is given the title of the Empress of India.

1876 Russo-Turkish war.

1877 Birth of Allama Iqbal in Sialkot on 9 November.

[Though it is from the East that the sun rises, showing itself bold and bright, without a veil, it burns and blazes with inward fire only when it escapes from the shackles of East and West. Drunk with the splendor it springs up out of its East that it may subject all horizons to its mastery, its nature is innocent of both East and West, though in origin, true, it is an Easterner. -----An excerpt from Iqbal's 'Javid Nama' selected by former President of Bosnia and Herzegovina Alija Ali Izetbegovic, for publication in his book, 'Islam between East and West', published in 1993 by American Trust Publications.]

["On 15 August, 1947 India became a free country after losing one-fifth of its population and one-third of its geographical area. The partition of the country was demanded on the principle of the two-nation theory, i.e., Muslims are a different kaum and have nothing to do with Hindus and they cannot live with Hindus on the principle of equality to all.....The most articulate and powerful theoretician advocating the creation of Pakistan was Sheikh Mohd Iqbal – popularly known as Allama Iqbal. It must not be forgotten that Iqbal's grandfather was a Hindu – Kashmiri Brahmin and had converted to Islam." -----Page 1, 'Secular Politics Communal Agenda: A History of Politics in India from 1860 to 1953', by Makkhan Lal, published in 2008 by Pragun Publication, New Delhi.]

1877 Former President Ulysses S. Grant comes to the Pakistan-India Subcontinent around this time during his world trip.

[Visits Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Benares, and Calcutta.]

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- 1877 Syed Amir Ali establishes National Muhammadan Association in Calcutta.
- 1878 Congress of Berlin on 13 June – 13 July.
- 1878 British attack Afghanistan.
- 1879 Death of Begum Hazrat Mahal in Nepal.
[Begum Hazrat Mahal was the wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. She is also known as Begum of Awadh. During the War of Independence of 1857, she valiantly fought against the British. Subsequently, she retreated to Nepal where she was granted asylum. She was buried within the compound of the Jamia Masjid of Kathmandu.]
- 1879 Birth of Albert Einstein on 14 March.
- 1879 Treaty of Berlin; Ottomans cede four fifth of their conquests in Europe.
- 1879 The Poverty of India, a literary piece critical of the British rule, is printed.
- 1879 Altaf Hussain Hali's Musaddas is printed.
[Creates emotional sentiments among the Muslims of India.]
- 1880 Birth of known Indologist, Pandurang Vaman Kane.
- 1881 Bardo Treaty.
[France establishes protectorate in Tunisia and gradually extends its control over the territory which is today: Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, Benin, Chad, Niger and Congo.]
- 1882 British occupation of Egypt.
- 1882 First Cow Protection Society is established in India by Dayananda.
- 1882 Hunter Education Commission's Report.

- 1882 Ananda Math containing the hymn Vande Mataram is published by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
- 1882 Punjab University at Lahore is formally set up.
[It was the fourth university to be established by the British in the subcontinent. Other universities established by the British before the Punjab University, were in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.]
- 1883 Volcano of Krakatoa in Indonesia on 26 August. Around 36,000 people are killed.
[It is said that the sound of the explosion was heard 3,000 miles away. Even some volcanic dust was seen as far as New York.]
- 1883 English translation of Kama Sutra is compiled by Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot.
[Kama Sutra is an ancient Indian book on love in Sanskrit. It is said that the work was authored by one Mallanaga Vatsyayana.]
- 1883 Singh Sabha establishes Khalsa Press in Lahore.
- 1883 Ilbert Bill controversy.
- 1884 French forces capture Tonkin in Vietnam.
- 1884 Birth of American actress and singer, Sophie Tucker.
- 1884 Birth of Chinese writer Su Manshu.
- 1884 Birth of Harry S. Truman on 8 May in Missouri.
- 1884 Birth of Rajendra Prasad.
- 1885 Third Anglo-Burmese war.
[Burma is defeated by the British who exiled the royal family to Ratnagiri in India.]
- 1885 Death of Mahdi Sudani.

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1885 Birth of American silent film actress, Theda Bara.

1885 Indian National Congress is established in Bombay during the Christmas week by a retired ICS Officer Allan Octavian Hume.

[Political parties in India have evolved from the Indian National Congress. The basic purpose to establish Congress party was to provide a platform where differences with the British government could be resolved without the need to resort to the use of violence. A veteran lawyer of Calcutta, W.C. Banerjee became its first President. He was followed by Dadabhai Naoroji who was succeeded by Badruddin Tayabji. Later, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and Sonia Gandhi also served as Congress Presidents.]

*[“After the sanguinary suppression of 1857 uprising, the British who took over the Government of India from the East India Company pursued an attitude of suspicion leading to a tyrannical rule of oppression and exploitation. Against this attitude of the British, grew an enormous volume of resentment among the intelligentsia as also among the impoverished masse....The seething discontent was disturbing to the British officials and one of them discovered a way out by organizing a conference at Bombay which in ...Indian history came to be the first session of the Indian National Congress. What was intended at the incipient stage as a social meet of intellectuals was given a twist by the ruling Viceroy Lord Dufferin when he wanted the Congress to be an interpreter of the Indian point of view. Thus came into existence the Indian National Congress, an organization of intellectuals who pondered deeply over the oppressive nature of the administration.”----Page 345, *The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties 1990, Part Two, by A.M. Zaidi.*]*

1885 John Strachey [Prominent British functionary of Delhi at the time of the War of Independence] scoffing at India, opines, “there is not and never was an India, nor ever any country of India, possessing according to European ideas, any sort of unity, physical, political, social or religious; no nation, no people of India of which we hear so much.”

1885 Birth of American poet Ezra Pound.

1885

According to a former Indian Army officer Major General V.K. Singh, Major General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor is appointed head of the Intelligence Department of the British Indian Army.

*[Intelligence services in India have their origins in the British Raj. In 1885, Major General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor was appointed Quartermaster General and head of the Intelligence Department of the British Indian Army. The objective then was to monitor Russian troop deployments in Afghanistan, fearing a Russian invasion of British India through Central Asia. Russia had strong imperial ambitions and a special interest in South Asia. Before General MacGregor's appointment, an organization called the Survey of India, located in Dehradun, performed the basic intelligence functions.....Soon after Independence, the IB (Intelligence Bureau) was set up, with Sanjivi Pillai as its first Director. After Mahatma Gandhi's assassination in 1948, Sanjivi was replaced by B.N. Mullick, who remained the head of the organization for an unprecedented 17 years...The rivalry between the (Indian) IB and RAW is well known and perhaps unavoidable, in view of their past history and functions. Though the IB is tasked with internal intelligence, it is also responsible for counter intelligence, which frequently concerns personnel serving in other intelligence agencies such as RAW as well as the staff of foreign missions in India. This frequently brings it in conflict with the MEA and RAW. --
-Pages 28,29 and 162 'India's External Intelligence' by Major General V.K. Singh, published by Manas Publications, New Delhi, in 2007.]*

["Intelligence is a profession of noble men. Great captains in this field have been men of character, competence and commitment; men who, for the sake of their national cause, have devoted their whole lives in the pursuit of dangerous and hazardous missions, have preferred to remain invisible and unknown and have died nameless – no tombs erected over their graves and no songs sung in their praise. They have vanished without trace but their deeds did change the destinies of their nations." ----Page 3, 'Profiles of Intelligence' by Brigadier Syed A. I. Tirmazi, printed in 1995 at Combined Printers, Guardi Trust Building, Lahore.]

1885

Birth of well-known Kashmiri poet, Ghulam Ahmad Mahjur.

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- 1886 Khalsa Akhbar begins publication. Gives the Sikhs of India a sense of identity.
- 1886 Aitchison College is set up in Lahore on 3 November.
- 1887 President Grover Cleveland accepts the Statue of Liberty as a gift from France.
- [The statue was designed by Frederic Bartholdi.]*
- 1887 Birth of Chiang Kai-shek in China.
- 1887 The Secretary of State for India establishes British India's intelligence agency called, 'Central Special Branch.'
- [In early 1220s, the Special Branch was named 'Central Criminal Intelligence Department' which later became Intelligence Bureau.]*
- 1887 Birth of well-known mathematician, S. Ramanujan.
- 1888 Birth of Thomas Edward Lawrence at Gorphwysfa in Tremadog, Caernarfonshire, North Wales. He is known as 'Lawrence of Arabia.'
- [His father Sir Thomas Robert Tighe Chapman, had a number of illegitimate sons. It is said that around 1905, Lawrence of Arabia ran away from home and worked as a 'boy soldier' with Royal Garrison Artillery in Cornwall. Lawrence was a prolific writer including a translation by him of Homer's Odyssey. Lawrence of Arabia had strong eccentricities. It is said that he 'hired people to whip him'. In his major work 'Seven Pillars of Wisdom', Lawrence states that once he was "captured beaten and raped." He also had to confront accusations of homosexuality.]*
- 1888 Birth of physicist, C. V. Raman.
- 1889 Birth of American poet, Joseph Bachelor.
- 1889 Birth of Adolf Hitler in Braunau am Inn, in Austria.
- 1889 Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru on 14 November in Allahabad.

- 1890 It is said that “there were around hundred Sikhs” residing in Shanghai “by 1890s.” Around this period, the first Gurdwara was constructed in the city.
- 1890 M. K. Gandhi visits Paris.
- 1890 Birth of Dwight Eisenhower in Denison, Texas.
- 1890 Birth of prominent Indologist, Mortimer Wheeler.
- 1892 Birth of Chinese writer Guo Moruo.
- 1892 Communal tension in India exacerbates after the publication of a piece titled ‘A Treatise on the Waging of Holy War, or the Foundation of the Mohammadan Religion’, by Pandit Lekh Ram.
- 1892 Indian Councils Act is adopted according to which the Legislative Council in India is formed through half election and half nomination processes.
- [Not a single Muslim in British India is elected to the Legislative Council.]*
- 1893 Swami Vivekananda participates in the Parliament of the World’s Religions in Chicago.
- [During his visit to America, he delivered lectures in various American cities. Later, a number of other Hindu religious leaders undertook visits to the United States. This resulted in a better understanding of India and Hindu religion in America.]*
- 1893 Aurobindo publishes ‘Bhawani Mandir,’ which provides inspiration for the extremist movements in Indian Bengal.
- 1893 Secretary of State Sir Durand visits Kabul.
- [Holds negotiations with Ameer Abdul Rehman. Durand Line is established.]*
- 1893 A Jewish synagogue is built in Karachi.

Encyclopaedia

- 1893 Birth of Mao Zedong on December 26 in the Hunan Province of China.
- 1893 Birth of the famous Chinese Muslim General, Omar Chong xi Bai, in Guilin, Guangxi Province of China, on 18 March.
- [Bai traced his roots to a Persian, Baidarluden. During the course of the Northern Expedition which began in 1926, he served as Chief of Staff in the National Revolutionary Army. He headed the Army which captured Shanghai and other important cities in 1927.]*
- 1893 Birth of famous statistician, T. C. Mahalanobis.
- 1894 Bhai Vir Singh establishes Khalsa Tract Society with a view to consolidating the identity of the Sikhs in India.
- 1894 On 25 July, Japan sinks a British ship that had been hired to transport Chinese soldiers to Korea, outside the Asan Pass in the open sea.
- 1894 Birth of American film actor Jack Benny.
- 1894 First Sino-Japanese war which lasts around a year.
- [Japan builds a large empire which includes Korea, Manchuria and Taiwan.]*
- 1894 Birth of well-known scientist, S. S. Bhatnagar.
- 1895 Afghanistan gets Wakhan corridor by an understanding with Russia and British India making a common border with China.
- 1895 Japan forces the Qing government in China to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki.
- 1895 End of Sino-Japanese War.
- 1896 British occupation of Sudan.
- 1896 Cinema is introduced in India with the showing of six silent movies in Mumbai on 7 July.

[Among others, the movies screened included, Arrival of a Train, The Sea Bath and Leaving the Factory.]

1896 Birth of Firaq Gorakhpuri.

1896 Birth of American comedian and actor George Burns.

1896 Death of Syed Jamaluddin Afghani in Istanbul.

[He was suffering from cancer.]

1896 Subcontinent is struck with a cycle of severe famines.

[US sends its condolences and assistance.]

1896 On his return from England, Jinnah joins Indian National Congress.

[Jinnah gradually establishes himself in the Indian politics. Is articulate, hardworking, bold and highly impressive. Analysts of the Indian political scene have written at length of his style, immaculate mannerism and towering and attractive personality. Akbar S. Ahmed in his 'Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity' has quoted a number of instances. He cites others commenting, "Jinnah cut a handsome figure..... Raven-haired with a moustache almost as full as Kitchener's and lean as a rapier, he sounded like Ronald Coleman, dressed like Anthony Eden, and was adored by most women at first sight, and admired or envied by most men." Ahmed adds, "Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the nationalist poet, was infatuated: to her, Jinnah was the man of the future." He symbolized everything "attractive about modern India"..... she also wrote about him in "prose worthy of a Mills and Boon romance..."]

[Stanley Wolpert in the preface to his book, 'Jinnah of Pakistan' (Oxford University Press -2006), opines "Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three."]

1897 Birth of Queen Soraya Shah.

[She was the wife of King Amanullah of Afghanistan. In 1928, Soraya and her daughters appeared without a veil which stirred stiff protests from the clergy in Afghanistan.]

1897 Churchill, later Sir Winston Churchill, covers the pathan uprising during his visit to Malakand in today's Pakistan, as correspondent of London Daily Telegraph.

1897 First Zionist Congress is held in Basel, Switzerland from 29 to 31 August. Theodor Herzl, who with Max Nordau, organized the Congress, later wrote in his diary, "If I were to sum up the Congress in a word which I shall take care not to publish – it would be this: at Basel I founded the Jewish State. If I said this out loud today I would be greeted by universal laughter. In five years perhaps, and certainly in 50 years, everyone will perceive it."

*["Herzl was not the first to conceive of a Jewish state. Orthodox Jews had traditionally invoked the return of Zion in their daily prayers. In 1799, Napoleon had thought of establishing a Jewish state in the ancient lands of Israel. The English statesman **Benjamin Disraeli, a Jew, had written a Zionist novel, Tancred. Moses Hess, a friend and co-worker of Karl Marx, had published an important book, Rom und Jerusalem (1862), in which he declared the restoration of a Jewish state, a necessity both for the Jews and for the rest of humanity. Among the Jews of Russia and eastern Europe, a number of groups were engaged in trying to settle emigrants in agricultural colonies in Palestine. After the Russian pogroms of 1881, Leo Pinsker had written a pamphlet, 'Auto-Emancipation,' an appeal to western European Jews to assist in the establishment of colonies in Palestine. When Herzl read it some years later, he commented in his diary that, if he had known of it, he might never have written (his book) The Jewish State." ---Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 5, 15th Edition, page 896.]***

1897 Birth of Subhas Chandra Bose on 23 January.

[Generally known as Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose disagreed with Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and strongly professed violent resistance. He set up a political party by the name of All India Forward Bloc. During the Second World War, he proceeded to Soviet Union, Germany and Japan to seek their support to attack British authorities in the subcontinent. He led the Indian National

Army with active Japanese support. He also set up an Azad Hind Government in exile. The alliances that Bose established with the Nazis led to accusations of his sympathies for fascism. In 1937, Bose married Emilie Schenkl, an Austrian. Their daughter, Anita, was born in 1942. It is said that Subhas Chandra Bose died in a plane crash over Taiwan in August 1945.]

*[In an interview, the daughter of Subhas Chandra Bose stated, “My father was allowed to take along one person with him on his journey, a man called Habibur Rahman, **who later went to live in Pakistan.** He maintained up to his death that the plane crash took place; that my father was killed and he was a witness to that.” ----**The Rediff Interview/Anita Bose.**]*

[After having escaped imprisonment in British India, Bose disguised as a Pashtun went to Afghanistan from where he proceeded to Moscow. Later he went to Rome, and from there he travelled to Berlin where he set up the Free India Centre and created the Indian Legion from Indian prisoners of war. In fact, Indian Legion was attached to Wehrmacht, and later transferred to the Waffen SS; its members swore their allegiance to both Hitler and Bose to secure India’s independence. He also envisaged an invasion of India by Nazi troops, spearheaded by the Azad Hind Legion.]

1897 Birth of Krishna Menon on 3 May in Calicut.

*[“While it is true that Krishna has helped us on occasion.I nevertheless rate him for my own part as a thoroughly dangerous man, indeed as Nehru’s evil genius—a born conspirator and intriguer, making mischief wherever he goes, utterly unscrupulous, determined to mark his mark in the world, and now gradually undermining, whether deliberately or not ... the whole conduct of India’s foreign relations.” -----**Sir Alexander Clutterbuck (as quoted by PAUL M. MCGARR in his write up ‘India’s Rasputin?’ ... in ‘Diplomacy & Statecraft’ – 2011.)**]*

1898 Spanish-American War.

1898 Birth of Josh Malihabadi.

1898 Birth of American poet Harry Crosby.

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- 1898 Birth of Chinese writer Zeng Jiongzhi.
- 1898 Death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1898 Birth of Chou En-lai.
- 1898 Peking University is established.
- 1899 Boer War.
- 1899 Birth of American novelist, short story writer, and journalist, Ernest Miller Hemingway.
- 1900 Cinema house is set up in Madras by Major Warrick.

[“There was a great Exhibition at Paris in 1890. I had read about its elaborate preparations, and I also had a keen desire to see Paris. So I thought I had better combine two things in one and go there at this juncture. A particular attraction of the Exhibition was the Eiffel Tower, constructed entirely of iron, and nearly 1,000 feet high.... I do not know what purpose it (Eiffel Tower) serves today. But I then heard it greatly disparaged as well as praised. I remember that Tolstoy was the chief among those who disparaged it. He said that the Eiffel Tower was a monument of man’s folly, not of his wisdom.....There is no art about the Eiffel Tower. In no way can it be said to have contributed to the real beauty of the Exhibition. Men flocked to see it and ascended it as it was a novelty and of unique dimensions. It was the toy of the Exhibition. So long as we are children we are attracted by toys, and the Tower was a good demonstration of the fact that we are all children attracted by trinkets. That may be claimed to be the purpose served by the Eiffel Tower.” -----Pages 71 and 72 of ‘An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth,’ by M. K. Gandhi, Reprint of July 2007 by Jitendra T. Desai, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, India. (First edition of the book was published in 1927.)]

REMEMBERABLE HAPPENINGS
(1900-1946)

- 1900 On 14 August, Allied forces of eight powers i.e. Britain, United States, Russia, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Austria reach Beijing.
- [This was the second time in forty years that Beijing was occupied by foreign powers, the first time in 1860 when the city was captured by Britain and France.]*
- 1900 Urdu Protection Society is established in Uttar Pradesh.
- 1900 Death of known Indologist, Max Muller.
- 1900 Birth of Leopold Weiss [a Jew] in July in Poland then part of Austrian empire. (He converted to Islam and after the creation of Pakistan, served in the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations in New York).
- 1902 Birth of American poet Ogden Nash.
- 1902 British occupation of Transvaal.
- 1902 Italy extracts concession in respect of Tianjin, China.
- 1902 Birth of political activist, Jayaprakash Narayan.
- 1903 A military expedition from India led by Major Younghusband invades Tibet some say, “with 800 men, 1000 ponies, and 800 yaks.” Thousands are killed. He forces a treaty upon Dalai Lama opening Tibet to Western trade.
- [Younghusband explored Manchuria in 1886. In 1887, he journeyed from China to India crossing the Gobi desert and Mustagh pass of the Karakoram mountains. Later, he surveyed the Brahmaputra and Sutlej rivers and the upper reaches of the Indus. Three times, he tried to scale Mount Everest but failed. **His books include ‘Heart of a Continent’; and ‘India and Tibet.’**]*
- 1903 The Wright brothers make their first sustained air flight in the United States.
- Birth of George Orwell in India.

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- 1904 Russo-Japanese War.
- Birth of Deng Xiaoping on 22 August.
 - Father Philip, a Belgian missionary, brings fifty three Catholic families from Punjab, to settle in a village near Jhang. The village is named Francisabad.
- [The village celebrated its 100 years of existence in 2004.]*
- Birth of legendary singer Kundan Lal Saigal at Nawan Shahar in Punjab.
- [Saigal earlier worked as a time-keeper in the Railways. Later, he worked as a typewriter salesman for Remington company.]*
- 1905 Allama Iqbal serves as Lecturer in Government College, Lahore.
- David Wolfsohn becomes President of the World Zionist Organization.
 - Partition of Bengal takes place in the Subcontinent.
- [Hindus of British India dismayed.]*
- 1906 Zhang Taiyan proposes in his articles the idea of unity between China and India.
- [He emphasizes that Sino-Indian unity was important because these two nations had intimate contacts in history. ---Article 'Friendship-in-Need between Chinese and Indian people in Modern Times' by Lin Chengjie from the compilation titled 'In the Footsteps of Xuanzang: Tan Yun-Shan and India,' edited by Tan Chung in 1999.]*
- All India Muslim League is established in Dhaka, capital of present day Bangladesh.
- [Sir Salimullah, the Nawab of Dhaka, proposes the formation of the new party. The proposal is strongly supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Shah Abdullah, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Nawab Waqarul Mulk.]*

[Efforts of the Muslim League culminated in the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the largest Islamic country in the world.]

- Birth of Hassan al Banna on 14 October. He founded the Muslim Brotherhood.

1907 Cinema house is set up in Calcutta by one J. F. Madan.

- Young Turks movement in Turkey.

- Birth of Bhagat Singh in a Sikh family of farmers in Lyallpur, today's Faisalabad in Pakistan, on 27 September.

[His father Kishan Singh was a member of the Ghadr party established in the United States earlier to force the British out of India. Bhagat Singh's uncle Ajit Singh was also member of the Ghadr party who on the run from the British sought refuge in Turkey, Austria, Germany and Brazil.]

1907 Birth of Joe Besser, American comedian of the Three Stooges fame.

- Birth of Muhammad Ayub Khan on 14 May near Haripur.

- Birth of Sardar Swaran Singh on 19 August in Jalandhar.

1909 Minto-Morley Constitutional Reforms.

[The reforms facilitate establishment of Separate Electorates for Muslims of India.]

- Anand Marriage Act is passed.

1910 Bhutan signs a treaty with Britain allowing London to guide Bhutan in foreign affairs.

- Birth of Dwarkanath Kotnis in District Solapur in Maharashtra, India, on 10 October.

[Kotnis was one of the five Indian doctors sent to China to provide medical assistance during China's war with Japan in 1938. The Indian medical team was sent to China at the request of General Zhu De.]

- The “not so impressive” condition of the naval fleet at the Ottoman Naval Parade depresses “every Turk.”.

[Subsequently, Ottoman Navy Foundation is set up to buy new vessels. Orders are placed for vessels with the United Kingdom which confiscates them despite the payment made by Turkey. Germans take advantage by providing naval vessels to the Ottoman Navy. Analysts opine that all this contributed to the decision by Turkey to support Germany in the First World War.]

- 1911 Morocco is divided between Spain and France; birth of Faiz Ahmed Faiz; Delhi is designated as capital of the British Empire in India.

[British authorities asked the world renowned architect Lutvens to design the new portion of the city, now called New Delhi.]

- Jana Gana Mana, which later became the national anthem of India, is sung the in Calcutta; partition of Bengal is annulled.

- A revolutionary military uprising on 10 October leads to the abdication of the last Qing monarch in China.

[Some high ranking Qing officials were allowed to retain important positions in the new government. General Yuan Shikai was appointed as the new Republic's first President. Before his death in 1916, the general attempted to name himself as emperor of China. However, his efforts did not succeed and his death “ushered in an era of warlords” in the country.]

[“China was a huge, primarily agricultural, imperial country, in which a small number of wealthy landlord families ruled over the vast majority of the population, consisting mainly of serfs and tenant farmers. A wealthy elite controlled the government, the army, the judiciary, the law enforcement agencies, at every level. The depredations of the rulers were sanctified by an absolutist philosophy positing unquestioned obedience to authority in a paternalistic, male chauvinist, autocracy. When oppression reached unbearable proportions, as it frequently did every few centuries, the people revolted and brought the emperor down – only to bring in a new emperor, a new dynasty, without any fundamental, substantive change in the social and political system.” ---Page ii Translator’s Introduction by Sidney Shapiro, in the book titled ‘Deng Xiaoping

and the Cultural Revolution’ by Deng Rong, published by Foreign Languages Press, Beijing in 2002.]

1912 The unsinkable ‘Titanic’ sinks. Around 15,000 persons on board are killed.

[Somebody had said, “not even God Himself can sink this ship.”]

- Balkan Wars.

- Republic of China is established on 1 January. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is elected the provisional President of the Republic of China.

- Parliament House, Delhi is designed by Herbert Baker.

1913 The first Indian feature movie ‘Raja Harishchandra’ is released in the country in the month of May.

- The United States extends recognition to the Republic of China on 2 May.

[In the 1920s, Dr. Sun Yat-sen set up a base in south China and embarked upon the effort to “unite the fragmented nation.” With the assistance of the Soviet Union, he organized the Kuomintang (KMT), and “entered into an alliance” with the Communist Party of China (CPC). Subsequent to Dr. Sun’s death in 1925, Chiang Kai-shek took control of the Kuomintang. Because of the development of a schism between Communist Party and the Kuomintang, civil war erupted in China.]

[In 1934, the revolutionaries embarked on a ‘Long March’ during which they reorganized themselves under Mao Zedong.]

[Dr. Sun Yat-sen referred to India a number of times in his writings and speeches, he was of the opinion that India becoming a colony was due to the English East India Company “taking advantage of the internal split of the Indian feudal society”---Article ‘Friendship-in-Need between Chinese and Indian people in Modern Times’ by Lin Chengjie from the book titled ‘In the Footsteps of Xuanzang: Tan Yun-Shan and India’ edited by Tan Chung in 1999.]

- Annie Besant publishes 'Wake Up India.'
- Ghadar Party' is established in October by Sikh migrants in North America under the leadership of Lala Har Dyal.

[Following get-togethers in California, more than 1500 persons of Indian origin mainly Sikhs, volunteer to return to India to lead a revolt for which a date of 21 February 1915 is set. Conspiracy is unearthed and the leaders prosecuted in the Lahore Conspiracy case. More than fifteen persons are hanged to death. Trial also takes place in San Francisco. Ghadr Party is dissolved.]

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah joins Muslim League.

["Mohammad Ali Jinnah was a remarkable figure. Over six feet tall, he weighed 120 pounds and was a very thin man. Thick, long, silvery-gray hair, brushed straight back, covered his well-shaped head. The shaven face was thin, the nose long and aquiline. His temples and cheeks made the cheekbones stand out like high horizontal ridges. When he was not speaking, he would pull in his chin, tighten his lips, and knit his brow into an expression of forbidding earnestness. He frequently wore European clothes, but in the later period of his life he wore a Muslim costume: a knee-length straw colored tunic, tight white Indian trousers that clung to his bony legs, black patent leather pumps – and a monocle on a black cord. He smoked Crown – A cigarette, almost fifty a day." ---Page 16; 'In Defence of Jinnah', edited by Ashfaq Ali Tabassum, published in 2001 by Apex Publications, Lahore.]

- Birth of film actor Burt Lancaster on 2 November in New York city.
- Birth of Richard Nixon on 9 January.

1914

Birth of Ehsan Danish.

- The Muslims of the Ninxia Hui region of China declare an Islamic state which by various accounts continued to exist till 1928. It had a national flag of Turkish pattern i.e. red in colour with crescent and star.
- World War 1 breaks out.

[V. B. Kulkarni in his 'India and Pakistan' has expressed the view that in spite of its disappointment with its rulers, India came to the "aid of Britain magnificently" when the first World War took place. India's contribution in men and money to the war effort was "far in excess of its reserves." Indian valour ensured British victory "in many theatres of war." He quotes Sir Austen Chamberlain as conceding, "India had bled herself white at the beginning of the war to supply the deficiencies of Europe in troops, arms and guns ."]

- German naval vessel 'Emden' shells Madras. The shelling destroys 346,000 gallons of fuel and kills five civilians.

- Hilal enjoys wide circulation among the Muslims of the subcontinent.

1915 Japan presents its '21 demands' to China in the month of January.

- A large military contingent comprising soldiers from British India led by General Charles Townshend is defeated in Ctesiphon, Iraq, by Turkish General, Nooruddin.

- Muslims from Albania set up mosque in Biddeford, Maine.

- First mosque is set up in Berlin.

- Gandhi receives Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on 3 June for recruiting Indian soldiers for the war effort (World War I).

[Indian journalist M.J. Akbar has expressed the view that "non-violent Gandhi, who broke the empire three decades" later, received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on 3 June 1915. Similarly, "Tagore was knighted the same day." Moreover, Subhas Bose, ardently Gandhian in 1920, "put on uniform and led the Indian National Army with support from the Fascists."]

- Birth of noted American playwright Arthur Asher Miller.

1916 Birth of Zameer Jafri.

- Lawrence of Arabia instigates Arab revolt against the Ottomans.

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah initiates the Lucknow Pact.

- Lala Lajpat Rai publishes 'Young India.'

1917

On 6 April, the United States enters World War I against Germany.

[On 17 December, British aircraft carrier HMS Argus which is sometimes described as "the world's first true aircraft carrier", is launched.]

- Birth of Indira Gandhi on 19 November in Allahabad.

*["I first met Indira Gandhi in 1941 when she came to Lahore with her aunt, Krishna Hutheesing. She was in her twenties and unmarried. I had arranged a tea party for them in my flat where Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Mian Ifkharuddin, Bhim Sen Sachar and **Khan Abdus Samad Khan, known as the 'Baluch Gandhi'**, were present. I do not recall having exchanged any words besides the greetings and the farewell. She was extremely shy, did not speak to anyone and hardly made any impression. People took notice of her because she was Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter. And passably fair."----**Page 12: Indira Gandhi Returns; by Khushwant Singh, published in 1979 by Vision Books Private Limited, Connaught Place, New Delhi.**]*

- Balfour Declaration.

- The October Communist Revolution in Russia.

(Intelligence agency Cheka is established by Moscow on 19 December)

- Birth of Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan on 4 February at Chakwal.

1918

Birth of Jagannath Azad.

- Birth of Kaifi Azmi.

- Armistice of Mudros signed on 30 October.

[Ottoman Empire bows out of the First World War which was followed by the occupation of Constantinople.]

- On the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year 1918, World War I is officially over.

1919

Birth of Qateel Shifai.

- Albanian Muslims establish mosque in Connecticut.
- Jallianwallah Bagh massacre takes place in Amritsar at orders of General Dwyer.

[“The troops fired on the crowd, killing an estimated 379 and wounding about 1,200, according to one official report. The shooting was followed by the proclamation of martial law, public floggings, and other humiliations. The Hunter Commission condemned General Dyer (1920), but the House of Lords praised his action, and a fund was raised in his honour.”---Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 1, 15th Edition, Page 356.]

[General Dwyer was later murdered in London in 1940 years after his retirement by a revengeful Sikh, Udham Singh, whose father was killed in the massacre.]

- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- King Amanullah sends General Wali Khan as Afghanistan’s Special Envoy to the United States.
- Birth of Inder Kumar Gujral on 4 December in Jhelum.
- Gillette Company sets up a sales office in Calcutta. Earlier razor blades were sold from the Gillette plant in London.

1920

Treaty of Versailles.

[The Treaty established the League of Nations. Benito Mussolini remarks that the League of Nations “is very well when sparrows shout, but no good at all when eagles fall out.”]

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah resigns from the Congress as a protest against Gandhi’s decision to launch the Non-cooperation Movement at Nagpur session, which meant a departure from the policy of constitutional agitation.

- The League of Nations holds a conference on Passports.
- In November, approximately ten thousand Sikhs gather at Amritsar where they establish a Committee to formulate regulations for the management of the Golden Temple.

[The body is named, Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee.]

- Ali brothers issue the Khilafat Manifesto.

[“Maulana Muhammad Ali was a noble-minded, high-spirited and lion-hearted leader who infused into the Muslims the spirit of freedom and encouraged them to make themselves independent of British patronage and to rely on their own strength. The tragedy of his life was that he dreamt of becoming not only a political but also a religious leader and of uniting and organizing the Muslims all over the world.” -----Page 119, ‘The Destiny of Indian Muslims’ by S. Abid Hussain, published in 1965 by Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.]

- Jamia Millia Islamia is set up in Aligarh.
- Birth of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 17 March.

1921 British give semi-autonomous control of Transjordan to King Abdullah I of the Hashemite family.

[Abdullah was assassinated in 1951.]

- Mopla uprising in the Subcontinent.
- At the All India Khilafat Conference (December 1921), Maulana Hasrat Mohani demands complete independence of Hindustan.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi learns to his “dismay and amazement” that Sikhs do not consider themselves as Hindus.

[He writes in the Navjivan, “Till today I had thought of them as a sect of Hinduism. But their leaders think that theirs is a distinct religion.”]

- Communist Party of China is established in Shanghai on 1 July.

[The membership of the Communist Party increased from seventy in 1921 to over sixty six million in 2005.]

- The foundation stone is laid for the India Gate, Delhi, by the Duke of Connaught.

1922

The establishment of the Turkish Republic.

*["Ottoman Empire, empire created by Turkish tribes in Anatolia (Asia Minor) that grew to be one of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th centuries. The Ottoman period spanned more than 600 years and came to an end only in 1922, when it was replaced by the Turkish Republic and various successor states in southeastern Europe and the Middle East." At its height, the empire encompassed most of south-eastern Europe to the gates of Vienna, including present-day Hungary, the Balkan region, Greece, and parts of Ukraine; portions of the Middle East, Syria, Israel and Egypt; North Africa as far west as Algeria; and large parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The term Ottoman is a dynastic appellation derived from Osman I the nomadic Turkmen chief, who founded both the dynasty and the empire. -----**Encyclopedia Britannica.**¹⁴⁹]*

- The League of Nations grants Great Britain a mandate over Palestine.

- Birth of Annemarie Schimmel, leading German scholar of Islam. *[She wrote more than 100 books on various subjects especially Islam and Sufism.]*

- The Spirit of Islam by Syed Ameer Ali is published.

[One of the pioneering works in English by a Muslim of British India.]

- A mosque is built in Paris.

- The University of Delhi is established.

¹⁴⁹ Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ottoman-Empire>).

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1923 Britain and Nepal sign an agreement of friendship.
[Nepal's independence is recognised by the British.]

- Birth of Noor Khan on 22 February. He later became the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force.

["He was a formidable fellow and I was glad that he was Pakistani and not Egyptian." Ezer Weizman in his publication 'On Eagles' Wings'.]

- Birth of Henry Kissinger on 27 May in Furth, Bavaria in Germany.

1924 Turkey abolishes the institution of Khilafat.

[Caliphate ('Khilafat') was a system of governance in Islam, in which the territories of the Islamic empire and the people within, were ruled by a supreme leader, called Caliph ('Khalifa' in Arabic – meaning successor). Caliphs were initially the sole sovereigns of the empire, left behind by Prophet Muhammad. "They were initially selected by a group of senior members of a primitive parliament, who kept in mind the will of the people." The first four caliphs, who were nominated in such a way, are referred to, as the Rashidun (rightly guided) caliphs, by mainstream Sunni Muslims. The caliphate soon became a hereditary institution when the dynastic system of rule was introduced by "the Umayyads, who were overthrown and replaced by the Abbasids." Later, the Ottoman Sultans took over the title. The institution "continued until 1924, when it was officially abolished" by Mustafa Kemal Pasha.-----World History Encyclopedia.¹⁵⁰]

An aerodrome is built in Karachi. Karachi becomes the main entry point by air to British India.

- Rabindranath Tagore visits China in 1924. Meets Chiang Kai Shek.
- The Communist Party of India is established in order to streamline the structure of trade unions in the working classes of India.
- Publication of 'The Comrade' is revived.

¹⁵⁰ The World History Encyclopedia (https://www.ancient.eu/Islamic_Caliphates/).

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah is elected President of the Muslim League.

- Birth of Zia ul Haq on 12 August in Jalandhar.

1925 Birth of Nasir Kazmi.

- In February, Mohammad Ali Jinnah is appointed to the Skeen Committee to advise on the Indianisation of the Army and establishment of a military training college, on the pattern of Sandhurst, in Dehra Dun.

- Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh [RSS] is established in September at Nagpur by Dr. Kesav Baliram Hedgewar.

[An active member of the organization, Godse, assassinated the Father of the Nation of India Karamchand Gandhi, after India became independent in 1947.]

*["In 1923, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, **V.D. Savarkar**, wrote a pamphlet propounding the two-nation theory. It was entitled **Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?** and was published under the nom de plume 'A Maratha', since he was in prison. A second and authoritative edition appeared in 1942." ----Page 8 of the book titled '**The RSS and the BJP – a Division of Labour**' by **A G Noorani** published by LeftWord in 2001.]*

1925 Birth of American film actor Paul Newman.

1926 Germany becomes member of the League of Nations.

1926 Muslims of Tartar origin from Poland establish a mosque in Brooklyn, New York.

1926 Birth of American actress, singer and model, Marilyn Monroe on 1 June.

1927 Birth of the world renowned Pakistani singer, Mehdi Hassan, in village Luna in Rajasthan.

[It is said that during his performance in the court of the King of Nepal, Shah Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, Mehdi Hassan forgot

the lines of his ghazal 'Zindagi mein to sabhii pyar kya kerte hain'. The King of Nepal instantly stood up and started to sing the missing lines. This was indeed a great tribute to the great singer.]

1927

Birth of Ibne Insha.

- Founding of People's Liberation Army on 1 August.
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah is re-elected President of the Muslim League for another three years.
- US Secretary of State Kellogg issues a statement on 27 January expressing sympathy with Chinese nationalism and American policy of non-interference in Chinese internal affairs.
- Katherine Mayo's book, 'Mother India', is published; portrays a negative image of India.
- Book by M.K. Gandhi, 'An Autobiography, or The Story of My Experiments with Truth' is published.

[...a God-fearing friend had his doubts, which he shared with me on my day of silence. "What has set you on this adventure?" he asked. "Writing an autobiography is a practice peculiar to the West. I know of nobody in the East having written one, except amongst those who have come under Western influence. And what will you write? Supposing you reject tomorrow the things you hold as principles today, or supposing you revise in the future your plans of today, is it not likely that the men who shape their conduct on the authority of your word, spoken or written, may be misled? Don't you think it would be better not to write anything like an autobiography, at any rate just yet?" ---Page xi of 'An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth,' by M. K. Gandhi, Reprint of July 2007 by Jitendra T. Desai, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, India. First edition of the book was published in 1927.]

[Referring to Gandhi's struggle in India, Bertrand Russell in his book 'Why I Am Not a Christian' (page 58) states, "In India, where the political circumstances are very similar to those of Judea in the time of Christ, we find Gandhi preaching a very similar

morality to Christ's and being punished for it by the Christianized successors of Pontius Pilate.”]

[“My own recollection is that I had not any high regard for my ability. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships. But I very jealously guarded my character. The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes.” -----Page 14 of ‘An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth’ by M. K. Gandhi, Reprint of July 2007 by Jitendra T. Desai, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, India. First edition of the book was published in 1927.]

[Commenting on Gandhi, at a public meeting in Aurangabad in December 1996, Indian extremist political leader Bal Thackeray, stated, “Gandhiji was always accompanied by two girls. Yet that was OK with everyone. If we do something, we are criticised.” Thackeray also said that “Gandhiji’s Brahmcharya (celibacy) was a fraud.”]

- Birth of L K Advani in Karachi.

[“I was born in Karachi on 8 November 1927. My family comprised my parents Kishinchand and Gyanidevi and my younger sister, Sheela. Our house, in a locality called Jamshed Quarters, was built soon after my birth; and so was named ‘Lal Cottage’. It was a fairly spacious, beautifully designed, single-storied bungalow....My pleasant memories of the school were revived, most unexpectedly, when Pakistan’s President, General Pervez Musharraf, who is also an alumnus of St. Patrick’s, visited India in early 2005 and gave me a unique present. It was an album of documents and photographs from my school years and contained, besides my school admission certificate of 1936, photographs of my teachers and principal. As he presented the album to me, we exchanged memories about the school, and Musharraf asked me, ‘Were you ever punished in school, Advani sahib?’ I said, ‘No, never.’”-----Pages 27 and 33, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

1928

Birth of Major Raja Aziz Bhatti in Hong Kong.

[Aziz Bhatti won the Nishan-i-Haider during Pakistan-India War of September 1965.]

Encyclopaedia

- Birth of Munir Niazi.
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan publishes the monthly magazine, 'Pakhtun'.
- Hassan al-Banna sets up Muslim Brotherhood.
- Birth of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 5 January near Larkana.

1929 Rabindranath Tagore attempts to visit the United States.

[He leaves the country unhappy because of the negative experience with the US immigration authorities.]

[Interestingly, Gandhi declined an invitation to visit the United States, because "Americans will not listen to others." It is said that Lala Lajpat Rai and Jayaprakash Narayan also undertook visits to the United States prior to 1947.]

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah's wife, Rattanbai, passes away on 20 February, on her 29th birthday.

[She was suffering from cancer.]

- Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, construction of Rashtrapati Bhavan is completed in New Delhi.

[A Muslim, Harun ur Rashid, was one of the contractors of the building.]

1930 Allama Iqbal delivers his famous Presidential Address to the Muslim League Meeting in Allahabad.

1931 Death of Omar Mukhtar.

[A teacher of Quran, and a great freedom fighter, Omar Mukhtar was executed by hanging in public. His last words were "From Allah we have come, and to Allah we will return."]

- Birth of Ahmed Faraz.

- Allama Iqbal meets Benito Mussolini on 27 November during his visit to Italy. Meeting takes place at the specific request of Mussolini.

[During the meeting, Mussolini requested Iqbal to give him a specific advice to follow. According to Aleem Faizee, Iqbal responded, "Don't allow overcrowding of the cities. Limit the size of the population of a city and after that limit instead of allowing them to settle there, create new settlements and cities for them." Bemused, Mussolini requested Iqbal to elaborate further. Iqbal said, "As population of a city increases, its moral values and economic power start waning. Worst, immoral activities start challenging the cultural strength." Mussolini looked towards the Iqbal in disbelief for a moment but in the next moment stood up from his chair and shouted with excitement, "What an excellent idea!"]

- Maharaja Hari Singh orders Sheikh Abdullah's arrest and declares Martial Law in Kashmir.

- Census in India.

[According to the statistics released, there were 168,000 British nationals working at that time in various positions in British India out of which sixty thousand were employed in the armed forces and twelve thousand in the civil services. Interestingly, in the whole of the Indian Civil Service there were only four Muslims serving at that time; that too at a relatively junior positions.]

- Nadir Shah becomes King of Afghanistan.

- On 18 September 1931, Japan launches a surprise attack on Shenyang in China.

- Japan captures Manchuria and emphasizes that it was done to liberate Manchus from the Chinese.

- Birth of K. Natwar Singh on 16 May in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, who later became India's Minister for External Affairs.

- Birth of Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu on 15 October, who later became the President of India.

1932 Indian Military Academy becomes functional in Dehradun on 1 October.

[Brigadier L. P. Collins is appointed the Academy's first Commandant. The first course cadets in the Academy included names such as Musa Khan and Sam Manekshaw. Formal inauguration of the Academy took place on 10 December 1932 by Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, the then Commander-in-Chief of India.]

- Allama Iqbal visits Cordoba.

["Then I encountered a most painful experience in Cordoba's Grand Mosque. As the tour was in progress, I felt the urge to perform two nafals...So I moved away from the group to a somewhat remote corner and began my prayers. As I stood there, performing the second raka'at, suddenly I felt the presence of an angry man, trembling with rage and breathing straight into my face, admonishing me with his gestures and screaming in Spanish, 'No Muslim prayers.....No Muslim prayers' (so I understood). Momentarily, I resisted the pressure of this Catholic security guard; but he held and shook my arm, and forced me to break my niyat. Obviously, I was annoyed - but far more intense was my spiritual agony, for here was one of the most sacred heritages of Spanish Islam and as a Muslim, I was being denied the freedom to say prayers. This was despite my knowledge that post-Franco Spain had become more tolerant and that even the Spanish Parliament had passed legislation that accepted Islam, Judaism, Protestant Christianity as co-equals with Catholicism. Despite my protests....., the guard tightly held my arm and escorted me out of the Mosque. As I stood outside the Mosque, the pain was unbearable and my eyes filled with tears. And there I was, thinking of the late Allama Iqbal who visited this Mosque in 1932 (with special permission from England,....)."] -----'Spain's Islamic Legacy: A glimpse from a Muslim's travelogue' by Dr. S.M. Ghazanfar. Ghazanfar traveled to Spain in December 1998. Ghazanfar resides in the US. He moved there from Pakistan in 1950s.]

- Communal Award provides separate representation for Sikhs and Untouchables.

- Sheikh Abdullah establishes the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Congress.
- Royal Indian Air Force is set up with the raising of Squadron No. 1 at Karachi.
- Birth of Dr. Manmohan Singh in Gah in Chakwal District of today's Pakistan.

1933 An Islamic state is declared in Chinese Xinjiang.

[The state which existed for less than a year, is called Republic of Uighuristan or Islamic Republic of East Turkistan. The state had a white flag with star and crescent and the Kalimah in blue colour.]

- Rahmat Ali's work, 'Now or Never' is published.
- Assassination of Afghan King Nadir Shah.

[Zahir Shah ascends the throne at the age of nineteen.]

1935 Birth of Muhammad Mahmood Alam in Calcutta on 6 July.

[Popularly known as M.M. Alam, he shot into fame during the Pakistan-India War of 1965 during which he shot down nine aircraft of the Indian Air Force in an aerial combat, five of them in less than a minute.]

[Honouring M.M. Alam after the war, the Citation issued by the Government of Pakistan, emphasized, "On 6th September, 1965, during an aerial combat over enemy territory, Squadron Leader Mohammad Mahmood Alam flying as pilot of an F-86 Sabre Jet, shot down two enemy Hunter aircraft and damaged three others. For the exceptional flying skill and valor displayed by Squadron Leader Mohammad Mahmood Alam in operations, he was awarded Sitara-i-Jurat. On 7th September, 1965, in a number of interception missions flown by Squadron Leader Mohammad Mahmood Alam against enemy aircraft attacking Pakistan Air Force Station, Sargodha, Squadron Leader Alam destroyed five more enemy Hunter aircraft in less than a minute, which remains a record until today. Overall, he had nine kills and two damages to his credit...."]

Encyclopaedia

- Iran becomes the official name of Persia.

1936 King Victor Emanuel III of Italy proclaims himself Emperor of Ethiopia.

- Armed conflict breaks out between Republicans and Nationalists in Spain on 17 July which results in the Spanish civil war.
- Abraham Reuben becomes the first Jewish Councilor in the City Corporation of Karachi.
- Birth of J.N. Dixit on 8 January, who later on became India's National Security Advisor.

1937 Congress Ministries are formed in India.

- Marcel Ichac's film titled, 'Karakoram' on a French expedition to the Karakoram range in 1936, wins award at the Venice film festival in 1937.
- Battle of Nanjing in China.

1938 First mosque is constructed in Canada in the city of Edmonton.

- Birth of Jaswant Singh in Village Jasol, District Barmer in Rajasthan, who later became India's Minister for External Affairs.
- Second Sino-Japanese War.

[Political parties in the Subcontinent condemn Japanese aggression against China.]

- Death of Allama Iqbal on 21 April.

[Gandhi in his condolence message emphasized, "What can I write about Dr. Iqbal except that I was sobbing due to emotions when I first read his famous poem Sare Jahan se Accha. When in Yerawada Jail, I must have sung this poem over a hundred times. Each and every word of this great poem is very sweet to me and even while writing this message I can feel hearing the couplets of this poem into my ears."]

- In the month of May, Mao Zedong completes his book titled, 'On Protracted War', in which he analyses the basic contradictions between China and Japan and emphasizes that the resistance against Japan would be a protracted one.

1939

Italy captures Albania.

- Jawaharlal Nehru visits China.

[“In 1937-38, cordial relations had developed between the Kuomintang and the INC (Indian National Congress). When the Second World War broke out in September 1939, Nehru was actually in Chungking visiting Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.” ---Page 73; Perspectives on Indo-China Relations, by A. K. Dixit, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.]

- Muslim League celebrates Day of Deliverance in India, as Congress Ministries resign.

- Sheikh Abdullah changes the name of his political party from Muslim Conference to National Conference.

- Dravidia Nadu Conference is held in India that advocates a separate Dravidian State.

[Demand for Dravidistan becomes intense after the demand for Pakistan was launched. The proponent of this demand, Naicker emphasizes that basically there are three nations comprising India: Dravidians, Muslims and Aryans. Subsequently demonstrations take place to give an impetus to the movement for Dravidistan. Even today, there are underground movements in India aspiring for a separate state of Dravidistan.]

- The League of Nations expels Soviet Union in December after Moscow invades Finland.

1940

Battle of Hundred Regiments in China.

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah writes 'Preface' to the book entitled 'India's Problems of her Future Constitution' by M. H. Syed.

- Lahore Resolution is adopted on March 23.

*[The Pakistan resolution was moved on the 23rd March 1940 by Fazlul Huq, the then chief minister of Bengal and was unanimously adopted on the 24th March, 1940 in the following terms: "Resolved that it is the considered view of this Session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz; that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It will be observed that this resolution does not use the word "Pakistan" but merely speaks of "areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority" being grouped to constitute 'Independent States' but in April 1946 at Convention of Muslim League legislators held in Delhi the above resolution was modified as follows: "That the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east and the Punjab, north-west frontier province, Sindh, Baluchistan in the north-west of India, namely, Pakistan zones where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent state and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay." The die was now cast and these were the only terms on which the Muslim League was prepared to cooperate in the struggle for independence. The non-acceptance of this demand would, it was further declared, "leave the Muslims no alternative but to resist" the imposition of any constitution for a united India "by all possible means for their survival and national existence". The Muslim League legislators from Bengal fully supported this amendment and henceforward this became the basic principle of the League's stand – Pakistan as a single Muslim State and nothing less. If any further justification for this stand was necessary that too was provided by the Hindus themselves in early 1942 when they launched upon a brutal campaign of mass scale slaughter of Muslims in Bihar over the question of cow sacrifice during Eid ul Azha. Hundreds were killed; many women drowned themselves in wells to save their honour and thousands more abandoned their hearths and homes to take shelter in Bengal. -----**The Report of the***

Hamoodur Rehman Commission of Inquiry into the 1971 War, published by Vanguard Books (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore, page 24.]

*[...there is concrete historical evidence to show that the Muslim Sultan Muiz-al-Din had suggested to his Hindu adversary Prithwiraj as early as 1192 'to partition the subcontinent, leaving the region of Sirhind, Punjab and Multan with him (the Sultan) and retain the rest of Hindustan for himself.' In the more recent times such great leaders as Mujaddid Alif-i-Sani, Shah Wali Ullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Sir Muhammad Iqbal were largely responsible for shaping the social and political attitudes of the Muslims. They had all insisted on the distinctly separate entity of the Muslims and had prepared the ground for the Quaid-i-Azam who finally interpreted and realized the political aspirations of Muslim India. 'What I have done' he himself said, 'is to declare boldly what was stirring the heart of Muslim India.' The observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the Muslim demand for Pakistan point to the same conclusion. 'There is', he says, 'nothing new or nothing sudden in the ideal of Pakistan. The only thing that has happened is that what was indistinct appears now in full glow, and what was nameless has taken a name.' ----- Page 60; ***Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: Myth and Reality, by Waheed-uz-Zaman, Third edition published in 2001 by National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.]****

1941

On 9 December, China signs a stabilization fund agreement with the US.

[The UK and the US announce that they will give up all extra-territorial privileges in China after the war.]

- Close associate of Sheikh Abdullah, Ghulam Abbas separates from National Conference and establishes Muslim Conference in Karachi.

- British India government appoints Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, as Agent General [diplomatic representative] in Washington DC.

[Bajpai later became the first Secretary General of India's Ministry of External Affairs. His son K. Shankar Bajpai served as Indian Ambassador to Washington in the 1980's.]

Encyclopaedia

- State Department appoints Thomas Wilson their Consul General in Calcutta, as the US Commissioner in New Delhi.
- Jamaat-e-Islami is established in the subcontinent.
- Construction of The Pentagon begins in Washington D.C. on 11 September.

[The building is designed by Swedish architect George Bergstrom.]

- US entry in the World War II in December increases India's strategic importance for American policy makers.

[Indian Congress opposed British war effort emphasising that India should not participate in the World War. This opposition by Congress constrained the United States to focus its attention on the Indian political scene.]

- Birth of Julie Christie in Assam.

[Famous actress who acted in Dr. Zhivago.]

- Birth of Mani Shankar Aiyar in Lahore on 10 April, who later attained prominence in the Indian Foreign Service.

1942

Chaudhry Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan who later served with distinction as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, is appointed British India's Agent General to China.

[His book 'Meri Walda' was published in 1938.]

- Agent General Bajpai is among the twenty six representatives who sign the United Nations Declaration in January.
- Colonel Louis Johnson visits Delhi for discussion on how the US could assist India in the manufacture of material needed for war. Johnson meets a number of politicians.
- In the April 26 issue of the Harijan, Gandhi writes "A never ending stream of soldiers from America ---- amounts to in the end to American influence, if not American rule added to British."

[Later, Gandhi pleads with the US to use its influence to help India against the British.]

- US establishes China-Burma-India (CBI) military contingent under the control of Lieutenant General J. Stilwell.

[Historic Burma Road was constructed under the supervision of Stilwell. The road connected Yunnan province of China with India through Burma.]

- British establish Intelligence Corps (*forerunner of the Intelligence Bureau*) in Karachi.

- On 2 March, Sir Stafford Cripps is sent to India.

[His proposals included participation of Indian leaders in the government during World War II and steps to be taken afterwards to reach a constitutional settlement. For the future, the British authorities envisaged creation of an Indian Union with full dominion status, including the right to secede from the Commonwealth. The provinces where the Muslims were in majority in British India, could understandably form their own federation in due course of time. The Cripps offer was not accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League.]

- Quit India Movement take place.

*[Chambers, Harris and Bayley expressing their view on the situation, state that the Moslem League under Jinnah was now fully committed to its plan for a separate Moslem state of Pakistan, while Hindu opinion was as adamant for No Partition, and each side was trying to blackmail the government into acceptance of its particular thesis as the price of full cooperation in the war effort.----**This Age of Conflict, page 911, by Chambers, Harris and Bayley.**]*

- Syed Maudoodi publishes 'Tehreek-e-Azaadi-e-Hind aur Mussalman.'

- According to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's 'Myth of Independence', Nehru receives an invitation from Roosevelt to visit the United States.

Encyclopaedia

- General Chiang-Kai-shek accompanied by Mrs. Chiang-Kai-shek, arrives in New Delhi on 9 February. Meets Jawaharlal Nehru.

- Birth of Chokila Iyer on 29 June in Darjeeling. (Later, she became India's first woman Foreign Secretary).

1943 Republic of East Turkistan is proclaimed on 11 November in the Chinese province of Xinjiang.

[It came into being with the help of the Soviet Union. The state had a national flag with light blue background having a white crescent and star in the centre. Republic of Eastern Turkistan joined the People's Republic of China in 1949.]

- Cairo Conference is held on 22-26 November attended by Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek on Joint War Plans, Post War Conditions such as the restoration of the lost Chinese territories, including Taiwan and Penghu.

- William Phillips who is replaced with Johnson as President Roosevelt's Personal Representative, arrives in India in January.

[Phillips also meets Jinnah.]

*[In Autumn 1943, New York Times correspondent Hobert Mathew writes that the strength of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and League is a cause of great surprise for him. He says he believed that nine out of ten Indian Muslims are with Jinnah. The correspondent further writes that the demand for Pakistan had been so strong among the Indian Muslims that even Jinnah could not abandon it if he wanted to do so. ----**The News; 16 August 2001.**]*

- At Tehran Conference, the Allied Powers agree to set up a new body i.e. the United Nations, to replace the League of Nations.

1944 General Patrick Hurley is appointed President Roosevelt's Personal Representative to China on 18 August.

- In August, a large number of Sikhs gather at Amritsar under Akali Dal leader Master Tara Singh to establish a Committee for an independent Sikh state in case India is to be divided.

- Nehru's sister Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit visits the United States in December.
- The All India Sikh Students Federation [AISSF] is established in Lahore.
- Death of Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi on 22 August 1944.

[Ubaidullah Sindhi was a noted Islamic leader who born in Sikh family of Sialkot was later converted to Islam. He received education in Sindh. Sindhi in his early career was a pan-Islamic thinker. He spent seven years in Afghanistan, a few months in Russia, two years in Turkey and then passing through many countries eventually reached Hijaz (Saudi Arabia) where he spent about fourteen years learning more and more about the Islamic philosophy.]

- General Stilwell is recalled from China on August 24.

[In January 1942, Stilwell was appointed US Army Representative in China.]

1945

Wavell Plan.

- President Roosevelt passes away on April 12. Vice President Harry S. Truman becomes President of the United States.
- The UN Conference on International Organization begins in San Francisco on 25 April.
- Germany surrenders in World War II on 7 May.
- US produces first atom bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico and tests the atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico.
- On 26 July China, Soviet Union, US and Britain issue Potsdam Declaration urging Japan to surrender unconditionally.
- On 6 August, US drops Atom Bomb on Hiroshima.
- On 9 August, US drops Atom Bomb on Nagasaki.

- Japan surrenders on 15 August.

1946

Elections are held in British India in January. Muslim League wins all the Muslim seats in the Central Assembly. It also wins a large majority of Muslim seats in the key provinces of Bengal, Assam and the Punjab. Congress gains all seats in the Central Assembly reserved for the Hindus.

[After the elections, the British authorities sent a Cabinet Mission to India consisting of three senior members of the British Cabinet i.e. A. V. Alexander, Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Pethick Lawrence. The Viceroy invited the Congress and the Muslim League leaders who had a number of meetings with the British Ministers. However, the negotiations failed. Subsequently, the Cabinet Mission announced a plan known as the Cabinet Mission Plan. Under this plan, the Subcontinent was not to be partitioned and there was to be one Central Government to deal with foreign affairs, defence and communications. The Muslim League's demand was partially met by the proposal to divide the entire subcontinent into three groups of provinces and by giving each group the right to frame its own Constitution. The Muslim League accepted the proposals with Congress having reservations.]

[Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who later became Pakistan's first Prime Minister, is appointed Finance Minister (1946-1947) in the interim government in British India. By this dint, he is sometimes referred to as India's first Finance Minister.]

- US Congress passes India Immigration and Naturalization Bill.

- Birth of Shyam Saran on 4 September, who later became India's Foreign Secretary.

- Birth of Sonia Gandhi on 9 December.

- Congress Party stalwart, Asaf Ali, is appointed as India's Ambassador to the United States.

[Asaf Ali is later succeeded by Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit who in turn, is replaced by G.L. Mehta as the Indian Ambassador in Washington DC.]

- Addressing a public gathering in Bombay on June 26, Nehru states, “I have no doubt, India will develop her scientific research and I hope Indian scientists will use the atomic force for constructive purposes. But if India is threatened, she will inevitably defend herself by all means at her disposal.”
- Enunciating the basic parameters of India’s Foreign Policy on September 7, Jawaharlal Nehru, states, “We hope to develop close and direct contacts with other nations and to co-operate with them in the furtherance of world peace and freedom...We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past two world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale.”
- In his speech on All India Radio, Nehru states “We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs.”
- Sheikh Abdullah is arrested and imprisoned.
- A meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva on 18 April passes a motion which leads to the end of the world body.

[According to the website of the Indian Embassy in Washington DC, their Chancery in the US capital (2107 Massachusetts Avenue) consists of two adjacent buildings: one constructed in 1885, four floors were added in 1907; and the other (Depew House) was constructed in 1901, making them “probably the oldest properties owned by the government of India abroad.” T. Morris Murray, a prominent Washington physician, had built the adjacent building based on eighteenth century French architectural style in 1901. It is constructed in granite and limestone. This building over the years was occupied by some of the illustrious families including that of U.S. Senator Peter Gerry (1914-1915), Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills (1928) and the widow of U.S. Senator Chauncey Depew, May Palmer Depew. It was during her stay, the building came to be known as the Depew House. After her death in 1940, her cousin leased the Depew House to various tenants, including the British Purchase Agency. Subsequently, the Indian government acquired the building in 1946 and connected it with other building to create the Chancery.]

[“The Foreign Secretary of India in 1946, Mr. Weightman, was opposed to the recruitment of women into the foreign service. In fact senior members of the Indian Civil Service were not enthusiastic about women joining the superior civil services of India. There was no precedent for this in the history of the Civil Services of India since their inception. The arguments given were that the social mores and value systems of the Indian civil society would not allow women to compete effectively in the examinations. The comparatively lower level of educational qualifications of women was considered a limitation. Then there was the argument that ladies when they marry would not be easily transferable from post to post given their family obligations. The conservative social and family values of Indian civil society would not support women officers being posted to strange foreign countries. Even the biological limitation of their role as mother in terms of pregnancies and their having to devote their time to take care of their newly born children was mentioned as a disadvantage.” -----Page 32: ‘Indian Foreign Service – History and Challenge;’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2005 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi.]

RECALLING OTHER DEVELOPMENTS
(1947- 2013)

1947

May 1 Muhammad Ali Jinnah receives visitors from the US government.

*[Quoting from US government documents, M.S. Venkataramani writes in his book, **The American Role in Pakistan**: “On 1 May 1947, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, received two American visitors at his Bombay residence. They were Raymond A. Hare, Head of the Division of South Asian Affairs, Department of State, and Thomas E. Weil, Second Secretary of the US Embassy in India. Jinnah asserted that under no circumstances, would he accept the concept of an Indian Union since the Muslim League was determined to establish Pakistan. He sought to impress on his visitors that the emergence of an independent, sovereign Pakistan would be in consonance with American interests. Pakistan would be a Muslim country. Muslim countries would stand together against Russian aggression. In that endeavour, they would look to the United States for assistance, he added. Jinnah coupled the danger of Russian aggression with another menace that Muslim nations might confront. That was Hindu imperialism. The establishment of Pakistan was essential to prevent the expansion of Hindu imperialism into the Middle East, he emphasized.”*

June 3 Viceroy Lord Louis Mountbatten announces the Partition of India.

[According to W. Norman Brown, when in June, the Labour government declares that the solution to the communal problem in British India, would be partition of the subcontinent, the State Department applauds the decision.]

[In his broadcast on June 3, Mr. Nehru states, “It may be that in this way [by dividing British India into Pakistan and India] we shall reach that United India sooner than otherwise.”]

*[According to V P Menon’s, **The Transfer of Power in India** (page 384), the All India Congress Committee, in its Resolution (while agreeing to the Partition) stated, ‘The picture of India we have learnt to cherish will remain in our minds and our hearts. The AICC earnestly trusts that when the present passions have subsided, India’s problems will be viewed in their proper perspective and the false doctrine of two nations in India will be*

discredited.’ Similarly, according to Ayub Khan’s ‘Friends Not Masters,’ Acharya Kriplani, then President of the Congress party, frankly declared, “Neither the Congress nor the nation has given up its claim of a united India.”]

*[“The allegation that the idea of Pakistan was ‘evolved’ by British thinkers is a patent invention. The word Pakistan was coined by Chaudhri Rahmat Ali in the early thirties and the demand for the establishment of a separate independent Muslim State comprising the areas in which the Muslims constituted local majorities was officially put forward by the All-India Muslim League in 1940. But in its essence, this demand was much older and can be traced back to the period far beyond the arrival of the British in India.” According to the Quaid, the movement for a separate Muslim State “started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule.”----
--Pages 59 & 60; **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: Myth and Reality, Third edition by Waheed-uz-Zaman, published in 2001 by National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.]***

(In June, Mountbatten visits Kashmir and advises the Maharaja to either accede to Pakistan or India, after ascertaining the wishes of the people of Kashmir.)

[Churchill looking at the partitioning of India, opined, “The granting of independence to the Indian subcontinent had long been in the forefront of British political thought. I had contributed a good deal to the subject in the years between the (world) wars...All efforts to preserve the unity of India had broken down, and Pakistan became a separate state. Four hundred million inhabitants of the subcontinent, mainly divided between Moslem and Hindu, flung themselves at one another. Two centuries of British rule in India were followed by greater bloodshed and loss of life than had ever occurred during our ameliorating tenure. In spite of the efforts of the Boundary Commission, the lines drawn between India and Pakistan were inevitably and devastatingly cruel to the areas through which the new frontiers passed. The result was a series of massacres arising out of the interchange of Moslem and Hindu population which may have run into four or five hundred thousand men, women and children. The vast majority of these were harmless people whose only fault lay in

their religion.” ----Pages 966-967, The Second World War by Winston S. Churchill published in 1959.]

[In June, Dr. Henry Grady arrives New Delhi as the Ambassador of the US to India.]

[Grady is succeeded by Loy Henderson as Ambassador to India.]

July 1 The British Parliament passes the Indian Independence Act which was accepted by all parties.

[“It envisaged that the boundaries of Pakistan would be decided by a commission, based on provinces having majority Muslim population in Punjab, North-West Frontier and Bengal. The Princely States would have the option to join either India or Pakistan or remain Independent.....” ----- Page 28, ‘Kargil 1999 – The impregnable conquered’ by Lt Gen (Retd). Y. M. Bammi, published in 2002 by Veena Arora for Natraj Publishers, Dehradun.]

July Trouble in Kashmir exacerbates when the Maharaja orders the Muslims of the state to give in their weapons to the police; demonstrations take place.

[According to Ian Stephens’ Pakistan, [page 200], almost the entire Muslim population of 500,000 was eliminated: 200,000 killed, and the rest fled. Alastair Lamb expressed the view, “Unlike the Muslims of the Vale, who were on the whole anything but martial, and usually regarded as virtually inert in political matters by observers both in and without the State, the men of Poonch were by tradition soldiers. As we have seen, over 20,000 of them served in the Indian Army in World War I. In World War II the number was far higher; at its end at least 60,000 ex-servicemen returned to the Jagir. Their reaction to the political changes in Poonch was definitely negative. While the war was on, this did not in practice matter much. With the approach of the Transfer of Power, however, the Poonch problem became ever more acute.” -----Page 60, Birth of a Tragedy – Kashmir 1947 by Alastair Lamb.]

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July 14 At a press conference in New Delhi, Quaid-i-Azam assures that the minorities in Pakistan would have protection with regard to their religious faith, life, property and culture.

July 17 Secretary of State sends a Memorandum to the US President on the importance of Pakistan.

[In a Memorandum addressed to President Truman, Secretary of State George C. Marshall states: "On August 15, 1947, a new Government, known as the Dominion of Pakistan will be established with territorial jurisdiction over a large section of northwestern India and a smaller section of northeastern India. I believe, it would be in our national interest, to accord recognition to the new Dominion of Pakistan, at the earliest possible date by responding favourably to the anticipated request for an exchange of Ambassadors. Pakistan, with a population of seventy million persons, will be the largest Muslim country (in the world) and will occupy one of the most strategic areas in the world."]

July 19 Muslim Conference in Kashmir adopts a Resolution demanding accession of Kashmir to Pakistan.

[In July, in a Foreign Affairs' article, George Kennan, Head of the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department, emphasizes his views on the containment of the Soviet expansionism.]

July 26 US sets up its intelligence agency, the CIA.

August 7 On the eve of his departure for Karachi from the Indian capital, Quaid-i-Azam wishes India well.

[He states: "I bid farewell to the citizens of Delhi amongst whom I have many friends of all communities and I earnestly appeal to everyone to live in this great and historic city with peace. The past must be buried and let us start afresh as two independent sovereign States of Hindustan and Pakistan. I wish Hindustan prosperity and peace."]

[Nehru remarks, "Thank God, the poison has gone out of our system."]

[“Jinnah and his sister flew out of New Delhi in the Viceroy’s Dakota on the morning of August 7. Thousands of admirers were waiting at the airport in Karachi, and cheers of ‘Pakistan Zindabad’ reverberated across the sands of Sind and echoed over the Arabian Sea. Refugees kept pouring into Karachi along every road as the provincial port grew overnight into a national capital with its population doubling within a matter of months. Throngs of cheering onlookers lined most of the road from the airport to government house, formerly the residence of the Governor of Sind and now about to become Jinnah’s last bungalow. Walking up the steps of that white Victorian mansion, Jinnah turned to naval Lieutenant S. M. Ahsan, transferred from Mountbatten’s staff to the Quaid-i-Azam’s, confessing: ‘Do you know, I never expected to see Pakistan in my lifetime. We have to be very grateful to God for what we have achieved.’ ” -----Page 336; ‘Jinnah of Pakistan’ by Stanley Wolpert, published in 2006 by Oxford University Press.]

August 11

The Quaid-e-Azam’s address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

[“Pakistan’s constituent assembly met in Karachi for the first time on August 11 (1947) and unanimously elected Jinnah to preside over its meetings, amid thunderous applause, as its first business. Jinnah took the chair, thanking the assembled delegates for ‘the greatest honour that is possible for this Sovereign Assembly to confer – by electing me as your first President....I sincerely hope that....we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world. The Constituent Assembly has got two main functions to perform. The first is the very onerous and responsible task of framing our future Constitution of Pakistan and the second of functioning as a full and complete Sovereign body as the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. We have to do the best we can....’ ” -----Page 337; ‘Jinnah of Pakistan’ by Stanley Wolpert, published in 2006 by the Oxford University Press.]

[“Jinnah’s concept of Pakistan as a Muslim, liberal, democratic and modern nation-state naturally predisposed him in favour of close relations with democratic countries. During Second World War, the Muslim League decided under his leadership, to support the Allies against the Fascist powers. Jinnah paid special tribute to the United States as having ‘acted as a beacon of light and had

in no small measure served to give inspiration to nations who like us were striving for independence and freedom from the shackles of foreign rule.” -----Page 12; Pakistan’s Foreign Policy – 1947-2005, by Abdul Sattar, Oxford University Press, 2007.]

[“Outlining the purpose of the creation of Pakistan he said in speech to the officers of the Defence Services on 11 October 1947 that, the establishment of Pakistan was only a ‘means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find free play.’ Addressing a public meeting in Lahore a few days later, he described the circumstances in which Pakistan came into existence. Consoling those who had been subjected to inhuman brutalities as a result ‘of a deeply laid and well-planned conspiracy’ on the part of the enemies of Pakistan, he gave them the hope that this was but a temporary setback. He assured them that ‘if we take inspiration and guidance from the Holy Quran, the final victory, I once again say, will be ours.’ He advised every one ‘to whom this message reaches...to...be prepared to sacrifice his all, if necessary, in building up Pakistan as a bulwark of Islam... Do not be afraid of death... Save the honour of Pakistan and Islam.” -----Pages 37 & 38; Quaid-i -Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: Myth and Reality, by Waheed-uz-Zaman, Third edition published in 2001 by National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.]

August 14

Pakistan comes into being.

- President Truman sends a message of felicitations to the Quaid-e-Azam.

[Following are the excerpts from his telegram dated August 14, 1947:

“On this auspicious day which marks the emergence among the family of nations of the new Dominion of Pakistan, I extend, on behalf of the American people, sincere best wishes to you, to Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and the people of Pakistan. I wish to assure you that the new Dominion embarks on its course

*with the firm friendship and goodwill of the United States of America...The American Government and people anticipate a long history of close and cordial relations with your country. We rejoice with you in the prospect for rapid progress toward the advancement of the welfare of the people of Pakistan, and look forward to the constructive participation of **the new Dominion in world affairs for the welfare of all mankind.**”]*

- The Department of State announces that the United States has extended diplomatic recognition to Pakistan.

[American Consulate at Karachi is raised to the status of an Embassy. Charles Lewis, US Consul General at Karachi, is appointed Charge d’ Affaires.]

[In his ‘Foreign Policy of Pakistan---Reflections of an Ambassador, Sajjad Hyder writes: “Amidst a small gathering of Pakistanis, mostly Karachi-bound officials, Pakistan’s first High Commissioner in New Delhi, Zahid Hussain, raised the old Muslim League flag in a brief but dignified ceremony (held at the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi on August 14,1947). His diplomatic staff consisted of Akhtar Hussain, an ICS officer of the UP cadre, who had been appointed First Secretary and Mohammad Ashraf, Stenographer. Gul-e-Rana, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan’s Residence, was to serve both as the official residence of the High Commissioner and the Chancery. The High Commission was equipped with one type-writer and a hired Buick car, which was soon to be impounded by a zealous Indian police inspector, with the result that when hell was let loose in Delhi..., Pakistan’s first diplomatic mission in India was without a motor vehicle.”]

August 15

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is sworn in as the Governor General of Pakistan.

(The oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, Mian Abdur Rashid, who later on became the first Chief Justice of Pakistan. A salute of 31 guns was given. Later, the first Cabinet of Pakistan was sworn in with Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister. The Ministers in the cabinet included: I. I. Chundrigar, Ghulam Muhammad, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar,

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Jogindar Nath Mandal and Fazal-ur-Rahman.]

- Jawaharlal Nehru is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.

[In a speech delivered in the midnight session of India's Parliament on 14 - 15 August, Nehru emphasizes: "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."]

[Following are the names of some important Union Ministers of India who took oath of office :

- *Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister, External Affairs, Commonwealth Relations & Scientific Research)*
- *Jairamdas Daulatram (Agriculture and Food)*
- *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Education and Arts)*
- *John Mathai (Transport and Railways)*
- *Sardar Baldev Singh (Defence)*
- *Jagjivan Ram (Labour)*
- *C.H.Bhabha (Commerce)*
- *Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Communications)*
- *Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur (Health)]*

[In his 'Passive Voices' (published in 1972), Indian scholar K.L. Gauba (who renounced Hinduism and embraced Islam in 1933), quotes Jawaharlal Nehru as having said: "We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by the political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen and we shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike."]

- Junagadh government declares that Junagadh state has acceded to Pakistan.

[The Government of Pakistan accepts the accession.]

- Jinnah speaks on Pakistan's foreign policy.

[“Our object should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with the world at large. We have no aggressive designs against anyone. We stand by the United Nations Charter and will gladly make our full contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world...We have no ambition beyond the desire to live honourably and let others live honourably.”]

[The designation of ‘Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations’ is adopted by the Government of Pakistan for its Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 15 August 1947, set up in the new country's new capital, Karachi.]

- M. Ikramullah takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.

*[“The Foreign Office establishment was extremely modest compared to what it is now and I was told to report to Creigh-Cohen, a holdover from pre-independence days who had expressed a desire to serve Pakistan. He was Joint Secretary, the only one assisting the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ikramullah, in administrative matters. Placed directly in charge of working out details of allowances, transfers, travel arrangements etc was a very helpful and pragmatic man, Colonel Fletcher, from the former Indian Political Service, who like Creigh-Cohen had volunteered to stay on after independence.” -----Page 56; **Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise.**]*

*[“This is the story of a middle-class family, a husband and wife who left Delhi with their three sons. Their second-born boy was then four years and three days old. All that he remembered of the train journey was his mother's tension....The train had to pass through the whole of the Punjab, where a lot of killings were taking place. The little boy also remembered his father's anxiety about a box that he was guarding closely. It was with him all the time. He protected it with his life, even sleeping with it under his head, like a pillow. There were 700,000 rupees in it, a princely sum in those days. The money was destined for the Foreign Office of their new country (Pakistan).” -----Page 12, **In the Line of***

Fire (A Memoir – Pervez Musharraf), published in 2006 by Simon & Schuster.]

August 18 Jinnah sends message to the minorities in India on the occasion of Eid ul Fitar.

*[“Those of our brethren who are minorities in Hindustan, may rest assured that we shall never neglect or forget them. Our hearts go to them, and we shall consider no effort too great to help them and secure their well-being, for I recognize that it is the Muslim minority provinces in this subcontinent who were the pioneers and carried the banner aloft for the achievement of our cherished goal of Pakistan.” -----‘Jinnah as first Governor General of Pakistan’ by Dr. Mohammad Saleem.]*¹⁵¹

*[Quaid-e-Azam’s ADC, Mian Ata Rabbani, writes: “I was the fortunate one to accompany the happy and relaxed Quaid.....As we left the Governor-General House (for Eid prayers in the car), he asked me how many days in Ramazan I had fasted. ‘About half of the month, Sir’, I replied. ‘Why half of the month? Why not the full month? You are young and healthy,’ he exclaimed. ‘I was on the move, Sir, for most of the month’, I submitted meekly. He replied, ‘You should complete the count now that you are settled.’ He then went on to explain to me the significance and the philosophy behind fasting in some depth. He said that besides helping the religious spirit and the purification of the soul – fasting teaches mankind discipline, self-control, self-sacrifice and devotion.....Besides, it tones up the physical system and is good for health. After Eid prayers, as he sat in the car, the Quaid-e-Azam instructed the driver to take a different route for the return journey. It was yet another fine point in the tradition of the Hadith of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him).-----‘Jinnah as first Governor General of Pakistan’ by Dr. Mohammad Saleem.]*¹⁵²

August 24 The Government of the State of Hyderabad makes an appeal to the UN Security Council against the threats made by India. Subsequently, Indian Army invades Hyderabad.

¹⁵¹ The Nation (<https://nation.com.pk/11-Sep-2015/quaid-e-azam-as-first-governor-general-of-pakistan-some-interesting-and-important-events>).

¹⁵² <https://nation.com.pk/11-Sep-2015/quaid-e-azam-as-first-governor-general-of-pakistan-some-interesting-and-important-events>.

[Maharaja of Jodhpur also states that his state would like to join Pakistan; Mountbatten warns against such a move. Later, Jodhpur accedes to India.]

August 29 Joint Defence Council comprising Lord Mountbatten, Quaid-i-Azam, Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan meets in Lahore to decide the arrangements with regard to border areas of the two countries.

[According to the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the Joint Defence Council Meeting, Lahore, on 29 August 1947, the main decision taken during the deliberations was that, as the task, allotted to the Punjab Boundary Force for helping to maintain law and order in the disputed areas, has now grown out of all proportion to the responsibilities originally placed upon it, this Force [Boundary Force] should be abolished with effect from midnight 31st August/1st September; the areas at present covered by the Force will then be handed over to the direct and individual control, as opposed to the indirect and joint control at present obtaining of the respective Dominion Governments. It was further decided that both Central and both Provincial Governments would work together in close cooperation to restore peaceful conditions as soon as possible in the Punjab. Arising out of this decision, it was decided that India and Pakistan will each set up new military headquarters to control the areas which at present form part of the Boundary area.]

September 14 Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India meet in Lahore.

[Talks focus on the refugee problem.]

September 19 Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India meet in New Delhi.

[Discussions relate to migration of refugees and related problems.]

[“By this time, many countries had opened their Embassies in New Delhi and when their local Muslim staff felt threatened, some of the Ambassadors approached Pundit Nehru, to provide protection for Embassy premises. His reply was to the effect: ‘I cannot protect myself, so how can I protect you? You are free to go away and come back when the situation is better!’ One day I

was passing the shopping area of Connaught Place in New Delhi and saw the only Muslim owned shop there – Ghani's – being looted. Some policemen were pretending to be asleep on their cots nearby. Suddenly a car pulled up, and Pundit Nehru rushed towards the sleeping policemen, picked up one of their 'Lathis' (steel-tipped long stick) and started hitting and yelling at them to stop the looting. They were shocked to see the Prime Minister of India, and carried out his bidding effectively." -----Page 52; Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise.]

September 22 President Truman appoints Paul Alling as US Ambassador to Pakistan.

[Nicholas G. Thatcher served as a Third Secretary in the US Embassy, Karachi, from 1947 to 1949. Following are the excerpts of his interview:

- *Yes, we established an Embassy in Pakistan (Karachi) on Pakistan's Independence Day which was August 14, 1947. It was a new United States' Embassy.*
- *There was a slaughter of Muslims in India and of Hindus in Pakistan. There were couple of bad instances in Karachi.*
- *There were tiny little states, ruled by princes, and they made a gesture to join Pakistan. The Indians ignored that. Of course, the place about which there was the biggest argument was Kashmir. You had a Hindu Maharaja who acceded Kashmir to India, and yet it was a Muslim majority state.*
- *The Indians would never have allowed UN supervised plebiscite to be held in Kashmir because they know it would go for Pakistan.*
- *Nehru was a Kashmiri Brahman. His family were Brahmans that came from Kashmir. Nehru was emotionally attached to Kashmir.*

- *Paul Alling was the first US Ambassador to Pakistan. He was a Foreign Service officer with a distinguished career. His previous post had been, I think, as Consul General in Casablanca or maybe it was Tangier.]*

September 25 Kashmiri Hindu leader Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz, appeals to Sheikh Abdullah to acknowledge the aspirations of the people of Kashmir to accede to Pakistan.

October 8 Pakistan's Ambassador-designate to the United States M.A.H. Ispahani presents his credentials to President Truman. US President in his remarks, stresses, "We stand ready to assist Pakistan in all appropriate ways which might benefit our two countries and the world."

[Ispahani purchased the Pakistan Chancery building at Massachusetts Avenue in the US capital from a Jewish organisation at a cost of US dollars 151,920. Before its purchase, the Embassy was housed in two rooms in the Shorham Hotel in Washington DC.]

[Ispahani began his career in the family business in Calcutta. Before 1947, he was a member of the Central Working Committee of the Muslim League. After Washington, he served as Pakistan's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Later, he was inducted into Pakistan Cabinet as Minister for Commerce and Industries.]

October 11 In his address to the Civil, Military and Air Force Officers in Karachi, the Quaid states, "My advice to my Muslim brethren in India is to give unflinching loyalty to the State in which they happen to be. At the same time, they should reorganise themselves and create the right leadership which should give them the correct lead in these perilous times."

October Tribal invasion of Kashmir in response to the massacres and pogroms of Kashmiri Muslims by Hindu Dogra forces assisted by activists of the RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh).

[While the Indian Government considered the withdrawal of the invaders from Kashmir as one of the prior conditions to hold the plebiscite, to the astonishment of India, the US delegate took just

the opposite stand. -----Page 20; Perspectives on Indo-US Relations by Shanti Kumar Desai, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.]

October 24 US Congressmen Charles Clason and Steeling Cole visit Pakistan.

October 24 Maharaja of Kashmir flees Jammu.

(VP Menon, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's senior-most aide, warned the Indian Government in 1947 in the aftermath of the Kashmir invasion, "The raiders are a grave threat to the integrity of India. Ever since the time of Mahmud of Ghazni...Srinagar today, Delhi tomorrow. A nation that forgets its history and its geography does so at its peril." ----- Cited in article 'Partition saved India' by Premen Addy in the Pioneer of 19 August 2009.)

October 24 National Conference establishes its own government in areas liberated from Maharaja of Kashmir, and adopts the name, 'Azad Kashmir'.

October 25 In an interview to Duncan Hooper, Correspondent of Reuter, Quaid-i-Azam debunks any notion of a confederation with India.

[He emphasizes, "I want to make it quite clear that Pakistan will never surrender and never agree in any shape or form to any constitutional union between the two sovereign States (of Pakistan and India) with one common centre. Pakistan has come to stay and will stay. But we are always ready to come to an understanding or enter into agreements with Hindustan as two independent, equal, sovereign States, just as we may have our alliances, friendship and agreements with any other foreign nation....We must try to stop any effort or attempt which is intended to bring about a forced union of the two Dominions."]

October 27 Formal overt Indian intervention in internal affairs of the State of Jammu and Kashmir begins at about 9.00 a.m. when Indian troops start landing at Srinagar airfield. According to a Alastair Lamb in his The Myth of Indian Claim to Jammu and Kashmir – A Reappraisal, "From their arrival on 27 October 1947 to the present day, Indian troops have continued to occupy a large proportion of the State of Jammu & Kashmir despite the increasingly manifest opposition of a majority of the population to their presence."

- October 27 Prime Minister Nehru states: “Our view which we have repeatedly made public is that the question of accession in any disputed territory or State must be decided in accordance with wishes of people and we adhere to this view.”---**Nehru in telegram No. 402-Primin-2227 dated 27 October 1947** addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and repeated to Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
- October 27 In another telegram addressed to Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan (**No. 413 dated 28 October 1947**), Prime Minister Nehru states, “In regard to accession also, it has been made clear that this is subject to reference to people of State and their decision.”
- October Quaid-i-Azam sends Mr. Laik Ali as his special envoy to Washington DC.

(In October, Mehr Chand Mahajan is appointed Prime Minister of Kashmir.)
- October 30 Pakistan-US Trade Agreement is signed (effective 31 July 1948.)
- October 31 Prime Minister Nehru writes to Prime Minister Liaquat, “...the people of Kashmir would decide the question of accession. It is open to them to accede to either Dominion then.” -----**Telegram No. 255 dated 31 October 1947.**
- November 2 In a broadcast to the nation over All India Radio, Prime Minister Nehru states, “We are anxious not to finalize anything in a moment of crisis and without the fullest opportunity to be given to the people of Kashmir to have their say. It is for them ultimately to decide...And let me make it clear that it has been our policy all along that where there is a dispute about the accession of a state to either Dominion, the accession must be made by the people of that state.”
- November 21 In a letter to Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister Nehru stresses, “Kashmir should decide question of accession by plebiscite or referendum under international auspices such as those of the United Nations.”-----**Letter No. 368-Primin dated 21 November 1947.**

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- November 25 In his statement before the Indian Constituent Assembly, Prime Minister Nehru emphasizes, “The issue in Kashmir is whether violence and naked force should decide the future or the will of the people.”
- November 28 High-level talks on Kashmir take place in New Delhi among Pakistani, Indian and the Kashmiri Prime Ministers for a solution of the Kashmir question.
- December 10 Pakistan and India reach an agreement in New Delhi on Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income.
- December 15 All-India Muslim League in a meeting in Karachi decides to split itself in two separate bodies for Pakistan and India.
- December 24 President Truman sends message of felicitations to Quaid-i-Azam on the occasion of his birthday.
- December 27 Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan is appointed Minister for Commonwealth Affairs and External Relations.

[The Communist Party of India in the British India supported the division of the subcontinent and asked its Muslim cadre to move to Pakistan.]

[“To cement the Communists’ support for not only the creation of Pakistan but also for creating an avenue for further fragmentation of the country, the CPI passed a resolution: Every section of the Indian people which has a contiguous territory as its homeland common language, culture, psychological make-up and common economic life would be recognized as a distinct nationality with the right to exist as an autonomous state within the free Indian union or federation and will have the right to secede from it if it so desires....For this, would give to the Muslims wherever they are in an overwhelming majority in a contiguous territory which is their homeland, the right to form autonomous states and even to separate if they so desire...” -----Pages 232-233, ‘Secular Politics Communal Agenda: A History of Politics in India from 1860 to 1953’ by Makkhan Lal, published in 2008 by Pragun Publication, New Delhi.]

[“On the 14th of August, we heard the broadcast of Quaid-i-Azam’s speech from Karachi marking Pakistan’s independence. Just past the midnight hour of 14th August, Pundit Nehru announced India’s independence. Hindu astrologers had decided that 14th August was not an auspicious day, hence India’s choice of 15th August as the day of independence.” -----Page 50; **Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise, Karachi – Lahore – Islamabad.**]

[“In the prevailing chaos which resulted from the communal war during the birth of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah stood as a tower of strength to all Pakistanis. The seventy million Muslims of Pakistan looked up to him for inspiration. By nature Mr. Jinnah could never be subservient to any authority and as Governor-General and President of the Constituent Assembly he became the fountain of all power – executive and legal.” -----Page 20, **‘Eclipse of East Pakistan’, by Jyoti Sen Gupta, published in 1963 by R.N. Sen of RENCO, Calcutta.**]

[India established its Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in August 1947. Two years later, the appendage ‘Commonwealth Relations’ was dropped from the name.]

[Against an estimated requirement of 4000 officers, after independence Pakistan had only 2300 in its Army. At the appeal of the Quaid-e-Azam, around 484 qualified British Army officers volunteered to stay back and work in the Pakistan Army. Significantly, a number of Army officers from Poland and Hungary, also volunteered to serve in the Medical Corps of the Pakistan Army.]

[Focusing on the problems that historically divide Pakistan and India, **Dr. J.B. Das Gupta in his book ‘Indo-Pakistan Relations’**, expressed the view “...no study of Indo-Pakistan relations can be complete unless the ideologies of the two countries are analyzed and grasped. In fact, the basic division is not due to Kashmir or canal waters, and far less due to the evacuee property issue, but the clash is essentially ideological; out of this clash have emerged

numerous issues, large and small, to sharpen the deep differences, the impact of which is felt equally on both sides of the borders.”]

1948

January 1 India refers the question of Kashmir to the United Nations.

*[“....Nehru decided to take the issue to the UN Security Council on January 1, 1948; and the UN instead of taking Pakistan to task called for a cease-fire, a truce and the plebiscite. Since then Pakistan keeps on harping on the implementation of the UN resolutions on Kashmir.” -----Soumyajit Patnaik in article **Triumphs and Tragedies carried by the August 15, 1996 issue of The Pioneer.**]*

*[“India brought Pakistan’s aggression in Kashmir to the UN.....but soon regretted having done so. Pakistan’s Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, presented his side of the argument so brilliantly that most delegates at Lake Success soon viewed the problem of Kashmir as an international extension of the communal conflict that had given birth to Pakistan, which should be resolved through a plebiscite of its own people.” -----**--Roots of Confrontation in South Asia by Stanley Wolpert, page 117, published by Oxford University Press in 1982.**]*

January 17 Reserve Bank of India is permitted to pay Rs. 500 million to Pakistan.

[In January, Indian representative G. Ayyenger pleads India’s case on Kashmir in the United Nations.]

January 20 UN Security Council adopts Resolution on the Kashmir dispute establishing a body which is later called the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

[Earlier on January 17, 1948, the Security Council passed another Resolution that asked the parties not to aggravate the situation but to do everything in their power to improve it. It also requested both governments to inform the Security Council immediately of any material change in the situation.]

January 24 India and Pakistan agree on draft plans for holding a Plebiscite in Kashmir.

[In 1948, “the first Indo-Pak war over Kashmir broke out and the highest tank battle in the world took place at Zojila Pass. On Nehru’s request, UN intervened and ordered a ceasefire. It then suggested a plebiscite in the Valley.” -----Page 24; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

January 30 India’s Father of the Nation Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

[In his message of condolence, the Quaid-i-Azam underlines, “I was shocked to learn of the most dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi resulting in his death. There can be no controversy in the face of death. Whatever our political differences he was one of the greatest men produced by the Hindu community and a leader who commanded their universal confidence and respect. I wish to express my deep sorrow and sincerely sympathize with the great Hindu community and his family in their bereavement at this momentous historical and critical juncture so soon after the birth of freedom and freedom of Hindustan and Pakistan. The loss to the Dominion of India is irreparable and it will be very difficult to fill the vacuum created by the passing away of such a great man at the moment.” -----Star of India, 31 January 1948; Dawn, Pakistan Times, Hindustan Times and Civil & Military Gazette of 31 January 1948.]

[Offices of the Government of Pakistan remain closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Gandhi.]

[US Congressman Keating opined that Gandhi was more than a political leader, ‘almost a saint to the uncounted millions of our brothers in the vast subcontinent of India’. US Representative Cellar presented a Resolution on the construction of a monument to Gandhi and equated him with Buddha, Moses and Lincoln.]

[In his ‘The 100-A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History’, Michael H. Hart, expressed the view, “It should be remembered, though, that Indian independence from England was bound to come sooner or later; in fact, given the strength of the historical forces tending toward decolonization, we can today see

that Indian independence would surely have been achieved within a few years of 1947 even had Gandhi never lived.” He also wrote, “There is little doubt that Gandhi’s policies (of non-violence), if universally adopted, would transform the world. Unfortunately, they have not been generally accepted, even in India.”---pages 526, 527.]

*[“The assassination proved a cathartic experience, which enabled and embodied the beginning of the new nation. Beyond North India, the country was echoing and mirroring the ceremonies, united in observance of Gandhi’s passing. Shops shut, public services were suspended and places of amusement closed. People collected by rivers and seafronts such as Bombay’s Chowpatty beach, where vast crowds gathered to perform rituals of mourning and to hold religious services. In Karachi, too, many shopkeepers closed their shops as a mark of respect and Pakistani newspapers spoke warmly of Gandhi and sadly of his death. It was a moment for re-evaluation across the subcontinent.” -----Page 181: **The Great Partition – The Making of India and Pakistan; by Yasmin Khan, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.**]*

*[In his book **The Guilty Men of Partition, Dr. Lohia** contends that, “with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, most Congress leaders were ‘tired’ after long years of struggle and wanted to see India become independent in their own lifetime. They agreed to Partition, much against the advice of Gandhiji, because they were led to believe by Mountbatten that it was the best and the quickest solution to the Hindu-Muslim dispute. Clearly, it was an error of judgement, though not one of intent. Pandit Nehru himself later admitted the blunder in these words: ‘When we decided on Partition, I do not think any of us ever thought that there would be this terror of mutual killing after Partition. It was in a sense to avoid that that we decided on Partition. So we paid a double price for it, first, you might say politically, ideologically; second, the actual thing happened what we tried to avoid.’ Sardar Patel also later stated that he should never have consented to Partition. ‘You cannot divide the sea or the waters of the river,’ he said.” ----- **Page 56, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.**]*

February 4

India bans Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS).

[“Since Gandhi’s status as a hero does not apply in the case of Pakistani textbooks, we can hardly be surprised by the greatly reduced significance these books give to the year 1919. Pakistan’s school history textbooks are no less hero-centric than India’s, but for the Pakistani school historian, Gandhi does not have the stature of a hero. A few textbooks present him as a major Congress leader, but the characterization is inevitably that of a ‘Hindu leader’...Pakistani texts are mostly able to efface or at least greatly reduce the significance of Gandhi’s entry into the politics of the subcontinent.” ----Page 130: ‘Prejudice and Pride’; by Krishna Kumar, published in 2002 by Penguin Books India.]

- February 11 General Sir Douglas Gracey is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army.
- February 18 UN Security Council begins discussion on Pakistan’s case against India on the Junagadh issue.
- February 25 Urdu is declared as the National Language of Pakistan.
- February 26 US Ambassador-designate Paul Alling presents credentials to the Quaid-i-Azam.

[In reply to the speech made by the Ambassador-designate, the Quaid states (excerpts):

- *It gives me great pleasure to welcome you in our midst as the first Ambassador of the United States of America.*
- *Though Pakistan is a new State, for well over a century now, there have been many connections of trade and commerce between the people of Pakistan and the people of the United States.*
- *This relationship was strengthened and made more direct and intimate during the two world wars and more particularly and more recently during the Second World War when our two peoples stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of democracy.*

- *The historic fight for self-government by your people and its achievement by them, and the consistent teaching and practice of democracy in your country had for generations acted as a beacon light, and had in no small measure served to give inspiration to nations like us who were striving for independence and freedom from the shackles of foreign rule.*
- *I cordially share your pleasure at the evidence of friendship and sympathy shown by your country in opening diplomatic relations with Pakistan from the very first day of its establishment as a new State. I would like to add that this friendship has been diligently and consistently furthered by your very able and esteemed colleague, Mr. Charles Lewis, the Charge d' Affaires, who represented your country here pending Your Excellency's arrival.*
- *Excellency, I assure you that my Government and I will do all that lies in our power to give you every assistance in the fulfillment of what is our common desire and objective. I once more extend to Your Excellency a warm welcome to Pakistan as the first Ambassador of the United States of America. ---Pages 159-160, **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah– Speeches and Statements 1947-48, 1989 Edition, Elite Publishers, Karachi.**]*

[In a broadcast to the people of the United States in February, Quaid-i-Azam speaks about various aspects of the new state of Pakistan. He emphasizes:

- The Constitution of Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. I do not know what the ultimate shape of this Constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today, they are as applicable in actual life as they were 1200 years ago.
- Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost

contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.

- Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.]

March 8 Reception is given in honour of the US Ambassador by the Quaid.

March 12 US military embargo on India and Pakistan.

March 14 Refugee Ministers of Pakistan and India meet in Lahore.

[Talks focus on matters relating to rehabilitation of displaced migrants on both sides of the border.]

March 24 Prime Ministers Liaquat and Nehru issue a Joint Statement expressing the hope that minority communities in the two countries will remain safe.

[In March, Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan visits the United States.]

March 31 Zahid Hussain relinquishes charge as Pakistan's envoy to India and is replaced with Khawaja Shahabuddin who serves in that position till May 1, 1948.

April 16 K.P.S. Menon takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.

["The first batch of officers appointed to the Indian Foreign Service took position in 1948 based on the competitive examination of 1947. The first competition-wallas of the 1948 batch was small in number. They were V. K. Ahuja, L. N. Ray, K.R.P. Singh and Prakash Narain Kaul. Problems related to the transitional arrangements to man the middle and senior level posts in the Indian Foreign Service were subject to a number of considerations. Most of the British officers who belonged to the Foreign and Political Service of the British Government opted to go back to England as they were assured of being accommodated in the British Foreign Service or Commonwealth Relations Office. Some of the senior-most officers who had a short period of service

left were inclined to stay back but the chemistry between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and they did not jell. A significant and illustrative example is the case of Sir Olaf Caroe who was Foreign Secretary of British India during mid-1940s. Since Panditji did not quite get along with him he went off to Pakistan as Governor of the North West Frontier Province. His successor Weightman lasted for hardly 18 months or so. The first Indian nominated to the post of Foreign Secretary was K.P.S. Menon, Senior (who had served as Agent General for India in Kuomintang China, during the Second World War).” -----Page 40: ‘Indian Foreign Service – History and Challenge;’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2005 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi.]

[“There were also young journalists and academics who specialized in international affairs in this category of officers joining the Foreign Service. Jawaharlal Nehru drew in eminent individuals with different background to man ambassadorial posts in various parts of the world during the first decade and a half of India’s independence. These could be called political appointees. There were not many of them, perhaps 15 or 20 in all. Dr. S Radhakrishnan was appointed as India’s Ambassador to Moscow. Dr. Tara Chand, the eminent historian, was appointed Ambassador to Iran. Dr. A A Fyzee was appointed Ambassador to Egypt and Sri Prakasa, son of Acharya Narendra Dev, the socialist leader, was appointed India’s first High Commissioner to Pakistan. Nehru also appointed prominent Indians who had been active in the Indian freedom struggle in foreign countries to Ambassadorial posts. A.C.N. Nambiar who had worked for long years in Germany in the inter-war period was appointed India’s Ambassador to Germany. N. Raghavan who was an active freedom fighter in South East Asia was appointed as Ambassador to China. So was Dr. K.M. Panikkar, eminent journalist, former Dewan of Jammu and Kashmir and a historian. He was appointed Ambassador to France, Egypt and then to China. The most prominent among such appointees was V.K. Krishna Menon, who became independent India’s first High Commissioner in London. Other senior politicians apart from Sri Prakasa also joined the Foreign Service at this highest level. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. M. Rauf were political leaders who Nehru sent abroad as Ambassadors.” -----Pages 42-43: ‘Indian Foreign Service – History and Challenge;’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2005 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi.]

- April 21 The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 47 on India-Pakistan question. The Resolution is jointly submitted by representatives from Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, United Kingdom and the United States. Among other matters, the Resolution emphasizes that:
- The “Government of India should undertake that there will be established in Jammu and Kashmir a Plebiscite Administration to hold a Plebiscite as soon as possible on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan.”
 - The “Government of India should undertake that there will be delegated by the State to the Plebiscite Administration such powers as the latter considers necessary for holding a fair and impartial plebiscite including, for that purpose only, the direction and supervision of the State forces and police.”
 - The “Government of India should at the request of the Plebiscite Administration, make available from the Indian forces such assistance as the Plebiscite Administration may require for the performance of its functions.”
- April India’s envoy Bajpai visits Washington DC, to seek US aid for hydro-electric projects in India.
- May 1 The Communist Party of China calls for the Convocation of a new People’s Political Consultative Conference.
- May 2 Mr. M. Ismael is appointed as Pakistan’s High Commissioner to India.
- May 4 Mr. Ghulam Muhammad and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru sign an agreement in New Delhi on Inter-Dominion matters relating to ‘Canal Water Dispute between East and West Punjab.’
- May 5 In a message of felicitations addressed to C. Rajgopalacharia on his appointment as Governor-General of India, Quaid-i-Azam stresses the need for a real friendship between Pakistan and India.
- [He states, “My warm congratulations on your appointment as Governor-General of the Indian Dominion. Under your guidance,*

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I hope, will come real friendship between the two Dominions. It is no less essential to India than to Pakistan.”]

May 21 Demonstrations take place in front of the US Embassy in Karachi against American support for Zionism.

June 15 UNCIP holds its first meeting at Geneva.

June 23 An Agreement is signed between Pakistan and India in Karachi on Air Services.

June 27 G. S. Bajpai takes over as Secretary General of India’s Ministry of External Affairs.

(Afghanistan recognized Pakistan in June.)

July 4 Quaid-i-Azam felicitates the US President on America’s Independence Day.

July 9 Pakistan’s first postage stamp is issued.

August 14 President Truman sends message of felicitations on Pakistan’s Independence Day.

August 19 An Agreement on exchange of prisoners, evacuation of moveable property etc is reached in Karachi between the Governments of Pakistan and India.

(In August, US naval vessels: Toledo, Higbee and Chevalier visit Pakistan and India.)

September 11 Quaid-i-Azam passes away in Karachi. Government of Pakistan announces a forty-day mourning period.

[President Truman sends a message of condolence emphasising that Pakistan would overcome this loss with courage and fortitude. He describes the Quaid as “Architect and father of the world’s largest Muslim nation.”]

[In his message of condolence, Prime Minister Nehru states, “On behalf of the people of India, my colleagues and on my own behalf I send to the Government and the people of Pakistan our sincere

sympathies in the great loss that Pakistan has suffered by the death of His Excellency Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Please convey our condolences to Miss Jinnah also.” -----API message sent to Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan as reported in the Pakistan Times of 13 September 1948.]

[“Mr. Jinnah was something more than Quaid-i-Azam....to the people who followed him; he was more even than the architect of the Islamic nation he personally called into being. He commanded their imagination as well as their confidence. In the face of difficulties which might have overwhelmed him, it was given to him to fulfill the hope foreshadowed in the inspired vision of the great Iqbal by creating for the Muslims of India a homeland where the old glory of Islam could grow afresh into a modern state, worthy of its place in the comity of nations. Few statesmen have shaped events to their policy more surely than Mr. Jinnah. He was a legend even in his lifetime.” ----The Times, London, September 13, 1948.]

[“During the last decade of his life, in fact, Jinnah may have been the shrewdest barrister in the British Empire. He was certainly the most tenacious. He crossed swords with at least as many great British-born as Indian barristers, defeating them all in his single-minded pleas for Pakistan. He burned out his life pressing a single suit, yet by winning his case he changed the map of South Asia and altered the course of world history.” -----Page 4; ‘Jinnah of Pakistan’ by Stanley Wolpert, published in 2006 by Oxford University Press.]

[Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was buried in Karachi. His mausoleum was completed in 1970 which was designed by architect Yahya Merchant. An 80 feet long chandelier in four tiers and with 48 lights gifted by the People’s Republic of China, decorates the interior of the mausoleum.]

September 14 Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din takes over as the new Governor General.

[President Truman sends message of felicitations to Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.]

[“Mr. Jinnah has passed away at the peak of his earthly career. He is sure of his place in history. But during the last months of his

life he must have been visited by anxious thoughts about the future of the State which he had carved. Pakistan has many able men who may be expected to devote themselves with wholehearted zeal to its service according to their lights. And India will wish them well in a task of extraordinary difficulty. But it is no easy thing to don the mantle of the Quaid-i-Azam.” -----Editorial by The Hindu of 13 September 1948.]

(In September, Operation Polo is initiated against Hyderabad State (Deccan) which is invaded by Indian troops and annexed by India.)

- October 13 Birth of Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan in Lyallpur.
- October 28 Secretary of State George C. Marshall calls on the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Paris.
- December 6 Pakistan-India Inter-Dominion Conference [at Ministers’ level] is held in New Delhi.

[It is agreed to set up seven committees to look into issues resulting from the partition of India, each dealing with museum articles, life insurance, evacuee property, settlement of border disputes etc.]

[India’s Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948. Dr. Homi Bhaba was made its first Chairman.]

[Pakistan set up its intelligence agency ISI (Directorate for Inter-Services Intelligence) in 1948.]

*[In her book, **India, Pakistan, and the United States**, Shirin Tahir-Kheli expressed the view, “Perhaps the harshest legacy of the British raj in South Asia was the manner in which the empire ended in the subcontinent. Earlier, British hesitation was replaced in 1947 with an almost indecent sense of haste with which boundaries were drawn, leaving a myriad of problems in their wake. As independence dawned, Indian leaders were unconvinced that the new state of Pakistan could survive and saw the partition as a negation of the very essence of India. Pakistani leaders were convinced that India would not allow their*

separation to continue and felt an acute sense of injustice in the way that Kashmir was awarded to India.”]

[“...both Nehru and Krishna Menon conceded that Congress had accepted partition to get rid of the British. Acharya Kriplani, then President of the Congress party, frankly declared, ‘Neither the Congress nor the nation has given up its claim of a united India’, and Patel confidently prophesied: ‘Sooner than later, we shall again be united in common allegiance to our country.’ This deep-seated reluctance on the part of Hindu leaders to accept the separate existence of Pakistan has been a principal factor in hindering reconciliation between India and Pakistan. Almost till his dying day Nehru nursed the wish for India and Pakistan to come ‘constitutionally closer.....’ ” -----Pages 8 & 9, ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis’, by S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring, published in 1990 by Oxford University Press Karachi.]

[“My friend once took me to a brothel. He sent me in with the necessary instructions. It was all pre-arranged. The bill had already been paid. I went into the jaws of sin, but God in His infinite mercy protected me against myself. I was almost struck blind and dumb in this den of vice. I sat near the woman on her bed, but I was tongue-tied. She naturally lost patience with me, and showed me the door, with abuses and insults. I then felt as though my manhood had been injured, and wished to sink into the ground for shame. But I have ever since given thanks to God for having saved me.” -----Page 22 of ‘An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth’ by M. K. Gandhi, Reprint of July 2007 by Jitendra T. Desai, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, India. First edition of the book was published in 1927.]

[Indian side claims that the Instrument of Accession was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh on 26 October 1947 in which the Maharajah agreed to accede Kashmir to India in return for military assistance to put down the popular rebellion against him, seen as an invasion by tribesmen from neighbouring Pakistan. It is said that the details of the so called accession document were worked out between MC Mahajan and VP Menon. However, analysts have raised serious doubts about the signing of the document. Alastair Lamb (in his book, Kashmir - A disputed

legacy 1846-1990) points out that the Instrument of Accession could not have been signed by the Maharajah on 26 October as he was traveling by road to Jammu (a distance of over 350 kms.)]

[The entry into the Foreign Service of Pakistan through competitive examination began in 1948. A formal Resolution constituting the service was announced by the Government of Pakistan in October 1952 which envisaged diplomatic posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the Diplomatic and Consular Missions of Pakistan abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was initially housed in Mohatta Palace. Later, it was shifted to the Old Sindh Assembly Building. With the shifting of the capital from Karachi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was moved to its new premises in Islamabad. In 1973, the Foreign Office was shifted to its present premises. The nomenclature of Pakistan's Foreign Office from 'Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations' was changed in the early sixties to Ministry of External Affairs' on the proposal by Mr. Manzur Qadir, the then Foreign Minister. Later, however, the Foreign Office was renamed 'Ministry of Foreign Affairs'.]

1949

January 1 UN Cease-fire orders operate in Kashmir. Kashmir War stops.

[On Kashmir war, Alastair Lamb states, "It is not our purpose here to describe in detail the conduct of the First Indo-Pakistani War over Kashmir. There are, however, a number of aspects of its initial stages, helpful in the understanding of its origins and fundamental nature, which have not received the comment they deserve. We lack good impartial military histories of this conflict. There are numerous Indian accounts, none entirely satisfactory; and military historians from Pakistan have shed very little light indeed on these opening stages of the first Indo-Pakistani Kashmir war. The subject, even today, is too political for the vast majority of Indian or Pakistani writers; they cannot resist the urge to garnish their narrative with patriotic polemic." -----Page 104, Birth of a Tragedy – Kashmir 1947.]

January 5 Resolution [Document No. S/1196, para 15] is adopted at the meeting of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Sub-para 1 of the Resolution emphasizes that “The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.”

*[The battle for Kashmir was, and is, not merely or even mostly a battle for territory. It is, as Josef Korbel put it half a century ago, an ‘uncompromising and perhaps uncompromisable struggle of two ways of life, two concepts of political organization, two scales of values, two spiritual attitudes’. On one side was the idea of India; on the other side, the idea of Pakistan. “In the spring of 1948, British journalist Kingsley Martin visited both countries to see how Kashmir looked from each. Indians, he found, were utterly convinced of the legality of the state’s accession, and bitter in their condemnation of Pakistan’s help to the raiders. To them, the religion of the Kashmiris was wholly irrelevant. The fact that Abdullah was the popular head of an emergency administration, was the outstanding proof that India was not Hindustan and that there are Muslims who have voluntarily chosen to come to an India which, as Nehru emphasized, should be a democracy in which minorities can live safely and freely. When Martin crossed the border he found how completely different the situation looks from the Pakistan angle.’ Most people he met had friends or relatives who had died at the hands of Hindus and Sikhs. The dispute for the Pakistanis started with the rebellion in Poonch, which in India had been ‘largely and undeservedly forgotten’”. ---Page 79; **India After Gandhi (The History of the World’s Largest Democracy) by Ramachandra Guha, published in 2007 by Picador.**]*

- January 13 India-Pakistan Inter-Dominion Conference [at Ministerial level] concludes in Karachi after reaching an agreement on property matters.
- January 18 US Ambassador to Pakistan Paul Alling passes away.
- January 21 President Chiang Kai-shek announces his temporary retirement.
- February 8 Azad Kashmir government moves its capital to Muzaffarabad.
- February 10 Indian court gives verdict on the assassination of Gandhi, sentencing Godse to death.

(In February, Merle Cochran is appointed as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)

March 22 Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is appointed UN Plebiscite Administrator for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(In March, Pakistan's Constituent Assembly adopts the 'Objectives Resolution.' The opening passage of the document reads: "In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful: Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust; This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a Constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan; Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah; Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to freely profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures; ..."]

April 23 Nanjing in China, the centre of KMT, is taken over by revolutionary forces led by Mao Zedong.

April 23 Agreement between Pakistan and India is signed on banking in Lahore.

May 29 US removes arms embargo against India and Pakistan.

June 24 A Pakistan-India Trade Agreement is signed in Karachi.

June 25 Pakistan-India Inter-Dominion Conference [at the level of Ministers] starts in Karachi.

July 5 Birth of Shivshankar Menon, who later became India's Foreign Secretary.

- July 10 A high level military delegation from Pakistan arrives in Washington DC.
- July 24 Twenty cadets of the Pakistan Air Force to receive training in the United States; agreement signed.
- July 27 Agreement between Military Representatives of Pakistan and India is signed in Karachi regarding the ‘Establishment of Ceasefire Line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir’. Among other matters, the agreement establishes a ceasefire line in Kashmir; and authorizes the deployment of the Observers of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in Kashmir.
- (India lifts ban on RSS in July.)
- August 30 Truman writes to leaders of Pakistan and India urging them to peacefully resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- [Prime Minister Liaquat responds vide his letter dated September 9.]*
- September 14 India’s Constituent Assembly decides Hindi in Devnagari script to be the official language of the country.
- September 21 The First Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference is held in Beijing.
- [“The Conference elected Mao Zedong, as Chairman of the Central People’s Government Council and Zhou Enlai and 55 others as its Members. The Conference also decided on a national flag and national anthem and chose Beijing as the capital of the country.” -----Page 58 of the book by Yang Fuchang titled, ‘Contemporary China and its Foreign Policy’ published by World Affairs Press in 2003.]*
- September 31 Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani is appointed Pakistan’s ‘Roving Ambassador’ to undertake a tour of the United States and other countries.
- [In September, Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad visits US. In the same month, Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan also visits US.]

October 1 The People's Republic of China is established.

[“On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), ending a hundred years of humiliation. Thereupon Chinese history entered a new era, and a new chapter was unfolded in China's diplomacy. China now has diplomatic relations with more than 160 countries and engages in economic, trade, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation with more than 220 countries and regions.” -----‘Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy’ published in December 2002, Beijing, by the World Affairs Press.]

[The new government assumes control of a people exhausted by two generations of war and social conflict, and an economy ravaged by high inflation and disrupted transportation links. Chiang Kai-shek flees with the remnants of his KMT government and military forces to Taiwan, where he proclaims Taipei to be China's provisional capital.]

[“...the People's Republic of China was formally established in October 1949. Mao Zedong was chosen Chairman of the Party. Most decisive in these victories was clearly Mao's analytical powers and vision. He defined the fundamental problems as feudalism and imperialism—China's main internal and external obstacles.” -----Page iii Translator's Introduction by Sidney Shapiro from the book titled ‘Deng Xiaoping and the Cultural Revolution’ by Deng Rong published by Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, in 2002.]

[As the Communist government established itself, the US Embassy was shifted to Taipei. However, the American consular personnel remained on the Chinese Mainland. Pakistan was the first Islamic country to recognise the People's Republic of China. India extended its recognition on 30 December 1949. Burma recognised China before India.]

[“In 1947, when India became independent, and for some two years more, the Nationalist Government (the Kuomintang) was in power in China, with its capital at Nanking; India established diplomatic relations with that government in 1948 and sent K. M.

*Panikkar as its first ambassador to China. Military defeat of that government at the hands of the Communists led to the establishment of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949. Soon thereafter, the Government of India extended official recognition to it (30 December 1949). India was the second non-Communist country to recognize China (Burma was the first). It was hoped that this would further strengthen the immemorial friendship between India and China and be conducive to the stability of Asia and the peace of the world.” -----Page 1; **Perspectives on Indo-China Relations, by A. K. Dixit, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.**]*

October 11

Prime Minister Nehru lands at the National Airport Washington DC on an official visit to the United States.

[Is given an enthusiastic welcome. New York Times calls Nehru 'the world's most popular individual' and Washington Post declares, Nehru 'knows the art of being a king'. Besides meeting President Truman, Nehru visits National Press Club. He also addresses the Congress. On one occasion, Nehru states, after thirty years of Gandhi's leadership, India is not afraid of external aggression. Urging that fear in international affairs should be removed, he declares, "We have no atom bomb, and we rejoice at not having an atom bomb."]

*[According to '**Reminiscences – Discreet and Indiscreet,**' by former Indian diplomat **T.N. Kaul**, Nehru's visit was an opportunity for both sides to achieve a correct understanding of each other's policies and interests as well as their respective roles in the bilateral, regional and global fields. "But the basis for such an understanding was however, lacking." Kaul also mentions in his book that during the visit, Nehru had a meeting with Einstein and "enjoyed talking to him."]*

*[Norman D. Palmer in his book, **The United States and India**, refers to the visit by stating: "In October 1949, Jawaharlal Nehru came to the United States for the first time. He came, he said in an address to a Joint Session of the American Congress, on 'a voyage of discovery' (the same term was used when his daughter Indira Gandhi, visited the United States 33 years later). He expressed his belief that 'however the voices of India and the United States may appear to differ, there is much in common*

between them.” In the address he made a comment that subsequently was often quoted by Indian spokesmen: “Where freedom is menaced or justice threatened or where aggression takes place, we cannot and shall not be neutral.” His visit attracted considerable attention and public interest. “But his visit did not go well. He often seemed to be irritable and out of sorts, perhaps because of the demands of his intensive schedule. His meetings with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson were apparently disappointing to both sides.”]

*[According to **Kunhi Krishnan’s ‘The Unfriendly Friends,’** “Nehru was proud and suspicious. Truman was indifferent and condescending.” Acheson later wrote that Nehru “came in a prickly mood, annoyed by what he called ‘American intervention.’ ...He was one of the most difficult men with whom I have ever had to deal.”]*

October 12 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan inaugurates the US Consulate in Dacca.

November 1 US delegation of steel experts arrives in Pakistan.

November 12 US Senators A. J. Ellender, T.F. Green, H. Ferguson and W.E Jenner arrive in Pakistan.

November 25 First International Islamic Economic Conference is convened in Karachi.

(In November, Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan visits the United States.)

December 7 The National Government in China moves its seat to Taipei.

December 9 Assistant Secretary of State George McGhee visits Pakistan.

[Also conveys President Truman’s invitation for a visit to the United States to the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Truman’s letter states: “Having in mind the many mutual interests of our two countries, and our common efforts on behalf of the world peace, I have asked...McGhee...to extend to you and the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan a most cordial invitation to visit the United States as a guest of this Government. The American people have followed

with interest and admiration the advances made in the development of Pakistan and will, I know, welcome an opportunity to learn more about your great country. Among other things, I hope Begum Liaquat Ali Khan will be willing to describe to groups of American women her extensive activities on behalf of the women and children of Pakistan.”]

- December 13 Mossad is set up as Israel’s intelligence agency.
- December 23 The Embassy of Pakistan in Washington DC conveys the deep concern of the Government of Pakistan to the US Administration at the negative depiction of Hazrat Fatima in a film, ‘Everybody Does It’.
- December 28 Avra Milvin Warren’s appointment as US Ambassador to Pakistan is announced.
- December 30 India recognises People’s Republic of China.

[In their book, ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy—An Historical Analysis’, S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring state: “In his address to the India League of America, at dinner for Madam Pandit Ambassador of India, on 24 May 1949, a copy of which he entered in the Congressional Record, (Hubert) Humphrey (then a freshman Senator from Minnesota and in later years to prove a consistent supporter of India) forgetting that the Congress Party of India had in fact opposed the war effort, referred to India as ‘a nation which fought beside us in the Second World War’ and perorated: The interests of the United States and India are interdependent. Together we can help build a world order and a world society based on freedom and democracy...”]

[“An episode that aroused much attention at the time and later involved the invitation to the Pakistani Prime Minister to visit the Soviet Union, which was accepted but not honoured. The known facts are that President Harry S. Truman’s invitation to Nehru to visit the United States was announced in May 1949. At a reception held during Liaquat Ali Khan’s visit to Tehran, Ambassador Ghazanfar Ali told the Soviet Charge d’Affaires of the Prime Minister’s desire to visit the USSR. Moscow responded within five days. Josef Stalin’s invitation to Liaquat Ali Khan was delivered at the Pakistan Embassy in Tehran on 4 June. Liaquat Ali

accepted it immediately. Each side then suggested visit dates for August, which the other found inconvenient. It was then decided to defer the visit for two months, during which the two sides agreed to establish resident embassies. Follow-up action met further delays. Pakistan designated an Ambassador but Moscow took its time to give the Agreement while failing to nominate its own Ambassador.” -----Page 35; Pakistan’s Foreign Policy – 1947-2005, A Concise History, by Abdul Sattar, published by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press Karachi in 2007.]

1950

January 4 Pakistan announces recognition of the People’s Republic of China.

[In his communication dated 4 February 1950 to the Government of Pakistan, Mr. Li Kenung, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China, stated: “The Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China has agreed to establish, as soon as possible, diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty,” and welcomed the decision of the Government of Pakistan to send a representative to Peking to proceed with negotiations regarding the preliminary procedure for the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan. Charge d’Affaires Mr. Ahmed Ali, representative of the Pakistan Government, arrived in Beijing on 24 April 1951 and started the negotiations. The negotiations concluded successfully on 21 May 1951 and both the sides agreed to exchange Ambassadors. The Government of Pakistan also agreed that the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China send Mr. Han Nianlong as Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China to Pakistan.]

January 24 Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India takes place.

January 25 Agreement is contracted between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Government of India on the personal privileges of the former ruler.

January 26 India adopts its Constitution.

[India calls itself a 'Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic' with a Parliamentary form of government. Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949. The Constitution was enforced on 26 January 1950. The Indian Union comprises the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister with his Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college comprising elected members of both houses of the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation. President has to be a citizen of India and not less than 35 years of age, at the time of the election. He should also have the qualification for election as Member of the Lok Sabha. The President's term of office is five years and is entitled for a re-election. Indian President is the supreme commander of the defence forces. He also calls and prorogues the Parliament. He may announce emergency in India if the situation so demands. Indian Prime Minister is appointed by the President. He is head of the Council of Ministers which is responsible to the Lok Sabha. Ministers in India may consist of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State (Independent Charge), Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.]

*["The American Constitution, more than that of any other democracy, influenced the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution, at least during the initial stages of framing of the statute. The first day's proceedings, held on December 9, 1946, had the temporary Chairman, Sachidananda Sinha, an MLA from Bihar, urging the Constituent Assembly Members to 'skillfully adapt to our own requirements' aspects of the American Constitution. It could find 'a satisfactory solution for a Constitution for an independent India, which may satisfy the reasonable expectations and legitimate aspirations of almost all leading political parties in the country.' Mr. Sinha quoted from various authorities, including American jurist James Story, to plead to the Members that they give the statute 'adamantine strength' to make it 'immortal, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a little...which will outlast and overcome all present and future destructive forces.'"] -----**Article 'Fifty Years Ago: When the Future was in Our Hands' by Mahendra Ved, published in 'India -50 Years of Independence; edited by Verinder Grover and Ranjana Arora; published in 1997 by Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.]***

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- January 26 Dr. Rajendra Prasad is sworn in as the President of India.
- January 26 Foreign Minister Zafarullah visits the United States.
- February 9 Work starts on the first census in India.
- February 23 Pakistan-US Agreement on financing educational exchange programs is signed.
- March 14 UN Security Council adopts a Resolution doing away with UNCIP and replacing it by a United Nations Representative to assist towards demilitarization.
- [Sir Owen Dixon is appointed to this position.]*
- March 17 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad expresses opposition to the concept of arbitration in Held Kashmir.
- April 1 India and China establish diplomatic relations.
- [KM Panikkar presented his credentials to Chairman Mao Zedong on 20 May as India's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.]*
- April 2-8 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan arrives New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.
- [On 8 April, Pakistan and India agree in New Delhi on 'Security and Rights of Minorities (Nehru-Liaquat Agreement).' Following are its highlights:*
- *Both the governments shall ensure "to the minorities", a "complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality."*
 - *Members of the minorities shall "have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political or other*

office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces."

- *It is the policy of both governments that "the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all their nationals without distinction."*
- *Both governments "wish to emphasize that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens, and that it is to the government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances."*
- *Both governments declare these rights "to be fundamental" and undertake "to enforce them effectively."]*

April 26 Prime Minister Nehru arrives Karachi; meets Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan.

[Kashmir problem, matters relating to evacuee property, and Canal Waters issue are discussed. Satisfaction is expressed on the progress made in the implementation of the Delhi Agreement.]

May 3 Prime Minister Liaquat visits the United States.

[He is personally received by President Truman at the Washington Airport. On May 4, he addresses the US Congress during which he states, "No risk of ideological allurements could deflect Pakistan from her chosen path of free democracy", and asserts, "There is no room for theocracy [in Pakistan] for Islam stands for freedom of conscience." According to the Newsweek of May 15, 1950, when Liaquat Ali Khan showed up at the venue, it took half an hour to round up a quorum. According to media reports, he also held secret talks with Defense Secretary Louis Johnson during which he sought US arms.]

May 18 Peshawar University is established.

June 25 Outbreak of hostilities in the Korean Peninsula.

June 27 President Truman declares, "I have ordered the 7th Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa (Taiwan)".

[“.....there was a sudden spurt in Pakistan’s trade with China, and this was not without significance for their future political relations. In 1949-50, Pakistan had sold 47,000 bales of cotton to China; in 1950-1, the figure rose to 109,000 bales. China also supplied coal to Pakistan which was badly needed for running the railways and industry and had been denied by India. In 1948-9, imports from China, if any, had been insignificant; in 1949-50 they were valued at Rs. 8.4 crores.” -----Page 15, ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis’, by S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring, published in 1990 by Oxford University Press Karachi.]

- July 11 Pakistan joins IMF and World Bank.
- July 20 UN Mediator Sir Owen Dixon and Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan hold a meeting in an attempt to resolve the Kashmir question.
- August 16 In a telegram addressed to the UN Representative for India and Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru states, “We have not opposed at any time an overall plebiscite for the State as a whole...”
- September 6 General Muhammad Ayub Khan, is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army.
- September 21 Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement is ratified.
- September 22 Pakistan signs Fulbright Agreement which provides for educational exchanges between US and Pakistan.
- December 6 Birth of Nirupama Rao in Kerala, who later became India’s Foreign Secretary.
- December 12 Pakistan’s Foreign Minister addresses the annual function of the American industrialists and entrepreneurs in New York.

[From 1947 to 1950, India witnessed the initial phase of the Naga secessionist movement after the rejection by the government of the demand for independence by the Naga National Council.]

[In their ‘This Age of Conflict’, Chambers, Harris and Bayley {written in the late 1940s} (page 912) comment, with such

precedents (as deep rooted differences in India among the various communities, Kashmir problem, and assassination of Gandhi), “Peace in India might seem a cruel hallucination. Informed and even sympathetic opinion fully expected the new Indian Constitution to fail, and India to lapse into her eighteenth-century chaos. Yet, as we write, India and Pakistan are strangely calm.”]

[Communist leader in Pakistan Syed Sibte Hasan writes a book on the Communist victory in China.]

[In 1950, Swiss-born architect Le Corbusier goes over the design for Chandigarh, which Nehru asked him to construct as a new city “symbolic of the freedom of India, unfettered by traditions of the past...an expression of the nation’s faith in the future.” Later, he said, “It hits you on the head, and makes you think.” -----Page 36; India Today issue of 2 July 2007].

[In 1950, Mother Teresa obtained Holy See’s approval to establish the Order of the Missionaries of Charity.]

[“Partition deserved renewed consideration and closer attention for abundant reasons. It was one of the twentieth century’s darkest moments. The millions of people killed and forced to leave their homes merit greater recognition and a place closer to the heart of history writing for their own sake. The Partition of 1947 is also a loud reminder, should we care to listen, of the dangers of colonial interventions and the profound difficulties that dog regime change. It stands testament to the follies of empire, which ruptures community evolution, distorts historical trajectories and forces violent state formation from societies that would otherwise have taken different – and unknowable – paths. Partition is a lasting lesson of both the dangers of imperial hubris and the reactions of extreme nationalism. For better or worse, two nations continue to live alongside each other in South Asia and continue to live with these legacies.” -----Page 210: The Great Partition – The Making of India and Pakistan; by Yasmin Khan, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

1951

- January 7 Kashmir question is discussed at the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference in London.
- January 16 At a press conference in London, Nehru observes, "We have always right from the beginning accepted the idea of the Kashmiri people deciding their fate by referendum or plebiscite...Ultimately, the final decision of settlement, which must come, has first of all to be made basically by the people of Kashmir...." **The Statesman, 18 January 1951.**
- February 9 First census is held in Pakistan.
- February 12 In a statement made in the Parliament, Nehru emphasizes, "We had given our pledge to the people of Kashmir, and subsequently to the United Nations; we stood by it and we stand by it today. Let the people of Kashmir decide".
- February 14 Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan visits the United States; calls on the US President at the White House.
- February 16 Birth of Rashid Minhas Shaheed, Nishan-i-Haider.
[Awarded Nishan-i-Haider for his extraordinary courage and bravery during the Pakistan-India War of 1971. He prevented Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman, his instructor, to divert the T-33 trainer aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force, to India. The Pakistan Air Force Base at Kamra was re-named in his honour. Matiur Rahman was also decorated by Bangladesh with their highest award Bir Sreshtho. The Air Force Base in Jessore, was also named after him.]
- February 26 Trade agreement is signed between Pakistan and India in Karachi valid from 26 February 1951 to 30 June 1952.
- March 15 US Assistant Secretary of State George McGhee visits Pakistan.
- March 30 UN Security Council adopts Resolution 91 [1951] concerning the India-Pakistan question submitted by representatives of the United Kingdom and United States. Among other matters the document underlines that "Reminding the Governments and authorities

concerned of the principle embodied in its resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948 and 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.”

- April 13 Government of India takes back privileges of the Maharaja of Baroda.
- April 21 The United States announces its assignment of the military assistance advisory group to Taiwan.
- April 21 Indian Parliament enacts the Jallianwala Memorial Bill.
- (In April, Assistant Secretary of State McGhee visits New Delhi.)
- April 30 Security Council passes a Resolution appointing Dr. Frank P. Graham as UN Representative on Kashmir.
- May 11 The installation of the images on the reconstruction of the Somnath Temple destroyed by Mahmood of Ghazna centuries ago, is performed by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- May 11 Karachi University is set up.
- May 21 Pakistan establishes diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China.
- [NAM Raza is appointed Pakistan’s first Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China.]*
- June 11 Prime Minister Nehru accuses British and US of siding with Pakistan on the Kashmir problem.
- June 20 Pakistan-India ‘Permit Conference’ concludes in New Delhi.
- July 4 UN Representative on Kashmir meets Indian Prime Minister.
- July 8 Dr. Graham undertakes a visit to the Indian held Kashmir.

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July 9 “People seem to forget that Kashmir is not a commodity for sale or to be bartered. It has an individual existence and its people must be the final arbiters of their future.” Jawaharlal Nehru, (Report to the All India Congress Committee, 6 July 1951; The Statesman, 9 July 1951.)

[According to 'Liberty or Death', publication by Patrick French, Edwina Mountbatten called Jawaharlal Nehru 'Jawa' and visited him every year in February after the independence of India in 1947.]

August 20 Prime Minister of Pakistan visits New Delhi.

[In a joint press communiqué after their meeting, Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan emphasize, “The most feasible method of ascertaining the wishes of the people was by fair and impartial plebiscite.”]

September 8 Japanese Peace Treaty is signed at San Francisco.

September 26 A delegation of All India Peace Council led by Pandit Sandalal visits China.

October 15 In an address at Karachi, Prime Minister Liaquat states, “I have neither wealth nor property, and I am glad, for these things weaken faith. I have only my life, which I have dedicated long ago to my people and my country and when the need arises, I assure you, I will not lag behind others to shed my blood for Pakistan.”

October 16 Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated at Rawalpindi.

[President Truman sends a condolence message. In his message, Prime Minister Nehru states: The news has filled all his old friends and colleagues in the Parliament of India with the deepest sorrow both in the personal aspect and in the larger background of the two peoples of India and Pakistan.]

*[According to a write up in **The Arab News dated 18 July 2006**, like a number of other high profile killings, the assassination of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan has also remained a mystery. A recent declassified document from the State Department brings to light some interesting facts. According to the document, a*

telegram was sent by the American Embassy in New Delhi on 30 October 1951 which carried the summary of an article published in the Urdu daily of Bhopal, 'Nadim' on 24 October 1951, charging the US with the responsibility of Liaquat Ali Khan's death. According to the article:

- *The day before the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, a Secretary to the American Ambassador in Karachi absent-mindedly jotted down holiday for October 19 in a table dairy and then immediately struck it off.*
- *The American Ambassador in Karachi offered condolences to the wife of Liaquat Ali Khan on the phone, some three and a half minutes before even the Governor General of Pakistan Khawaja Nazimuddin managed to offer his condolences. This was despite the fact that the Governor General was the first to be informed of the killing of Liaquat Ali Khan by the Pakistani authorities.*
- *The cartridges recovered from the body of Liaquat Ali Khan, were US-made and "not usually available in the market."]*

- October 16 M.O.A. Baig takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- October 19 Malik Ghulam Mohammad is sworn in as Pakistan's Governor General.
- November 20 Interim Constitution is implemented in the Indian Held Kashmir.

(In November, Chester Bowles is appointed US Ambassador to India in place of Loy Henderson.)

[Chester Bowles was one of the most successful American envoys to New Delhi. According to Norman Palmers, he "perhaps did more than any other American to explain the United States to Indians and India to Americans."]

[Thomas A. Dine who later became Executive Director of American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the most powerful lobbying group in the United States, according to Hedrick Smith had served "as Special Assistant to Ambassador

Chester Bowles in India.” -----**Page 225 ‘The Power Game – How Washington Works’.**]

[Paul Findley (They Dare To Speak Out – page 31) observes that in January 1984, Dine was listed by Washingtonian magazine among the most influential people in Washington D.C. Paul Findley is said to have once described Muslims in the United States as a “sleeping giant.”]

[“Newly appointed in 1972 to the subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, I had represented the Springfield, Illinois area for 12 years without attracting much attention at home or abroad. Eight short years later, my involvement in Middle East politics would bring me infamy among many US Jews, notoriety in Israel and applause throughout the Arab world. By 1980, in urban centers of pro-Israel activism – far from the local Jews in central Illinois who knew and trusted me, I found myself in the most expensive Congressional campaign in state history. Thanks to a flow of hostile dollars from both coasts and nearby Chicago, I became “the number one enemy of Israel” and my re-election campaign the principal target of Israel’s lobby.” -----Page 1, ‘They Dare to Speak Out’ by Paul Findley published in 1989 by Lawrence Hill Books, Chicago, Illinois.]

[In November, Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan visits the United States.]

December 20 Ambassador Ispahani hosts a dinner at his residence in honour of George McGhee who has been appointed as US Ambassador to Turkey.

[Earlier in the last week of December 1949, India stopped providing the urgently needed coal to Pakistan, that negatively impacted on the trade relations between the two countries.]

[Chestor Bowles was succeeded by George Allen, career diplomat, as US Ambassador to India.]

[“There is fundamental clash of interests between China and India which is rooted in history, strategic culture and geopolitics, and manifested in China’s determination to prevent India from emerging as a great power and play a role it once

played as a great power and a great civilization from Central Asia to Southeast Asia.” -----Quoting Indian scholar Amitab Mattoo in his presentation by Professor Sun Shihai, of China Academy of Social Sciences, at a conference on India in Shanghai by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies in 2002.]

[In the long interview which Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre had with Lord Mountbatten, which was later converted into the book ‘Mountbatten and the Partition of India (March 22-August 15, 1947)’, Mountbatten claimed that at one point of time during the violence attending the partition, “Indian leaders wanted him to take over the complete management of affairs as they did not feel they were up to meeting the crisis.” This epitomizes a certain general approach which the British had, that without their avuncular presence and guidance “the natives of the sub-continent just cannot manage things”. Mountbatten’s assertion was “of course an exercise in self-projection, and utter poppycock!” -----Page 211: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

1952

- January 2 Amrita Bazar Patrika of Calcutta, quotes Jawaharlal Nehru as stating, “We have taken the issue to the United Nations and given our word of honour for a peaceful solution. As a great nation, we cannot go back on it. We have left the question for final solution to the people of Kashmir and we are determined to abide by their decision.”
- February 2 Pakistan and the United States sign an agreement providing for 10 million dollars US aid to Pakistan.
- February 20 Eleanor Roosevelt visits Pakistan.

[She also visits India.]

(In February, Mohammad Ali Bogra takes charge as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States after the return of M.A.H. Ispahani.)

(In March, Master-General of Ordnance, Pakistan Army, Sahahib Ahmed, visits US.)

- April 24 Radhakrishnan is elected India's Vice President.
- May 19 Pakistan-India talks on Passport and Visa matters take place in Karachi.
- June 26 In a statement before the Parliament, clarifying India's position on Kashmir, Prime Minister Nehru emphasizes, "If, after a proper plebiscite, the people of Kashmir say, 'We do not want to be with India', we are committed to accept that. We will accept it though it might pain us. We will not send any army against them. We will accept that, however hurt we might feel about it; we will change the Constitution, if necessary."
- August 7 In a statement before the Indian Parliament Prime Minister Nehru emphasizes, "I want to stress that it is only the people of Kashmir who can decide the future of Kashmir. It is not that we have merely said that to the UN and the people of Kashmir; it is our conviction and one that is borne out by the policy that we have pursued, not only in Kashmir but everywhere.... I started with the presumption that it is for the people of Kashmir to decide the future. We will not compel them. In that sense, the people of Kashmir are sovereign."
- ["The United States insisted on India holding the plebiscite in Kashmir before Pakistan fulfilled the other conditions. It completely ignored the essential point that the Indian offer to hold the plebiscite was based upon the prior fulfillment of certain conditions by Pakistan which in fact had not been fulfilled. Warren Austin, while speaking in the Security Council, extensively quoted Lord Mountbatten and Jawaharlal Nehru to argue that India was bound by its own pledge given to the Kashmiri people and to the world, to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir." -----Page 19; Perspectives on Indo-US Relations by Shanti Kumar Desai, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.]*
- August 21 Pakistan and India sign agreement in New Delhi regarding "East-West Bengal Boundary Alignment."

- August 26 Dr. Graham holds talks with representatives of Pakistan and India at Geneva.
- August 27 Geneva talks on Kashmir dispute fail.
- September 22 R.K. Nehru takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- September 24 Dr. Graham confesses before the Security Council that he has failed to effect an agreement between India and Pakistan on the demilitarization issue in Kashmir.
- [“The American stand on the Kashmir issue from the very beginning was pro-Pakistani and unsympathetic to India. The major Indian stand was that Pakistan being an aggressor in Kashmir be asked to vacate the territory it illegally occupied. But Sir Zafarullah Khan of Pakistan, in a bid to divert the attention of the Security Council from the Pakistani aggression clearly sought to confuse the major issue by requesting the Council to consider other matters like ‘forcible and unlawful occupation’ of Junagadh, Manavadar and some other States in Kathiawar by India along with the Kashmir issue.” -----Page 15, Perspectives on Indo-US Relations by Shanti Kumar Desai, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.]*
- October 17 Pakistan decides to introduce the passport-cum-visa system of travel between India and Pakistan.
- October 31 Joint Tour of the Ministers for Minority Affairs of Pakistan and India of some districts of East Bengal and West Bengal concludes.
- [Joint Communiqué is issued at Calcutta.]*
- (In October, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi is appointed Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi.)
- November 1 Pakistan's Foreign Minister meets Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byroade in the US capital.
- November 5 India informs Pakistan that it intends to take over all Muslim evacuee property in India.

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[New Delhi also asked the Pakistan government to take over all Hindu and Sikh evacuee properties left in West Pakistan.]

- November 6 The UK and US ask the Security Council to urge India and Pakistan to settle their differences over the demilitarization of Kashmir along the lines proposed by Dr. Graham.
- November 20 Assistant Secretary of Defence Anna Rosenberg visits Pakistan.
- November 25 N R Pillai takes over as Secretary General of India's Ministry of External Affairs.
- December 1 Akhtar Hussain takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- December 10 Senator J. J. Sparkman visits Pakistan.
- December 17 Speaking during Security Council debate on Kashmir, Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan focuses on military statistics that would be acceptable to Pakistan in order to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

*[“The United States along with other Western countries continued to lend its support for a plebiscite under the United Nations auspices. It introduced resolutions to that effect as co-sponsor along with other countries. During the year 1951-52, the Indian Government moved to convene the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir to determine the future of the state. The United States strongly criticized the Indian move. While speaking on 21 February 1951, the US representative, Ernest Gross said: ‘The Security Council cannot accept or approve of a plebiscite conducted without the Security Council or its representatives.’ He demanded ‘free and impartial’ plebiscite in Kashmir whereby the people of Kashmir could vote without fear or intimidation. In February 1954, the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir unanimously ratified the accession to India, an action which India claimed was equivalent to a plebiscite. This aroused strong criticism from the United States.” -----Page 22, **Perspectives on Indo-US Relations by Shanti Kumar Desai, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.**]*

- December 24 Security Council adopts a Resolution on Kashmir spearheaded by UK and the US.

[Resolution urges India and Pakistan to hold talks to reach agreement on the number of forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarization. The figures recommended are between 3,000 and 6,000 on the Pakistan side and between 12,000 and 18,000 on the Indian side.]

[Pakistan cricket team visited India in 1952.]

*[The RSS has, indeed, come a long way since it was founded at Nagpur in September 1925 on the festival of Dussehera which commemorates the victory of Shri Ram over the demon King Ravana. “Its founder was Keshav Baliram Hedgewar, a medical doctor. His mentor, Balkrishna Shivram Moonje, sent him to Calcutta in 1910 to pursue his medical studies and – unofficially – to learn terrorist techniques from the Bengal secret societies.” ----
----Pages 5-6 of the book titled ‘The RSS and the BJP – a Division of Labour’ by A G Noorani, published by LeftWord in 2001.]*

[In 1949, Lieutenant-General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa became the first Indian to become Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, succeeding General Sir Roy Bucher. “Cariappa soon became a thorn on Nehru’s side. Moving away from military matters, in the early 50s, he started commenting on India’s economic issues, provoking Nehru into asking him in 1952 to reduce the number of press conferences he was addressing.” ----Page 28; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

1953

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| January 3 | Two senior Vice Presidents of Irving Trust Company based in New York visit Karachi to develop banking relations in Pakistan. |
| January 24 | Akali leaders are arrested by Indian authorities. |
| January 27 | Commander in Chief of the US Naval Forces in East Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Terauld Wright visits Pakistan. |
| February 1 | Indo-Pakistan talks on Consular matters [passports etc] conclude in New Delhi. |

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- February 4 Talks on Kashmir resume in Geneva between representatives of India and Pakistan under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Graham.
- February 18 Kashmir talks [in Geneva under Dr. Graham], conclude.
- March 6 Martial Law is declared in Lahore due to the demonstrations that take place against the members of the Ahmediyya community.
- March 31 Dr. Graham reports to the Security Council on the talks between representatives of India and Pakistan conducted in Geneva over Kashmir.
- April 1 Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Walter Judd, Chester Merrow, Clement Zablocki and Philander Claxton visit Pakistan.
- April 17 Governor General of Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad dismisses the government of Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- [Ambassador to the United States, Mohammad Ali Bogra is offered to form a new Cabinet. Bogra is subsequently sworn in as the Prime Minister.]*
- [Bogra also served as Pakistan's Ambassador to Burma and Canada.]*
- May 1 “The whole dispute about Kashmir is still before the United Nations. We cannot just decide things concerning Kashmir. We cannot pass a Bill or issue an Order concerning Kashmir or do whatever we want.” -----**Jawaharlal Nehru; The Statesman dated 1 May 1953.**
- May 10 US delegation arrives in Pakistan on an on-the-spot study of the food situation in the country.
- May 22 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles arrives in Pakistan.
- [Also visits New Delhi.]*
- [In June, Prime Minister Bogra and Mr. Nehru hold talks on Indo-Pakistan problems in London.]

- June 4 J.A. Rahim takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- July 14 Birth place of the Quaid-e-Azam, Wazir Mansion in Karachi, is declared as a protected national monument.
- July 25 Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Karachi; his sister Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit accompanies him.
- [Bogra-Nehru talks take place; a Joint Press Note issued on July 28 states that discussions had been of a preliminary nature and would resume in New Delhi.]*
- August 9 Sheikh Abdullah is removed as Prime Minister of Kashmir. Bakhshi Ghulam Muhammad is appointed in his place.
- August 12 President Eisenhower's Atoms-For-Peace speech is delivered at the United Nations.
- August 16 Kashmir Martyr's Day is observed throughout Pakistan.
- August 20 "The most feasible method of ascertaining the wishes of the people was by fair and impartial plebiscite."-----Joint Press Communiqué of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan issued in Delhi after their meeting on 20 August 1953.]
- August 1 In meetings in Karachi, Pakistan and India agree to make efforts "to ensure that places of religious worship in both the countries are properly protected and maintained and their sanctity preserved particularly in the case of buildings of historical importance." Both also agree to increase facilities for visits to places of worship in both countries.
- [In August, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan is appointed as Pakistan's High Commissioner to India.]*
- September 2 US Ambassador to Pakistan describes Indian allegations of American intervention in Kashmir, as a "diversionary tactic" by the Indian authorities.
- September 15 Vijayalakshmi [of India] is elected President of the Eighth Session of the UN General Assembly.

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(In September, Syed Amjad Ali assumes charge as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.)

September 30 Commander-in-Chief General Ayub Khan visits the United States.

*[In his book, **Estranged Democracies**, Dennis Kux, comments, "Tall, handsome, speaking with a clipped South Asian English accent, Ayub looked and sounded like someone central casting found for a Hollywood Production of 'The Lives of a Bengal Lancer.' The Pakistani General lobbied hard with the State Department, the Pentagon, and the Congress and said all the right things."]*

October 1 Nehru inaugurates the new Indian State of Andhra Pradesh.

October 7 New capital of Indian Punjab, Chandigarh is inaugurated.

(In October, a delegation of the Members of the House Armed Services Committee visits Pakistan.)

November 2 The Constituent Assembly names the country as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(During his visit to the US in November, Governor General Ghulam Mohammed confers with President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles at the White House. Later, he visits New York where he attends a reception given in his honour by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.)

November 26 Mr. Emanuel Celler, Member of the US House of Representatives, arrives in Pakistan.

November 29 Senator Alexander Smith arrives in Pakistan on a brief visit.

[In November, Prime Minister Mohammad Ali undertakes a visit to the United States. Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army also visits the US in the same month.]

December 6 Vice-President Richard Nixon visits Pakistan.

[Nixon also visits India. Regarding his meeting with Prime Minister Nehru, Nixon states in his 'The Memoirs', "The least

friendly leader I met on this trip was Nehru. I had two private meetings with him in his office in New Delhi, one of them lasting for two hours. While I sat listening to Nehru's softly modulated British English, a uniformed waiter served us tangerine juice and cashews. 'We need a generation of peace in order to consolidate our independence,' he said. When I was President, I used his phrase 'generation of peace' in many of my speeches as an expression of my own foreign policy goals. Nehru spoke obsessively and interminably about India's relationship with Pakistan. He spent more time railing against India's neighbor than discussing either U.S.-Indian relations or other Asian problems. He strongly opposed the controversial proposal of US aid to Pakistan, and I was convinced that his objection owed much to his personal thirst for influence, if not control, over South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Nehru was a great leader who had pulled together a disparate collection of races, states, and religions in a way that no other Indian leader could have done. But having led his nation to independence against great odds, he then forced it into official neutrality and made himself a spokesman for nations that wanted to remain similarly uncommitted. Had he devoted as much of his ability to solving India's internal economic and social ills, as he did to playing his self-appointed role as spokesman for the underdeveloped nations of the Third World, Indian democracy might be more secure today.'"]

December 23 Prime Minister Nehru declares that the situation under which he and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra had reached certain points of commonality to solve the Kashmir problem, will completely change, if military aid is provided to Pakistan by the United States. -----Page 76; **'Pakistan Chronology ...With Prologue and Afterward;'** published by **Ministry of Information and Media Development, Government of Pakistan in 1998.**

December 31 Premier Zhou Enlai meets with the visiting Indian delegation and for the first time he raises the proposal of the five principals of peaceful coexistence with the Indian side which were later included in agreement on trade and communications between China's Tibet and India, which was signed in April 1954.

[In his 'Roots of Confrontation in South Asia' (page 197), published in 1982, Stanley Wolpert states, "If, in fact, India's government is correct in arguing that Kashmiris have in several state elections, reaffirmed their satisfaction with remaining as they are, an integral part of the Indian Union, then an impartial plebiscite poses no threat to India and should be welcomed as the simplest way of defusing residual Pakistani suspicions."]

[In the early fifties, S.M. Burke, author of a number of authentic accounts on Pakistan's Foreign Policy, was serving as Minister in the Pakistan Embassy in Washington. He expressed his dismay at the egalitarian attitude of the United States towards both Pakistan and India when New Delhi preferred neutrality and Pakistan had opted to side with the free world.]

[In 1953, eight airlines in India were merged to establish Indian Airlines which, according to sources, inherited 99 aircraft.]

["From 1947 to the early fifties, Pakistan Armed Forces were entirely dependent on British military hardware. By early fifties, an Ordnance Factory had been established at Wah, about 30 kms from Islamabad, at an estimated initial cost of approximately \$ 65 million to manufacture British vintage small arms and ammunition. For all other items, Pakistan had to depend on imports from abroad. The first unit of this factory went into production in 1953 and the Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POFs) have been expanding ever since." -----Page 124, 'Zia's Pakistan' by R. G. Sawhney, published in 1985 by ABC Publishing House, New Delhi.]

1954

- January 1 Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra discloses that he had requested American help to investigate the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Nehru lays the foundation stone of the Tata Institute of Atomic Energy in Bombay.
- February 9 Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra slates decision of the Indian held Kashmir Constituent Assembly in favor of accession to India.

- February 25 President Eisenhower expresses his determination to assist Pakistan militarily for ‘the security, stability and strength of the Middle East’.
- February 26 A brief meeting between the Prime Minister Bogra and Prime Minister Nehru takes place at Delhi airport.
- March 1 Prime Minister Nehru declares that in view of the security pact between Pakistan and the US, American military men serving as UN Observers in Kashmir, could no longer be regarded as neutral.
- [“Pakistan is a country closest to India, geographically, ethnically, linguistically, and culturally, but it remains a difficult neighbour. There is intense distrust and, on occasion, each calls the other its most implacable adversary or foe. When, however, Indian and Pakistani citizens meet on neutral ground, in a non-political atmosphere, they find it easy to be warm, even affectionate, and generous at a personal level and extremely hospitable to one another. It is true that the internal tensions and problems of Pakistan have grown over the years. It is also true that India has not been able to render them any help.” -----Pages 21-22: article titled, ‘Pakistan’ by SK Singh in book entitled, ‘External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.]*
- March 4 Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan emphasizes that acceptance of American military aid by Pakistan does not negatively impact upon agreements between Karachi and New Delhi.
- March 29 Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi is inaugurated.
- April 7 Birth of famous Chinese actor Jackie Chan in Hong Kong.
- April 15 Indian Prime Minister asks Salazar to take back military forces from Goa.
- April 29 The governments of China and India sign an Agreement on Trade between Tibet Region of China and India. Indian Ambassador to China Raghavan exchanges authorized credentials with the Chinese side.

May 14 Delhi Agreement which finalizes the complete accession to India of Indian-held Kashmir is made effective by a Presidential Order issued in New Delhi.

May 19 Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan on behalf of the Government of Pakistan and John K. Emmerson, Charge d' Affaires of the US Embassy on behalf of the Government of the United States, sign the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement in Karachi.

Following are the salient points of the agreement:

- *The Government of the United States will make available to the Government of Pakistan such equipment, materials, services or other assistance as the Government of the United States may authorize in accordance with such terms and conditions as maybe agreed.*
- *The furnishing and use of such assistance shall be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.*
- *Such assistance as may be made available by the Government of the United States pursuant to this Agreement will be furnished under the provisions and subject to all the terms, conditions and termination provisions of the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949 and the Mutual Security Act of 1951, acts mandatory or supplementary thereto, appropriation acts there under or any other applicable legislative provisions.*
- *The two Governments will, from time to time, negotiate detailed arrangements necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.*
- *The Government of Pakistan will use this assistance exclusively to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defence, or to permit it to participate in the defence of the area, or in United Nations collective security arrangements and measures, and Pakistan will not undertake any act of aggression against any other nation. The Government of Pakistan will not, without the prior agreement of the Government of the United States, devote such assistance to purposes other than those for which it*

was furnished.

- *Arrangements will be entered into under which equipment and materials furnished pursuant to this Agreement and no longer required or used exclusively for the purposes for which originally made available will be offered for return to the Government of the United States.*
- *This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature and will continue in force until one year after the receipt by either party of written notice of the intention of the other party to terminate it, except that the provisions of Article I, paragraphs 2 and 4, and arrangements entered into under Article I, paragraphs 3, 5, and 7, and under Article II, shall remain in force unless otherwise agreed by the two Governments.]*

June 5 During the 1954 Geneva Conference, Chinese delegation under the instructions of Premier Zhou Enlai meets with their US counterparts. By 21 June, the two sides had met six times. Against this background, the first Sino-US negotiations at the Ambassadorial level were initiated on 1 August 1955. These negotiations continued till February 1972, lasting 15 years with 136 meetings. It is a rare phenomenon in history of international relations to have negotiations last such a long time.

June 24 American universities to undertake development projects for universities in Pakistan.

June 25 Premier Zhou Enlai visits New Delhi.

[Chinese leader and Prime Minister Nehru agree on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (a) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (b) mutual non-aggression, (c) mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, (d) equality and mutual benefit, and (e) peaceful co-existence.]

July 31 The world's second highest peak, K-2 in Pakistan, is climbed by an Italian expedition team led by Professor Desio.

August 13 Pakistan's National Anthem is released on Radio Pakistan.

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August 30 President Eisenhower signs the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (PL. 83-703), opening the way for the US nuclear cooperation with other states.

September 8 SEATO is established; Pakistan becomes its member.

[Pakistan formally ratified the Manila Pact on 10 January 1955.]

September 21 Constituent Assembly of Pakistan unanimously adopts the Resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.

September 23 Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra visits the United States. After his meetings in Washington DC, he declares on October 5 that direct negotiations with India over the Kashmir dispute had failed because of the Indian inflexibility and adamance on the plebiscite issue.

[According to the Joint Communiqué, Prime Minister Bogra during the visit, held meetings with a number of high-ranking officials of the United States including President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Wilson and Foreign Operations Administration Director Stassen. The communiqué adds, "The discussions were preceded and have been accompanied by earnest efforts within the United States Government to determine measures which the United States might take to strengthen Pakistan, bearing in mind Pakistan's special position in the Middle East and South Asia, its unreserved friendship and cooperation with the United States in its efforts for the security of the free world, and the economic problems with which Pakistan is at present faced."]

October 14 A Trade Agreement is signed between China and India.

October 21 US pledges to speed up aid projects for Pakistan and announces \$ 105,000,000 as aid figure for the current financial year.

October 24 India's Minister for Food Rafi Ahmed Kidwai expires.

October Prime Minister Nehru visits Beijing.

November First consignment of US military aid arrives in Pakistan.

December 9 Chinese cultural delegation gives a performance in New Delhi which is attended by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

December 19 Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is appointed India's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

(The US-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty is concluded in December.)

[In his account 'Defending India', Jaswant Singh (pages 41 and 42), quotes Indian analyst K. Subrahmanyam citing a conversation between the first Indian Army Chief and Gandhi, as under:

General Cariappa sought a clarification from Gandhi just a month before his death, "I cannot do my duty well...if I concentrate only on telling troops of non-violence...So I ask you, please, to give me a child's guide to knowledge." Gandhi replied, "You have asked me to tell you in a tangible and concrete form how you can put over to the troops the need for non-violence, I am still groping in the dark for the answer. I will find it and give it to you some day."]

*[In his book **Estranged Democracies**, Dennis Kux has expressed the view, "Ingrained in the psyche of South Asians was a sense that Muslims were far more martial than Hindus.....In 1954, many Pakistanis—heirs to the martial tradition of Muslim domination of the subcontinent.... still believed, and many Indians feared, that one Muslim soldier was worth ten Hindus."]*

*[As early as the 1950s, the CIA had extended its activities into Nagaland and was financing the underground movement. "American spies handed the tribal leaders several million rupees, weapons and secret instructions prepared in Washington." A journalist, Dhruva Mazumdar, the author of *Confession of a Journalist*, states that he was paid by the CIA to file reports from North-Eastern India on movements of the Indian Army and "barrack room gossip". Some startling evidence makes one sit up and take notice of a conclave of US led behemoths wrung in together to propose a surreptitious move to create a separate state in the form of "Independent Bengal" comprising East Pakistan, West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim and*

Bhutan. The “Blueprint of this nefarious design was spelt out in a Dacca datelined dispatch circulated by Agencies International De Presa (International Press Agency) on December 7, 1963.” The separatist leaders are said to have accepted the plot of independent Bengal with its capital in Calcutta. It promised the Nagas and Mizos of ‘Greater Nagaland’ and “Greater Mizoram’ as autonomous units within the framework of ‘Great Bengal.’ ---- Page 111, write-up titled Naga Imbroglia by Manan Dwivedi in the compilation entitled, Insurgency in North-East India – the Role of Bangladesh - by Dipankar Sengupta / Sudhir Kumar Singh, published in 2005 by Authorspress, Delhi.]

1955

January 7 Pakistan sets up Expert Committee to draw up an Atomic Energy Programme.

January 11 Pakistan signs a \$ 60 million economic aid Agreement with the United States.

January 17 Death of Pakistan’s noted short story writer, Saadat Hasan Manto in Lahore.

January 26 Governor General Ghulam Mohammad visits New Delhi for talks with the Indian Prime Minister.

[Ghulam Mohammad had reportedly accepted the invitation to attend the Indian Republic Day celebrations.]

March 1 Pakistan-India talks on evacuee property are held in Karachi.

[In India I moved from posts to posts; first to Pakistan’s “Deputy High Commission”, or a kind of Consulate General, at Jullundur. Then our sub-mission was moved to Chandigarh, Punjab’s new capital, and soon thereafter I was picked up for New Delhi. Pakistan’s diplomatic post at Jullundur, 70 miles from Lahore, was in exchange for India’s at Lahore. These two sub-missions dealt with problems of their citizens and governments arising out of the “partition” of the old undivided province of Punjab. ---- Page 52; Diplomats & Diplomacy – Story of an Era 1947-1987 –

by Dr. Samiullah Koreshi, published by Khursheed Printers, Islamabad.]

March 7 In a note to the Indian Cabinet Prime Minister Nehru expresses the view to gift Jinnah House to the Government of Pakistan.

*[Constructed in 1936 at a cost of Rs. 200,000, Jinnah House was the residence of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah in Mumbai. The property is located at Mount Pleasant Road (now Bhausahab Hirey Marg) in the Malabar Hill area of the city opposite residence of Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The bungalow was designed by an architect Claude Batley in the European-style architecture. The historic building was the venue for talks later in September 1944 between Jinnah and MK Gandhi, and on 15 August 1946, between Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru. The premises was leased to the British High Commission as the residence of the Deputy High Commissioner from 1948 to 1981. Jinnah also had a house in Delhi which was purchased by him at 10 Aurangzeb Road in New Delhi where the Ambassador of the Netherlands now resides. Jinnah had bought this house and he did not build it, unlike the house in Bombay. The house at 10 Aurangzeb Road was sold to Ramkrishna Dalmia by Jinnah for Rs.300,000 before he left for Pakistan at the time of the partition. According to the **Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru, Second Series, Volume 28; Oxford University Press; page 595**, in a note to the Indian Cabinet on 7 March 1955, Nehru expressed the view, "I think we should further be prepared to make a gift of it (Jinnah House) to the Pakistan government, should they desire to use it as a memorial. I should like the Cabinet to consider the matter..."]*

March 11 Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, known as Pakistan International Airlines or PIA, is set up.

[In March, Vice Admiral John Canady, Commander, US Naval Forces in the Atlantic, visits Pakistan.]

April 18 Bandung Conference in Indonesia.

["The conference opened at Bandung, Indonesia, on 18 April 1955 and concluded with a joint communiqué on 25 April. It was attended by representatives of twenty-nine nations with an aggregate population of 1.4 billion, more than half of all

mankind....On paper China gained little, but in fact she benefited the most. India, the most important of the sponsoring nations and led at the conference by Nehru, seconded by Krishna Menon, was expected to dominate the proceedings but fared the worst.....A major consequence of Bandung was the eclipse of India as the prospective leader of Asia. As an Indian writer said in retrospect, Nehru had brought China into the circle of brotherhood in Asia at Bandung 'but subsequent events showed that the Chinese preferred to use their new contact to pursue a diplomacy that would push India into the background and raise themselves to the leadership of Asia.' Though the Bandung communiqué had recommended that the sponsors consider the convening of another meeting of the Conference, India was no longer keen to suffer another Afro-Asian gathering and preferred in the future to work for a conference restricted to non-aligned nations from which both China and Pakistan would be automatically excluded." -----
Pages 176 and 181, 'Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis', by S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring, published in 1990 by Oxford University Press, Karachi.]

[In an article titled, 'Bandung I and II -- a Then and Now Survey' published in The News of 2 May 2005, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi who also attended the Conference, writes: "In 1954, newly independent Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Burma (now Myanmar) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) met in Bogor, Indonesia, and decided to convene an Asian-African conference to set a course in world politics for the independent countries of the two continents and to forge solidarity and cooperation to promote their common security and economic development. This conference, which met from April 18 to 24, 1955 in Bandung, was attended by 29 countries, many led by their heads of state or government. They included some larger-than-life figures: Zhou Enlai of China, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Soekarno of Indonesia, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast (later Ghana). Pakistan was represented by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra.....The conference was momentous for Pakistan's diplomacy and China's emergence from international isolation. In a meeting with Premier Zhou Enlai, Prime Minister Bogra assured him that Pakistan -- despite being a member of SEATO, which China had branded as an aggressive military pact directed against it -- would never be party to aggression against China.

The Premier readily accepted this assurance.....This diplomacy laid the foundation of China's trust in Pakistan, leading subsequently to the leaders of the two countries exchanging visits.”]

May 14 Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra visits India for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

May 26 Agreement on economic and financial matters is signed between Pakistan and the United States in Washington DC.

June 8 Indian cultural delegation visits China.

July 1 Pakistan decides to join Baghdad Pact (later named CENTO).

[The Treaty of Baghdad was signed by Turkey and Iraq in February and later joined by the UK.]

July 1 State Bank of India is established.

August 11 Chaudhary Mohammad Ali takes over as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

*[“I was posted to India, when the extreme hostility between the peoples on both sides of the border had started to melt with Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan’s cricket diplomacy....During the match between the Indian and Pakistani cricket teams in Lahore in 1955, Hindus and Sikhs were allowed to come to Pakistan freely. Treated liberally and given a rousing welcome by our public, free food at restaurants and shops refused payment for their purchases in the typical style of warm generosity of the Lahorites. A successful attempt was made to turn a new leaf in India-Pakistan relations. It proved to be one of those delusions in which we have indulged in quite a few times.” -----Page 52; **Diplomats & Diplomacy – Story of an Era 1947-1987 – by Dr. Samiullah Koreshi, published by Khursheed Printers, Islamabad.]***

[In September, former Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra takes over as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.]

September 28 Hamid-ul-Haq Chowdry is appointed Pakistan’s Foreign Minister.

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- October 6 Major General Iskander Mirza is sworn in as Pakistan's Governor General.
- October 11 S. Dutt assumes charge as India's Foreign Secretary.
- December 10 Soviet leader Khrushchev thunders in Srinagar that Kashmir is part of India and that the Kashmiris have themselves decided to become a part of the country.
- December 11 In response, Pakistan's Prime Minister Chaudhry Mohammad Ali declares that "no power on earth" shall "deflect Pakistan from helping the people of Kashmir" to "secure their right to self-determination."
- December 14 American Ambassador to Pakistan, Horace Hildreth, reaffirms US stand on UN Resolutions on Kashmir.
- December 19 Madam Soong Qing Ling, Vice Chairperson of NPC Standing Committee, visits India.
- December 23 Admiral Arthur W. Radford leads a military delegation to Pakistan.

[In 1955, US Ambassador to India, George Allen left India to be replaced with John Sherman Cooper.]

[In 1955, Mr. Sultanuddin Ahmed replaced Mr. N. A. M. Raza as Ambassador of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China. He was followed by Mr. A. M. Malik who served as Pakistan's Ambassador from 1958 to 1961.]

[Chinese Political Consultative Conference also called CPPCC can be said to be the counterpart of the Senate in Pakistan and Rajya Sabha in India. It has 2238 Members representing various parties including the China Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, China Association for the Promotion of Democracy, Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Communist League of China, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Federation of Women, All-China Federation of Youth, All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and China Association of Science and Technology.

The major functions of CPPCC include: engage in and focus on political consultations; implementation of the Constitution and policies formulated by the government; and managing state affairs especially issues that the general public is generally concerned with.]

*[“Through January and February, the Security Council held several sittings on Kashmir. Pakistan, represented by the superbly gifted orator Sir Zafarullah Khan, was able to present a far better case than India. Khan convinced the delegates that the invasion was a consequence of the tragic riots across northern India in 1946-7; it was a ‘natural’ reaction of Muslims to the sufferings of their fellows. He accused the Indians of perpetrating ‘genocide’ in East Punjab, forcing 6 million Muslims to flee to Pakistan. The Kashmir problem was recast as part of the unfinished business of Partition. India suffered a significant symbolic defeat when the Security Council altered the agenda item from the ‘Jammu and Kashmir Question’ to the ‘India-Pakistan Question.’” ---Page 72; **India After Gandhi (The History of the World’s Largest Democracy)** by **Ramachandra Guha**, published in 2007 by **Picador.**]*

*[“It is generally agreed that foreign policy is influenced by a country’s history and geography. This has certainly been the case in Pakistan. The Islamic identity and consciousness of its people have been dominant influences on their history throughout. Indeed, without that particular background, there could have been no Pakistan. It was the distinctive Islamic identity and peculiar historical experiences of the Muslims living in the South Asian subcontinent which provided the motivation for seeking a separate and independent Muslim homeland that finally came into being on 14 August 1947. Moreover, this historical legacy has profoundly affected the security concerns and foreign policy pursued by Pakistan.” -----Page 2, **Pakistan Foreign Policy – A Reappraisal**, by **Shahid M. Amin**, **Third Impression** published in 2005 by **Ameena Saiyid**, **Oxford University Press.**]*

1956

January 14 India and Pakistan agree on the transfer of bank accounts of the evacuees.

*[“It would be historically inaccurate if only Pakistan is subjected to the charge of premeditated, unprovoked hostility. India also shares the responsibility for the bitterness characterizing the initial years which evolved and settled down to simmering hostility. From 1929 onwards, the Congress steadily questioned the ideology of and distanced itself from the claims of the Muslim League regarding the separate religio-cultural identity of the Muslims of India. Its composite secular eclectic conception of Indian nationhood, did not brook the evolving ‘sense of self’ of certain sections of the Muslim community and its leadership.” ----
-Page 9: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]*

January 19 Life insurance in India is nationalized.

January 24 Madam Soong Qing Ling, Vice Chairperson of the Chinese National People’s Congress undertakes an official visit to Pakistan.

March 16 US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles undertakes a visit to Taipei.

March 23 Pakistan becomes a Republic.

[“While most states in the world have existed for a long time within defined geo-political limits, Pakistan’s borders were carved out for the first time in 1947. In this case, ideology had clearly preceded the delineation of borders. Pakistan emerged as a state because of the Islamic consciousness of its people which had evolved over several centuries, nourished by the ideas of a number of rulers, religious leaders, scholars, thinkers and poets. In this long list, the poet-philosopher Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) was a more recent but, perhaps, the most influential exponent...Pakistan is probably the first state in the world carved out in the name of Islam. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Pakistani people have always shown a deep commitment to Islam,

*not only in the religious sense but also in their political and global outlook. Moreover, it is this peculiar background which has profoundly influenced the formulation of the country's foreign policy after independence. Any attempt to understand the various policies followed by Pakistan would be incomplete, if not impossible, without keeping this Islamic dimension in mind." -----
-Pages 2 and 3, 'Pakistan Foreign Policy – A Reappraisal,' by Shahid M. Amin, Third Impression published in 2005 by Aameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.]*

[In March, Chinese Vice Premier and Special Envoy of the Chinese government He Long undertakes an official visit to Pakistan.]

April 29 India approves draft of the Second Five Year Plan.

May 5 Pakistan-India talks on minorities conclude in Karachi.

May 8 Hindu Succession Bill is passed in India.

May 14 Prime Minister Chaudhary Muhammad Ali presents Pakistan's first Five Year Plan.

[In May, a large delegation of religious scholars from Pakistan undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China.]

[In June, the appointment of Mian Zia-ud-Din as Pakistan's High Commissioner to India is announced by the Government of Pakistan. He presents his credentials to Prime Minister Nehru on July 25. In his Memoirs of a Pakistani Diplomat, published in 1976, Mian Zia-ud-Din also states that during his tenure as High Commissioner in India, General Abdul Rehman was serving as Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner at Jallundher, Murtaza Raza Chaudhry was Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta and Shah Nawaz was posted as Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan in Bombay.]

[In June, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, Cecil Gibon visits the United States.]

[In June, Chairman Mao Zedong visits Indian Embassy in Beijing.]

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- July 5 Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India meet in London on the sidelines of the Commonwealth meeting.
- July 9 Vice President Richard Nixon visits Pakistan.
- August 24 Indo-Pakistan talks on food control conclude in New Delhi.
- September 12 Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- [Suhrawardy was from East Pakistan. Malik Feroze Khan Noon is appointed Pakistan's Foreign Minister.]*
- September 29 Indian Parliamentary delegation visits China
- [Pakistani football team visits Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou in September. On 5 October, the team calls on Chinese Vice Premier He Long.]*
- October 1 Electorate Bill is introduced in the National Assembly of Pakistan providing for joint electorate in East Pakistan and separate electorate in West Pakistan.
- October 10 Draft Constitution is presented to the IHC Constituent Assembly affirming Kashmir's so called accession to India.
- October 12 Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhu Enlai receive the visiting Indian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Nath Chowdhury.
- October 19 Pakistan's Prime Minister H.S. Suhrawardy during his official visit to the People's Republic of China meets Premier Zhou Enlai in Beijing.
- October 22 Prime Minister H. S. Suhrawardy meets Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing. A grand banquet is hosted in honour of the visiting guest by Chairman Mao.
- November 29 Premier Zhou Enlai addresses Indian Parliament emphasizing the thousand years' friendship between India and China.

[Prime Minister Nehru visits the United States in December.]

- December 29 Prime Minister Suhrawardy underscores the hazards of being neutral for small and vulnerable states.
- December 20 Premier Chou Enlai undertakes his first official visit to Pakistan from 20 to 30 December.

[Is given a memorable welcome and the highest possible protocol.]

[“After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956 and towards the end of the 1950s, differences of views arose between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on certain theoretical questions concerning the international Communist movement and on major questions relating to the contemporary international situation. China held that the two sides should respect each other, hold discussions on an equal footing and seek common ground while reserving differences so that the relations between the two states would not be affected. The Soviet Union, however, did not abandon its old ways of chauvinism, not only suppressing different views within the International Communist Movement, but also extending ideological differences to state relations. The struggle of control and counter-control between the Soviet Union and China became increasingly acute, as incidents frequently occurred in which the Soviet Union, in disregard of China’s sovereign rights, pressed China to subordinate itself to Soviet control in national defence and foreign affairs, to serve the global strategy of the Soviet Union.” -----Page 216 of Yang Fuchang’s book titled ‘Contemporary China and its Foreign Policy’ published by World Affairs Press in 2003.]

*[During his 1953 visit to Pakistan, Vice President Richard Nixon met Ayub Khan. In his **Memoirs**, Nixon states “...I met Ayub Khan, who was then commander of Pakistan’s armed forces and had not yet assumed political power. I particularly enjoyed talking to him because, unlike most of his countrymen, he was not obsessed by the Pakistan-India problem.”]*

[Referring to the Indian Prime Minister’s infatuation with Kashmir, noted scholar Alastair Lamb writes, “Nehru’s interest in

*Kashmir was largely emotional; there he saw his personal roots in Indian civilisation. Patel had a cold geopolitical approach to the future of the whole State of Jammu & Kashmir. It was the potential Indian outlet to Central Asia. In Indian hands it would severely curtail the future freedom of international action of Pakistan. More immediately, possession of Kashmir Province would give India a direct access to the Pathan world, not only the fringes of Afghanistan but also the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan where Congress retained a peculiar influence in an area with a virtually total Muslim population; before independence there had been a Congress Ministry here. The possibilities for the exertion of pressure upon Pakistan, directed, if need be, towards its destruction, were manifold.” -----Page 70, **Birth of a Tragedy – Kashmir 1947 by Alastair Lamb.**]*

1957

January 23

Krishna Menon delivers an eight-hour long speech in the UN Security Council on India’s stand on Kashmir.

*[“V.K. Krishna Menon was another turbulent character in the government formed after Independence. He was a staunch socialist of the Laski School and a barrister from the Middle Temple. During his days in London, he moved with the Labourites and was elected as a Labour MP to the British Parliament. He formed the India League in London to fight for Independence and was close to Clement Atlee who was the British Prime Minister when India got Independence. Pandit Nehru had appointed Krishna Menon as the first Indian High Commissioner in London. Later, he was inducted into the Indian Cabinet first as Foreign Minister and then as Defence Minister. In the first role, he is famous for his marathon speech of over 12 hours in the UN, opposing a Pakistani inspired motion to censure India on annexing Kashmir, which was defeated. As Defence Minister, he was responsible for building up a strong government owned defence industry and procuring the more sophisticated requirements like MiG fighters and T-51 tanks, from the Soviet Union. His biggest handicap was a short-fused temper and an acid tongue.” -----Pages 184 and 185, ‘**Inside IB and RAW – The Rolling Stone that Gathered Moss,**’ by K. Sankaran Nair former head of RAW, published in 2008 by MANAS*

publications, New Delhi.]

- February 5 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles underscores the importance of holding a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir for an amicable resolution of the simmering dispute between Pakistan and India.
- February 21 Security Council approves a resolution moved by the United States and others to send Gunnar Jarring to Karachi and New Delhi.
- February 22 Prime Minister Nehru warns Pakistan against war preparedness with India.
- March 7 US Ambassador Hildreth stresses that Washington supports Pakistan on Kashmir, not because of any personal affiliation, but for the sake of fair play, justice and righteousness.----Pakistan-United States Relations by Bashir Ahmed Tahir and Shabbir Ahmed Khalid published by Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- March 8 President Iskander Mirza lays the foundation stone of the State Bank of Pakistan building in Karachi.
- March 15 Second General Elections conclude in India.
- March 31 President Eisenhower's Special Representative on the Middle East, Ambassador James P. Richards visits Pakistan.
- [James Richards visits Pakistan at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan mainly to "explain the American doctrine as propounded by President Eisenhower on January 5, 1957.]*
- (Prime Minister Suhrawardy's article on Pakistan's Foreign Policy is published in the April issue of the journal, Foreign Affairs.)
- May 2 Pakistan becomes a member of the IAEA.
- May 10 India elects Rajendra Prasad as President for the second time.
- May 13 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan is sworn in as Vice President of India.

["During my posting in India (1955 to 1958), Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru remained the Prime Minister whereas Pakistan had four

*Prime Ministers one after the other in the same period....However, at that time India too lacked political stability. Mizos and Nagas were up in arms, Sino-Indian differences were becoming sharper, with China complaining of Indian interference in Tibet, and of skirmishes with Indian troops. East Punjab was India's underbelly. The Sikhs were demanding their 'Punjabi Suba' which the Hindus construed as a step towards creation of 'Khalistan.'" ----- Page 53; **Diplomats & Diplomacy – Story of an Era 1947-1987 – by Dr. Samiullah Koreshi, published by Khursheed Printers, Islamabad.]***

(James Langley takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan in June.)

- June 28 Islamic Centre is opened in Washington DC. President Dwight Eisenhower in his inaugural address observes, "Under the American Constitution, this centre, this place of worship is as welcome as could be any similar edifice of any religion. Americans would fight with all their strength for your right to have your own church and worship according to your own conscience."
- July 1 Convention on avoidance of double taxation is signed between Pakistan and the United States in the US capital.
- July 10 Prime Minister Suhrawardy arrives in Washington DC on an official visit.
- July 11 Spiritual leader of Ismailis and one of the founders of Muslim League, Aga Khan passes away.
- July 13 President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Suhrawardy at their talks in Washington focus on bilateral matters, Pakistan's relations with India especially Kashmir issue etc.
- July 13 Prime Minister of Indian Held Kashmir Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad tenders resignation.
- July 14 Maulana Bhashani establishes National Awami Party.
- September 19 Chairman Mao Zedong hosts a banquet in honour of the visiting Indian Vice President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.

(In September, Indian Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari visits the US.)

- November 5 Karan Singh is elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of IHK.
- December 18 Malik Feroze Khan Noon is sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

[The Central Military Commission (CMC) is the highest military organ of the People's Republic of China. The Members of the Commission are decided upon by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. CMC is in charge of the armed forces of the country and its Chairman is elected by the National People's Congress [NPC]. The CMC Chairman is responsible to the Communist Party of China and the National People's Congress.]

[“While the causations creating Pakistan and the rationale of its post-partition negative attitude have been analyzed, one cannot gainsay a basic political verity. The leaders of the Indian National Congress barring Mahatma Gandhi and persons like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, can be equally blamed for the partition. Their impatience about the Muslim political attitudes and their inability to grasp the intensity of feelings among a segment of the Muslim population of India, was equally a cause of the partition. One would also venture the opinion that they were not alert and astute enough at that point of time to perceive the strategic motivations and geo-political intentions of the departing imperial power, which on all counts, did not desire to leave behind a strong, cohesive Indian polity. This value judgment would be the verdict of history with the passage of time. It is necessary to acknowledge this both for sustaining the secular character of the Indian Republic and for eventually working out a stable relationship with Pakistan.” -----Page 17: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

1958

- January 17 Dr. Frank Graham visits Pakistan.
- February 14 Veteran leader of the Pakistan Movement, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, passes away in Karachi.
- March 8 Prime Minister Malik Firoze Khan Noon criticizes the US for providing military aid to India.
- March 22 Morarji Desai is appointed Finance Minister in the Indian cabinet.
- March 22 Chinese military delegation headed by Marshal Ye Jianying visits India.
- (In March, India's Vice President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan visits the US. Meets President Eisenhower.)
- April 14 Aruna Asaf Ali becomes the first Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- April 15 Prime Minister Firoz Khan Noon offers No-War Pact to India with a caveat that India agree to settle all its disputes with Pakistan by negotiation and mediation or arbitration.
- May 9 Assassination of Dr. Khan Sahib.
- May 27 A meeting of the Special Kashmir Committee is presided over by Prime Minister Firoz Khan Noon.
- May 28 Long March towards the Indian held Kashmir is announced by Kashmiri leaders in Pakistan.
- [Prime Minister Noon warns against such attempts.]*
- June 20 Vice Premier Chen Yi meets Mr. Ali Khan, Chairman of the Lahore City, Pakistan-China Friendship Association during his visit to Beijing.
- June 25 President Rule is proclaimed in East Pakistan.

August 2 Indian Ambassador to China Parthasarathi calls on Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Zhu De in Beijing.

August 30 Pakistan-India Secretary-level meeting begins discussion of the border disputes in Karachi.

[Agreement is reached to release prisoners arrested during the East Pakistan border incidents with India.]

September 10 Prime Minister Noon visits India; meets Prime Minister Nehru.

[Agreements are reached on most of the border disputes in the eastern region and on the exchange of enclaves of the former Cooch Behar State in Pakistan etc.]

October 7 President Iskander Mirza declares Martial Law in Pakistan and appoints General Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator.

[“President Iskandar Mirza had brought in the army in October 1958 to restructure the political scene in his favour. Some declassified UK documents reveal that the diplomatic services were apprehensive of Mirza’s possible use of the army to get rid of ‘undesirable’ elements in case the election results were not favourable. The suspicion was that ‘the President himself may take a hand in the provocation of violence in order to clear the way for the intervention of the army and the postponement of elections.’ However, Mirza could not dictate his terms to the army, and ended up transferring power to the GHQ. It did not take long for Ayub Khan to assume direct control of the political situation rather than remaining a puppet in the hands of his friend, President Mirza.” -----Pages 72 and 73, ‘Military Inc. – Inside Pakistan’s Military Economy’, by Ayesha Siddiq, published in 2007 by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press, Karachi.]

October 27 President Iskander Mirza is ousted; General Ayub takes over.

[“The Pakistani press welcomed Iskander Mirza’s exit and hailed the advent of Ayub Khan. Miss Fatima Jinnah made a press statement in which she applauded Ayub Khan for his actions. No one in Pakistan felt sorry for Iskander Mirza and the nation

welcomed Ayub Khan. He was cheered by all, and people had high hopes of a better rule as they had become disgusted with the maladministration and corruption of the former government.” ----
---Pages 286 and 287 – *Memoirs of a Pakistani Diplomat by Mian Zia-ud-Din.*]

[A few years later, when General K M Cariappa began airing his views on policy matters, Nehru advised him to avoid straying into these areas. Further, as Ramachandra Guha has argued, Nehru sent Cariappa as envoy to Australia to obviate the possibility of his entering politics after retirement. Perhaps the most controversial episode in civil-military relations during these years was the army chief General K S Thimayya’s offer to resign in September 1959. According to the conventional account, Thimayya’s resignation was sparked off by a disagreement with Defence Minister Krishna Menon over the promotion of senior army officers. However, the archival evidence now available shows that the reasons for the resignation ran deeper. Just a few weeks before the affair, Indian and Chinese forces had clashed along the eastern frontiers. To counter the growing threat from China, Thimayya wanted the political leadership to consider seriously the proposal mooted by President Ayub Khan for joint defence arrangements between India and Pakistan. Nehru had previously turned this down, as it would imply forsaking non-alignment. Menon, too, was opposed to this course. Thimayya broached this matter and others directly with the Prime Minister. Nehru assured him that he would discuss the issues with Menon. When things did not progress, Thimayya sent his resignation to Nehru. The Prime Minister naturally saw this as a step to force his hand on policy issues. Nehru managed to persuade Thimayya to withdraw his resignation without giving him any assurances. But, by this time, the issue had been leaked to the press. When questioned in Parliament, Nehru played it down as arising out of temperamental differences. Nonetheless, Nehru’s concerns were obvious when he stressed that ‘civil authority is, and must remain supreme.’ -----Article ‘*Different Rules*’ by Srinath Raghavan, page 21, *Indian journal, HARDNEWS, August 2007 issue.*]

[“The military attained its central role in the post-colonial state of Pakistan by being its protector. The centrality of the armed forces as the guardian of the state was intrinsic, and compensated for the deep sense of insecurity that infested the state after its birth in

1947. The prominence of external threat during the early years was crucial in defining the parameters of the future state-society relationship...Stephen P. Cohen's analysis succinctly defines the Pakistan Army's multidimensional role: There are armies that guard their nation's borders, there are those that are concerned with protecting their own position in society, and there are those that defend a cause or an idea. The Pakistan Army does all three."
-----Page 62, 'Military Inc. – Inside Pakistan's Military Economy', by Ayesha Siddiqa, published in 2007 by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press, Karachi.]

October 29 Manzoor Qadir is sworn in as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

December 5 Eminent litterateur Pitras Bukhari passes away in the United States.

[Death of Maulana Abulkalam Azad took place in 1958.]

[In 1958, former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mohammad Ali Chagla replaced G L Mehta as Indian Ambassador to the United States.]

[In 1958, Chairman Mao announced a new economic program for the People's Republic of China, the 'Great Leap Forward,' aimed at rapidly raising industrial and agricultural production. Giant cooperatives (communes) were formed, and 'backyard factories' dotted the Chinese landscape.]

[“To analyse the Indian security malaise, one has to look into the social-cultural milieu of the Indian State for possible answers. The predominant reasons of the continuing political and strategic amnesia emerges from the following realities which we cannot afford to gloss over....India lacks a coherent vision of her strategic destiny. In interpreting our conception of time and space, the Indian mind has been predominantly attuned to the notions of predestination and fatalism and has never been acquainted with the imperative to objective, analytical and rigorous thought processes. This has led to the easy succumbing to ad hoc policy formulations with no intent to deliberate and visualize the future....The direction and design of all public policies in India are the sole monopoly of the elitist generalist Indian bureaucracy epitomized largely in the Indian Administrative Services.....India

lacks a strategic culture both in the sense of the operational parameters of military strategy as well as in terms of a viable articulated grand strategy.....The Indian experience with the building of administrative structures and evolving the appropriate processes is a chequered experience.” -----Write-up by Gopalji Malviya in the publication, ‘Comprehensive Security: Perspectives from India’s Regions’ (pages 81, 82), published in 2002 by Delhi Policy Group.]

1959

- February 2 Indira Gandhi is elected President of Congress Party.
- February 13 Election of President of Shiromani Akali Dal takes place in India; Master Tara Singh re-elected.
- February 23 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Karachi.
- [Meeting takes place in accordance with the decision of the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India during their meeting in the Indian capital in September 1958. Focus of discussions is on matters relating to Husainiwala and Suleimanke disputes.]*
- (In March, Aziz Ahmed is appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.)
- (In March, the Dalai Lama escapes to India as a refugee.)
- April 10 Aircraft of Indian Air Force violate Pakistan’s air space. One plane is shot down by the Pakistanis.

[“The nadir of Cold War reached on April 10, 1959 when an Indian Air Force Canberra jet aircraft was shot down by the Pakistan Air Force near Gujar Khan, 20 miles from Rawalpindi. The worst for the time being passed off without any further serious crisis as both India and Pakistan displayed some restraint in dealing with the issue. The constraint shown by Pakistan was mainly due to India’s confrontation with China and considerations of security on the northern borders. In this, Pakistan was actively supported by the US Administration. In the US, President Ayub Khan was regarded as a right person to

shoulder the responsibility of American objectives in South Asia. Moreover, Ayub Khan found the atmosphere propitious for selling his new proposal of joint defence as a package deal, conditional on a prior settlement of the Kashmir dispute.”-----Page 107, ‘India and Pakistan – The origins of Armed Conflict’ by Dr. S. P. Shukla, published in 1984 by Criterion Publications, New Delhi.]

May 23 Prime Minister Nehru hosts farewell lunch for the outgoing Pakistan High Commissioner Mian Zia-ud-Din.

[After the departure of Mian Zia-ud-Din, Agha Hilaly served as Pakistan’s High Commissioner in New Delhi.]

June 1 Swantra Party is established in Madras.

(William Roundtree takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan in June.)

July 12 Shukriya Niaz Ali becomes the first woman pilot of Pakistan after the country’s creation.

July 18 Pakistan-US sign agreement on a Communications Unit in Peshawar.

[The most glaring manifestation of the West’s, especially the US’s and UK’s, covert tilt towards Pakistan was that each time there was a crisis or conflict between India and Pakistan or each time India faced a military or security crisis, there was a move by them to pressurize India to compromise on Kashmir with Pakistan, discarding the political and constitutional background of the accession of Kashmir to India and the ground realities. The whole phenomenon was aptly summed up in remarks made by John Foster Dulles to President Ayub Khan and Pakistani Finance Minister Amjad Ali Khan in April 1958 when Dulles told his Pakistani interlocutors, “USA’s feelings for Pakistan were in a sense totally different from those for India. The basic relationship with India was intellectual in contrast to its relationship with Pakistan which came from the heart.” -----Page 16: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

Encyclopaedia

- July 31 Kerala State in India comes under Presidential rule.
- September 1 President Ayub and Prime Minister Nehru have a meeting at the Palam Airport.
[Ayub's aircraft stopped for refueling at Delhi, on way from Karachi to Dacca.]
- September 12 Indian Lok Sabha agrees with Nehru's policy on China.

(Construction of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing is completed in September. The construction time was ten months.)
- October 15-23 Pakistan's Interior Minister and India's Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel meet in New Delhi.
- October 27 President General Ayub Khan becomes Field Marshal.
- December 7 President Eisenhower arrives in Karachi on a two-day official visit.

[Detailed meetings take place between the US and Pakistani officials on December 8 during which bilateral matters are discussed at length besides Pakistan-India relations with particular emphasis on Kashmir. According to the Joint Communiqué issued on the visit, President Eisenhower and President Ayub "expressed their belief that the visit had led to an even closer understanding between Pakistan and the United States, had strengthened the strong ties already existing between the two countries, and had underlined the need of continued cooperative programme between them."]
- December 10 Eisenhower arrives in New Delhi on an official visit.

[John Foster Dulles died in 1959 and was succeeded by Christian Herter as Secretary of State.]

[Ellsworth Bunker in 1959 was appointed as US Ambassador to India in place of John Sherman Cooper.]

[The reference to 1959 agreement needs to be explained. It is of an executive, non-binding nature. It was invoked in 1965 and

1971 by Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan wars, but the U.S. side-stepped Pakistan's demand for help under the pact. Pakistan now asked if it could be placed before the Congress for ratification but the U.S. seemed unwilling. **There was also an Aide Memoir signed by President Kennedy, given to Ayub Khan in 1963 saying that if India attacked Pakistan, the United States would come to Pakistan's assistance. Nixon and Kissinger used this Aide Memoir to impress the Soviet Union in 1971 that in the event of an Indian attack on West Pakistan the U.S.A. had an obligation to come to Pakistan's aid, implying military involvement.** Recently, declassified documents of the State Department contain a record of a telephonic conversation between Secretary State Rogers and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger which inter alia contains the following comments from Rogers: "The Aide Memoir of Kennedy does not commit the United States to go to war in the event that Pakistan is attacked by India and we should not say that. You cannot say the Aide Memoir commits the United States to go to war. You cannot circumvent the (U.S) Constitution." -----Pages 478 & 479; **Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise, Karachi – Lahore – Islamabad.]**

[*"The CIA has functioned as the spearhead of the Global Fulcrum of Evil by interfering in the internal matters of several countries all over the world. The exploits of the CIA are replete with innumerable examples of global use of American intelligence apparatus as an extension of its foreign policy. Some murky incidents like the assassination of leaders such as Allende, Lumumba and Mussadegh have left indelible black spots on the political history of this champion of democracy. CIA's record of accomplishment as an extension of the dirty executive arm of the US administration has been well documented."* -----Page 41; **Fulcrum of Evil – ISI-CIA-Al Qaeda Nexus – by former Joint Director Indian Intelligence Bureau, Maloy Krishna Dhar, IPS (Retd); published in 2006 by Manas Publications, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.]**

1960

January 7 In his State of the Union address, President Eisenhower focuses on Pakistan and India.

*[“No other state in the Indian Union poses a problem beset with enormous difficulties as Kashmir. In 1947, at the time of independence, the Indian subcontinent was partitioned on the basis of religion professed by the people, to form two countries of Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan; only the State of Jammu and Kashmir predominantly Muslim in population, led by the Hindu ruler and supported by a leading political party, the National Conference, acceded to Hindu India in defiance of the basic principle governing the partition.”-----Page1; **Democracy through Intimidation and Terror – The Untold Story of Kashmir Politics, by Prem Nath Bazaz published in 2007 by Gulshan Books, Srinagar.**]*

January 16 An agreement is signed in Karachi between Pakistan and the US for a loan for the development of the Pakistan Railways.

January 28 Minister for Finance and US Ambassador sign an agreement providing for the purchase of American wheat by Pakistan.

February 24 Pakistan’s Cabinet decides to name the new capital of Pakistan as Islamabad.

March 19 Indo-Pakistan trade pact is signed in New Delhi.

March 23 Ground breaking ceremony is done in respect of the Minar-e-Pakistan in Lahore.

March 24 Pakistan and Indian Finance Ministers hold talks in Rawalpindi.

April 19 Premier Zhu Enlai visits New Delhi.

[Chinese Premier emphasizes to his Indian counterpart that the boundary question should be settled peacefully; the state of the boundary that had already emerged should be maintained; and that the armed forces of the two sides should be disengaged in order to forestall clashes. However, no progress is made.]

- May 25 Master Tara Singh is arrested for demonstrations in favour of 'Punjabi Sooba.'
- May A U-2 spy plane of the US is shot down while flying over Soviet Union.
- June 18 President Eisenhower undertakes a visit to Taipei.
- July 31 Foundation stone is laid for Mazar of the Quaid-i-Azam in Karachi.
- August 1 Rawalpindi is declared as the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.
- August 1 Nagaland is established as a new State of India.
- September 2 R K Nehru takes over as Secretary General of India's Ministry of External Affairs.
- September 8 Member of India's Lok Sabha, Feroz Gandhi expires in New Delhi.
- September 9 Pakistan achieves its first Gold Medal in Olympics by defeating India in the hockey match played in Rome.
- September 19 Prime Minister Nehru visits Pakistan.
- [In the afternoon of 19 September, the Indus Waters Treaty is signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on behalf of their respective countries and by Mr. W. A. B. Iliff on behalf of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. The next day, Prime Minister Nehru leaves for Murree, visits Nathia Gali, and also visits the site of the new capital, Islamabad, on his way to Rawalpindi.]*
- (Eisenhower and Nehru, both in New York for the UN Session, meet for the last time in September.)
- (Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib visits US in October.)
- November 16 Provincial Assembly of Indian Punjab adopts the Official Languages Legislation.

December 20 Indian Lok Sabha gives its approval for the Constitution Amendment Bill and the legislation for the amalgamation of acquired territories.

[According to W. Norman's Brown's 'The United States and India & Pakistan,' the Americans have been peculiarly irked by a tone of self-righteousness in the remarks of the Indians, especially some by Nehru, and have resented the charge of acting imperialistically.]

[The State Council is the highest organ of State Administration in the People's Republic of China. It is composed of the Premier, Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions, Auditor-General etc. The Premier of the State Council is nominated by the President, decided by the National People's Congress, and appointed and removed by the President. Other members of the State Council are nominated by the Premier, decided by the NPC or its Standing Committee, and appointed and removed by the President. The Chinese Premier assumes overall responsibility for the work of the State Council, and the Ministers assume overall responsibility for the work of the Ministries or Commissions. In dealing with foreign affairs, State Councillors are entitled to conduct important activities on behalf of the Premier after being so entrusted by the Premier.]

1961

January 1 Decimal coinage is introduced in Pakistan.

January 20 John F. Kennedy is sworn in as President of the United States.

[Dean Rusk is appointed Secretary of State. Chester Bowles is made Undersecretary of State.]

March 14 US Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson undertakes a visit to Taipei.

March 16 President Ayub and Mr. Nehru meet in London.

March 24 Pakistan lodges protest with India at the construction of Farakha Barrage.

(Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib visits the United States in March.)

- April 11 M.J. Desai takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- April 18 The United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held in Vienna (2 March-14 April), adopts the 'Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations'.
- April 18 President Ayub unveils the US Embassy building in Karachi.
- April 22 Government of Pakistan institutes Film Awards in the country.
- April 26 Former ruler of Kashmir, Hari Singh expires in Bombay.
- May 12 S.K. Dehlavi takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- May 20 Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson visits Pakistan.

[Has detailed talks with President Ayub. Besides bilateral exchange of views, the two also discuss "the possible advantages of a meeting to be held in the near future of heads of nations of Asia and the Pacific area to review their common aspirations, objectives and problems and to seek means of greater cooperation among themselves."]

[Vice President Johnson also visits India.]

[BK Nehru is appointed India's Ambassador to the US.]

- July 8 Indian President accords formal recognition to Karan Singh as successor to Hari Singh.
- July 11-13 President Ayub on a visit to Washington has meetings with President Kennedy.

[President Ayub reaffirms the desire of the Government of Pakistan to maintain friendly relations with all neighboring states, based on mutual respect. He reviews his government's position on Kashmir and stresses the great importance attached to the issue by the people of Pakistan. President Kennedy affirms the desire of the United States to see a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir

problem, and expresses the hope that progress toward a settlement would be possible soon.]

[On July 12 President Ayub addresses the Joint Session of the US Congress. Following are excerpts from his address:

We appreciate the assistance you have given us from time to time.

We value our friendship with you and we also take deep interest in your affairs, your thinking, your planning, your action, and if anything goes right here we take pride in that.

And if something goes wrong here, that has an adverse effect on our people. You, today, have world obligations. You cannot hide yourself from this position in life, no matter what you do....We hope that you will have the same amount of interest in our affairs.

Heaven forbid, if there is a real trouble, there is no other country in Asia on whom you will be able to count. The only people who will stand by you are the people of Pakistan provided you are also prepared to stand by them.whatever may be the dictates of your world-wide commitment, you will, I hope, take care of this matter, that you will not take any step that might aggravate our problems or in any fashion jeopardize our security.]

- July 15 Jasmine is selected as the national flower of Pakistan.
- August 16 Moulvi Abdul Haq passes away in Karachi.
- August 26 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in New Delhi.
- (In September, UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden dies in a plane crash in Africa. He was appointed Secretary General in April 1953 after Trygve Lie of Norway.)
- October 5 Pakistan is elected Member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- October 19 President Kennedy's Special Representative Livingston Merchant visits Pakistan.

(In November, U Thant of Burma, takes over as Secretary General of the United Nations. He serves in that capacity till December 1971.)

December 17 Indian troops invade Portuguese colony of Goa.

[After this incident, Nehru pleads that India's use of military force in Goa did not violate Gandhi's principles of non-violence and reminds Indians that Gandhi had approved India's action in Kashmir, which was not non-violent. Defense Minister Krishna Menon declares that Pakistan had (also) invaded "our territory." In fact, the entire state of Kashmir, he claims, "is part of the Indian Union."]

December 18 Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad criticizes Indian attack on Goa.

[The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power in the People's Republic of China. It can be said to be an institution which is the counterpart of the National Assembly in Pakistan and Lok Sabha in India. The NPC has 2983 members called Deputies. Under the Chinese Constitution and related laws, NPC holds a Session in Beijing in the first quarter of every year. Single term of an NPC Deputy is five years. The NPC Standing Committee is the permanent state organ of power and legislation. It exercises the highest state power and legislative power when the NPC is not in session. Some of the important functions and powers of the NPC include: the right to enact and amend the Constitution and legislate basic laws concerning criminal offenses, civil affairs etc; power to delegate authority allows the Congress to select, empower, and remove leadership and members of the highest State organs; right to select Members of its Standing Committee; elect the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China; appoint and approve Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries and Commissions, Auditor-General and Secretary General of the State Council; elect Chairman of the Central Military Commission; etc.]

[It is pertinent to mention that the period between 1952 and 1962, was the period when India achieved its maximum influence in international relations. While Nehru was the architect of this achievement, Krishna Menon should rightly be considered the

analytical adviser and executor of Nehru's foreign policy. "It was during this period that India forced a strong Asian collectivity in international relations through the Colombo Conference in 1954, the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries in Jakarta in 1955, which ultimately led to the creation of the non-aligned movement in Belgrade in 1961." -----Page 127: 'India and Regional Developments – Through the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations' by J. N. Dixit, published in 2004 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

1962

- January 9 Foreign Office, Islamabad terms statement of Dr. Henry Kissinger in India, as "short sighted and ill-conceived."
- [As President Kennedy's Special Assistant during his visit to India, Kissinger stated that America would not criticise New Delhi for its occupation of Goa.]*
- January 25 Pakistan accepts US President's suggestion that Mr. Eugene Black, World Bank President, should serve as mediator on the Kashmir dispute.
- February 16 Third General Election takes place in India.
- [In February, while flying over Pakistan, the plane carrying the US President's Special Adviser on Africa and Asia, Chester Bowles, deviates from the permitted route. It is made to land in Pakistan.]*
- March 21 Jacqueline Kennedy visits Pakistan.
- [Also visits India.]*
- March 23 The 1962 Constitution is promulgated in Pakistan.
- (William McConaughty takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan in March.)*
- April 6 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is sworn in as the Prime Minister of the Indian Held Kashmir.

- April 27 Death of A. K. Fazlul Haq in Dhaka.
- May 3 Krishna Menon asserts in Security Council, "...the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the 27th October was full and final accession.... So far as the sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it has become the sovereignty of the Indian Union by the act of accession, by the treaty of the Maharaja with the British Crown...There is no such thing in our Constitution as provisional accession....."
- May 4 Krishna Menon states in the Security Council, "... we regard the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Union of India as full, complete and final, irrevocable and what is more, perpetual...we shall not at any time submit this matter to what is called mediation or arbitration...."
- May 7 Dr. Zakir Hussain is elected India's Vice President.
- May 11 US to provide a loan of \$ 45 million to Pakistan for the purchase of industrial items from the US.
- May 13 Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan becomes President of India.
- May 31 Pakistan-US Agreement on Peace Corps is signed.
- June 1 The USSR bestows Lenin Prize on Faiz Ahmed Faiz for his literary contribution.
- June 13 Mohammad Ali Bogra is appointed Pakistan's Foreign Minister.
- June 20 In his address to the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Nehru asserts: "India had opened some new patrol posts endangering the Chinese posts, and it was largely due to movements on our side that the Chinese had also to make movements. It is well known in knowledgeable circles in the world that the position in this area had been changing to our advantage and the Chinese are concerned about it."

[Indian magazine, Blitz, boasts that India had occupied 2,500 square miles of territory there. Furthermore, India extends its encroachments in the eastern sector of the border with China. Indian troops intrude into the Che Dong area north of the Line

and launch a series of armed attacks on the Chinese frontier guards, inflicting 47 casualties on them.]

[“China hoped for and consistently stood for a comprehensive settlement of the differences between China and India on the boundary question through friendly consultations step by step, with the two sides giving priority to the fundamental interests of China-India friendship, assuming an impartial attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and taking into account the historical background and the existing realities. The Indians, on the other hand, held that there was nothing to be discussed concerning the boundary as the McMahon Line was already there; thus, India did not agree to enter into negotiations with China and pursued ‘a forward policy’ in the disputed border area. The divergent views in the end led to the China - India border war in 1962.” -----Page 264 of the book titled, ‘Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy’ published in December 2002 in Beijing by the World Affairs Press.]

August 31 A 42-million dollar loan agreement between Pakistan and US is signed in Karachi.

September 8 Major military clashes start to take place along the Eastern sector of the India-China boundary in NEFA region.

[On September 8, Peking accused India of intruding into China’s territory in the western sector and carrying out reconnaissance and provocations close to the Chinese civil check-posts in August. The Chinese note said: “The Indian provocations in August in the western sector of the Sino-Indian border cannot be regarded as isolated case. They are by no means accidental occurrences at a time when the Indian Government was carrying out armed suppression of the people in Kashmir and unleashing and expanding its armed aggression against Pakistan. Facts have proved once again that India has not the slightest respect for its neighbours but makes incursions, harassment and encroaches upon them whenever there is a chance. China cannot but pay serious attention to the Indian Government’s expansionist actions against its neighbours and strengthen China’s defences and heighten her alertness along her borders.” -----Page 280; Perspectives on Indo-China Relations, by A. K. Dixit, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi].

[US sends USS Enterprise into the Bay of Bengal to express solidarity with India. Fighting stops on November 21 with a unilateral declaration by China.]

*[Jaswant Singh in his book **Defending India** , page 247, states, “The 1962 winter war with China was a watershed. Far more political attention began to be paid to the (Indian) armed forces and commensurately greater financial resources were channeled for their modernization.”]*

*[In his book, ‘**Reminiscences---Discreet and Indiscreet,**’ T.N. Kaul recalls a conversation with Khrushchev on the Sino-Indian conflict. The Russian leader told Kaul that China was their brother and India their friend. How could Russia take sides in the quarrel!]*

*[“After the 1962 Sino-India border war, Pakistan, in a clever diplomatic move, had settled its boundary issue with China after ceding to it a portion of Jammu and Kashmir territory (Shaksgam valley bordering China) under its control. That move established a long-term strategic relationship between the two nations. Although China did not go in for any large-scale military maneuvers on the Sino-Indian border during Indo-Pak wars of 1965 or 1971, it has provided Pakistan with military, technological and diplomatic support for several decades. The Pakistani military strategic community believes this relation to be a common ‘Islamic-Confucian’ cultural value partnership and considers it to be more valuable and durable than the Pakistan-USA strategic partnership. The Chinese refer to it as the ‘lip-and-teeth’ relationship. The Sino-Pakistan strategic relationship is a result of realistic compulsions and common strategic requirements.” -----Pages 299-300, ‘**KARGIL: From Surprise to Victory**’, by General V. P. Malik, published in 2006 by HarperCollins India, New Delhi.]*

September 24 President Kennedy and President Ayub Khan have an informal meeting at Newport, Rhode Island.

[The two leaders:

- *Renew their personal association established during their last meeting in 1961.*

- *Review the world situation with particular reference to Pakistan-India relations especially Kashmir.*
- *Agree that the “threat to world peace has remained grave and that free nations must continue to cooperate in the defence of their integrity and independence.”*
- *Also agree that “the close friendship and alliance between Pakistan and the United States continues to represent an important contribution to the free world’s quest for a durable peace.”]*

October 20

Clashes spread along the entire India-China boundary.

[Indian Government has publicly stated that India is in fact in a state of war with China. It presented in the Indian Parliament a Resolution to “drive out the Chinese aggressors from the soil of India,” and this Resolution has been adopted. The President of India has proclaimed a “state of emergency” throughout the country. A wartime cabinet has been set up in India; military mobilization has been set in motion; war bonds have been issued; and India’s economy has begun to go on “a war footing.” War hysteria enshrouds the whole of India. Setting no store by the friendship of the Chinese and Indian peoples, Prime Minister Nehru has publicly spread seeds of hatred for the Chinese people and used every forum to call on the Indian people to wage a long drawn-out fight against Chinese people. The Indian Government has stepped up its persecution of Chinese nationals in India, arbitrarily ordered the closure of branch offices of the Bank of China in India, crudely restricted the movement of staff members of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates in India, and is even considering severing diplomatic relations with China. Casting off the cloak of “non-alignment,” the Indian Government has openly begged for military aid from the United States of America and is receiving a continuous supply of US arms. Large numbers of Indian troops and huge quantities of US munitions are being rushed to the Sino-Indian border areas. Indian troops in both the western and eastern sectors of the Sino-Indian border have not ceased attacking the Chinese frontier guards. The Indian press has been trumpeting that India is about to launch a big counter-offensive. All this indicates that the threat of border conflicts on a bigger scale is growing perilously. -----Pages 28 and 29 of Premier Chou En-Lai’s letter dated 15 November 1962, addressed to the leaders of Asian and African countries on Sino-

Indian boundary question; published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, in 1973.]

[The Chinese government proposed a cease-fire on 24 October which was rejected by India.]

October 29 Karan Singh becomes Sadar-i-Riyasat of IHK once again.

November 21 Beijing declares a unilateral cease-fire, with prospective effect from 00:00 hours on 22 November 1962, and announces withdrawal of its troops beginning 1 December, to positions 20 kilometers behind the Line of Actual Control of 7 November 1959.

*[Once in discussions with Chou En-lai, when he expressed doubts that India would attack Pakistan, General Raza said, “we know the Indians better, we have lived together for centuries and know their minds more than you do, and let me tell you Mr. Prime Minister, one day they will also attack you, if they find themselves at an advantage.” Chou En-lai was perhaps not accustomed to being spoken to in this manner by an Ambassador, but he smiled and said, “I like your forthright way of speaking and will remember what you have said.” And remember he did. When I was Ambassador in China in the 1960s, Chou En-lai recalled what General Raza had said and commented “He was right in his judgment of India, you know them better than we do; they did attack us in 1962.” -----Page 98; **Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise.]***

November 22 Averell Harriman, US Assistant Secretary of State arrives in New Delhi.

[On November 28, he also visits Rawalpindi.]

November 26 In his address to the National Assembly of Pakistan, Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, focuses on foreign policy issues.

*[Bhutto adds, that the great British historian **Arnold Toynbee, in his book Civilisation on Trial**, observes: “Centuries before Communism was heard of, our ancestors found their bugbear in Islam. As lately as the sixteenth century, Islam inspired the same*

hysteria in Western hearts as Communism in the twentieth century, and this essentially for the same reason. Like Communism, Islam was an anti-Western movement which was at the same time a heretical version of a Western faith; and, like Communism, it wielded a sword of the spirit against which there was no defence in material armaments.” But when the dictates of reality demand [observes Bhutto], the British suppressed their traditional hostility to Islam and supported the Turkish Empire against Czarist Russia’s expansionist urges. “Historical memories are most profound among those with whom swords have been crossed. -----Page 32, ‘Foreign Policy of Pakistan’ by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.]

[K.L. Gauba in his ‘Passive Voices’ (pages 43-44), cites an excerpt from a pamphlet entitled, (Hindu) ‘Mahasabha’s Stand on Exchange of population’, circulated in India in late 1960s/early 1970s, according to which, “Let the Hindu nation not repeat past historical mistakes. The Hindus had their land bounded on the West by Yabanas (Euphrates and Tigris in Iraq) and on the East by the Kirates (Mekong River) according to our scriptures. The Hindukush mountains, Hindu-chin (Indo-China), Hindu-Asia (Indonesia), Indian Ocean, Manas Sarowar and Kailash in Tibet gave us an idea of the territorial expansion of the Hindus in the past. Malaya, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Kashmir became predominantly Muslim lands due to the aggressive nature of Islam and the weak tolerant liberalism of the Hindus. Even in 1947, about 7 crores of Muslims forced about 30 crores of Hindus to part with the Frontier Province, Sindh and a part of Punjab, which were the original homelands of the Aryans, along with parts of Kashmir and Bengal. Numerical majority of the Hindus could not prevent shameful surrender of our national territory in the past or in the present history.”]

December 25 President Ayub meets President Kennedy in Washington DC.

December 27 Ministerial-level talks on Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan take place in Rawalpindi. Swaran Singh leads the Indian delegation.

[Confidante of the Indian Prime Minister, Krishna Menon, went into a virtual oblivion after the Sino-India conflict. US analyst Norman Palmer describes him as “A striking, rather

Mephistophelean figure, with an abrasive personality and an acerbic wit,” who was “the bete noire of many Americans, who often identified India with him to India’s disadvantage.”]

*[Stanley Wolpert while focusing on Sino-Indian border clashes opines, “Before the end of 1962, US arms and planes started flowing to India, a steady stream of C-130s loaded with enough equipment to outfit and support ten new mountain divisions, which were to be raised and trained over the next half decade. Pentagon technicians and trainers started arriving with the new equipment, and by 1963, New Delhi had more US brass than Islamabad.” ----
--Pages145-146; **Roots of Confrontation in South Asia by Stanley Wolpert.**]*

[N. A. M. Raza was appointed Pakistan’s Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China the second time in 1962. He served in this position till 1966.]

*[Started on 12 October 1962, the talks were conducted in a friendly spirit of mutual accommodation, and within two months Pakistan and China reached an agreement (nine days before the Sino-Indian clash). The boundary followed the Karakorum watershed, crossing over K-2, the world’s second highest peak. It involved no transfer of territory from the control of either country to the other. Pakistan remembers with gratitude an extraordinary gesture by Premier Zhou Enlai: after the alignment was agreed, the Pakistan government belatedly realized that some grazing lands along the Murtagh River in the Shimshal Pass on the other side of the watershed were historically used by inhabitants of Hunza. It then appealed for an exception to the watershed principle to save hardship to the poor people. Zhou generously agreed to the amendment of the boundary so that an area of 750 square miles remained on the Pakistan side. “The Indian allegation that Pakistan ceded a part of Kashmir territory to China was unfounded. Since a recognized boundary historically did not exist, there could be no question of any such give-away. Pakistan did not transfer any territory that was under its control.” ----
-----Page 71; **Pakistan’s Foreign Policy – 1947-2005, Abdul Sattar, published by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press, Karachi in 2007.**]*

1963

January 5 Pakistan signs Trade Agreement with China.

January 24 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

("Great and terrible scourges have come to India from this side...every invasion from this side has defeated India...Thus the terror, fear and habit of defeat cannot be wiped out of their national memory overnight...And we have ruled them for eight centuries...the Indian masses are just now struggling against the legacy of superstition, religious intolerance, caste system, racial animosities...poverty, backwardness...ignorance, deceit and the unconquerable habit of servility and submission." -----Cited in article 'Partition saved India' by Premen Addy in the Pioneer of 19 August 2009.)

January 15 Pakistan delegation for Ministerial-level talks on Kashmir reaches New Delhi.

[According to the Communiqué issued at the conclusion of talks, there had been some breakthrough, yet next round of talks may yield something concrete.]

February 8 Pakistan-India Foreign Ministerial-level talks on Kashmir resume at Karachi.

February 28 First President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad expires in Patna.

February 2 Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot visits Pakistan.

February 27 Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China. Has extremely friendly consultations with Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

[On 2 March, the two countries sign the border agreement in Beijing.]

[On July 17, Foreign Minister Bhutto states in the National Assembly: "I said that we had gained 750 square miles of territory from the People's Republic of China. Has that not been a real gain for us? And China, too, did not lose on the whole. In

fact, it gained in the sense that it came to a settlement over the question of the boundary with Pakistan, hitherto an undefined boundary. The settlement laid the foundation for normal and good neighbourly relations. After all what is our objective? If the objective is to seek the good of the world at large, then it can be achieved only through such settlements as the one we have arrived at with China. Our aim is to have the most friendly and peaceful relations with as many countries as possible. I am happy to be able to say that our endeavours in pursuit of that aim have yielded good results.” -----Page 81; Foreign Policy of Pakistan, by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.]

*[Indian newspaper **The Tribune** dated 5 July 2004, opined that “Pakistan-China boundary agreement of 1963 was meant to formally delimit and demarcate the boundary between China’s Sinkiang and the other contiguous areas, the defense of which was under the actual control of Pakistan. As per Article 6 of the agreement, the two parties agreed that after the settlement of the Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authority concerned would reopen negotiations with the government of the People’s Republic of China on the boundary issue. In a note given by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassy of India in China on 25 March 1963, the Chinese Government clarified that it was crystal clear that the agreement was of a provisional character and it had nothing to do with the ownership of Kashmir. It also stated that the dispute over Kashmir was solely the business of India and Pakistan, which should be settled by both countries through negotiations and in which China will never interfere. In March 1963, under the agreement, Pakistan unilaterally ceded a part of the state, comprising more than 5180 square kilometers of territory under its illegal occupation to China, ignoring India’s objections at the stage of negotiations. The entire area belonging to Hunza, south of the Mintaka Pass, was handed over to the Chinese. India challenged the locus standi of both parties to negotiate and conclude an agreement in respect of the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, over which India had sovereign rights and which was under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. India had protested to both China and Pakistan indicating that it would not recognize the illegal transfer of territory forming part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”]*

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- March 12 Fourth round of Ministerial talks on Kashmir between Pakistan and India takes place at Calcutta.
- April 5 President Kennedy's Special Envoy Walt W. Rostow visits Pakistan.
- April 25 Fifth round of Indo-Pakistan Ministerial-level talks on Kashmir ends in Karachi.
- May 7 British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, visit Pakistan.
- May 9 Foreign Minister Bhutto emphasizes that the Government of Pakistan is opposed to the division of the Kashmir Valley.
- May 16 Kashmir talks at the level of Foreign Ministers, finally collapse in New Delhi during the sixth round.

[The press release issued on the occasion states, "In November 29, 1962, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India issued a Joint Statement calling for renewed effort to be made to resolve the outstanding differences between their two countries on Kashmir and other related matters, so as to enable India and Pakistan to live side by side in peace and friendship. In that statement, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India agreed that discussions should be held at an early date, initially at the Ministerial level, with the object of reaching an honourable and equitable settlement. In pursuance of this decision, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistan Minister for External Affairs and Sardar Swaran Singh, the Indian Minister for Railways, held a number of meetings, spread over six sessions between December 26, 1962 and May 16, 1963. These meetings were held at Rawalpindi, New Delhi, Calcutta and Karachi and were frank and cordial throughout. At the end of the last meeting which concluded today, the two Ministers recorded with regret that no agreement could be reached on the settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his Advisers who had arrived in New Delhi on May 14, 1963 for these talks, left for Karachi on May 16, 1963."]

(In May, India's Minister for Defense Production Krishnamachari visits Washington DC.)

July G. Ahmed takes over as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States in July.

August 13 Prime Minister Nehru addressing the Lok Sabha states that all concessions offered to Pakistan on Kashmir are withdrawn.

September 1 Trade Agreement between Pakistan and India is signed.

September 3 Under Secretary State George Ball arrives in Rawalpindi as Kennedy's special representative.

October 4 Indian Occupied Kashmir Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad resigns.

October 29 Zafarullah Khan is replaced by Syed Amjad Ali as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

(In October, Arshad Hussain is appointed as Pakistan's High Commissioner to New Delhi.)

November 18 Well known and greatly respected religious leader of East Pakistan, Maulana Bhashani, meets Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Premier Chen Yi during his visit to Beijing.

November 22 President Kennedy is shot dead in Dallas. Vice President Lyndon B Johnson succeeds Kennedy.

[Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto represents Pakistan at the funeral.]

[Indian President Radhakrishnan had also undertaken a visit to the United States during the Kennedy years to meet the US President.]

(A delegation of Pakistan Medical Sciences Promotion Council visits China. On 8 November, Vice Premier Chen Yi meets the head of the delegation, Hakim Mohammad Saeed.)

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- December 5 B J Desai takes over as Secretary General of India's Ministry of External Affairs.
- December 5 Y.D. Gundevia assumes charge as India's Foreign Secretary.
- December 27 Sacred relic of the Holy Prophet's hair is stolen from Hazratbal Shrine in Indian-held Kashmir.
- December 19 General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the United States Joint Chief of Staff Committee, visits Pakistan.

[Also visits India.]

*[The years 1961-63 also witnessed large-scale anti-Muslim riots in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and other towns in India, in which hundreds of Muslims were killed. Referring to the plight of the Muslims in India, Salman Khurshid wrote, "On 15 August 1947, some Indians made a choice. The choice was to stay home in India. These Indians were Muslims. And since then they have commonly come to be known as Indian Muslims. Some people prefer to call them Muslim Indians. The choice made was a difficult one for it meant rejecting a powerful claim for living together with their brethren in a state perceived to be of their liking. And it meant, for quite a few of them, divided families, lost properties and, for not too few, even shattered lives. Of course the trauma of the actual transition and the days of Partition wore off. But the scars never healed. The Indian Muslims, however, do not speak of the trauma, the injury or the insult. Because the choice was a clear one. To stay at home." -----Page 21, **At Home in India by Salman Khurshid.**]*

*[Construction of the new capital of Pakistan continued in 1966. Earlier, it was proposed to Ayub Khan to name the city, Ayubabad. However, the President of Pakistan, decided to name it Islamabad. More than 200 years before the decision was taken to construct Islamabad by Ayub, a saint by the name of Imam Bari who is buried in the vicinity of what is now Islamabad, had predicted, "A city would be established close to me, which shall carry a great name in the Islamic world." -----Quoted by Mian Muzaffar Mehdi Hashmi in his book '**Pakistan Ki Nazariati Assaas**' published by Caravan Books, Multan, in 1995.]*

[The decade of the 1950s witnessed the construction of Chandigarh, in India.]

*[In his book ‘**The United States and India and Pakistan**’, **Norman Brown** expressed the view that Pakistan and India “want American relations with them to rest upon mutual knowledge and respect. When we carry our economic, social, political ideas and techniques to Asia, Asians are sensitive to expressions of paternalism, or condescension, or patronage, or any tinge of contempt for them.”]*

[In 1963, India established the State of Nagaland.]

*[Ask any Indian or Pakistani and he will tell you in all sincerity that it is imperative for the security and welfare of both India and Pakistan that the two neighbours should bury the hatchet and settle down to a friendly and cooperative relationship. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had said: “Their geographical position being what it is, India and Pakistan cannot help playing an important role in Asia. If India and Pakistan follow a contrary policy and are opposed to each other, they will obviously be neutralizing each other and cannot play that role This conflict and wasteful effort will wipe us out from the face of the earth.” Pakistan’s first, and most distinguished, Foreign Minister, Sir Zafarullah Khan, expressed a similar view: “Pakistan and India ... if they stood together, could play in world affairs an almost decisive role... [But] from what might have been a position of positive and constructive beneficence for the human race, they have been pushed into one that threatens the peace and prosperity of the whole of South Asia and in its turn constitutes a grave menace to international security.” -----Page 3, ‘**Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis**’ by **S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring**, published in 1990 by Oxford University Press Karachi.]*

1964

- January In his article ‘**Pakistan –American Alliance: Stresses and Strains**’, published in the January issue of *Foreign Affairs*, **President Ayub Khan** states, “The Indian leaders have often stated that their true border extends from the Hindu Kush mountains to the Mekong River.”
- February 3 Foreign Minister Bhutto addresses the UN Security Council.
- February 18 Premier Chou Enlai undertakes an official visit to Pakistan which concludes on 26 February. On 21 February, the Chinese Premier plants a friendship tree at Shakarparian Hills in Islamabad.
- March 10 Assistant Secretary State Phillips Talbot visits Pakistan.
[Before, he visits India.]
- March 17 Security Council resumes its debate on Kashmir.
- March 24 Former Vice President Richard Nixon visits Pakistan.

- Rashtriya Swayam Sevakh Sangh [RSS] Chief Golwalkar is arrested by Indian authorities.
- April 5 Foreign Minister Bhutto invites Sheikh Abdullah to visit Pakistan.
- April 7 Indo-Pakistan Conference of Home Ministers on minority problems begins in New Delhi.

[Pakistan impresses upon India the view that eviction of a large number of persons from Assam and Tripura and other Indian states, had led to a considerable tension. Indian Home Minister on the other hand, explains his Government’s position regarding the problem relating to the migration of the minority communities from Pakistan into India and the consequences arising therefrom. The two sides agree that there is an imperative need to ensure that the minorities throughout their territories enjoy complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour and all their rights which have been guaranteed to the citizens of each country under its Constitution.]

- April 8 Sheikh Abdullah is released from jail.
- April 10 Home Ministers of India and Pakistan meet on minority problems, in New Delhi.
- April 29 The first flight of the Pakistan International Airlines arrives Shanghai at 4.34 pm Shanghai time.

[Agreement on air services was signed between Pakistan and China in 1963.]

(Indira Gandhi [as a private person], calls on President Johnson in Washington DC during her visit to the US in April.)

[People who met Indira in her teens were hardly ever impressed. Mrs. Lasky described her as a “mousy, shy little girl who didn’t seem to have any political ideas.” Reginald Sorensen confessed that she made no impression on him “except as the reflection of her father.” It was about this time that she spoke to Khwaja Ahmed Abbas of her ambitions in life. “I would have liked to do research in history, or perhaps in anthropology, for that interests me even more than history...If I wanted to have an easy life, I could have become an interior decorator, I am really interested in the subject...I could have even become a dancer (she certainly had the looks and the figure), I learnt Manipuri in Santiniketan.” But she wasted little time on writing, anthropology, interior decoration or dancing. Politics was in her blood. She found fulfillment in the rough and tumble of political life. -----Pages 19-20, Indira Gandhi Returns, by Khushwant Singh, published in 1979 by Vision Books Private Limited, New Delhi.]

(Indian Defense Minister Y. B. Chavan visits Washington D.C. in May.)

- May 24 Sheikh Abdullah undertakes a visit to Pakistan; is given an enthusiastic welcome.

[Later, meets President Ayub; is stated that the President of Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister Nehru might meet in June.]

- May 27 Prime Minister Nehru passes away. President Ayub sends a condolence message.

[Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah cuts short his visit to Pakistan to attend Nehru's funeral. Foreign Minister Bhutto attends the funeral ceremony of Prime Minister Nehru. US is represented by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Ambassador Chester Bowles. Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeds Nehru.]

[In an AP dispatch from London, titled, "Pakistan Leads Tributes," 'The Miami News' of 27 May 1964, reports that the death of Nehru "shocked the world capitals." The dispatch added, "perhaps the most moving scene came at Geneva," where the delegate of Pakistan Habibur Rahman declared that "Pakistan joins with all its heart" in the condolences offered to "the Indian delegation and the Indian people."]

*["I would totally disagree with the thesis that Nehru had assumed a Third World leadership role because of the respect in which India was held by the decolonised countries...The respect which the entire world, including the imperialistic world, showed for Jawaharlal was not due to any respect for India at all." -----Views of B. K. Nehru quoted in his book, **Defending India**, by Jaswant Singh; page 25.]*

["Nehru arrived at some wrong conclusions. For example, he and several leaders of the Indian National Congress were convinced that Pakistan's separation from India was a temporary phenomenon and that ultimately both wings of Pakistan could not avoid gravitating towards some sort of confederal arrangement with India. After Field Marshal Ayub assumed power in Pakistan, Nehru thought that military rule could not but be a short-lived experiment. Both these judgments were flawed." -----Page 22, article, 'Pakistan,' by SK Singh in book 'External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations' by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books, New Delhi.]

May 31 President Ayub unambiguously asserts that Pakistan would never agree to a federation or confederation with India.

(Chinese Ethnic Art Troupe undertakes a visit to Pakistan in May.)

June 9 Lal Bahadur Shastri is sworn in as the Prime Minister of India.

[“India was unlucky to have had as her first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who loved his country deeply but loved himself more. Within a few years after independence he had become a national disillusionment for our generation. He seemed to lack mental balance. Nixon of USA, who was to become the President of his country later, had come to India and, as though to give a rebuff to USA, India concluded an Indo-Soviet trade agreement. Sardar Patel had warned Nehru to be aware of the Chinese intentions as early as 1950, but even ten years later, in 1960, he could not imagine that China had aggressive intentions.” -----
Page 23, ‘The Nehru Dynasty – Astro-Political Portraits of Nehru, Indira, Sanjay & Rajiv,’ by K. N. Rao, published in 1993 by Windows Publications, New Delhi.]

June 22

In a statement in the National Assembly, Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto debunks the concept of federation with India.

[He states, “Powerful elements, believing in Akhand Bharat, are striving to bring about a merger of India and Pakistan. Some of these elements are of a militant nature; others employ peaceful, but nonetheless for us, dangerous methods. We have to contend with these elements. The State of Pakistan was achieved after great sacrifices and as far as its people are concerned, there is no question about their will and resolve to maintain its integrity and sovereignty and to resist the machinations of those who want to destroy it. The decision of the United States of America and other Western Powers to give military assistance to India is bound to encourage those elements in India, who want to bring about a merger of the two countries, and to use military force and their power otherwise, to achieve their end. The situation, therefore, is a very serious one.” -----Pages 102,103, Foreign Policy of Pakistan, by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.]

July 31

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agree to set up the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD).

August 20

Indira Gandhi is elected to the Rajya Sabha.

September 29

Secretary of State Dean Rusk states that the US anticipates a Chinese nuclear test in the near future.

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October 12 President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India meet in Karachi.

[It is an informal meeting, during the Indian Prime Minister's stop-over en route to New Delhi from Cairo.]

October 14 United States to provide Pakistan a loan of \$ 3.4 million.

October 16 China conducts a nuclear weapons test. Prime Minister Shastri of India emphasizes that the test threatens world peace. Same day, Dr. Homi Bhabha states at a press conference in London that, if they wanted to, Indian scientists could also produce a "nuclear bomb" within eighteen months.

*[Later in his radio address on 19 October, Prime Minister Shastri expresses the view that the Indian government was not in favor of following the Chinese example of developing and testing nuclear weapons. -----page 109, **India's Nuclear Bomb by Shyam Bhatia, published by Vikas in 1979.**]*

*[Earlier, Prime Minister Shastri stresses that the nuclear establishment in India "is under firm orders not to make a single experiment, not to perfect a single device which is not needed for peaceful uses of atomic energy." In a television interview during her visit to France, Indian Minister for Information and Broadcasting Indira Gandhi, underlines on 22 October, that "India is in a position to produce the bomb within 18 months. But I think we should not deviate from our stand and should use atomic energy for peaceful purposes only." -----Page 30, **India's Nuclear Dilemma, by G.G. Mirchandani, published by Popular Book Services, New Delhi in 1968.**]*

[The Hindu nationalist party Jana Sangh in its magazine, 'Organiser,' advocates a nuclear weapons policy by India. It opines that "the eunuch government (of India) decided years ago in its ahimistic (non-violence ideology) idiocy to spend crores on nuclear power but not to use the same crores on developing the nuclear bomb. We had the chance to do it before China did it and so we could tell that we meant business and that we were ahead of China. In our criminal folly, we missed it." -----'India's Nuclear Policy' by T.T. Poullose, 1978.]

[“After the Chinese explosion of 1964, India following suit would not have given her an immediate deterrent vis-à-vis the Chinese, due to the quirks of geography. Chinese aircraft with nuclear weapons could reach strategic targets in most parts of India while Indian aircraft could only reach Tibet; and hitting Tibet was not exactly going to hurt China. India had to develop a missile that could reach mainland China and a nuclear warhead to have a deterrent.” -----‘Preface’ to the ‘Blind Men of Hindoostan – Indo-Pak Nuclear War,’ by General K. Sundarji, published in 1993 by UBS Publishers’ Distributors Ltd, New Delhi.]

- October 22 Khawaja Nazmuddin passes away in Dhaka.
- November 26 President Ayub Khan inaugurates Pakistan Television station in Lahore.
- December 4 India extends provisions of Articles 356 and 357 to Indian held Kashmir in regard to the President’s Rule.
- December 14 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is released from prison.
- December 21 Pakistan and the United States sign an agreement which provides for a loan of \$ 140 million.

*[Then there are the recently published **memoirs of Major-General Lei Yingfu**, who during the boundary dispute was Deputy Director in the Operational Department at the Headquarters of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, in which he sheds some light on the decision-making process by the Chinese leaders of the time. Major-General Lei's understanding of the events that finally led to the border war of 1962, in which he was an active participant, was that “the Chinese leaders like Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai tried to avoid a conflict with India, but they were finally forced to take action.” -----**Presentation by Ye Zhengjia, Senior Research Fellow, China Institute of International Studies, Beijing, at a conference on India in Shanghai by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies in 2002.**]*

[President Ayub Khan in his article that appeared in the January 1964 issue of the journal ‘Foreign Affairs,’ stated, “Even in the unlikely event of a recrudescence of border fighting

between China and India, India could not, considering the mountain terrain, deploy more than three to four divisions against the Chinese. One may justifiably ask, then why India is doubling the size of her standing army to twenty-two divisions. Even allowing for the necessary reserves, what are these divisions aimed against? The fact of the matter is that, taking advantage of the favorable Western response to her demands for arms, India is planning to raise two armies, one with which to face China and the other to use against Pakistan and her other smaller neighbours in pursuance of her expansionist objectives. It should also be noted that any army meant for China would by the nature of things be so positioned as to be able to wheel round swiftly to attack East Pakistan.”]

[At the initiative of the RSS leader Gowalkar, Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) was established in 1964, who feared divisions within the Hindu society that hindered the RSS effort for a unified Hindu societal structure.]

[The Chancery building of the High Commission for Pakistan in New Delhi is located along Shantipath Avenue in the Diplomatic Enclave called Chanakyapuri. American Embassy, Australian High Commission, British High Commission and Serbian Embassy are based in the vicinity of the Chancery. The Chancery building's foundation stone was laid by Prime Minister Malik Feroze Khan Noon in 1958. The building's architect was a German national by the name of Karl Malte Von Heinz. The building was constructed by Oriental Buildings and Furnishing Company, New Delhi under the supervision of Executive Engineer PWD, Pakistan, Mr. M. Rehman. The construction of the Chancery building was completed in 1964.

Pakistan House earlier called Gul-e-Rana is the residence of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India. The structure is located at 8-B, Tilak Marg hardly 20 minute drive from the Chancery building. (Tilak Marg was earlier called Hardinge Avenue.) The property was gifted to the Government of Pakistan by its worthy owner Pakistan's first Prime Minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan. Gul-e-Rana was also the first Chancery building of the Pakistan High Commission. This was where Pakistan's first High Commissioner, Zahid Hussain, had raised the National Flag on 14 August 1947 with his colleagues the then Third Secretaries

Iftikhar Ali and Sultan Khan. Remodeled in 1980s, and subsequently renovated in early 1990s, Pakistan House is a stately building with spacious rooms, an elegant library and rolling lush green gardens. Pakistan House has been witness to the vicissitudes of history. Important meetings took place in the building between the leaders of the Pakistan Muslim League and Indian National Congress. Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel have enjoyed the dainty cuisines at the Pakistan House. The Quaid-e-Azam stayed at the Pakistan House. A number of rooms of the Pakistan House were used for providing safety and treatment to the wounded Muslims attacked by the Hindus and Sikhs in riots in New Delhi at the time of Partition in 1947.]

[“China and Pakistan are closely linked with mountains and rivers and there has been a long history of friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries. Since ancient times, they have been good neighbours, friends and brothers. The exchanges between the peoples constitute solid basis for and important supplement to the political relations between the two countries. There has been profound traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, which are known to all and strike root in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries. After the two countries established diplomatic relations, the exchanges among their peoples have been all the more frequent. The exchanges between trade unions, women and youth organizations of the two countries continue. In Pakistan’s major cities, Pakistan-China friendship associations were set up and they sent delegations to visit China. The religious groups between the two countries also kept contacts. The active non-governmental exchanges promoted the understanding and friendship between the two peoples and facilitated the all-round development of the Sino-Pakistani relations.” -----Excerpt from the publication, titled ‘China-Pakistan’ by Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China printed in 2005 by China Intercontinental Press.]

1965

- January 2 Presidential election is held in Pakistan. Ayub Khan is re-elected.
- January 5 General James Cassels, US Chief of the General Staff-designate visits Pakistan.
- January 11 Pakistan to supply rice to India; Agreement is signed.
- January 22 Foreign Minister Bhutto addresses UN General Assembly.
- January 25 Foreign Minister Bhutto meets Secretary of State Rusk in Washington.
- January 27 Anti-Hindi [language] demonstrations take place in India.
- February 19 C.S. Jha assumes charge as India's Foreign Secretary.
- March 2 Field Marshal Ayub Khan undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China which concludes on 9 March. Holds talks with President Liu Shaoqi. On 4 March, President Ayub Khan meets Chairman Mao Zedong.
- March 24 Pakistani Folk Dance Troupe gives performance in Beijing which is also attended by Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress, Peng Zhen.
- March 26 Pakistan and China sign an Agreement on Culture.
- March 26 Pakistan and China sign a Protocol on the Demarcation of the Boundary between Xinjiang and Northern Areas.
- April 3 Birth of the famous Pakistani singer, Nazia Hasan.
- April 10 The Government of Pakistan decides to issue Pakistani passport to Sheikh Abdullah.
- April 12 India launches attack in Rann of Kutch.
- April 28 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri warns Pakistan to avoid hostilities.

- May 8 Sheikh Abdullah is arrested by Indian authorities.
- June 2 Premier Zhou Enlai undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- June 18 UN Secretary General advises caution in South Asia hostilities.
- June 30 Pakistan and India sign an agreement for cease-fire in Rann of Kutch.

*[“The British High Commissioners in India and Pakistan had persisted with their efforts and after intense diplomatic activity a ceasefire became effective on 1 July 1965. It was agreed that the border in this sector would be demarcated by a three-man tribunal. India nominated a Yugoslav, Pakistan an Iranian and the UN Secretary-General nominated a Swedish national as Chairman. The possibility of the escalation of the armed conflict was thus avoided with active intervention of the British Prime Minister and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.” ----
-Page 85, 1965 WAR – The Inside Story by R. D. Pradhan, published in 2007 by ATLANTIC Publishers.]*

- August 13 Indian Prime Minister Shastri threatens Pakistan.
- August 24 Akali leader Master Tara Singh visits Pakistan.
- September 1 Military assistance to Pakistan and India is suspended by the United States.
- September 6 Indian government refuses permission to PIA to over fly its aircraft over Indian territory.

[“On September 2, 1965, my Indian source visited my house when I was out, and left a small, coded message. When decoded the message read, ‘Attack on Lahore on September 6, and bombardment on Rawalpindi. Take care. Good bye.’ As our forces were already engaged in Kashmir, the information seemed most probable. I immediately rushed to Ehtisham Hussain and the word was sent out to relevant authorities under Ehtisham’s signatures.” -----Pages 14 and 15, ‘Profiles of Intelligence’ by Brigadier Syed A. I. Tirmazi, 1995, Combined Printers, Guardi Trust Building, Lahore.]

[According to then British High Commissioner in Pakistan, Sir Morrice James, President Ayub through Ambassador McConaughy, delivered a formal request to the US Administration to provide assistance against the Indian aggression invoking the Pakistan-US Agreement of 1959. "On September 10, the US Ambassador got back with a response from Washington according to which, the United States regarded the Indian attack as a very serious development. However, the attack had to be seen in its proper context."]

September 6 India launches a massive attack on the Lahore front.

[“All the three brigades had lost their communication with division headquarters and their whereabouts were not known. In the afternoon, when Major General Niranjana Prasad went in search of them, he walked into an enemy position opposite Bhasin. He was fired upon and ran away. By the evening, the situation on the front was quite pathetic. The divisional commander had just managed to evade capture and the commanding officers of two battalions had lost their mental balance and were unfit to lead their units. On learning that, Lt Gen Harbaksh Singh and the corps commander drove in a Jonga to the battlefield. Army commander found that the enemy air-attack had created a havoc on GT Road. Vehicles were burning and several vehicles of 15 Division abandoned on the road, the drivers having run away, leaving some of the engines still running. Major General Niranjana Prasad was hiding in a recently irrigated sugar cane field. As described by Harbaksh Singh: ‘He came out to receive us, with his boots covered with wet mud. He had no head cover, nor was he wearing any badges of rank. He had stubble on his face, not having shaved,’ Seeing him in such a stage, Harbaksh Singh asked him: ‘Whether he was the General Officer Commanding a division, or a coolie? Why had he removed badges of rank and not shaved? Niranjana Prasad had no answer.” -----Pages 39-40, 1965 WAR – The Inside Story, by R. D. Pradhan, published in 2007 by ATLANTIC Publishers.]

September 7 China warns New Delhi against attack on Pakistan.

[On the following day, the Chinese government issues a warning to India against intrusions by Indian troops into the Chinese territory.]

September 11 Congressman Paul Fino underlines the gravity of the Kashmir problem.

[“Major General Niranjn Prasad had generally a poor record in operational command. In NEFA during 1962 operations and later while commanding Infantry Division at Rajouri, he had been found deficient. Despite Harbaksh Singh requesting General Chaudhuri to replace him, the (Indian Army) chief disregarded the suggestion. Niranjn Prasad had a penchant for making representations. That morning, after being found in that embarrassing situation, he had apparently threatened representation against the higher-ups. He had kept one ready in his briefcase along with some secret and confidential papers. Next morning, i.e. 7 September (1965), Niranjn Prasad undertook visit to the front to see progress of operation of his brigade as directed previous day by Harbaksh Singh. He was in a Jonga with his ADC, with two jeeps following him as escort. As he progressed along the canal distributaries, he was fired at by a distant medium machine gun. Both he and his ADC abandoned the Jonga and took cover in a field of crops nearby, as did the escort. A little later, Naranjan Prasad decided to return to his headquarters in one of the escort jeeps. As he drove off, the second escort jeep followed him. In that confusion, the Jonga, with formation flag and star-plates, which he had driven to the front was left behind with his briefcase. Subsequently, this was captured by the Pakistanis, who used the Jonga for propaganda. They also started broadcasting the contents of his briefcase, including his representations against Lieutenant General Harbaksh Singh.” -----Page 40; 1965 WAR – The Inside Story (Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan’s Diary of India-Pakistan War) by R. D. Pradhan, published in 2007 by ATLANTIC Publishers.]

September 17 In a statement at the Security Council, US Representative Arthur Goldberg expresses the “profound” belief of his country that the differences between India and Pakistan “can be resolved, must be resolved, under conditions of peace.”

[In his book, ‘Surrender at Dacca-Birth of a Nation’ published in 1997, Lieutenant General JFR Jacob writes, “In 1962, 1965 and even in 1971, we (India) lacked a comprehensive geo-strategic and geo-military assessment of our interests and the threats to these interests. There were no clear cut political aims or

directives. There was no effective machinery to plan, coordinate and execute war, and even today we lack a permanent Chief of the Defense Staff or an adequately staffed support organization. There is no National Security Council and even if one materializes in the near future, it is likely to be, like its short-lived predecessor, superficial and toothless.”]

September 22 US representative Goldberg in a statement at the UN expresses “the profound appreciation of the members of the Council to the Heads of States of India and Pakistan, who, in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the 20th of September 1965, have ordered a cease-fire between their armed forces.

September 23 Cease fire between Pakistan and India comes into effect.

*[“It was a costly war. Pakistan had spent Rs. 7.6 billion (or US\$ 1.6 billion at the prevailing fixed exchange rate of US\$ 1=Rs. 4.76) on its defence establishment since the military takeover in 1958, averaging close to 53 per cent of total government expenditure in the period 1958-65. Pakistan claimed to have captured territory ranging from 210 square miles (according to Indian sources) to 1,617 square miles (according to Pakistani sources). India’s matching claims were 740 square miles (by its own estimate) to 446 square miles (Pakistan’s estimate). Pakistan claimed to have lost 1,033 men while India claimed 1,333 killed in action. Both sides claimed victory. In fact, both had failed in their military objectives and the immediate effort was to put the best face in a difficult situation.” -----Page 236; ‘**CROSS SWORDS: Pakistan, Its Army, and the Wars Within**’ by Shuja Nawaz, published in 2008 by Oxford University Press, Karachi.]*

September 30 Pakistan’s Commerce Minister Ghulam Farooq undertakes a visit to Beijing. Also calls on Chairman Mao Zedong.

October 14 US invites President Ayub and Prime Minister Shastri to visit Washington for talks.

October 25 China’s Ocean Liner undertakes a visit to the Karachi Port.

(Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib visits the US in October.)

December 14 President Ayub Khan visits Washington and confers with President Johnson at the White House.

[The two Presidents discuss the events in South Asia, including the “tragic conflict” between India and Pakistan. In this context, they reaffirm their support for the UN Security Council Resolution of 10 September 1965 in all its parts, as well as the resolutions adopted on 27 September and 5 November 1965. The US President emphasizes that the Administration regards as vital to the world peace, ‘the preservation of the independence and integrity of Pakistan’ and expresses the continuing interest of his country in Pakistan’s economic and social development.]

*[According to **India Today of 2 July 2007**, “4000 Indians died in 1965 Indo-Pak war while Pakistan lost 3000 men”]*

[According to eminent Pakistani civil servant Altaf Gohar, Pakistan’s High Commissioner in New Delhi Mian Arshad Hussain, had sent “a cable to Islamabad well before the Indian invasion” stressing that according to his information, India plans to “attack Lahore on September 6” the date when actually the attack took place.]

[Muslims in Hindu India have also been fighting against the Muslim Pakistan, though in isolated cases only. During the 1965 war, a Rajput Regiment of the Indian Army having a Muslim majority was deployed in the Poonch Sector to fight against Pakistan. Hawaldar Abdul Hameed and Major M.A.R. Shaikh of the Indian Army were awarded for their bravery. Earlier during the October 1948 Kashmir war, one Brigadier Mohammad Usman of the Madras Regiment of the Indian Army, gave his life for India while fighting against Pakistan. He was posthumously awarded by the Government of India.]

[In his comprehensive account ‘Pakistan’s Relations with India 1947-1966’ G.W. Choudhury quotes Selig S. Harrison as pointing out in January 1965, that “the dominant note in the Hindu attitude today is that Hindus have a natural right to rule in modern India as a form of long overdue retribution for the sins of the Mogul overlords.” It is not enough that a unified state with a Hindu majority—clearly dominant over a Muslim minority now reduced to 11 per cent – has been established at long last in the Indian

subcontinent. "The fulfillment of Indian nationalism requires an assertion of Hindu hegemony over the Muslims of the subcontinent in one form or another. Most Hindus would be satisfied with an acquiescent Pakistan within an Indian sphere of influence, some hope for a confederation and a vocal few would welcome an excuse to annul partition by force."]

[Interestingly, during the 1965 war, the Government of India had to arrange a special speech by the Vice-President [of India] to dispel widespread rumors that he had been detained for being a Muslim. Mentioning this in his book 'At Home in India' Salman Khurshid, former Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, also writes, that the matinee idol, Dalip Kumar (actually Yusuf Khan) had to desperately run from pillar to post to protect his reputation against "vicious insinuations and allegations of being a Pakistani spy." Not disagreeing with this view, K.L. Gauba in his 'Passive Voices' states that during the 1965 war, and its aftermath, "8000 Muslims in India were arbitrarily arrested by the Indian authorities."]

1966

- January 1 US Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey undertakes a visit to Taipei.
- January 3 President Ayub Khan arrives in Tashkent.
- January 10 Tashkent Declaration is signed by President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Shastri.

[Among other matters, it is agreed that: all armed personnel of both the countries would be withdrawn to the positions they held "prior to 5 August 1965, and both sides shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line"; High Commissioners of both states will return to their posts and the normal functioning of diplomatic missions will be restored; repatriation of POWs will be carried out; and friendly relations between the two states will be promoted.]

[“Looked at as a whole, therefore, the Tashkent Declaration stands as a monument to the statesmanship of President Ayub and

Prime Minister Shastri. That Tashkent could bring them to talking terms alone, is the crowning glory of this meeting. How could the representatives of two self-respecting nations shake hands and come to talking terms after, what President Ayub rightly characterized, a grim and bloody war?” -----An excerpt from ‘Tashkent – A Study in Foreign Relations with Documents,’ by Dev Sharma.]

[According to Kuldip Nayer, “Bhutto told me later: Shastri took Ayub for a ride. I do not know whether you saw the way he disarmed (Ayub). I am a poor man, he said, (just) a parliamentarian. I do not have your strength, your stature; and the man started twirling his moustaches.....” -----Special Report by Asghar Abdullah published in the Sunday Magazine of the Nawa-i-Waqt of July 15, 2001.]

January 10 US welcomes Tashkent Declaration.

[Zulfikar Ali. Bhutto opines in his book, ‘Myth of Independence,’ “Neither during the darkest period of the US-Indian relations nor during the brightest phase of the US-Pakistan relations, did the US take a stand as an ally of Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan disputes.” Moreover, according to Bhutto, Bertrand Russell had once commented, “One hundred thousand Indian troops have suppressed Kashmiri autonomy.” Russell had also said that the official integration of Kashmir made the uprising in the valley “inevitable,” and the participation in the uprising of Kashmiris from Pakistan had to be “expected.”]

January 11 On the night of 10 and 11 January, Prime Minister Shastri expires after a heart attack.

[Paying his respects to the Indian leader, President Ayub Khan states “Here is a man who gave his life for amity between India and Pakistan.” Later, he comments before journalists, had Shastri not died, perhaps difficulties between Pakistan and India could have been resolved.]

January 12 Shastri is cremated.

[The status of J&K and the CFL remained unsettled and a source of future trouble. It had been a war to no purpose. India could

claim to have defeated Pak designs on Kashmir while Pakistanis boasted about halting an invasion of Pakistan by a larger Indian Army. Both sides were content to claim victory to their people. Was it indeed a futile war? -----Page 127; 1965 WAR – The Inside Story (Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan’s Diary of India-Pakistan War) by R. D. Pradhan, published in 2007 by ATLANTIC Publishers.]

January 19 Indira Gandhi is elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

January 24 Indira Gandhi is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.

[“Shastri who had gone to Tashkent, for peace negotiations with Pakistan under the Soviet aegis, died unfortunately of a heart attack, after the peace conditions were finalized and sealed. The rumour mills went to work to allege that the Soviets/Pakistanis/Indian political opponents had finished him off, which was a lot of rubbish. After his death, Indira Gandhi, the daughter of Pandit Nehru, was made the new Indian Prime Minister, by the skilful maneuverings of Kamaraj Nadar, the Madras Congress leader, in the expectation that she would be a figurehead, behind whom he could operate. But Kamaraj’s hopes were not fulfilled, as within a year Indira proved to be a far better manipulator than her sponsor. Indira Gandhi has sometimes been mistaken by westerners, as a descendant of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. She got the Gandhi name after marrying Pheroz Gandhi, a Parsi, who also was elected as a Congress MP.” -----Page 152, ‘Inside IB and RAW – The Rolling Stone that Gathered Moss,’ by K. Sankaran Nair former head of RAW, published in 2008 by MANAS publications, New Delhi.]

[“It took India and the world sometime to realize that there was more to Indira Gandhi than being the daughter of a past Prime Minister. India had only had one woman ruler, Razia Sultana. That was over seven centuries ago and for a brief period of three and half years. Countries other than India had women rulers and in our own times we had Srimavo Bandarnaike of Sri Lanka, Golda Meir of Israel and now Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain and Maria de Pintassilgo in Portugal. But no woman in the history of the world has ruled over so vast and populous a country

as India as has Indira Gandhi and no other woman elected for as long a time.” -----Page 18, Indira Gandhi Returns, by Khushwant Singh, published in 1979 by Vision Books Private Limited, Connaught Place, New Delhi.]

January 24 Air India flight crashes into Mont Blanc, Switzerland, killing 117 persons.

February 12 Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman enunciates his Six Point Program as under:

1. *The Constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in the true sense on the basis of the Lahore Resolution and for a parliamentary form of government based on the supremacy of a directly elected legislature on the basis of universal adult franchise.*
2. *The Federal Government shall deal with only two subjects: Defence and Foreign Affairs. All residuary subjects will be vested in the federating states.*
3. *There should be either two separate, freely convertible currencies for the two Wings, or one currency with two separate reserve banks to prevent inter-wing flight of capital.*
4. *The power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federating units. The Federal Government will receive a share to meet its financial obligations.*
5. *Economic disparities between the two Wings shall disappear through a series of economic, fiscal, and legal reforms.*
6. *A militia or paramilitary force must be created in East Pakistan, which at present has no defense of its own.*

February 15 US Vice President Hubert Humphrey visits Pakistan.

[After meetings in Pakistan, it is announced that the US would extend a \$ 50 million loan to Pakistan.]

[Also visits India.]

Encyclopaedia

- March 1 India's External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh visits Pakistan.
- March 2 US arms embargo against Pakistan imposed in September 1965 is relaxed.
- March 15 China holds its economic and trade fair in Karachi.

(In March, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Washington DC. Meets President Johnson.)
- March 26 Mr. Liu Shauqi, President of the People's Republic of China along with Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier & Foreign Minister, visits Pakistan. The visit concludes on 17 April. Long duration indicates the strength of China's relations with Pakistan.
- March 27 Premier Zhou Enlai and NPC Vice Chairman Guo Moruo have their photographs taken in Beijing with Artists of the Pakistani Culture Troupe after their performances in the Chinese capital. Chinese Premier remarks, "seldom has he seen such an impressive and dazzling a show."
- April 20 Bharat Ratna, posthumously awarded to Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- May 9 China conducts its third nuclear test at Lop Nor in Sinkiang Province.

(Eugene Murphy Locke takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan in May.)
- June 17 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto quits as Foreign Minister.
- June 24 S. M. Yusuf assumes charge as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- June 29 Premier Chou Enlai, makes a stop-over visit in Rawalpindi.
- July 5 President's Rule imposed in the Indian Punjab.
- July 20 Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada is sworn in as Foreign Minister.
- August 4 Lok Sabha rejects the no confidence motion against Indira Gandhi.

August 22 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada undertakes an eight day visit to China.

(In August, a high level delegation of the National Assembly of Pakistan led by Speaker, Khan Abdul Jabbar Khan undertakes an official visit to the People's Republic of China. Among others, the delegation includes Hamid Raza Gillani, Gohar Ayub Khan, Mian Muzaffar Mehdi Hashmi, and Mian Arif Iftikhar. The delegation is received by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai.)

September 17 General Yahya Khan becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army.

September 30 Pakistan and China sign their first Barter Trade Agreement.

October 25 Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada undertakes an official visit to the People's Republic of China. Holds talks with Chairman Mao Zedong.

(In October, Agha Hilaly takes over as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States. He served in this position till October 1971.)

November 1 Indian State of Punjab is geographically re-demarcated to award certain areas of Punjab to Haryana and some territory to Himachal Pradesh.

November 13 The city of Montgomery near Lahore is renamed Sahiwal.

December 22 Krishna Menon resigns as Member of the Congress Party.

[American Embassy was moved from Karachi to Rawalpindi in 1966 and then to Islamabad in 1973. The Embassy building was damaged in 1979 following protests and rebuilt in 1983.]

[Shiv Sena was established in India in 1966 with the aim to promote the interests of the State of Maharashtra. The organisation grew from the perception that Maharashtrians were not being provided adequate employment in their own State and that they were being strongly discriminated against. The brain behind its establishment was a one-time RSS activist, Bal Thackeray, who is also called Balasaheb Thackeray. Thackeray started his career as a cartoonist.]

[In 1966, Mizo insurgency in India entered the militant phase.]

[“Pakistan got the information as early as 1966 that India was launching a comprehensive program of developing nuclear military capability and that it was expected to carry out an explosion in a matter of six to eight years.....The suggestions that Pakistan should respond by trying to develop its own military capability, was rejected. On the recommendation of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, it was decided to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.” -----Pages 127 and 128 of the publication titled ‘The CTBT Debate in Pakistan’ edited by Moonis Ahmar; 2001, Taj Press, New Delhi.]

[“Indo-Pakistan relationship had taken birth in the womb of civilizational conflict. India’s covert ties with the Baloch, Pashtun and Sindhi separatists, in retaliation to Pakistan’s exploitation of Indian fault lines in the Northeast, amongst the fundamentalist Muslims and other susceptible areas, have also contributed to the growth of unending hostility between the two countries. Pakistan has deftly manipulated the ethnic insurgency in India’s Northeast by supporting the Naga, Mizo and Meitei rebels and later aiding the ULFA, Bodo and Tripura rebels from its operational stations located in Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. It has also very aggressively exploited the Indian fault lines in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and has extended the thrust of Islamic militancy to India’s heartland, aiming systematic subversion of the Indian Muslims and for instilling in them the ‘idea of re-formation of another Muslim India.’” -----Page 30; Fulcrum of Evil – ISI-CIA-Al Qaeda Nexus – by former Joint Director Indian Intelligence Bureau, Maloy Krishna Dhar, IPS (Retd); published in 2006 by Manas Publications, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.]

1967

- January 10 In his State of the Union address, President Johnson emphasizes the need for the peaceful resolution of Pakistan-India problems.
- February 2 An aircraft of the Lahore Flying Club is shot down near Ferozepur border by India.
- February 15 Fourth General Election takes place in India.
- [“Indians have a guilty conscience over Kashmir. Whatever they may say to conceal their thoughts and for consumption of the world at large, or to silence the outbursts of Pakistan, at heart they feel they have not been fair to the Kashmiris who have acceded to India under coercion and through betrayal of Abdullah. The Union Government’s Kashmir policy (if with all its twists and turns it can at all be called a consistent policy) has been initially formulated and evolved over the years under the strain of guilty conscience. Jawaharlal Nehru was by nature and upbringing a secularist and a democrat: his respect for human values was beyond doubt. But, at times, he was carried away by impulse which distorted his vision. Kashmir was one of his blind spots and when in 1947 he agreed to the State’s accession to India without first finding the will of the local people, it was a blunder. Apart from his love for the ancient homeland, Nehru was misled in doing so by Abdullah whose character he had not been able to size up. Kashmir became a running, festering sore, a problem which remains unresolved till today.” -----Page 158; **The Untold Story of Kashmir Politics, by Prem Nath Bazaz, published in 2007 by Gulshan Books, Srinagar.**]*
- February 24 US Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco states in Los Angeles, “at the outset of the flare up in the subcontinent” during the 1965 War, Moscow and Washington correctly visualized the significance of “containing the conflict and ending the fighting.”
- February 25 Death of Nizam of Hyderabad.
- March 6 Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Josef Stalin, appears at the US Embassy in India to defect to the West.
- March 13 Indian President promulgates Presidential rule in Rajasthan.

Encyclopaedia

- April 12 US authorities confirm that the Administration was not resuming military assistance to Pakistan and India.
- May 1 In his first-of-the-month broadcast to the nation, President Ayub states that there was no reason to be upset by the US announcement to terminate military assistance to Pakistan. He emphasizes, “at least we know under what limitations we have to build up the defense of the country.”
- May 5 In an interview with the National Educational Television Network, Secretary of State Rusk states that in the fighting between Pakistan and India, the UN Security Council acted in a very effective manner with the permanent members---and that “includes the Soviet Union and United States”---acting in a “parallel fashion” there to assist the Security Council in bringing that matter to a conclusion.
- May 13 Dr. Zakir Hussain becomes President of India.
- June 5 Israel attacks Egypt
- [During the Arab-Israel War of 1967, the Pakistan Air Force “sent a contingent of its pilots and airmen to Egypt, Jordan and Syria. PAF pilots performed excellently and downed about 10 Israeli planes including Mirages, Mysteres, Vautours without losing a single plane of their own. “Flight Lieutenant Saif-ul-Azam was decorated by Jordan and Iraq. The performance of PAF pilots was praised by Israelis too. Eizer Weizman, then Chief of Israeli Air Force said once about Air Marshal Noor Khan: ‘...He is a formidable person and I am glad that he is Pakistani not Egyptian...’ ” ---Pak Tribune, 29 January 2008.]*
- July 9 Passing away of Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah in Karachi.
- (In July, Benjamin Oehlert Jr. takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)
- August 19 Rajeshwer Dayal takes over as India’s Foreign Secretary.
- August 24 Pakistan’s first steel mill is inaugurated in Chittagong.

- October 11 President Dr. Zakir Hussain lays the foundation stone for the Indian Air Force Academy project in Hyderabad. Later on 16 January 1971, Air Force Academy, Hyderabad was formally inaugurated by Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
- October 21 Pakistan and China sign an Agreement to facilitate Overland Trade between Xinjiang and Gilgit.
- November 18 Pakistan awards Sitara-e-Imtiaz to the famous Egyptian singer Umm-e-Kulsoom for reciting the poetry of Pakistan's national poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal.
- November 22 Master Tara Singh expires at the age of 84.
- November 26 Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Kalabagh, is assassinated.
- December 1 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto establishes Pakistan People's Party.
- December 22 Indian Parliament adopts Official Languages legislation.
- December 23 President Johnson makes a brief stopover at Karachi.

[Meets President Ayub. Talks also focus on Pakistan-US bilateral relations and Pakistan's relations with its neighbours. Moreover:

- *President Ayub outlines the rapid progress being made by Pakistan in the fields of agriculture and industry.*
- *President Johnson congratulates Pakistan on the inauguration of the Mangla Dam.*
- *The two review the world situation with special emphasis on the possibilities of moving towards peace in Vietnam.]*

(In December, Premier Zhou Enlai receives the head of the State Planning Commission of Pakistan in Beijing during their visit to the People's Republic of China.)

[The year 1967 also witnessed large-scale Muslim massacres by Hindu fanatics in Ranchi and other places in India.]

*[According to the **Hamoodur Rehman Commission Report:** “Direct evidence of India’s collusion with anti-state elements in East Pakistan had come to light when the Agartala conspiracy was unearthed in 1967. It was revealed that as early as September 1964, a revolutionary organization was formed, for separating East Pakistan from the rest of the country, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman became associated with it. India had promised not only arms and financial aid for organizing a revolt in East Pakistan, but it had also undertaken that on the D-Day it would block the air and sea routes linking East Pakistan with West Pakistan....On the 30th of January, 1971, the Indian authorities staged the hijacking of one of their planes to Lahore, and its subsequent destruction by the hijackers, who have been found to be Indian agents as a result of a judicial inquiry held by a Judge of the Sind and Baluchistan High Court. This incident was seized upon by the Indian government to ban flights of Pakistan’s civil aircraft in order to increase difficulties and tensions between the two wings of Pakistan at a critical juncture in the political and constitutional negotiations between the Pakistan government and the leadership of the Awami League in East Pakistan....Formal Resolutions in support of ‘Bangladesh’ were passed in several Indian State Assemblies, and the Deputy Chief Minister of (Indian) West Bengal went so far as to state that ‘we in West Bengal recognize Bangladesh although the Central government has not done so yet.’*

A resolution was also moved by the Indian Prime Minister in the Indian parliament and passed by both houses on 30th of March, 1971, expressing ‘profound sympathy and solidarity with the people of East Bengal’ and assuring them that ‘their struggle will receive the whole-hearted sympathies and support of the people of India.’ On the 4th of April 1971, the All India Congress Committee unanimously adopted the resolution passed by the Indian parliament on Bangladesh. Speaking on the resolution, the General Secretary of the West Bengal unit of the All India Congress Committee, Mr. KK Shukla, said, ‘Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was fighting India’s war.’ Apart from political leaders, the Indian press and the Indian intellectuals also took a hand in this matter, and left the world in no doubt about the consistent Indian aim of seeking to enfeeble and dismember Pakistan. On the 30th of March 1971, the Bombay daily ‘Indian Express’ openly

advocated India's armed interference in East Pakistan by saying that 'It is a truly historic moment, and the time to act is now.'

On the 7th of April 1971, the Director of the Indian Institute for Defence Studies, Mr. Subramaniam, said that 'what India must realize is the fact that the breakup of Pakistan is in our interest and we have an opportunity the like of which will never come again.' The same theme was repeated by another Indian commentator, Subramaniam Swamy, in an article published in the Indian daily 'Motherland' on the 15th of June 1971. Considering the pros and cons of the breakup of Pakistan the commentator argued that 'the territorial integrity of Pakistan is none of our business.' That is Pakistan's worry. All we should concern ourselves with is two questions: Is the breakup of Pakistan in our long-term national interest? If so, can we do something about it? The article concluded with the observations that 'the breakup of Pakistan is not only in our external security interest but also in our internal security interests. India should emerge as a super-power internationally and we have to nationally integrate our citizens for this role. For this the dismemberment of Pakistan is an essential pre-condition.' Finally, the Indian Prime Minister herself declared on the 15th of June 1971, that 'India would not for a moment countenance a political settlement which meant the death of Bangladesh.'"]

1968

January 2 Sheikh Abdullah is released from imprisonment by Indian authorities.

January 6 Pakistan demands withdrawal of a diplomat from the Indian Mission in Dhaka as he is indulging in activities incompatible with his status.

[India reciprocates by calling for withdrawal of a Counsellor in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.]

January 17 Mizo National Front in India is banned once again.

February 13 Jan Sangh elects Atal Bihari Vajpayee as its leader.

Encyclopaedia

[Prime Minister Nehru had in the 1950s predicted that one day Vajpayee would become India's Prime Minister.]

- February 19 Rann of Kutch Award is concluded.
- April 4 Martin Luther King is assassinated.
- April 18 Pakistan indicates its willingness to serve as venue for talks between the US and North Vietnam.
- April 25 Mr. Arshad Hussain, Pakistan's High Commissioner in India, is appointed as the Foreign Minister.
- (In June, Sajjad Hyder is appointed Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi.)
- August 3 Pakistan's Foreign Minister M. Arshad Hussain visits China.
- August 6 US Representative to the UN George Ball states in Philadelphia that in 1965, when the Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India again tended to assault the world peace, it was "primarily the parallel policies of the United States and the Soviet Union, working both within and outside the United Nations, that smothered the flames."
- September 25 Inauguration of Pakistan Television station in Dhaka.
- (India establishes the Research and Analysis Wing [RAW] in September.)
- ["The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was raised in September 1968 from the skeleton of Foreign Intelligence Desk of Intelligence Bureau (IB). Mr. Rameshwar Nath Kao was appointed as its first head. The new agency was assigned the task of collection, collation and analysis of intelligence from beyond India's national frontiers. A 'Special Operations Branch' was also included in its organization for conducting secret and covert operations. RAW started its journey with an annual budget of two crore rupees and a staff of 250 persons. The organization grew rapidly and by 1990 its strength of officers and staff had exceeded 8 thousand persons while its annual visible budget was above 500 crore rupees." -----Page 5, 'RAW and Bangladesh' by Zainal*

Abedin, published in 1995 by Fatema Shahab, Inner Circular Road, Motijheel, Dhaka.]

*[The worst threat to a R&AW officer posted abroad comes from the wives of the IFS officers. Many of them take a sadistic delight in going around telling people. "This officer is not from the IFS. He is actually from the R&AW." If an officer of the CIA or the ISI or any other intelligence agency wants to find out whether there is any R&AW officer posted in an Indian mission, all he has to do is to ask the wife of one of the IFS officers. Without any hesitation, she will reveal the identity. Once, when I was in Paris, at a party the wife of an IFS officer got totally drunk, came and stood by my side and announced to the gathering: "Ladies and gentlemen, meet the most charming officer from India's external intelligence." Fortunately, all the guests were from the local Indian community. There were no foreigners. Indiscreet IFS officers and the even more indiscreet wives of some of them are constant occupational hazards for R&AW officers posted abroad. -----Page 187; ***The Kaoboy of R&AW – Down Memory Lane, B. Raman; published in 2007 by Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2/42(B), Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi.]****

October 26 Pakistan becomes Olympic hockey champion by defeating Australia.

(In October, Foreign Minister Arshad Hussain visits the United States.)

November 6 In his congratulatory message to US President-elect Richard Nixon, President Ayub states, "On behalf of the Government and the people of Pakistan, and on my own behalf, I send to you our heartiest felicitations on your election victory."

[Later in his remarks to the media, Pakistan's Foreign Minister welcomes the development by stating: "We in Pakistan are happy on Mr. Nixon's election. He is well known in Pakistan and is an old friend.....He has visited Pakistan several times and is very well informed on problems of the area. We look forward to continuing the very friendly relations which exist between Pakistan and the United States and wish the President-elect health and happiness.]

Encyclopaedia

November 7 T.N. Kaul assumes charge as India's Foreign Secretary.

December 27 Indian Parliament adopts the Essential Services Maintenance Legislation.

[“South Asia is very inward-looking. Neither India nor Pakistan have ever worked out the international costs and damages of their continued hostility. There are many powers especially in the advanced world which welcome this situation. In fact the most South Asian attitudes to other states are overly concerned about their involvement in one or the other...China's relations with Pakistan is a case in point. From China's perspective they are quite normal and have no implications hostile to India. But they are not seen in these terms in India. Likewise one can be certain that from a Pakistani perspective Indo-Russian relations had an intrinsically anti-Pakistani aspect. It cannot be anybody's contention, and nor is it mine, that these readings are or are not realistic. The point is that these readings are self-defeating inasmuch as they have little policy content.” -----Page 42; Presentation by GP Deshpande, Institute of China Studies, India, at a Conference on India in 21st Century, sponsored by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS) in Shanghai in July 2002; published by SIIS in 2002.]

*[According to Khushwant Singh (**'The End of India'** published by Penguin Books in 2003, pages 10-13), it was during British rule that Hindu nationalism took birth. “The most powerful movement, the Arya Samaj, began under the leadership of Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883). His call 'Back to the Vedas' received wide response, particularly in northern India. Amongst the Arya Samaj converts was the Punjabi Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928) who was both an ardent Hindu and a leader of the Indian National Congress. So was Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) of Maharashtra who revived the cult of Ganapati and coined the slogan 'Swaraj is our birthright.'”]*

[“Taslima Nasreen, the blasphemous and controversial writer from Bangladesh owes her sudden rise to fame and prominence to RAW. On instigation from RAW, she has been writing novels and poems against 'Islam, morality and independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh.' Since many years, RAW has been using her for 'spreading poisonous and preposterous material against Muslim

*culture.’ RAW’s love for Taslima Nasreen is indicated by conferring of an award by the Anandabazer Group of Calcutta, India, for her book ‘Nirbichita Column.’ Knowledgeable circles disclosed that although the book on its merit did not deserve such recognition, the award was conferred on her due to RAW’s recommendations. Some critics pointed out that Taslima in her said book had extensively copied from **Sukumari Bhattacharjee’s book ‘Prachin Bharat: Samaj O Shahitya’ (old Indian Society and Literature)**. At places Taslima even used similar words which were written by Sukumari Bhattacharjee. But instead of taking action against Taslima Nasreen for piracy, the Anadabazer Group honoured her by the award.” -----Page 39, ‘RAW and Bangladesh’, by Zainal Abedin, published in 1995 by Fatema Shahab, Inner Circular Road, Motijheel, Dhaka.]*

1969

January 12 India rejects Iran’s offer of mediation in Indo-Pakistan disputes.

[“To suppose that the Kashmiris have finally decided to throw in their lot with India and that there is no problem of the State’s integration with the Union, would be fatuous. The fact is that Kashmir politics is in a flux and it can take any turn in the future depending upon the nature of measures that Indian leadership adopts to give it a direction.” -----Page 176; ‘The Untold Story of Kashmir Politics,’ by Prem Nath Bazaz, published in 2007 by Gulshan Books, Srinagar.]

January 20 Richard Nixon is sworn in as President of the United States.

[Henry Kissinger is appointed head of the National Security Council.]

[In private capacity, Nixon visited India in 1964 and in 1967.]

March 21 Secretary-level talks with India on matters relating to eastern rivers, begin in Rawalpindi.

March 25 General Mohammad Yahya Khan is sworn in as President of Pakistan. He replaces Ayub Khan.

Encyclopaedia

- May 2 Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) is established.
- May 3 Indian President Zakir Hussain passes away. V.V. Giri becomes Acting President.

[President Yahya Khan sends condolence message to President Giri. Air Marshal Nur Khan represents Pakistan at the funeral ceremony in New Delhi.]

[Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs of India, made an interesting comment as under, on the Indian President when Dr. Zakir Hussain had a close encounter with death at the time of the Partition:

“...Dr. Zakir Hussain would himself have disappeared into the gory statistics of Partition at the railway station of Ludhiana en route to Jallundher for Kashmir with a companion, but for an obscure railway officer, Harbanslal Kapur and a young Sikh officer Captain Gurdial Singh, who saved his life from a gang of communal killers. Dr. Zakir Hussein’s close brush with death may have saved thousands of lives. Upon hearing his account, Prime Minister Nehru air-dashed to Jallundher to personally supervise security operations.” -----Page 33, ‘At Home in India’ by Salman Khurshid.]

- May 24 US Secretary of State William Rogers visits Pakistan after talks in New Delhi.
- July 4 Pakistan and India sign documents on Rann of Kutch in Islamabad.
- July 12 Air Marshal Noor Khan of the Pakistan Air Force undertakes a visit to the People’s Republic of China as Special Envoy of President Yahya Khan. Premier Zhou Enlai receives the Special Envoy at the Airport in Beijing.
- July 17 US Communications Unit at Badaber ceases to operate; lease ends.
- July 27 Pakistan-India Secretary-level talks [which started on 15 July] conclude.

August 1 US Secretary of State William P. Rogers undertakes a visit to Taipei.

August 1 President Richard Nixon arrives Lahore; is accorded a warm welcome.

[In his remarks welcoming the US President, President Yahya states, "We still remember your visit to Pakistan in 1953, when you came as your country's Vice President....The United States' contribution to Pakistan's development effort has been very substantial and will always be remembered with gratitude." The US President reciprocates the sentiments of warmth and cordiality and assures that he will try to restore with Pakistan a close relationship of friendship based on mutual trust.]

[President Nixon is decorated with Nishan-i-Pakistan.]

[By various estimates, the United States has provided to Pakistan assistance (since 1947 till the end of 2005) to the tune of more than twenty billion US dollars.]

August 2 President Nixon in his farewell speech stresses that his talks with President Yahya have been most helpful in strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries.

[During his visit to the region, President Nixon also visits India.]

August 11 Pakistan rejects Indian protest against the construction of the Karakoram Highway.

August 16 Congressman Robert Sikes visits Rawalpindi.

August 24 V V Giri is sworn in as President of India.

August 31 G S Pathak is sworn in as Vice President of India.

September 9 Pakistan protests against bill in Indian Parliament to extend Indian Labor Laws to the IHK.

September 23 Pakistan's envoy in New Delhi, Sajjad Hyder, visits Islamabad for consultations on anti-Muslim riots in India.

(In September, Joseph S. Farland takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)

[He stayed on as Ambassador till October 1973 when he was succeeded by Henry A. Byroade.]

October 16 President's rule is promulgated in respect of Manipur in India.

October 27 Apollo-11 astronauts visit Dhaka.

November 4 Congressional delegation led by Senator John Sparkman, arrives in Lahore.

December 1 300 gazetted officers are suspended in Pakistan.

December 1 Jagjivan Ram is elected President of Congress [R] in India.

December 3 Bharatya Jana Sangh re-elects Atal Bihari Vajpayee as its President.

["A strikingly consistent feature of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh's (RSS) style, which its political arm, the Jan Sangh and its successor the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), emulated, is calculated ambiguity." -----Page XI of the Preface to the book titled 'The RSS and the BJP – a Division of Labour' by A G Noorani published by LeftWord in 2001.]

[The year witnessed the Ahmedabad Muslim massacre by Hindus in India. Badshah Khan fasted to protest against the killings.]

[Former President of Pakistan Iskander Mirza died in November 1969 in the United Kingdom. Since his deposition, he with his Iranian wife had lived in London. The Shah of Iran sent a special aircraft to bring Begum Iskander Mirza with the former President's body to Iran where he was buried with state honour.]

[K. M. Kaiser was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1969. He served in this capacity till 1972. He was replaced by Mr. Agha Shahi.]

[In 1969, Washington relaxed trade restrictions with China. Starting from 1954 till 1970, Washington and Beijing held scores

of meetings mostly in Geneva and in Poland, to improve their ties. On 1 October 1970, Chairman Mao invited American writer Edgar Snow to the National Day celebrations of China. Later, Mao asked Snow to convey to the US authorities that the US President may visit China.]

[The Communist Party is the governing party in the People's Republic of China, which was established on 1 July 1921 in Shanghai. The membership of the Communist Party increased from 70 in 1921 to over 66 million in 2005. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party held in December 1978, decided to shift the focus of the Party's work to 'socialist modernization' and set out a policy of reform. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party plays a leading role in the running of the affairs of the Party and China itself.]

*[“Apart from history and ideology, Pakistan's geographical location has also profoundly affected its fortunes as an independent state. Had Pakistan been located in some other part of the world, its course of action and policies after gaining independence might have been entirely different. However, as the saying goes, one can choose one's friends but not one's neighbours. It so happened that Pakistan, a relatively big country itself, is located right next door to India, which is much larger, and with whom Pakistan has always had a relationship of distrust and antagonism. Thus, Pakistan has been preoccupied, for the greater part of its existence, in a difficult and unequal contest with India. This has produced the most decisive impact on the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy.” -----Page 3; **Pakistan Foreign Policy – A Reappraisal, by Shahid M. Amin, Third Impression published in 2005 by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.**]*

1970

- January 2 US Vice President Spiro Agnew undertakes a visit to Taipei.
- January 7 Sultan Mohammed Khan takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- January 8 State Department announces that Warsaw talks between the United States and China will resume on 20 January.
- [It is the first time a US Spokesperson refers to the 'People's Republic of China' by its official name.]*
- January 9 Akali Dal in India suspends its Constitution.
- February 14 India re-nationalises its major commercial banks.
- March 1 Tehreek-e-Istaqlal party is established in Pakistan by Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan.
- March 15 State Department further eases restrictions on travel to China.
- April 2 New State of Meghalaya is established in India.
- May 1 Talking with Indian Charge d'Affaires Mishra at Tian An Men Square in Beijing, Chairman Mao Zedong states that there was no need for India and China to "quarrel with each other all the time."
-----*Quoted by Wu Yongnian, Senior Fellow, Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), in an article titled 'Problems and Favorable Factors in Sino-Indian Relations in the Early 21st Century', published by the SIIS in 2002.*
- May 13 Pakistan lodges protest on communal riots in Bhiwandi urging Indian government to protect the Muslims.
- June 19 Birth of Rahul Gandhi in New Delhi.
- June 26 Swaran Singh is appointed India's Foreign Minister.
- July 28 Report is released by the Gandhi Murder Conspiracy Inquiry Commission in India.

September 25 Naxal leader Santhal is arrested by Indian authorities.

October 25 President Nixon confidentially requests the President of Pakistan to convey to the Chinese leadership that the United States wants to conduct high level talks with China in Beijing.

(In October, in an address to the UN General Assembly, President Yahya Khan makes an offer to India for the demilitarization of Kashmir.)

(Partial relaxation in the US arms embargo against Pakistan is announced in October.)

[Earlier in November 1967 during his address at the Stanford University, Under Secretary of State Katzenbach, states, "Few areas of the world exist where the case for arms limitation seems more compelling. Arms escalation by either India or Pakistan is considered a threat to its security by the other....When the longstanding feud over Kashmir burst into open war two years ago, we ended all deliveries of military equipment. We....., in fact, terminated our Military Advisory Group in Pakistan and our Military Supply Mission in India."]

November 10 President of Pakistan Agha M. Yahya Khan visits the People's Republic of China.

*["In fact, long before the war (of 1971), Indian soldiers in civilian clothes were seen around Dacca. Later, Mrs. Gandhi herself stated that the training of guerrillas and supply of Indian arms to them was 'the final solution of East Pakistan crisis. And that solution is Free Bangladesh.' A Bengali Hindu journalist, S. Brata, went a step further when he remarked that the Mukti were in fact Indian soldiers and that if he had written about it 'while he was in India, he would undoubtedly have been arrested.'" -----
Page 153, 'Pakistan Divided' by Safdar Mahmood, published in 1984 by Ferozsons Ltd., Lahore.]*

December 7 General Elections are held in Pakistan.

[Analyst William Ellsi expresses the view that "Pakistan was divided into two wings more than 1000 miles apart...The people spoke different languages. The ruling West Pakistani was likely to

be tall and fair-skinned, possibly a Punjabi. He was at ease with a swagger stick in his hand and had a hint of England's Sandhurst in his bearing. The emotional Bengali of East Pakistan was in love with his own lyrical language. To him, the land was 'Sonar Bangla-Golden Bengal', where the rivers and the rice fields and the rain-washed days heavy with the scent of jasmine replenished the soul. West Pakistan was larger. But a greater number of people lived in the eastern wing." -----Article, 'Bangladesh: Hope nourishes a nation' by William S. Ellsi in Bangladeshi newspaper, The News Today of 16 December 2011.]

[Tajammul Hussain opines, "...in 1947 the common people of both East and West Pakistan were, by and large, poor. But those inhabiting East Bengal were poorer-living below the subsistence level. One of the distinct reasons was that East Bengal remained a colony of the British for a period of 190 years from 1757 to 1947; whereas, in contrast the West Pakistani region had experienced British colonial rule for only 90 years extending from 1858 to 1947, that is, for a period just half that of East Bengal." -----Publication titled 'Bangladesh: Victim of Black Propaganda, Intrigue and Indian Hegemony' by Mohammad Tajammul Hussain, published by The Al-Hilal Publishers Ltd, London in 1996; pages 11-12.]

December 19 Pakistan wins gold medal in Asian Games by beating India in the hockey final.

December 27 Fourth Lok Sabha is dissolved in India; Indira Gandhi heads the Caretaker Government.

[In 1970, Government of India ordered closure of US Cultural Centres in a number of places such as Bangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. Lifting of arms embargo against Pakistan by the United States and the US-British announcement to build a communications base in Diego Garcia created many apprehensions in the Indian mind.]

[Nagendra Singh became the first Indian President of the International Court of Justice in 1970.]

[“Mujibur Rahman and Z. A. Bhutto had emerged as the two political leaders on whom the destiny of the country rested. An

agreement between the two was imperative because of the polarization that had developed before and during the elections. In the negotiations, the Army was expected to act as an umpire and see that both the teams followed the rules of the game. But unfortunately captains of the three teams – the Awami League, the PPP and the armed forces – did not come up to the people’s expectation.” -----Page 92, ‘Pakistan Divided’ by Safdar Mahmood, published in 1984 by Ferozsons Ltd., Lahore.]

[“On the request of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh, the Government of India directed the Army to provide assistance to the Mukti Bahini who controlled areas of East Pakistan contiguous to our borders. The code name given to the guerrilla operations in East Pakistan was ‘Operation Jackpot’. The recruitment and control operations of the Mukti Bahini was set up on a regional basis with their headquarters located at Calcutta at ‘Mujibnagar’ in Theatre Road. It was headed by Col M G Osmani, with Wing Cmdr Khondkar as his deputy. Maj Zia was to be responsible for the Chittagong sector, Maj Khalid Musharraf for Comilla, Maj Safiullah for Mymensingh, Wing Cmdr Basher for Rangpur, Lt Col Zaman for Rajshahi, Maj Usman for Kushtia and Maj Jalil for Khulna. ‘Tiger’ Siddiqui elected to operate from his own area in Tangail as did Noorul Kadar and Toha. We had visualized training some 8,000 guerrillas in the border areas. Recruits were to be given three months training. An additional period of specialized training would be required for leaders. Once trained, these guerrillas would penetrate deep into East Pakistan to form cells and function in the manner that guerrilla forces throughout history have done. Osmani also required a very large number of recruits to make the existing East Bengal battalions up to strength as also to man the large number of additional East Bengal battalions and artillery batteries that he planned to raise. However, the Provisional Government visualized the Mukti Bahini training a force of 100,000 and felt that three weeks of training would be adequate. We felt that in the period of some six or seven months the Mukti Bahini would find it difficult to put together an effective force of 100,000 guerrillas; that a figure of 8000 would be more realistic In addition several thousand recruits had also to be trained for the East Bengal battalions and artillery batteries.” - -----Pages 90 and 91; ‘Surrender at Dacca- Birth of a Nation’ by J F R Jacob; published by Ajay Kumar Jain for Manohar Publishers & Distributors, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi.]

1971

- January 11 Birth of Priyanka Gandhi in New Delhi.
- January 3 At a public ceremony watched by a million people in Dhaka, Sheikh Mujib administers oath of allegiance to his party (Awami League) MPs ensuring that they adhere to the Six Points.
- January 14 After talks with Mujib in Dhaka, President Yahya Khan calls him the 'Future Prime Minister of Pakistan'.
- January 23 Himachal Pradesh is established as the 18th State of India.
- January 24 India expels a Pakistani diplomat.
- January 25 Pakistan retaliates; declares a First Secretary of Indian High Commission in Islamabad, as persona non-grata.
- January 30 An Indian civilian aircraft is hijacked to Lahore.
[Passengers of the hijacked plane are sent back to India. Kashmiri hijackers blow up the plane. New Delhi holds Pakistan responsible for the incident and bans over flights of the Pakistani aircraft over the Indian territory.]
- February 11 State Peoples' Party is established in Indian held Kashmir.
- February 15 President Yahya Khan announces that the National Assembly of Pakistan will meet in Dhaka on 3 March. Bhutto says in Peshawar that he and the Pakistan People's Party would not attend the assembly session.
- February 25 President Nixon, in his annual address to the Congress, calls for establishing good relations between Pakistan and India. The US President also states, "the United States is prepared to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role in the family of nations."
[It is the first time that President Nixon refers to the People's Republic of China by its formal name.]
- March 1 Mid-term elections are held in India for the Fifth Lok Sabha.

- March 1 Yahya postpones the national assembly session *sine die*. This, he says is 'to give more time to political leaders of East and West Pakistan to arrive at a reasonable understanding on the issue of Constitution making'. Dhaka paralyzed by strikes; curfew imposed, police firing takes place.
- March 7 At a rally in Dhaka, Sheikh Mujib announces four conditions for attending the National Assembly session; immediate transfer of power; withdrawal of martial law; return of troops to the barracks; inquiry into the conduct of troops.
- March 14 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto says, 'power in East Pakistan should be transferred to majority party there and in West Pakistan to majority party here'. President Yahya Khan arrives in Dhaka for talks with Sheikh Mujib. Bhutto says in Karachi, that the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party should share power in the central government while controlling their own regions. 'Only such an arrangement will ensure the unity of Pakistan'.
- March 16 Yahya and Mujib meet in Dhaka.
- March 18 Indira Gandhi is sworn in as the Prime Minister of India.
- [Sardar Swaran Singh is sworn in as the Foreign Minister.]*
- March 22 Dhaka Radio reports that 'President Yahya and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman have reached a compromise formula to end the country's political crisis'. In a broadcast to the nation, Yahya says: 'I have no doubt that we shall succeed in resolving the current political crisis'. Bhutto joins talks in Dhaka.
- March 25 Yahya flies back to Karachi. Mujib asks the people to prepare for the 'supreme sacrifice'.
- March 26 Yahya, in a broadcast from Karachi, bans Awami League, and says he has ordered the army to 'fully restore the authority of the government' in East Pakistan.
- March 27 Ziaur Rahman a Bengali Major in the Pakistan Army, who had fought valiantly for Pakistan against India during the India-Pakistan war of 1965, declares independence of Bangladesh in a radio broadcast from Chittagong.

March 31 Indian Parliament adopts a Resolution supporting the struggle of 'East Bengal' against 'West Pakistan' authorities.

[“Meanwhile, by the end of March 1971, a number of Bengali resistance leaders arrived in Calcutta. Prominent among them were Tajuddin Ahmed, Nazrul Islam, Qamaruzzaman, Mansur Ali, Col M A G Osmani, and Wing Cmdr Khondkar. A Government-in-exile was soon formed and was housed in a bungalow on Theatre Road (Shakespeare Sarani). I attended the initial deliberations with Tajuddin and Nazrul Islam. They wanted to hold in Baidyanath Tala or 'Mujibnagar' which was just across the border in East Pakistan, a parliamentary session of those members of Parliament who had already been elected and who had managed to escape to India. With no appreciable area of East Pakistan in their control and very few members of Parliament in India compounded by the absence of Mujib, I suggested that they proclaim a Provisional Government. I gave them the example of the Free French Government and General de Gaulle during World War II. They asked me to prepare a draft declaration for them to work on, which I did and gave it to Tajuddin. He in turn showed it to some legal luminaries in Calcutta and had it expanded and dressed in legal terms. The Declaration was finally issued on 17 April at Baidyanath Tala, just inside East Pakistan, at a function organized by the Border Security Force. Unfortunately, some foreign correspondents stayed behind and saw the BSF removing the chairs. -----Pages 40 and 41; 'Surrender at Dacca- Birth of a Nation' by Lt. Gen. J F R Jacob; published by Ajay Kumar Jain for Manohar Publishers & Distributors, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi.]

April 4 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urges the people of India to rally behind the policy of the government to support the people of East Pakistan.

[.... important leaders of India, like Mr. J P Narian, the Defence Minister Mr. Jugjeewan Ram, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Dr Karn Singh, the Finance Minister, Mr. Y B Chavan and the Chairman of the Foreign Policy Planning Committee Dr D P Dhar, started making frequent statements supporting the demand for an independent Bangladesh, and insisting that the only solution acceptable to India would be the one demanded by Sheikh Mujib. They also started threatening Pakistan with open

*war. It appears that for the first time this was hinted by the Indian Prime Minister on the 18th of May 1971 when she declared that “India was fully prepared to fight Pakistan.” On the 13th of June, the Indian Minister for Industrial Development said in Hague, “public opinion in my country is inclined towards the view that war with Pakistan would be less expensive than the aid to refugees.” On the 25th of June, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, told meeting of the ruling Congress party, “we may have to take action on our own if a satisfactory solution to the Bangladesh crisis is not found soon.” After signing the Indo-Soviet treaty on August 9, 1971, Mr. Swaran Singh made a statement in the Lok Sabha on August 10 in which he said, “the Indo-Soviet Treaty did not prevent India from taking unilateral action in Bangladesh.” Another significant statement in this behalf came from the Indian Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation Mr. RK Khadikar, when he declared on August 22, 1971, that “the Indo-Soviet Treaty had strengthened the forces of liberation in Bangladesh.” The Government of India continued to aggravate matters in various ways. “When it was reported that certain East Pakistanis attached to the office of the Pakistan High Commission in Calcutta had defected to Bangladesh, the Indian government not only refused permission to our Deputy High Commissioner there to meet the East Pakistani personnel so as to ascertain their true wishes, it made life impossible for the Deputy High Commissioner by subjecting him to humiliating restrictions on his movements and freedom of action as a diplomat. The Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi was also denied the customary privileges and courtesies.” -----**The Report of the Hamoodur Rehman Commission of Inquiry into the 1971 War; published by Vanguard Books (Pvt) Ltd, The Mall, Lahore; pages 136-137.]***

- April 6 US Table Tennis team in Japan for the 31st World Table Tennis championship; receives an invitation from their Chinese colleagues for a visit to China.
- April 14 Premier Zhu Enlai meets with the US ‘Ping Pong players,’ the first visiting American guests since 1949.
- April 16 President Nixon remarks at a meeting with the American Society of Newspaper Editors that someday, he hopes to undertake a visit to the People’s Republic of China.

[China is the largest developing country while the United States is the largest developed country in the world. They are both duty bound to develop a stable relationship, which serves the interests of peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region and the common interests of the two countries. However, a brief review of history shows that the Sino-US relations of the past 50 years and more have traversed an arduous and tortuous path. -----Page 196 of the book titled, ‘Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy’ published in December 2002 in Beijing by the World Affairs Press.]

April 24 Pakistan closes its Consulate in Calcutta.

April 26 India’s Mission in Dhaka is closed down.

[“Apart from setting up a special unit in the External Affairs Ministry to deal with the crisis already mentioned, Mrs. Indira Gandhi established a separate branch secretariat of the Ministry in Calcutta to liaise with the Bangladesh Government in exile. A. K. Ray, who led it, had intimate knowledge of East Pakistani politics and had extensive contact with the leadership of Pakistan across the board. He was known for his high intellectual calibre and courage of conviction. He was assisted by another foreign service officer, Ms. Arundhati Ghose, then a Deputy Secretary who, later, was to become India’s permanent representative to the UN at Geneva and Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament.” -----Page 59: ‘Liberation and Beyond – Indo-Bangladesh Relations’; by J. N. Dixit published in 1999 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd Delhi.]

April 27 Pakistan’s Ambassador to the US, Agha Hilaly delivers a message to US President from Premier Chou En Lai on the visit of an American emissary to Beijing.

[Hilaly conveys to President Nixon that Beijing had now dropped the condition that the Sino-US talks be confined to Taiwan. A jubilant Kissinger remarks, “this is the most important communication that has come to an American President since the end of World War II.”]

April 28 President Nixon requests Chinese leadership again through the Pakistani channel not to invite other US politicians especially the Democrats to undertake visits to China.

May 11 M. M. Ahmad, Economic Adviser to the President of Pakistan, visits Washington DC.

[Calls on President Nixon at the White House.]

*[In the first week of May 1971, K. Subrahmanyam, Director of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies, came out with the hypothesis that it would be “more economical to fight a war to solve the problem of Bangladesh than to feed millions of refugees indefinitely.” He analyzed that the resistance by East Pakistanis would not prolong war with Pakistan would not involve any damage to Indian industries and it was not beyond India’s capacity to bring about a military solution to the problem of Bangladesh. He also forecast that China would not intervene in case a war broke out between India and Pakistan. He indicated that the military regime would prefer defeat at the hands of India to a political settlement with Mujib. However, he warned about a surprise attack on India by Pakistan from western side. “Mr. Subrahmanyam’s views gained credence with the Indian leaders and substantially influenced the decision made in New Delhi.” ----
--Page 150, ‘Pakistan Divided’ by Safdar Mahmood, published in 1984 by Ferozsons Ltd., Lahore.]*

May 24 Tajuddin Ahmed, ‘Prime Minister’ of ‘Bangladesh’, says in Calcutta, ‘We wanted to keep Pakistan together and I assure you there was no thought of secession until the army cracked down on us on 25 March’.

June 13 Akali Dal Government in Indian Punjab collapses.

June 17 External Affairs Minister of India, Swaran Singh, addresses the National Press Club in Washington DC.

(In July, President Nixon’s National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger visits New Delhi.)

[“Henry Kissinger visited Delhi in July 1971 to caution India against supporting the liberation struggle and pointed out that the

US remains fully supportive of General Yahya. He stated clearly that India should expect the USA to oppose any Indian initiative in support of the liberation of Bangladesh. His meetings with Mrs. Gandhi, P.N. Haksar and other Indian officials were tense and unproductive. Kissinger was assertive and somewhat supercilious.” -----Page 54: ‘Liberation and Beyond – Indo-Bangladesh Relations;’ by J. N. Dixit published in 1999 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd Delhi.]

[Inder Malhotra in his publication on Indira Gandhi, opines that India’s concern about the possible Chinese moves (in the 1971 crisis) was “magnified after the Kissinger visit.” Kissinger did not “drop any hint of his famous secret trip to China that was still a few days away. But he said enough to leave his Indian hosts in no doubt that should China intervene in an India-Pakistan conflict arising from the Bangladesh crisis, the Indians should expect no help from the United States.”]

July 8 Henry Kissinger arrives Pakistan and calls on President Yahya Khan.

July 9 Advisor to President Richard Nixon on National Security, Dr. Henry Kissinger, leaves Islamabad for Beijing in the early morning as a secret envoy (visit code name ‘Marco Polo’) to the People’s Republic of China.

[During his 48 hours’ stay in Beijing, Kissinger holds twenty hours of talks with Premier Zhu Enlai.]

*[In early July 1971, Henry Kissinger after stopping for talks in New Delhi, comes to Islamabad, ostensibly for discussions. Instead of proceeding to Nathiagali for rest as was reported, he flies to Beijing. Pakistan arranges the secret visit. “Do not forget the bridge (Pakistan) which you crossed in coming here”, Premier Chou En-Lai says to Dr. Kissinger in Beijing. -----Article titled **Bilateralism: New Directions, by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from the compilation ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy, by Hameed A.K. Rai.]***

July 15 Thanks to Pakistani diplomacy, President Nixon discloses in a nationally televised announcement that he will visit the People’s Republic of China in early 1972.

August 3 Pakistan expresses full and complete support for the UN membership of the People's Republic of China.

August 9 Soviet Union and India sign in New Delhi a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

*[“The support of a super power is rather inevitable for an invasion of a smaller country, and India entered into Twenty-Year Defence Pact with USSR in August. The two super powers, USSR and the United States, had been wooing India for the past several years but, at last, Russia had succeeded because the USA **could not openly adopt a hostile attitude towards Pakistan**. On 12 November 1971, India concluded a pact with Israel in Delhi for the supply of arms to India. **Obviously, Israeli military supplies comprised US equipment**. Neither the US objected to it nor the USSR which was supporting the Arabs in the Middle East. But when Jordan and Saudi Arabia expressed their willingness to supply military equipment to Pakistan, the US prevented them from doing so.” -----Page 156, ‘Pakistan Divided’ by Safdar Mahmood, published in 1984 by Ferozsons Ltd., Lahore.]*

[“The Soviet Union, while being supportive of India and replenishing India’s arsenal, was not keen on either the operations in East Pakistan being too prolonged, or India destroying West Pakistan’s territorial integrity. Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Kuznetsov and Firyubin were frequent visitors to Delhi during the 1971 crisis. Advice given by them was that we must complete the military operations in East Pakistan within three and a half weeks to a month, as the Soviet Union would find it difficult to go on vetoing various moves being made in the United Nations Security Council by the Western powers and China beyond a certain time limit.” -----Pages 29-30; ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit, published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

[Rushbrook Williams underlines, “Finally it is worth remembering” that Pakistan accepted “U Thant’s proposal of July 19, 1971” to station UN observers on the borders (between East Pakistan and India) “to assist” in the repatriation of refugees who had gone to India from East Pakistan. India refused. He also gives other examples including the following:

Encyclopaedia

- *Pakistan proposed that a general offices committee drawn from the Security Council should visit the areas of tension. Neither was this accepted by New Delhi.*
- *Pakistan offered a mutual withdrawal of troops to agreed distances away from the borders to relieve tension. India refused.*
- *President Yahya Khan repeatedly offered to meet Mrs. Gandhi to discuss the East Pakistan situation. No meeting took place. -----**Book titled, 'The East Pakistan Tragedy' by L F Rushbrook Williams; published by Drake Publishers Inc New York in 1972; Forward section of the book.**]*

August 10

US expresses concern at the decision to try Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

*[“By the summer of 1971, along with the hundreds of camps for refugees, India was also hosting training camps for Bengali guerrillas. Known as the Mukti Bahini, these fighters numbered some 20,000 in all; regular officers and soldiers of the once united Pakistani army, plus younger volunteers learning how to use light arms. The instruction was at first in the hands of the paramilitary Border Security Force, but by the autumn the Indian army had assumed direct charge. From their bases in India, the guerrillas would venture into East Pakistan, there to attack army camps and disrupt communications.” -----**Pages 453, 454; India After Gandhi (The History of the World’s Largest Democracy) by Ramachandra Guha, published in 2007 by Picador.**]*

September 5

Pakistan lodges protest with India against establishment of the Bangladesh Mission in New Delhi.

[“The defection of the East Pakistan Government officials to the cause of freedom of Bangladesh proved to be an incremental phenomenon between May and December 1971. The very first defection was by a young East Pakistani Second Secretary in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, Mr. Shahabuddin, in March 1971. He was the first Pakistani civilian officer to formally resign from the Pakistan Government. It was a spontaneous and emotional action on the very night when a military crackdown was

unleashed by Lt. General Tikka Khan. He resigned and sought political asylum in India which was promptly given. (He is now Bangladesh Ambassador in Washington). He was followed by the entire Bengali component of the Pakistani Consulate General in Calcutta, resigning and defecting to the liberation struggle.” ----- Pages 60-61: ‘Liberation and Beyond – Indo-Bangladesh Relations’; by J. N. Dixit published in 1999 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd Delhi.]

- October 20 Henry Kissinger visits China to make preparations for the upcoming visit to China by President Nixon.
- October 24 Pakistan wins World Hockey Cup in Barcelona.
- October 25 After a week long debate, the UN General Assembly votes to admit the People’s Republic of China and expel Nationalist China. Pakistan extends full support to the People’s Republic of China in its efforts to join the United Nations.

[In his remarks at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs in May 2001, China’s Consul General Lin Shanglin said “neither shall we forget it is our Pakistani friends who gave us firm support when China’s legitimate seat was restored at the United Nations. Nor shall we forget it is our Pakistani friends again who upheld justice and lent consistent and invaluable support on issues bearing on China’s sovereign interests.....” Ambassador Lu Shulin in his remarks on 23 November 2001, again expressed his gratitude for Pakistan’s help in facilitating “restoration of China’s seat in the United Nations.”]

[While welcoming Premier Zhu En Lai to Pakistan in February 1964, President Ayub Khan emphasized Pakistan’s support for Beijing’s rightful place in the United Nations and stressed that without the representation of one fourth of the population of the world, the world body would not be complete.]

- November 4 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meets President Nixon at the White House.

*[In his **Memoirs**, **Richard Nixon** has given an interesting account of the meeting. He states: “On the morning of November 4, I met in the Oval Office with the Prime Minister of India, Indira*

Gandhi. Her visit to Washington came at a critical time. Eight months earlier, there had been a rebellion in East Pakistan against the government of President Yahya Khan. Indian officials reported that nearly 10 million refugees fled from East Pakistan into India. We knew that Yahya Khan eventually would have to yield to East Pakistan's demands for independence, and we urged him to take a more moderate and conciliatory line. We could not have known the extent to which India would seize this opportunity not just to destroy Pakistan's control of East Pakistan but to weaken West Pakistan as well. Mrs. Gandhi complimented me highly on the way I was winding down the war in Vietnam and on the boldness of the China initiative. We talked about the uneasy situation in Pakistan, and I stressed how important it was that India not take any actions that would exacerbate it. She earnestly assured me that India was not motivated in any way by anti-Pakistan attitudes. 'India has never wished the destruction of Pakistan or its permanent crippling,' she said. 'Above all, India seeks the restoration of stability. We want to eliminate chaos at all costs.' I later learned that, even as we spoke, Mrs. Gandhi knew that her generals and advisers were planning to intervene in East Pakistan and were considering contingency plans for attacking West Pakistan as well."]

[“By mid-1971, the strain of accepting and looking after some ten million Bengali refugees had become intolerable. Mrs. Gandhi sent for General Sam Manekshaw, Chief of Army Staff. She told him, ‘General, I am afraid we will have to take strong military action against the army rule in East Pakistan, both in India’s interest and to remove the dictatorial rule of the Pakistan Army in its Eastern Wing.’ The General replied, ‘We were always told by the political bosses that the Indian Army’s role was defensive and meant to protect our territorial integrity. To go into offensive mode in the East, requires special riverine operational equipment and training. We are lacking in both.’ ‘How long would you require to undertake such a campaign, then?’ ‘I shall require six months.’ ‘All right, General Manekshaw. When you are ready please let me know.’” -----Page 164, ‘Inside IB and RAW – The Rolling Stone that Gathered Moss,’ by K. Sankaran Nair former head of RAW, published in 2008 by MANAS publications, New Delhi.]

*[Less than pleased with the outcome of the (Pakistan-India 1971) war was President Richard Nixon. 'The Indians are bastards anyway', he told Henry Kissinger, 'Pakistan thing makes your heart sick', he said. 'For them to be done so by the Indians and after we had warned the bitch.' Nixon wondered whether, when Mrs. Gandhi had visited Washington in November, he had not been 'too easy on the goddamn woman' – it seems to have been a mistake to have 'really slobbered over the old witch'. By this time even Kissinger had been turned off (by) the Indians. He was cross with himself for having underestimated their military strength – "The Indians are such poor pilots they can't even get off the ground," he had claimed in October. His hope now was that 'the liberals are going to look like jerks because the Indian occupation of East Pakistan is going to make the Pakistani one look like child's play.' -----Page 460; **India After Gandhi (The History of the World's Largest Democracy) by Ramachandra Guha, published in 2007 by Picador.**]*

November 5 US Senator Harris expresses deep concern at the deteriorating Pakistan-India relations.

November 5 Pakistan's Special Envoy Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits Beijing.

November 11 US urges both India and Pakistan to exercise restraint.

*[As Kissinger somewhat despairingly told a colleague, 'the President has a special feeling for President Yahya. One cannot make policy on that basis, but it is a fact of life.' Nixon expressed his prejudices forcefully: speaking to his staff in August 1971 he said that, while the Pakistanis were 'straightforward', if 'sometimes extremely stupid', the 'Indians are more devious, sometimes so smart that we fall for their line'. The President insisted that the US 'must not – cannot – allow India to use the refugees as a pretext for breaking up Pakistan.' ----Page 455; **India After Gandhi (The History of the World's Largest Democracy) by Ramachandra Guha, published in 2007 by Picador.**]*

November 22 Indian troops cross into East Pakistan at several points along the international frontier. Pakistan declares a state of emergency.

November 24 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi categorically denies that India is engaged in an undeclared war against Pakistan.

- India's Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram, in an interview with Financial Times, admits that Indian Army is extending assistance to the Bangladeshi fighters.

*[The R&AW's role (in the East Pakistan war) was five-fold: Provision of intelligence to the policy-makers and the armed forces; to train the Bengali freedom fighters in clandestine training camps; to network with Bengali public servants from East Pakistan posted in West Pakistan and in Pakistan's diplomatic missions abroad and persuade them to cooperate with the freedom-fighters and to help in the freedom struggle by providing intelligence; to mount a special operation in the CHT against the sanctuaries and training camps of the Naga and Mizo hostiles; and to organize a psychological warfare (PSYWAR) campaign against the Pakistani rulers by disseminating reports about the massacres of the Bengalis in East Pakistan and the exodus of refugees...The R&AW's success in East Pakistan, which led to the birth of Bangladesh, would not have been possible without the leadership of Kao and the ideas of Nair. The vision was of Kao and the ideas to give shape to the vision were largely of Nair. Like Kao, Nair too was held in high esteem in the community of international intelligence professionals. -----Pages 10, 56; **The Kaoboys of R&AW – Down Memory Lane – by B. Raman, published in 2007 by Lancer Publishers & Distributors, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi.**]*

November 25 Secretary of State William Rogers urges both India and Pakistan to prevent escalation of hostilities.

November 28 President Nixon urges Alexei Kosygin to take all possible steps to prevent war between Pakistan and India.

*[According to Pakistan's former Foreign Secretary **Sultan Muhammad Khan (his book titled, Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat; second edition published in 2006; pages 325 & 326)**, during his meeting in Moscow on 6 September 1971, he conveyed to the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, figures relating to training by India to the Mukti Bahini. Sultan Khan emphasized, today there are 50,000 people from East Pakistan being trained in*

Indian camps to launch an attack on us. More than 700 young men have been given military training in the Indian Military Academy in Dehra Dun. India is shy of referring to East Pakistan by its proper name and even in diplomatic notes she uses the term East Bengal, and in the Indian Parliament the area is referred to as Bangladesh...You asked, why are the refugees not coming back? In this connection, I would like to draw your attention” to the following statements made by the Indian leaders:

- *The statement of Sardar Swaran Singh on 28 June delivered in the Lok Sabha: “The only acceptable political solution to Bangladesh is one that its affairs are in the hands of Sh. Mujibur Rehman and his associates.”*
- *The statement of Jagjivan Ram on August 1st, speaking at a symposium on “Bangladesh” at New Delhi: “I have no doubt that a free sovereign and democratic “Bangladesh” will and must come into being one day.”*
- *The statement of Dr. Karan Singh on August 5: “In spite of repression by Pakistan the people of Bangladesh will get independence.”*
- *The statement of K. Subramaniam of March 31 speaking at a symposium at New Delhi : “What India must realize is the fact that the break-up of Pakistan is in our own interests and an opportunity the like of which will never come again...”If Pakistan breaks up and we ensure friendly relations with “Bangladesh” it will solve the problems of security for India..”*
- *Swaran Singh on June 25 speaking at a meeting of the Congress Committee : “we have to take action on our own if a satisfactory solution to the “Bangladesh” crisis is not found soon.”*
- *Swaran Singh on 20th July delivering a statement in Lok Sabha: “So long as Pakistan does not recognize this (settlement with Bangladesh representatives), the activities of the Mukhtifauj are bound to continue and increase.”*

- *Jagjivan Ram on 2nd June speaking at an election meeting in West Bengal: “Evacuees would be sent back to Bangladesh and not to Pakistan.”*
- *Addressing the Rotary Club at New Delhi on August 11, Jagjivan Ram said: “Bangladesh has got to become a reality and it will become so, otherwise there would be an eminent danger to India.”*
- *On August 30, D. P. Dhar, the former Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and now Chairman of Policy Planning in the External Affairs Ministry, held a meeting in Calcutta with the acting President of the nonexistent Bangladesh Government and said: “The Bangladesh Government is a free government and among other countries which share India’s feelings on this is the Soviet Union.”]*

December 3 In view of the Indian attacks on the Pakistani territory, President Yahya Khan declares war on India.

[In War and Secession, Rose and Sisson express the view that December 6 was the date set by the Indians for their attack on East Pakistan.]

[Mrs. Gandhi completed her engagements in Calcutta late in the evening of December 3 (1971). She and her party which included D.P. Dhar, one or two West Bengal politicians, and middle-level officials dealing with Bangladesh like me and Peter Sinai, boarded the special plane around 6.30 or 7 p.m. for Delhi. As the plane reached the airspace a little east of Lucknow, the pilot of the plane came up to D.P. Dhar and asked him to come over to the cockpit and speak on the communication system as there was an urgent message from Delhi. Mr. Dhar spent about 3 or 4 minutes in the cockpit, came out and spoke to Mrs. Gandhi, walked back to his seat and turned to us who were sitting behind him and said: “The fool has done exactly what one had expected.” He went on to inform us that General Yahya Khan had carried out pre-emptive air strikes on Indian Air bases in north-western India, in Jammu, Punjab and in Rajasthan. -----Pages 88-89: ‘Liberation and Beyond – Indo-Bangladesh Relations’; by J. N. Dixit published in 1999 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd Delhi.]

December 4 US Representative George Bush in a statement at the UN Security Council expresses deep concern of the Administration at the hostilities along the borders of India and East Pakistan.

[He states, “There have been admitted incursions of Indian troops across the border of East Pakistan”, and emphasizes:

- *The US has called on both India and Pakistan to avoid actions which will increase military tensions.*
- *It has sought to facilitate negotiations leading to a political settlement of the East Pakistan problem.*
- *Specifically, the US Government has proposed that both sides withdraw their military forces from their borders. Pakistan has accepted this proposal. Regrettably, India has not.]*

December 7 President Yahya appoints Nurul Amin as Prime Minister of Pakistan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

*[On 6 December, the government of India officially revealed an intention it had long nurtured – namely, to support and catalyze the formation of a new nation-state to replace the old East Pakistan. On this day it formally recognized ‘The Provisional Government of the Peoples’ Republic of Bangladesh’. In Mujibur Rahman’s absence, Syed Nazrul Islam served as acting President of the new state; he had a full-fledged Cabinet in tow. These men were to the Indians as de Gaulle’s Free French forces had been to the Allies; waiting, not very patiently, while Big Brother recaptured their beloved city and handed it over to them. Within a week of war the Indian troops were within striking distance of Dacca. -----Page 459; **India After Gandhi (The History of the World’s Largest Democracy) by Ramachandra Guha, published in 2007 by Picador.**]*

December 12 President Nixon calls upon India to cease attack on Pakistan.

December 12 In a statement at the Security Council, US Representative George Bush emphasizes that it is essential “for this body to effectively deal with the threat to peace and security in the sub-continent.”

December 12 US presents a Resolution in the Security Council.

[It called upon the Government of India to accept a ceasefire and withdrawal of armed forces as set in General Assembly Resolution 2793 (XXVI) and; urged the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of their armed forces from the territory of the other to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders.]

December 15 In his remarks at the UN, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto criticizes the concept of neutrality by being impartial when a sovereign state is being dissected by bigger neighbours.

[He emphasizes, "There is no such thing as a neutral animal...You have to be either on the side of justice or on the side of injustice. You have to be either on the side of the aggressor or the aggressed." He then adds, "Impose any decision, have a treaty worse than the Treaty of Versailles, legalize aggression, legalize occupation, legalize everything that has been illegal up to December 15, 1971. I will not be a party to it." -----Page 51, 'Daughter of the East' by Benazir Bhutto.]

December 15 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto walks out of the UN Security Council debate on Indo-Pakistan war, after tearing off his documents.

[Politically the UN is and always will be a reflection of rather than a solution to, the tensions that exist in the world. I remember the most compelling speech made to the Security Council during the 1971 session. It was delivered by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan, who'd flown to New York City to ask for UN action to stop the Indian invasion of East Pakistan. Bhutto made an impassioned appeal, but it was futile. What I was watching reminded me of the dismal scene at the League of Nations in 1936, when Haile Selassie flew to Geneva to ask for help when his country had been invaded by Mussolini's Italy. The members of the League of Nations had sat on their hands in 1936. Now, in 1971, the members of the United Nations, called on to stop a war between two member states, were sitting on their hands. "Here you are", said Bhutto as he concluded his speech, "here you are with your three wines and your grand dinners, and your 'Oui, monsieur' and 'Non, monsieur,' while my country is being ripped asunder by war." And with that he dramatically

picked up the yellow sheets he'd been reading from and tore them to pieces, letting the paper shreds fall onto the table – at which point Israel Byne Taylor-Kamara of Sierra Leone, the presiding officer of the Security Council, as if to underscore Bhutto's message, stirred awake to say, "We thank the distinguished gentleman from Pakistan for his most helpful remarks." Clearly, the United Nations has much to be said for it, but it still has a long way to go before it can ever achieve its early promise as "the world's last best hope for peace." -----Page 117, 'Looking Forward – An Autobiography'....George Bush With Victor Gold, published by Bantam Books, Toronto – New York – London – Sydney – Auckland.]

[Resolution tabled by Poland that had been discussed in New York had asked for stoppage of hostilities between India and Pakistan and recognition of East and West Pakistan as separate states. The resolution also provided for transfer of power to the elected representatives and release of Sheikh Mujib, charging that Council has done nothing to protect Pakistan.]

[In his 'Memoirs Of A Bystander', former Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Akhund, refers to the Polish Resolution by stating, "Around this time, the Poles made a move that had little effect on the situation, but has found a permanent place in Pakistan's political mythology. They came out with a draft resolution to which no one in the Security Council paid much attention and that they themselves did not pursue seriously. In Pakistan, long after the event, those who were looking for a scapegoat or a deus exmachina have discovered in the Polish resolution a magic talisman that would have prevented defeat, surrender and humiliation."]

[Focusing on the matter Lieutenant General J.F.R. Jacob in his book, Surrender at Dacca – Birth of a Nation; page 131, states, "On 8 December, after the Government of India had officially recognized the Provisional Government of Bangladesh, an Argentine resolution in the General Assembly demanding a cease fire and withdrawal of forces was passed by 104 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions. A United States resolution was put to the vote on 13 December and opposed by the Soviet Union. A Polish resolution presumably backed by the Soviet Union, called for an immediate ceasefire and troop withdrawals. Such a resolution, if

adopted would have been disastrous for India. Fortunately for us Bhutto, on 15 December, tore up his copy of the resolution, denounced the United Nations and stormed out of the session.”]

December 15 US Nuclear-powered Aircraft Carrier Enterprise and other naval vessels enter Bay of Bengal.

December 16 Lieutenant General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi surrenders at Dacca.

[“It is not easy for Indians to associate Pakistan with any kind of idealism. To quite a few of us, the idea looks funny, if not out rightly wrong. Nor does our acculturation permit us to perceive Jinnah as a visionary. Our normal perception compels us to view Pakistan as pathology, a country born out of reasons we regard as anything but rational and good, and one where democracy has failed to prosper. We have inherited a negative mindset towards Pakistan from the history we came to know in our young days and we see no reason to correct this mindset. On the contrary, we nurture it by teaching the young a history of modern India, which does not accommodate and rationally account for the history of Pakistan. Moreover, we do little to familiarize ourselves or our children with Pakistan’s history since Independence and its current affairs. We thus, maintain a memory of trauma and violence as the last record of that country in our mind. This negative memory has been reinforced by the wars, which erupted in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999. As happens to any country, which goes through repeated wars with the same enemy, India has formed, in what we may rightly call its national mind, a frozen image of Pakistan, as an aggressive, untrustworthy neighbour. The mass media, particularly cinema and television, have dispersed this image across the length and breadth of India, making it an integral part of the nation’s ethos. Even though school education does not actively promote this image – unlike schools in Pakistan, which do disseminate precisely such an image of India – nevertheless, schools and colleges do little to engage with it in the interest of peace building. Moreover, this image of Pakistan has served as a ready-to-cash blank cheque for politicians of all hues.” -----Pages 27 and 28 , Book titled, ‘Battle for Peace,’ by Krishna Kumar (also author of ‘Prejudice and Pride’), published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

December 17 War stops on the Western front.

[Jaswant Singh in his book 'Defending India' (page 183), opines, "There is no doubt that the emergence of Bangladesh owes its genesis to a gross mishandling of the situation by the then political-military class of an undivided Pakistan; however India also did certainly contribute."]

["History teaches us that as a rule, armies learn from defeat and not from victory. The defeated side learns in earnest the lessons of war while the victors become complacent. It suits the political and military leaderships to bask in the sunshine of victory and mutual admiration, at least in public. After a victorious campaign it may be argued that occasional lapses in the art of generalship are not matters worthy to be spoken of." -----Pages 278-279: Victory in Bangladesh; by Major General Lachhman Singh, published in 1981 by Natraj Publishers, Dehra Dun, India.]

December 18 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto calls on the US President.

December 18 Bharat Ratna is conferred upon Indira Gandhi by President V V Giri.

December 20 General Yahya Khan hands over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

[Later, in his address to the nation, Bhutto focuses at length on the tragedy of East Pakistan, vows to take important steps to rebuild the country—a new Pakistan, and forcibly retires a number of senior officers of the Pakistan Army.]

December 23 China closes its Consulate-General in Dhaka.

[China gave Pakistan strong verbal support throughout the period of tension (in 1971) but did not give India any ultimatum comparable to the one she had delivered during the 1965 war. The main reason, of course, was that this time she definitely would have had to reckon with the Soviet Union, who in 1965 had taken a neutral stance in the Indo-Pakistani dispute. Obviously China did not wish to give that super power a pretext for a pre-emptive strike against the nascent Chinese atomic capability which the Soviet military commanders are said to desire so much. At any rate the struggle in East Pakistan, being essentially a civil war,

was not the kind of confrontation in which outside powers would normally wish to take a direct hand. It was a different question when, after conquering East Pakistan, India wished to turn her attention towards Azad Kashmir and West Pakistan. Whether China would have physically intervened on the western front will never be known because India unilaterally declared a cease-fire there before things had gone very far. Bhutto's overall view is that 'within the limitations China did what she could....A series of successive blunders were committed by the Yahya regime.....you have to take all these factors into consideration.....but whatever China's participation, we have not lost confidence in China's friendship or China's words'. China decided to change into grants the loans already being utilized, and deferred by twenty years the repayment of the loan provided in 1970. Reportedly, China has also delivered to Pakistan substantial quantities of new military equipment, including jet fighters and tanks. -----Pages 404 and 405, 'Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis', by S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring, published in 1990 by Oxford University Press Karachi.]

December 30 President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto offers talks to India.

[As a result of the Pakistan-India war, a large number of Muslims in India were put behind bars.]

(In December, in a statement in the Security Council on Pakistan-India war, US Representative states, "Does India intend to use the present situation to destroy the Pakistan Army in the West? Does India intend to use as a pretext the Pakistani counter attacks in the West to annex territory in West Pakistan? Is its aim to take parts of Pakistan-controlled Kashmir contrary to Security Council Resolutions of 1948, 1949 and 1950? If this is not India's intention, then a prompt disavowal is required."-----Pakistan Horizon, Vol. XXV, 1972.)

[During the 1971 war, India's Ambassador to the US was LK Jha who concluded his assignment in 1972. Similarly, US Ambassador to India, Kenneth Keating, ended his tenure in the same year. Daniel Patrick Moynihan replaced Keating in India. TN Kaul replaced Jha in Washington. Moynihan stayed in India as US Ambassador till early 1975.]

1972

January 9 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is released. Proceeds to London by a special flight of the Pakistan International Airlines.

*[“One of the first things Bhutto did on becoming President was to move Sheikh Mujib and his aide Kamal Hussein from prison to a safe house used by the Inter-Services Intelligence in the Rawalpindi Cantonment area. Mujib and Kamal had been kept in total isolation in prison and were unaware of developments in East Pakistan. At Bhutto’s orders they were provided with a radio set and heard the news about the emergence of Bangladesh for the first time.” -----Page 406; **Memories & Reflections of a Pakistani Diplomat by Sultan Muhammad Khan; second edition published in 2006 by Paramount Publishing Enterprise, Karachi – Lahore – Islamabad.**]*

January 11 Rejecting the Indian offer travel in a plane provided by India, Sheikh Mujib flies to New Delhi by a special aircraft of the British Airforce.

(Friendship between India and Bangladesh would be eternal, asserts Sheikh Mujibur Rahman after reaching New Delhi.)

January 11 Sheikh Mujib arrives Dhaka to a tumultuous welcome.

[“To go back a little in time, Mujibur Rahman received me again with great warmth and affection on January 22, 1972 within a week of my assuming charge as India’s first head of mission in Dhaka for a longer discussion. Apart from an exchange of courtesies he made two points of personal significance to my functioning in Dhaka. He said that as an official who actively contributed to the liberation of Bangladesh, I would have direct access to him as long as I served in Bangladesh. The second point he made was that given the importance and political significance of Indo-Bangladesh relations, he did not want work related to bilateral relations getting enmeshed in routine procedural and administrative mechanism. He said that he would issue directives that on day-to-day matters of political importance, I should be given direct access to all relevant Ministers and Secretaries to the government despite my comparatively junior status. Throughout my three years and four months in Dhaka, he remained true to his

promises in this regard.” -----Page 140: ‘Liberation and Beyond – Indo-Bangladesh Relations’; by J. N. Dixit published in 1999 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd Delhi.]

January 30 Pakistan quits Commonwealth.

January 31 President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits China.

February 21 Chairman Mao receives President Nixon for a meeting in Beijing. *[On 22 February, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Nixon held talks at the Great Hall of the People. The Chinese Premier stated that the Taiwan issue is the largest obstacle that blocks the normalization of the bilateral relations. The US President responded that the United States recognized only one China in the world and that Taiwan was a part of China. On 26 February, Premier Zhou Enlai accompanied President Nixon to Hangzhou. Later Mr. Nixon visited Shanghai.]*

*[Following are the salient points of the Joint Communiqué of 28 February which is also called **Shanghai Communiqué**:*

- *President Richard Nixon visited the People’s Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai from February 21 to February 28, 1972.*
- *Accompanying the US President were Mrs. Nixon, Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.*
- *President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party of China on February 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.*
- *During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.*
- *China firmly maintains that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the India-Pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their*

forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and firmly supports the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

- *Consistent with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of December 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of great power rivalry.*
- *The U.S. side declared: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.]*

March 2

The House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs adopts a Resolution which calls for recognition of Bangladesh.

[“My next encounter with Indira Gandhi was over the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held by India. I felt that once hostilities had ceased, we had no right to imprison people who had only done their duty. I started a campaign in The Illustrated Weekly to rouse the conscience of the country. Every Indian army officer I met agreed with me that we were putting ourselves in the wrong. The government of India was under heavy pressure from Sheikh Mujibur Rehman not to release the Pakistanis until Pakistan made amends for all the wrongs it had done to the people of

Bangladesh. I met Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in Dacca and asked him whether holding a vanquished army in captivity was morally just. He was adamant and refused to enter into dialogue on the subject. On my return from Bangladesh, I resumed my one-man campaign.” -----Page 39, Indira Gandhi Returns, by Khushwant Singh, published in 1979 by Vision Books Private Limited, Connaught Place, New Delhi.]

- March 21 US Senate approves a resolution which urges the Administration to extend recognition to Bangladesh.
- March 31 Iftikhar Ali takes over as Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary.
- April 4 US extends recognition to Bangladesh.
- April 14 First session of the newly elected National Assembly is held. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is elected President of Pakistan.
- April 16 Two giant Pandas, as gift from China for the American people, arrive in Washington DC. Earlier, the United States had presented China with two Musk Oxen.
- April 20 Martial law is lifted in Pakistan.
- April 28 India and Pakistan emissaries meet in Rawalpindi; President Bhutto receives D.P. Dhar.
- April 29 Mr. D.P. Dhar and Mr. Hafeez Pirzada conclude their talks.
- (In April, Sultan M. Khan is appointed as Ambassador of Pakistan to the US.)
- May 14 Abdul Rahim Bafaki is elected President of the Union Muslim League in India.
- May 15 Alabama Governor George Wallace is shot at.
- June 17 Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei visits Pakistan.
- June 19 Henry Kissinger comes to Beijing on a week-long visit to promote normalization in the relations with the People’s Republic of China.

July 2 Simla Agreement is signed between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

[“As it turned out, I was upstairs in my bedroom when ‘Larka Hai! Larka Hai! (A boy has been born!) rang out through the house at 12.40 a.m. I ran downstairs but in the crush of journalists and television cameramen, I could not get into the room in time to see my father and Mrs. Gandhi sign what would become known as the Simla Accord.” -----Benazir Bhutto’s autobiography, ‘Daughter of the East’, Page 57.]

[“We had won a decisive victory in the marshes and rice paddies of Bangladesh. We had taken some 93000 prisoners. Yet, at the negotiating table at Simla we were unable to obtain a permanent settlement of outstanding issues with Pakistan. The advantages gained on the battlefield were (wasted) away at the Simla Conference.” -----Surrender at Dacca – Birth of a Nation, by Lieutenant General J.F.R. Jacob; page 152.]

[According to Amitava Mukherjee’s ‘India’s Policy towards Pakistan’, any other mediocre leadership would have called off the Summit but “we (India) did not, in spite of Bhutto’s most ungentlemanly remarks” about our Prime Minister, like “Indira is a mediocre woman with mediocre intelligence....(and) Mrs. Gandhi has never impressed me from the day I knew her in London.”]

[Interestingly, Prime Minister Gandhi took pains at ensuring that accommodation (at Himachal Bhavan) where Mr. Bhutto would stay in Simla, was impressively furnished. Not fully trusting that her instructions had been properly carried out, a few days before the Summit she personally visited Simla; rebuked the Caretaker of the Government House for not having done the job properly; and then, personally selected curtains, furniture and upholstery for the place.]

July 6 Special Representative of President Nixon, John Connally meets President Bhutto.

July 15 National Assembly ratifies Simla Agreement.

[“East Pakistan had fallen through a combination of factors, both

*internal and external. In the final phase of the crisis, the Pakistani policy-makers showed a total lack of realism in assessing the political and military situation. Self-delusion and irrational behaviour distorted their crucial decisions. Similarly, the Pakistani public was also highly incensed and rational thinking seemed impossible. As usual, the super patriots and demagogues had led the way, creating a charged atmosphere in which any concession would have been seen as a betrayal. This, too, forced the hand of the government against any kind of reconciliation with the Bengali separatists, even at the eleventh hour. Living in a world of make-believe, there was no willingness on the part of Islamabad to understand that almost any compromise would have been better than the abject surrender.” -----Page 67; **Pakistan Foreign Policy – A Reappraisal, by Shahid M. Amin, Third Impression published in 2005 by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.**]*

July 25 Indian Cabinet ratifies Simla Agreement.

August 4 Simla Agreement comes into force with the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

[Niloufer Mahdi in ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy 1971-1981 – The Search for Security’, page 88, has expressed the view that Pakistan “was well aware that the Indians would use the (Kashmir) accord to create the impression that Indo-Pakistan problems, specifically the Kashmir issue, had been reduced to an exclusively bilateral level. Bhutto wrote to sixteen African and Middle Eastern Heads of State, regarding the Simla Agreement. The one part that was emphasized was that Indo-Pakistan problems would be settled on the basis of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. Any mention of bilateral problem-solving was conspicuously omitted.”]

August 25 Foreign Secretary Aziz Ahmad and Indian Prime Minister’s Principal Secretary P.N. Haksar hold talks in New Delhi.

September 5 Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Chairman of Chinese National People’s Congress Guo Moruo receive Dr. Abdul Salam from Pakistan during the scientist’s visit to the People’s Republic of China.

- September 16 Stranded Indian civilians are handed over to Government of India at Wagah.
- September 18 Pakistani civilians stuck in India return to Pakistan.
- September 27 In response to Indian reports, the Foreign Office Spokesman clarifies in Islamabad that there “is no secret clause” in the Simla Accord.

[If Indian endorsement and support resulted in this new entity being friendly to India, it was also to the good. A non-hostile Bangladesh instead of a hostile East Pakistan was considered desirable. Given the encouragement being offered off and on to centrifugal elements in India's north-eastern states from East Pakistani bases, it was natural for India to support the liberation movement. ...The cultural and emotional sympathy of the people of West Bengal for East Pakistanis buttressed these considerations. - ---Page 24: 'Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994' by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

- October 17 Bangladesh receives Observer Status in the United Nations.
- October 30 Akali stalwart, Sant Fateh Singh, expires.
- November 9 Pakistan quits SEATO.
- November 28 Meeting of Army Chiefs of Pakistan and India takes place in Lahore.

[General Manekshaw meets General Tikka Khan.]

- December 1 Prisoners Of War captured on the Western front are exchanged.
- December 4 Kewal Singh takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- December 11 Agreement on the delineation of LOC in Kashmir is reached by the representatives of Pakistan and India.

*[In his **Memoirs**, **Richard Nixon** states, “As a result of the Indo-Pakistan crisis, my respect and regard for Mrs. (Indira) Gandhi diminished. A few months later in March 1972, after having seen a*

*film on Mahatma Gandhi----who was no relation to her-----
during a weekend at Key Biscayne, I dictated a brief reflection in
the diary I had begun in November 1971.*

Diary:

*As I saw Gandhi's assassination and heard his words on violence,
I realized how hypocritical the present Indian leaders are, with
Indira Gandhi talking about India's victory wings being clipped
when Shastri went to Tashkent, and her duplicitous attitude
toward us when she actually had made up her
mind to attack Pakistan at the time she saw me in Washington and
assured me she would not."]*

*[Henry Kissinger views US ties with South Asia during the crisis
by stating: "By 1971, our relations with India had achieved a
state of exasperatedly strained cordiality, like a couple that can
neither separate nor get along. Our relations with Pakistan were
marked by a superficial friendliness that had little concrete
content. On the subcontinent, at least, alliance with the United
States had not been shown to produce significant benefits over
non-alignment." -----**The White House Years by Henry
Kissinger.**]*

*[The recently declassified US official records throw new light on
the anger and frustration that seized US President Richard Nixon
during the 1971 Indo-Pak war and how Washington secretly
pleaded with China to "menace" India by moving troops to the
Indian border. Poring over thousands of pages of national
security files and telephone transcripts of the then US national
security adviser Henry Kissinger and 2,800 hours of Nixon tapes,
well-known American author and **historian Robert Dallek** recalls
the events in the White House during the December of 1971 in a
just-published book "**Nixon and Kissinger-Partners in Power.**"
Nixon's infamous tilt towards Pakistan is well known but the
author reveals many other facets of how Nixon and Kissinger
were upset with India and how they tried to rope in China in a bid
to prevent the formation of Bangladesh. Nixon describes Indians
as "a slippery, treacherous people" and his national security
adviser calls the Indians "insufferably arrogant." The story began
in the fall of 1971, when differences in the Administration and the
country over the White House China policy posed little threat to a*

major transformation in Sino-American relations. A larger danger to rapprochement with Peking and detente with Moscow came from rising tensions in South Asia.....The President and Kissinger had less interest in what the Indians or Pakistanis did to each other than in assuring that nothing sidetracked Kissinger's trip to China and the revolution in Sino-American relations. In July, on his way to Peking, Kissinger discussed the crisis with Pakistani and Indian officials in Islamabad and New Delhi. Kissinger's meetings with the Pakistanis were cordial, but, predictably, the Indians complained that US support of Pakistan was encouraging a "policy of adventurism," which China was also promoting....Kissinger recalls returning from his trip with "a premonition of disaster". He expected India to attack Pakistan after the monsoon. He feared that China might then intervene on Pakistan's behalf, which would move Moscow "to teach Peking a lesson." But a message from the Soviets assured Washington that India had no intention of attacking West Pakistan and that ceasefire discussions were under way. To their surprise and relief, the US got a Chinese message that said nothing about moving troops to the Indian border. Instead, appreciating that independence for East Pakistan was a foregone conclusion, Peking said it was prepared to endorse an American UN proposal for a standstill cease-fire and forgo a demand for mutual troop withdrawals. -----Write-up titled, '1971 War, US pleaded with China to menace India' in the Tribune of 2 July 2007.]

[Agha Shahi was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1972. He served as Ambassador till 1973.]

[In July 1972, Kiran Bedi became India's first woman IPS Officer. She sought an early retirement at the end of 2007.]

1973

- January 1 Mumtaz Ali Alvie takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- January 1 General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw is promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.
- January 8 George Fernandes is elected Leader of the Socialist Party in India.
- January 10 L K Advani becomes President of the Bharatya Jana Sangh.
- January 13 King Zahir Shah is overthrown in Afghanistan and Daud takes control.
- February 2 Prominent US Senator, Thurmond, condemns India for not releasing the Pakistani prisoners of war.
[He emphasizes that imprisonment of persons as a means of gaining advantages was contrary to the tenets of international law.]
- February 7 Senator Edward Kennedy calls for complete and unconditional release of the Pakistani prisoners of war.
- February 17 National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger visits Beijing.
[China and US decide to establish a Liaison Office in each other's capital. Same year in May, the Liaison Offices become operational.]
- February 20 Assault on Indian Mission in London: Basharat Hussain and Muhammad Hussain are fatally shot by British security personnel.
- March 8 President Bhutto's Special Envoy Mustafa Khar visits the United States.
[Holds talks with President Nixon.]
- March 16 Indian Union Minister for Civil Aviation, Karan Singh, resigns in the wake of an air crash of an Indian civilian aircraft.
[Resignation is not accepted by the Prime Minister of India.]

- April 5 Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator High Scott underscore the need for early release of the Pakistani prisoners held by India.
- April 18 US Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush and Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco visit Dacca.
- [Meet the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.]*
- April 20 Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush states in New Delhi that from 1965 till now the Soviet military aid to India was eight times more than what the US gave to entire Asia during the same period.--- Page 181; 'Pakistan-United States Relations' by Bashir Ahmed Tahir and Shabbir Ahmed Khalid; published by Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- April 25 Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush visits Pakistan.
- May 3 In his report to the US Congress, President Nixon states that the US interest in the subcontinent is very clear. It wants the region to be a contributor to global peace, not a threat to it. Moreover, the US wants the region to be an example to the world of peaceful progress.
- May 17 Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh visits Washington DC.
- [Delivers a letter to the US President.]*
- June 5 RSS head M S Gowalkar dies.
- June 18 Chinese Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei undertakes an official visit to Pakistan. Also visits the Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam in Karachi.
- July 6 Agha Shahi assumes charge as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- July 10 National Assembly in Islamabad adopts a Resolution authorizing the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to extend recognition to Bangladesh at an appropriate time.
- July 13 President Nixon indisposed; President Bhutto's visit to the US postponed.

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July 20 Death of famous Chinese actor Bruce Lee.

[Bruce Lee was born in San Francisco and raised in Hong Kong.]

July 24-31 Pakistan-India talks between Aziz Ahmed and PN Haksar take place in Rawalpindi.

August 11 Chaudhary Fazal Ellahi is elected as President of Pakistan.

August 13 A US House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee urges the immediate and prompt release of Pakistani prisoners in custody in India.

August 14 President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto takes over as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

August 28 Accord signed in New Delhi between Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs; and PN Haksar, Special Representative of the Prime Minister of India. Repatriation of Pakistani POWs captured in East Pakistan except the 195 alleged war criminals, is agreed upon.

[“India’s military might, especially India’s nuclear capacity, is perceived in Pakistan as being obviously meant for use against Pakistan. Although India does not receive all that much space in the Pakistani press, it casts a substantial shadow on the public space....Pakistan’s post-1971 policy of attaching itself to West Asia, as opposed to South Asia, has had mixed success...The westernization of Pakistan’s elite is just as glaring and pervasive as that of their Indian counterparts. However, vaster economic inequality and the absence of a stable democratic machinery enable the Pakistani elite to live a life of greater insulated splendour than their Indian counterparts. Children of the elite have reason to feel greater connectedness with the US and Europe than with India, the land of their ancestral ties.” -----Pages 43, 44: ‘Prejudice and Pride’ by Krishna Kumar, published in 2002 by Penguin Books India.]

August 31 President Nixon sends relief for flood victims in Pakistan.

September 18 President Bhutto undertakes official visit to the United States.

[Meets President Nixon in Washington, during which:

- *Nixon congratulates Bhutto on the progress made by Pakistan in various fields.*
- *Bhutto voices his warm appreciation for the generous American response to Pakistan's severe flood losses.*
- *Pakistan's long term assistance needs are discussed besides reviewing the substantial assistance which the United States has extended to Pakistan. Pakistan-India relations are discussed besides other issues of mutual importance.]*

October 15 Henry A Byroade takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.

[Ambassador Joseph S. Farland earlier returned to the US].

November 1 Indian State of Mysore is renamed Karnataka.

November 9 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visits Pakistan.

December 15 Pilloo Moody, is once again elected President of the Swantra Party in India.

[Moody was a good friend of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. When Bhutto became Pakistan's President, he fondly referred to this friendship. Moody could not rise high enough in Indian politics.]

December 30 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto lays foundation stone of Pakistan Steel Mills in Karachi.

(In December, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)

[Mumtaz A. Alvie was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1973.]

[In their 1973 write-up titled, 'The Military Elites and Problems of National Integration in India and Pakistan', Daljit Singh and Katherine Singh are of the view that before 1947, Muslim presence in the Indian Army was as much as 34 per cent. Today, it is perhaps even "less than 2 per cent."]

[Our pilots (during the Arab-Israeli war) used to be in the air over Damascus and chase the Israelis away. In one combat with Israelis, Flying Officer Sattar Alvie "shot down two Israeli planes

over Syrian space.” -----Page 233; Diplomats & Diplomacy – Story of an Era 1947-1987 – by Dr. Samiullah Koreshi, published in 2004 by Khurshheed Printers, Islamabad.]

[During the Arab-Israel war of 1973, the Pakistan Air Force got a chance to prove their abilities and expertise in air combat in Middle East.....The PAF contingent deployed at Inchas Air Base (Egypt) was led by Wing Commander Masood Hatif and five other pilots plus two air defence controllers. During this war, Flight Lieutenant Sattar Alvie was “decorated” by the Syrian government when he shot down “an Israeli Mirage over Golan Heights.” -----Pak Tribune dated 29 January 2008.]

[“Some of my friends both our Muslims and foreign Muslims have told me that there is also an unarticulated but sub-conscious feeling among our Muslim compatriots that the Islamic state of Pakistan generally guarantees a sense of security for them. This is provocative, but could be true nevertheless. This is reflected in the fact that whenever there was an open conflict between India and Pakistan, whether it was in 1948, 1965 or 1971, the general reaction of our Muslim community was one of apprehension rather than an acceptance of the reality of Pakistani military adventurism resulting in firm reactions of India. There is no questioning its patriotism but its mindset which has a particular view about Pakistan’s role in the sub-continent. I should also mention that there was not much enthusiasm when Bangladesh was liberated. When I state this, I am referring to Muslim reactions and attitudes in generic terms. Muslim leaders active in our national politics across the spectrum have been part of the mainstream political orientations in India. The problem has always been their inability to reach out to the Muslim masses and educate them about their profound relevance and importance to the ideology underpinning the Indian state.” -----Pages 242-243: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’ by J. N. Dixit, published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

1974

- January 21 US Ambassador to India Daniel Moynihan visits Islamabad.
- January 21 The visiting Senator, Vance Hartke, calls on Pakistani dignitaries.
- February 22 Islamic Summit begins in Lahore. Sheikh Mujib expresses his resolve to improve ties with Pakistan.

(Pakistan recognises Bangladesh).

*[“An erroneous analogy must not be drawn in India from the secession of East Pakistan in 1971. In ideological terms, India can take little encouragement from the break-up of Pakistan at that time. The creation of Bangladesh was certainly a grave setback for Pakistan’s territorial integrity, but it did not mean any kind of acceptance of the ‘one people’ theory propounded by the Hindu leadership while opposing the demand for Pakistan, in contradistinction to the ‘two-nations’ theory propagated by the Muslim League leadership. No doubt, for political and economic reasons of their own, the people of East Pakistan broke away from united Pakistan. But the important point, in terms of ideology, was that they did not opt to rejoin India. Had they done so, it would have constituted the rejection of the philosophy which brought Pakistan into existence. What happened was that Bangladesh chose to maintain its sovereign identity, within borders whose demarcation was based solely on its Muslim identity. This was also what had been visualized in the original Pakistan Resolution of 1940, namely, the break-up of British India by the creation of sovereign Muslim autonomous areas in the north-west and north-east of the subcontinent. Pakistan did break into two parts in 1971 but the raison d’etre of the partition of India in 1947 continued to hold good, namely that the Muslim majority areas in the north-west (today’s Pakistan) and the north-east (today’s Bangladesh) should have sovereign status.” -----Page 198; **Pakistan Foreign Policy – A Reappraisal, by Shahid M. Amin, Third Impression published in 2005 by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.**]*

- March 11 Morarji Desai begins his fast demanding that the State Assembly of Gujarat be dissolved.

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- March 25 Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping receives a delegation of the Pakistani scientists and academicians in Beijing during their visit to the People's Republic of China.
- April 9 Talks among the official representatives of Pakistan, Bangladesh and India conclude in New Delhi.
- April 30 Last group of Pakistani Prisoners of War including Lieutenant General Niazi, reaches Pakistan.
- May 11 Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits the People's Republic of China.
- May 18 India conducts a nuclear test at Pokhran in Rajasthan desert at 8:05 a.m. Indian government describes it as "a peaceful nuclear explosion experiment." India's Atomic Energy Commission states that New Delhi has "no intention of producing nuclear weapons." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says at a press conference, "there's nothing to get excited about. This is our normal research and study. But we are firmly committed to only peaceful uses of atomic energy." On 2 June, the Central Working Committee of Indian opposition party, Jana Sangh, adopts a resolution declaring May 18 "a red letter day in Indian history." It salutes Indian scientists who "placed India on the nuclear map of the world." On 22 July, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on China's reaction to the peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE). She underscores that "China responded to the Indian PNE with conscious aloofness, reporting the event without comment."

*[Despite the nuclear test, the US proceeds with dispatching an installment of the previously approved uranium fuel for India's Tarapur reactor. The US Administration concludes that the "Indian test did not violate any agreement with the US and that Washington is mandated by the 1963 nuclear cooperation agreement and related 1966 contract, to sell enriched uranium to India for the Tarapur reactor." -----Page 184, **India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation by George Perkovich published by The University of California Press in 1999.**]*

[When US Ambassador to India, Moynihan saw (Prime Minister) Mrs. (Indira) Gandhi to present the official US reaction to the (nuclear) test, he added some personal thoughts, telling the Prime

Minister 'India has made a huge mistake. Here you were the No. 1 hegemonic power in South Asia. Nobody was No. 2 and call Pakistan No. 3. Now in a decade's time, some Pakistani general will call you up and say, I have four nuclear weapons and I want Kashmir. If not, we will drop them on you and we will all meet in heaven. And then what will you do?' -----**'Estranged Democracies' by Dennis Kux, page 315 citing an interview with former Ambassador Moynihan.]**

[Indian analyst Amitava Mukherjee in his 'India's Policy Towards Pakistan,' opines, "No one expected Pakistan to react so violently when India exploded its first nuclear device for peaceful purpose...Bhutto's fiery oratory, which was silent for some time, began to be heard over the propagandist Pakistan Radio. Calling India a threat to peace in Asia, Pakistan took it as a pretext to initiate her own nuclear programme."]

[In 1974, Pokhran-1 test was carried out which demonstrated that India had not only kept its option open but also was, capable of fabricating nuclear weapons. Information made available recently, "indicates that several times in the recent past – in 1982 during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime, in 1995 when Mr. Narasimha Rao was in power, and in 1997 when Mr. I.K. Gujral was the Prime Minister, Government of India had made all preparations for carrying out nuclear weapon tests, but ultimately resiled from under a variety of pressures." -----Page 119, Lahore Declaration and Nuclear Issues by Prakash Chandra.]

[Then in 1974 there was Pokhran, but then it was quickly followed by Emergency the following year. It is worth reiterating here that one thing did not necessarily lead to the other, but the world got on the bandwagon. "How, it was asked, could a country with a population of over 500 million most of them with a postal address below the poverty line, afford to explode a nuclear device?" It was clearly not on. Valuable and vital food was being snatched from the mouths of India's starving millions. The dominant image transmitted around that part of the world which had seen the light at the end of the underground tunnel was "a pair of grubby, dark and emaciated hands clutching a begging bowl." From within it and above it, "a mushroom cloud rose like the mother of all question marks." This two-decade old argument is still stupidly doing the rounds even after Mrs. Gandhi made certain

clarifications. “She put hard figures to the wild conjectures, saying the Pokhran blast came with a relatively modest price tag some three million rupees, a very, very small fraction of the country’s outlay in development.” It was a figure which tallied with the IAEA assessment. -----**An excerpt from an article ‘Towards 50 Years of Indian Foreign Policy: Nehru’s Ghost is an Oxymoron’ by V. Sudarshan published by Verinder Grover and Ranjana Arora in their book titled ‘India 50 Years of Independence’.**]

May 19

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto strongly criticizes Indian nuclear test.

[Describes the blast as a “fateful development”, a “threat” to Pakistan’s security and states that “a more grave and serious evolution has not taken place in the history of Pakistan. He adds, “the explosion has introduced a qualitative change” in the situation between Pakistan and India.]

[Later in a letter to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Bhutto states, “As you know, in the past we received many assurances from India which regrettably remained unhonoured. India’s categorical assurance regarding a Plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir in order to enable its people to freely decide their future is the most outstanding example” -----Foreign Affairs Records for the month of June 1974 published by India’s Ministry of External Affairs; Page 195.]

[In ‘Pakistan’s Foreign Policy 1971-1981’, Niloufer Mahdi quotes Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as commenting “A neighbouring country has exploded a nuclear device, a neighbouring country which has been an implacable opponent of Pakistan....There is poverty and misery in India...Yet India has indulged in the luxury to go nuclear....So all roads lead to the conclusion that India has acquired nuclear weapons at a very great cost, very great risk, and at a very great sacrifice to intimidate and blackmail.....That has been the purpose to use nuclear weapons, to brandish the nuclear sword at Pakistan and to extract political concessions, to exercise domination over the subcontinent, to exercise hegemony over the neighboring states....If she does not succeed in political blackmail, there is the possibility of war...Pakistan simply cannot be irresponsible and say that there will be no war, and if there is

war that India will not use the nuclear bomb.” NAPD Vol. III 1974 page 298.]

[India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. It continued development in nuclear field and was known to have nuclear weapons without conducting additional tests. “This created an untenable security situation for Pakistan, which had already suffered the blow of a division through the aggression committed by India in 1971.” -----Page 128 of the publication ‘The CTBT Debate in Pakistan’ edited by Moonis Ahmar; printed in 2001 at Taj Press, New Delhi.]

[Excerpts from a write-up titled, ‘Atom Bomb And Ahimsa’ by MK Gandhi (write-up released by Mani Bhavan, Mumbai):

- *It has been suggested by American friends that the atom bomb will bring in ahimsa (nonviolence) as nothing else can. It will, if it is meant that its destructive power will so disgust the world that it will turn it away from violence for the time being. This is very like a man glutting himself with dainties to the point of nausea and turning away from them only to return with redoubled zeal after the effect of nausea is well over. Precisely in the same manner will the world return to violence with renewed zeal after the effect of disgust is worn out.*
- *Often does good come out of evil. But that is God's, not man's plan. Man knows that only evil can come out of evil, as good out of good.*
- *That atomic energy though harnessed by American scientists and army men for destructive purposes may be utilized by other scientists for humanitarian purposes is undoubtedly within the realm of possibility. But that is not what was meant by my American friends. They were not so simple as to put a question which connoted an obvious truth.*
- *So far as I can see, the atomic bomb has deadened the finest feeling that has sustained mankind for ages. There used to be the so-called laws of war which made it tolerable. Now we know the naked truth. War knows no law except that of might. The atom bomb brought an empty victory to the allied*

arms but it resulted for the time being in destroying the soul of Japan. What has happened to the soul of the destroying nation is yet too early to see.

- *Forces of nature act in a mysterious manner. We can but solve the mystery by deducing the unknown result from the known results of similar events. A slave-holder cannot hold a slave without putting himself or his deputy in the cage holding the slave.*
- *The moral to be legitimately drawn from the supreme tragedy of the bomb is that it will not be destroyed by counter-bombs even as violence cannot be by counter-violence.]*

(In July, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits Bangladesh.)

*[According to former Indian Foreign Secretary Srinivasan: "Bangladesh is a quintessential diplomatic assignment for an Indian. It is a country divided by politics, by class, by gender and by communal denominations. Both India and Bangladesh continue the fiction that while India and Pakistan are known to be enemies, India and Bangladesh enjoy friendly relations- or rather would do if some few irritants were removed. But in fact the relationship is complicated by, and indeed rooted in, domestic tensions for which it becomes both a surrogate and a paradigm." -----**Book titled, 'The Jamdani Revolution Politics, Personalities and Civil Society in Bangladesh 1989-1992' by Krishnan Srinivasan published by Academic Press and Publishers Library, Dhanmondi, Dhaka in 2008; pages 421-422.]***

August 9 Gerald Ford succeeds Nixon as US President who resigns because of the Watergate Scandal.

[Henry Kissinger is appointed Secretary of State.]

August 24 Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed becomes President of India.

September 14 Foreign Secretary Kewal Singh and Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi sign the following agreements in Islamabad:

- Agreement relating to the exchange of postal articles.

- Agreement on establishment of telecommunication services.
- Visa Agreement on travel facilities.

[On 14 September, both also sign a Protocol ‘constituting an agreement’ on ‘visits to religious shrines.’ The Protocol, among others, emphasizes that “Every effort should be continued to be made to ensure that places of religious worship mentioned in the agreed list are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved.”]

September 19 Assistant Secretary of State Atherton states before a subcommittee of the Congress, “Of the major countries of South Asia, Pakistan has perhaps managed best to moderate the damage of recent international economic events. Pakistan’s recovery from the effects of both civil war and last year’s flood has been impressive....”

October 1 Pakistan’s Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs visits Washington DC.

October 21 George Bush (Sr.) serves as Head of the US Liaison Office in Beijing.

October 29 Secretary of State Kissinger visits India.

[President Ford nominates William Saxbe as new US Ambassador to India.]

October 31 Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger visits Islamabad.

November 19 Defence Secretary Fazal Muqeem and India’s Tourism Secretary N. Sahgal meet for talks on restoration of air links between Pakistan and India.

November 30 Commerce Secretaries Ejaz Ahmad Naik and Y.T. Shah sign in New Delhi a Pakistan-India Protocol on Resumption of Trade.

December 5 Pakistan Television station in Peshawar starts to function.

[Former President Ayub Khan died in 1974. He had been suffering from heart trouble.]

[In 1974, Nawab Ahmad Khan, father of Ahmed Reza Kasuri, Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan, was assassinated.]

[According to Palmer's book, 'The United States and India', reaction to India's May 18, 1974's peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokharan, in the US, in particular, was immediate and highly critical. One might indeed say that Indo-American relations have experienced the political fallout of the Pokharan explosion ever since. He also quotes from Christopher Raj's piece, titled 'Tarapur: a Test Case for the US Nuclear Non-proliferation Act of 1978', as under:

"Indeed, the concern that American peaceful nuclear exports might be diverted for nuclear explosive purpose (as they believed it occurred in the Indian case), contributed greatly to numerous Congressional initiatives designed to combat such proliferation....Members of the United States Congress believed that the plutonium that was used in the Indian explosion was produced in a reactor (CIRUS) furnished by Canada, utilizing US supplied heavy water as moderator. However, the State Department in a reply to Senator Abraham Ribicoff noted that although the United States had supplied heavy water to India, India could conceivably not have used it for making the nuclear device because it was used up four years before the Pokharan test."

[JN Dixit in his 'Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance' has opined that the "Pokhran Test gave Bhutto the necessary handle to arouse adverse Pakistani public opinion against India. It enabled him to augment the military strength of Pakistan not only with the help of Islamic countries, but also with the assistance of the USA and China based on their apprehensions about a nuclear weaponized India."]

[In 1974, Akali Dal in India adopted the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.]

[On 25 March 1974, Iraqi Vice President Saddam Hussein came to New Delhi on an official visit.]

1975

- January 3 Indian Minister for Railways killed in a bomb blast.
- January 15 Pakistan and India sign a Protocol in New Delhi on resumption of shipping services.
- January 23 Trade between Pakistan and India is allowed only in the public sector; agreement signed.
- [Later, in July 1976, as a result of the meeting of Foreign Secretaries, trade is also opened up to private sector in both sides.]*
- February 5 Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits Washington DC; meets President Gerald Ford.
- [The two leaders discuss wide-ranging subjects including international detente, efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and proposals to increase cooperation between developing and the developed countries. They also review bilateral relations. Prime Minister Bhutto expresses Pakistan's determination to continue to play a constructive role in the search for peaceful solutions to the regional disputes, so as to promote the establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent. President Ford assures the Prime Minister that support for the independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan remains an enduring principle of the American foreign policy.]*
- February 7 Prime Minister Bhutto meets Henry Kissinger.
- February 23 US lifts arms embargo on Pakistan and India.
- [In an interview with NBC, Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco states that US was ending its arms embargo against Pakistan. He emphasizes, the anomaly where India "is getting arms from the Soviet Union and has its own capacity to manufacture them," while Pakistan cannot "receive weapons" from Washington DC.]*

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- February 25 Secretary of State rejects as incorrect, Indian Ambassador to Washington's criticism of the US decision to lift arms embargo on Pakistan.
- February 26 Sheikh Abdullah takes charge of the state government of Kashmir.
- March 22 Nagaland in India comes under Presidential rule.
- April 6 India invades Sikkim. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto condemns the move.

[The people of Sikkim had been rejecting all moves towards annexation of their state by India. Precisely, this happened in 1947 when they, through a popular vote, unambiguously expressed their feelings against India. Later, benefiting from internal political strife in the state, New Delhi sent its troops into Sikkim on 6 April 1975. Nepali media while referring to the invasion, commented, "The 5000-strong Indian force didn't take more than 30 minutes to subdue the palace guards who numbered only 243." Soon, "it was all over," Sikkim "ceased to exist as an independent kingdom."¹⁵³

*Importantly, King Palden Thondup Namgyal, the Chogyal of Sikkim, was "a great believer in India" who had "huge respect" for Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. According to **Captain Sonam Yongda**, the Chogyal's ADC, "Not in his wildest dreams" did he think New Delhi would "ever swallow up" his kingdom.¹⁵⁴ A view is also expressed that Prime Minister Nehru himself had commented to Indian journalist Kuldip Nayar in 1960 that taking a small country like Sikkim would be "like shooting a fly with a rifle." Paradoxically, Indira Gandhi cited "national interest" for the political sin committed by India to annex Sikkim.¹⁵⁵ Importantly, Indian writer Ashok Raina in his book *Inside RAW*, revealed that New Delhi had taken the decision to annex Sikkim way back in 1971.]*

- April 17 Former Indian President Radhakrishnan is dead.

¹⁵³ '25 years after Sikkim' by Sudhir Sharma in Nepali Times of 23-29 March 2001.

¹⁵⁴ Nepali Times dated 23-29 March 2001.

¹⁵⁵ Nepali Times of 23-29 March 2001.

April 20 Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian undertakes a visit to Pakistan.

April 29 China issues a strong statement denouncing annexation of Sikkim by India, as illegal.

[In 1976, India and China restored ambassadorial-level relations after a gap of fifteen years. The then External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Beijing in 1979, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua paid a return visit to New Delhi in 1981. The visit of the Foreign Ministers led to the Vice Foreign Ministerial talks between the two states that began from 1981. However, Chinese and Indian forces again clashed in the Sumdorong Chu Valley of Arunachal Pradesh in 1986-87.]

May 15 Foreign Secretaries Agha Shahi and Kewal Singh meet in New Delhi.

June Demonstrations against Indira Gandhi's government become intense. Opposition led by Jayaprakash Narayanan declares a plan of action to force the Prime Minister out of Office. Emergency is declared in India.

[Freedom of expression as well as the country's Constitution are largely suspended and thousands of opponents of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi incarcerated. Moreover, foreign media representatives including those from the United States, are ordered to leave India.]

*["In June 1975 the High Court of Allahabad ruled against her, which meant that she would be deprived of her seat in Parliament and would have to stay out of politics for six years. In response, she declared a state of emergency, imprisoned her political opponents, and assumed emergency powers under which a steady stream of laws limiting personal freedoms was passed. During this period, she implemented several unpopular policies, including large-scale sterilization as a form of birth control. When long-postponed national elections were held in 1977, Gandhi and her party were soundly defeated, whereupon she left office. The Janata Party took over the reins of government." -----
Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 5, 15th Edition, Page 109.]*

[.....The fact is that it was not Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who wanted to break Pakistan. He only demanded provincial autonomy in 50s and 60s, but our military regime tried to silence his voice by throwing him in jail. "He never abandoned the political struggle and participated in the first general elections of Pakistan in 1970. Awami League emerged as a majority party but the military regime of General Yahya Khan refused the transfer of power to Awami League." -----Article on book titled, 'Sheikh Mujib's Unfinished Memoirs' by Hamid Mir published in The Daily Star of 27 November 2012.]

[In his biography of Indira Gandhi (page 292) Indian analyst Inder Malhotra expressed the view, "It is not possible to prove or disprove conclusively the assertion of some that Indira would have relaxed, if not withdrawn, the Emergency on the twenty-eight anniversary of Independence on August 15th, 1975.....barely fifty days after its imposition.....were it not for the massacre in Dacca that very morning of President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and several members of his family. But the fact remains that from then onwards, she started saying that what 'they' had done to Mujib 'they' wanted to do to her and her family also. When General Zia-ul-Haq executed Bhutto in Pakistan on April 4, 1979, she conjured up visions of a noose being prepared for her own neck."]

[In his book, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman expresses the view:

- *Some of the people of Gopalganj who came to see me echoed my thoughts: 'Why did they imprison you? You were someone who had made us conscious of Pakistan.' Others said, 'You said so many things about how Pakistan would transform our lives. You said that people would be happy then and that we won't be oppressed any more.' What could I tell them by way of a response! They were ordinary folks. How could I explain to them what had happened?....There was nothing wrong with the concept of Pakistan; it was our country. But those who had been left in charge of the nation were more interested in their own fortunes than those of the people. (page 208)*

- *One particular incident left a deep impression on my mind; in fact, I still remember it vividly. I had a friend called Noni Kumar Das. We used to study together and he lived close by. He used to spend the whole day with us and would secretly eat with us. One day I went to his house. He took me to a room inside their house and made me sit there. He used to stay with his uncle. His aunt used to treat me affectionately. After I returned, Noni came to my house close to tears. I asked, 'Noni, what is the matter?' Noni said, 'Don't come to my house anymore. After you left my aunt scolded me a lot for bringing you inside the house. She had the whole floor cleaned with water afterwards and forced me to wash everything.' 'All right I won't come to your house any more but you can keep coming to my house.' However, I used to go to the home of other Hindu classmates who never said any such thing to me. (page 24).¹⁵⁶*

- September 5 Assassination attempt takes place on President Gerald Ford.
- October 9 Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmad, calls on the US President at the White House.
- October 25 Renowned journalist Agha Sorish Kashmiri passes away in Lahore.
- December 16 Pakistan lodges protest with the US after the premises of its UN Mission in New York is assaulted [on December 15], by members of the Jewish Defence League.

[The organisation had claimed responsibility for the incident.]

[The 1965 embargo on sale of lethal-end equipment by the United States against Pakistan was lifted in 1975.]

[Thomas Powers in his work, 'The Man who Kept the Secrets', disclosed that during the early seventies, CIA had successfully planted an agent in the Indian cabinet. In 1981, New Delhi refused to accept a US Foreign Service Officer, George Griffin, as American envoy, on grounds that he was a CIA operative.

¹⁵⁶ Book titled, 'Sheikh Mujibur Rahman-The Unfinished Memoirs' by The University Press Limited, Dhaka, published in 2012.

*Seymour M. Hersh in his book, **Price of Power**, charged that Morarji Desai had been on the CIA payroll during the Johnson and Nixon years.]*

*[“But as far as the people of Pakistan are concerned, Indian Muslims are their sincere friends and well-wishers. They are glad when they hear about their prosperity and progress and sympathize with them in their woes and troubles. They know that the vagaries of fate and the machinations of politicians have so separated the currents of their lives from each other that they can do little to help each other directly. But in an indirect way, many Indian Muslims are, according to their capacity, doing a real service to the Muslims of Pakistan by trying their best to promote friendly and fraternal relations between Hindus and Muslims in India and to create an atmosphere of peace and amity between the two neighbouring countries.” -----Page 312, ‘**The Destiny of Indian Muslims**’ by S. Abid Hussain, published in 1965 by Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.]*

1976

January 4 Senator McGovern visits Pakistan.

January 8 Premier Chou en Lai passes away.

*[On January 8, 1976,, Zhou Enlai, great son of the Chinese people, loyal Communist, superb leader of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese government, left us forever. He was 78. “Zhou Enlai was dead! The tragic news shocked the world. The blow broke open the floodgates of the hearts of the people. Tears gushed from their eyes. They couldn’t believe it. Their beloved Premier was gone.” -----Page 374 of the book titled ‘**Deng Xiaoping and the Cultural Revolution**’ by Deng Rong, published by Foreign Languages Press Beijing in 2002.]*

[Pakistanis express their heartfelt condolences. Pakistani leadership pays glowing tribute to the great Chinese leader. Later, one of the main avenues in Islamabad, is named after the late Chinese Premier.]

January 15 Congressman Charles Diggs visits Islamabad.

[In January, Mohammad Khurshid takes over as first Ambassador of Pakistan to Bangladesh. His tenure ended in January 1979 after which Dr. Humayun Khan served as the Pakistani Ambassador in Dhaka from February 1979 to June 1982.]

(In February, Prime Minister Bhutto meets Henry Kissinger in New York.)

- April 1 J.S. Mehta takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- April 13 Sheikh Abdullah is elected President of the National Conference.
- May 6 Thomas S. Gates is appointed as Director of the US Liaison Office in Beijing.
- May 12 Foreign Secretaries Jagat Mehta and Agha Shahi meet in Islamabad.

[A Joint Statement is issued after the talks, announcing agreement on the following:]

- *Withdrawal of complaints from ICAO and restoration of air links and over flights.*
- *Resumption of goods and passenger traffic by rail via Wagah-Atari border check post.*
- *Re-establishment of diplomatic relations at the Ambassadorial- level.*
- *Private sector participation in bilateral trade.*
- *Repatriation of detainees from both the countries.]*

- May 19 State Department welcomes decision by Pakistan and India to resume diplomatic relations.
- May 24 Pakistan and India agree to start Lahore-Amritsar train service.
- May 26 Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visits the People's Republic of China. On 27 May, Prime Minister Bhutto meets Chairman Mao Zedong which is the last meeting by Chairman Mao with any foreign dignitary.
- May 30 Pakistan and China sign an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

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- July 7 As part of the decision to resume diplomatic relations between India and China, new Indian Ambassador to China K.R. Narayanan arrives in Beijing. New Chinese Ambassador to India Chen Zhaoyuan arrives in New Delhi later on 10 September.
- July 16 Agreement is signed between Pakistan and India for resumption of air services between the two countries.
- July 21 Resumption of air services between Pakistan and India.
- July 22 The first train connecting Pakistan and India, Samjhaota Express, starts its operations

*[“The first train to Pakistan, after a lapse of eleven years left Amritsar for Lahore on 22nd July 1976. Fortunately, however, this train left Amritsar in a much happier atmosphere than did Khushwant Singh’s Train to Pakistan, which crossed the Sutlej bridge in the traumatic days of partition. Indo-Pak relations, in any case have gone through an entire epoch of trial and tribulations since then. Both nations have emerged wiser from this experience.” These wise lines from **Satish Kumar’s book, The New Pakistan** sum up the changed scenario after decades of wars, suspicions and mutual bickering. -----Page 79, **India’s Policy Towards Pakistan, by Amitava Mukherjee, published in 1983 by Associated Book Centre, New Delhi.**]*

- July 24 Diplomatic relations, suspended in 1971, are formally re-established between Pakistan and India.

[Ambassadors K.S. Bajpai and Syed Fida Hussain present their credentials.]

- July 31 A. Q. Khan Research Laboratories is set up.

- August 6 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto lays the foundation stone of Port Qasim.

- August 8 US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visits Pakistan.

[There is also a tendency in India to peg its value-judgments on Indo-US relations through negative prism of worries about US-Pak relations. This is an illogical approach. US structures its relations with Pakistan within the framework of its perceived

interests. If this relationship affects India's interests negatively, the solution is not to demand that the USA scale down its relations with Pakistan. "We should have the strategic political capacities and flexibility to counter this negative impact on our own initiative, without making Indo-US relations a hostage to this predicament." -----Page 101: 'India and Regional Developments – Through the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations' by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

September 9 Chairman Mao Zedong passes away.

[“There has been long term friendship between Chinese and Pakistani peoples. In promoting the development of political, economic and cultural relations, the peoples of the two countries share common aspirations for lasting peace in Asia and the world. The promotion of Sino-Pakistani relations will not only improve and consolidate the friendship of the peoples among each other but also will facilitate peace and stability in Asia and the world.”
----Chairman Mao Zedong]

[Pakistan pays glowing tribute to the memory of the Chinese leader. The people and the Government of Pakistan stand firmly behind the people and the Government of the People's Republic of China in their hour of grief. Chairman Mao's death removes a towering figure from the Chinese politics. Former Minister of Public Security Hua Guofeng is later confirmed as Premier.]

September 10 Indian plane flying from Delhi to Bombay is hijacked; lands at Lahore Airport.

October 4 Pakistan-India Talks take place on Salal Dam.

[Foreign Secretaries Agha Shahi and J.S. Mehta meet in New Delhi.]

October 19-21 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Islamabad.

[Talks focus on Salal Dam.]

November 2 Indian Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution Bill [42nd Amendment].

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December 17 Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance responds to Mr. Bhutto's message of felicitations.

[He says, "I attach great importance to the cordial relations between our two countries, and I look forward to increasing this friendship."]

December 30 Indian government takes over the marketing and refinery unit of the US enterprise, CALTEX Oil.

[As a result of the Emergency imposed in India by Indira Gandhi, mobs bulldoze Muslim homes in Old Delhi, forcibly sterilize men and rape women. Muslims resist, leading the police to perpetrate the Turkman Gate massacre. A court later indicts Jagmohan, Vice Chairman of the Delhi Development Authority, for his role in the massacre. Forcible sterilizations are also reported in Muzaffarnagar, and other places in India.]

*[Symington Amendment was passed by US Congress in 1976. According to this law, no US assistance will be provided to any country which delivers or receives nuclear enrichment equipment, materials or technology unless under IAEA safeguards. Symington amendment was authored by Democratic Senator from Missouri, Stuart Symington, who paradoxically was an ardent supporter of a nuclear armed Israel. **Symour M. Hersh on page 119 of his book, 'The Samson Option'** states that once Senator Symington while advising the former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on the importance of the nuclear option for Israel, stated: "Don't be a bunch of fools. Don't stop making nuclear bomb. Don't listen to the Administration. Do what you think is best."]*

[In 1976, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto promoted Lieutenant General Zia ul Haq to the rank of a full General and appointed him as the Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army.]

[Pakistan-France accord was signed in March 1976 according to which, Paris was to sell a fuel reprocessing plant to Islamabad. US pressurized France to cancel the deal. According to Shirin Tahir-Kheli's 'The United States and Pakistan,' in the summer of 1997, France shifted its policy by insisting that Islamabad meet its economic requirements from France, if the reprocessing plant sale was to be consummated.]

[In 1976, the Akali Dal established its organization in North America. Subsequently, the World Sikh Organization {WSO} was established in New York in July 1984.]

[In an article on bilateralism published in the Foreign Affairs issue of October 1976, Prime Minister Bhutto wrote, "As a concept, the guiding principle of Pakistan's foreign policy which we call Bilateralism suffers from no confusion or complexity. The idea of conducting and developing our relations with each of the great powers on a bilateral basis, identifying areas of cooperation with one without repudiating an alliance with another and thus evolving an internally consistent and integrated policy, requires no justification and implies no moral pretence. The normal mode of maintaining relations between any two countries, great or small, is to base them on their joint perception of their mutual interest...."]

[China and India restored Ambassador level diplomatic relations in 1976; New Delhi announced nomination of K. R. Narayanan as India's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.]

1977

January 20 Jimmy Carter is sworn in as the President of the United States.

[Appoints Zbigniew Brzezinski as his National Security Adviser.]

February 11 Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad passes away.

[Pakistan is represented at the last rites by Senate Chairman Habibullah Khan. US is represented by Ms. Lillian, mother of President Carter. She had served as a Peace Corps volunteer in India in the late 1960s.]

February 11 B D Jatti takes oath as Acting President of India.

March 7 General Elections are held in Pakistan.

(First General Elections are held in India in March after lifting of the Emergency.)

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[“...the year 1977 marks a watershed in the history of the Indian National Congress, when it was unseated at the Centre and in several states by the newly formed Janata Party and other opposition parties.”----Page 346, The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties 1990, Part Two, by A. M. Zaidi.]

- March 22 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India resigns.
- March 24 Morarji Desai becomes Prime Minister of India.
- [Atal Bihari Vajpayee is appointed as India's Foreign Minister. US Administration calls the Janata Party's victory, "a noteworthy example of the re-assertion of democracy."]*
- [Carter names Robert Goheen, as US Ambassador to India. Morarji Desai appoints Nani Palkhiwala, as India's Ambassador to the United States.]*
- March 27 Indian government revokes external emergency.
- April 11 Indo-Pakistan trade talks at the Secretary-level are held in New Delhi.
- April 23 Henry A. Byroade relinquishes charge as US Ambassador to Pakistan.
- May 21 Chinese military delegation led by the PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Yang Chengwu undertakes a goodwill visit to Pakistan.
- May 30 Pakistan and China sign an agreement on the construction of a cultural complex.
- June 1 Foreign Minister Aziz Ahmad meets Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Paris.
- (In June, Arthur Hummel takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)*
- July 1 Friday is made the weekly holiday in Pakistan replacing Sunday.
- July 5 General Zia-ul-Haq assumes power. Bhutto arrested.

[India describes the change in Pakistan as its internal matter. External Affairs Minister states in the Lok Sabha, “While naturally we follow events in our neighbouring countries with interest, I would like to reiterate that the developments are an internal affair of Pakistan...”]

July 9 Sheikh Abdullah becomes Chief Minister of Indian Held Kashmir.

July 23 Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher visits New Delhi.

[Does not visit Islamabad.]

July 6 S. Shah Nawaz takes over as Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary.

July 25 Neelam Sanjiva Reddy takes oath as President of India.

July 29 Prime Minister Morarji Desai asserts that India was not apprehensive at provision of arms to Pakistan by Washington DC.

August 14 Prime Minister Desai felicitates President Zia.

September 30 On his visit to the United States, India’s External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee addresses the Council of Foreign Relations in New York.

[Criticising the Emergency enforced by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Vajpayee, states: It was the theory, during the period of distortion in my country, that life was a commodity that could be dispensed with in the larger interest of the nation. It was the theory that a revolution was on to rescue the country from the dark forces of disruption and destabilization and that, to paraphrase a famous dictator, “this revolution was incapable of either burying or mourning its dead.” In the name of this pernicious doctrine, the citizen of India was deprived of this simple right to life and liberty. In the name of this doctrine was set aside one of the most sacred achievements of human civilization, the right of habeas corpus. To perpetrate this deceit upon the masses, a radiant face was sought to be put on it. It was argued that deprivation of such a right was essential for the nation’s progress, to conserve its foreign exchange reserves and preserve the gains since independence. One monstrous lie was piled upon another. An atmosphere of fear was deliberately created and terror let loose to intimidate and

silence. -----Page 49; Atal Bihari Vajpayee-New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy published by Vision Books.]

October 3 Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is arrested on charges of corruption and mismanagement.

December 10 Pakistan's Ambassador in New Delhi Syed Fida Hasan passes away after a heart attack.

[Vajpayee sends a condolence message.]

December 14 General Ziaul Haq undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China.

December 18 Mrs. Indira Gandhi resigns her Congress membership.

[In keeping with his goals of curbing nuclear proliferation, President Carter (in 1977) signed the International Security Assistance Act of 1977 [PL 95-92] into law, which contained the Glenn Amendment. This Amendment created Section 670 in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which states that no assistance will be provided to any country which delivers or receives nuclear reprocessing equipment, materials or technology.]

[Referring to Indo-US relations, former Indian Foreign Secretary T. N. Kaul (in his memoirs, 'Reminiscences Discreet and Indiscreet'), observed: "What is wrong in India's relations with America? Nothing, and yet almost everything."]

[Directorate of Forces Intelligence (DFI) was set up in 1977 as the intelligence agency of Bangladesh.]

[The construction of the world's largest earth filled dam, Tarbela Dam, in Pakistan, was completed in 1977.]

[Writer, Paul Brass, in his Language, Religion and Politics in North India, (1974 publication), is of the view that in 1964, Muslim presence in the Utter Pradesh Police cadre was only 7.6 per cent. According to the 'Muslim India' the number remained the same in 1981. Omar Khalidi in his publication 'Indian Muslims Since Independence (published in 1995) writes that in May 1993, it was reported that there are 1120 Muslim police

personnel in Delhi out of a total of 50,934 and in the neighbouring state of Haryana a mere 271 out of 28,718.]

[The common belief has been that India's Home Ministry under Sardar Patel had issued confidential instructions not to recruit Muslims at all in the Indian intelligence agencies.]

*[General Zia ul-Haq, who overthrew Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a military coup in 1977 and arrested him, was anxious to avoid any fresh tensions in Pakistan's relations with India till he was able to get rid of Bhutto and consolidate his power. He kept in touch with Morarji Desai over phone in order to befriend him. Like many senior military officers of the Pakistan Army, Zia was a past master in the art of flattery. Often, he would ring up Morarji Desai under the pretext of consulting him on native medicine and urine therapy. Nothing flattered Morarji more. Zia would ask him with seeming earnestness in his voice: "Excellency, how many times one should drink the urine in a day? Should it be the first urine of the morning or can it be any time of the day?" In a disarmed and unguarded moment one day, Morarji told him that he was aware that Pakistan was clandestinely trying to develop a military nuclear capability. Indiscreet political leaders are the unavoidable occupational hazards of the intelligence profession. - -----Page 70; **The Kaoboy's of R&AW – Down Memory Lane – by B. Raman, former head of the counter terrorism division of the Indian intelligence agency RAW; published in 2007 by Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2/42(B), Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi.**]*

1978

January 1 President Jimmy Carter visits New Delhi.

[Does not visit Pakistan. Addresses the Indian Parliament. Signs a Delhi Declaration stressing common support for democracy and economic development.]

[In 1978, US President Jimmy Carter arrived on a 48-hour state visit to India. Carter's mother, Lillian, was an Indophile, having spent time in Vikhroli in Maharashtra as a Peace Corps volunteer.]

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After his visit, a village, Carterpuri, was named after him in Haryana. Page 113; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

January 2 Split in the Congress Party; Indian National Congress-1 is led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

January 3 In a message to General Zia while departing New Delhi, President Carter states, "Support for the territorial integrity, development and independence of Pakistan remains an enduring principle of American foreign policy".

January 31 Commander US Pacific Command, Franklin Wisner arrives on a visit to Pakistan.

February 6-8 Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visits Islamabad.

March 1 Swaran Singh becomes President of Congress Party in India.

March 16 Foreign Minister Vajpayee says that UN Resolutions on Kashmir are outdated.

(In March, a delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries visits India at the invitation of the Dwarkanath S. Kotnis Commemoration Committee.)

April 11 Agha Shahi visits New Delhi.

April 18 India's External Affairs Minister Vajpayee states in the Lok Sabha that Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Indira Gandhi had reached a secret understanding on the Kashmir issue in Simla while signing the Simla Agreement. Asserts that he was quoting from confidential documents which he could not disclose.

[Immediately, Aziz Ahmed contradicts Vajpayee's assertion.]

April 26 Former US Vice President Rockefeller visits Islamabad.

May 6 Commerce Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Islamabad.

May 6-8 Pakistan-India trade talks take place in Islamabad.

- May 30 A number of Ministers in the Indian Cabinet including Charan Singh, resign.
- (US National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski visits the People's Republic of China in May.)
- June 1 Abdul Sattar is appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to India.
- June 2 Agha Shahi meets US Secretary of State in New York.
- June 16 Geng Piao, Chinese Vice-Premier visits Pakistan to attend the opening ceremony of the Karakoram Highway.
- June 18 Karakoram Highway is inaugurated.
- [Karakoram Highway "connects Kashgar, China, with Islamabad, Pakistan. The road, which took almost 20 years (1959-78) to complete, extends for about 800 km (500 miles) through some of the most rugged and inaccessible terrain in Asia; it runs through or near the Hindu Kush, the Kunlun Mountains, the Karakoram Range, and the northernmost Himalayas. The highway was a joint Pakistani and Chinese project and required the skills of about 24,000 workers." -----Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 6, 15th Edition, page 738.]*
- (In June, Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in Washington DC on an official visit. Meets President Carter.)
- July 14 US Under Secretary State David Newsom arrives in Islamabad.
- August 11 Under Secretary David Newsom holds talks with Agha Shahi in New York.
- August 31 General Zia and Prime Minister Morarji Desai meet in Nairobi.
- September 2 Pakistan's Minister for Food and Agriculture Khawaja Muhammad Safdar visits India.
- [An agreement is reached on the sale of wheat seeds by India to Pakistan.]*
- September 2 Pakistan sends relief items for the flood-affected in India.

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- September 6 Mr. Agha Shahi, Pakistan's Advisor on Foreign Affairs, visits the People's Republic of China.
- September 16 General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq is appointed as President of Pakistan.
- September 25 Indian cricket team arrives in Karachi for matches with the Pakistan cricket team.
- October 7-9 Pakistan-India trade talks take place in Islamabad.
- October 29 President Zia asserts in a press meet that there was no question of abolition of the visa system between India and Pakistan.
- November 18 India's Minister for Information and Broadcasting L.K Advani visits Pakistan.
- November 24 Wang Chen, Chinese Vice Premier visits Pakistan.
- December 16 A Joint Communiqué is issued on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States.
- December 24 Attempt is made on the life of Charan Singh.
- December 26 Mrs. Indira Gandhi is released from prison.
- December 27 Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher undertakes a visit to Taipei.

(The Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at its Third Plenary Session in December makes a "strategic decision" to shift the priority of the work to the socialist modernization drive. This ushers in "a new period of development" for China.)

[All Pakistan Muhajir Students Organization was established in 1978.]

[Nirankari-Sikh clashes took place in Amritsar in 1978.]

[Coup took place in Afghanistan 1978 in which President Mohammad Daoud was replaced by Nur Muhammad Taraki.]

[One-child policy in China was initiated in the course of the year.]

[Mohammed Yunus was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1978. He replaced Ambassador Muntaz Alvie who had served as Ambassador to China since 1973.]

[Completion of the construction of the new Chancery building and Residence of the Embassy of Pakistan in Beijing. The Embassy was earlier housed in the building that later became the Residence of the Ambassador of Luxembourg in Beijing. Before that, the Pakistan Embassy was based in the building which later became the Embassy of the United States. In 2005, the Office of the Ambassador of the United States to the People's Republic of China was the same where the Ambassador of Pakistan used to sit in the 1950s.]

[“RAW officers are deputed to foreign missions in cover appointments to carry out the task of collecting political intelligence. In some cases, technical personnel of RAW are also deputed to man communications and gather SIGINT at selected locations. RAW personnel often complain that they are not treated well by the Foreign Service officers, who consider them ‘freeloaders’, enjoying diplomatic privileges and perquisites without earning their keep. The MEA’s major grouse is that RAW operatives in the missions keep information from them, preferring to send it to their own headquarters. By the time the intelligence reaches the MEA in Delhi and back to the mission through diplomatic channels, it is usually outdated. Even when the intelligence is shared, it is found to have been collected mostly from open sources, and is of little value.” -----Pages 163, 164, ‘India’s External Intelligence’, by Maj Gen V.K. Singh, published in 1997 by Manas Publications, New Delhi.]

1979

January 1 China and the United States formally establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

[US diplomatic ties with Taiwan are severed, American troops to be withdrawn from Taiwan, and US-Taiwan Joint Defense Treaty to terminate within the year.]

January 20 Vice Premier Li Xiannian visits Pakistan.

January 21 Syed Abdullah Bokhari, Shahi Imam of Jamia Masjid visits Pakistan.

(In January, Sultan M. Khan is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States the second time.)

January 28 Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping makes an official visit to the United States, the first ever by a Chinese leader since 1949.

February 6 The Supreme Court of Pakistan upholds conviction of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the murder case of Muhammad Ahmad Khan.

February 14 During his visit to China, Indian Foreign Minister A.B.Vajpayee calls on Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping.

February 28 House Foreign Affairs Committee passes a Resolution for clemency for Bhutto.

March 1 US and the People's Republic of China formally established diplomatic ties as US Embassy officially closes in the Republic of China.

March 1 US Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher visits Islamabad.

[Asserts in a press statement, "our support for Pakistani independence, economic development and national integrity is an important principle of our foreign policy."]

[Warren Christopher also visits India.]

- March 10 Pakistan and India sign the agreement to establish Pakistan-India Joint Commission.
- March 10-19 Indian journalists Kuldip Nayar and Khushwant Singh visit Pakistan.
- March 13 Pakistan quits CENTO.
- March 20 Pakistan-China Friendship Association is established in Islamabad.
- April 4 Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is hanged to death.
[State Department avoids comment.]
- April 7 US suspends Development Assistance to Pakistan; Symington Amendment stipulation.
- April 10 US Congress approves Taiwan Relations Act.
[The Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) was later signed into law by President Carter. US diplomatic relations with Taiwan had been terminated three months earlier.]
- April 21 President Zia expresses appreciation to India for avoiding comment on Pakistan's internal developments.
(Foreign Minister Vajpayee visits Washington DC in April.)
- July 15 Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai tenders his resignation.
- July 28 Charan Singh takes oath as Prime Minister of India.
- August 15 State Department Spokesman clarifies that the US has no intention to use force to dismantle Pakistan's uranium enrichment facility.
- August 16 Congressional delegation led by Congressmen Lester Wolff visits Pakistan.
[At a press conference in Islamabad, voices strong support for Pakistan's relations with the United States; commends President Zia on his principled stand on Afghanistan and expresses the hope

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that differences between the two states on the nuclear question will be resolved.]

- August 20 Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh tenders his resignation.
- September 1 Pakistan is admitted into the Non Aligned Movement (NAM).
- September 5 Indian Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra calls on President Zia in Havana, on sidelines of NAM Summit.
- October 1 Prominent Sikh leader [based in the US] Ganga Singh Dhillon visits Pakistan.
- October 16 Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan leads a delegation to China of the Pakistan National Federation for Women during which she meets Madam Soong Qing Ling, Vice Chairperson, National People's Congress.
- October 15 Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, is awarded Nobel Prize in Physics.
- October 19 Air Chief Marshal Anwar Shamim of the Pakistan Air Force undertakes a goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China.
- (In October, Pakistan's Advisor on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi visits the United States.)
- November 19 R.D. Sathe takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- November 21 Mobs attack US Embassy in Islamabad; American Centre in Rawalpindi and Bank of America in Islamabad are set on fire.
- [The Government of Pakistan 'deeply and sincerely' regrets the incident, emphasising that the President of Pakistan has strongly condemned the mob action. According to a statement issued on November 27, "The trouble was sparked off when unidentified foreign radio broadcasts hinted at the involvement of the US in the occupation of the Kaaba."]*
- November 22 President Carter conveys his gratitude to President Zia for protecting American lives.

- November 23 State Department Spokesman elaborates that the Government of Pakistan had taken immediate notice of the American request for assistance.
- December 5 Indian Mission protests at the mistreatment of a member of their staff in Islamabad.
- December 26 Soviet troops invade Afghanistan.

[“There was a certain drama about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in New Delhi. The then Soviet Ambassador Yuli Vorentsov, rang up the Joint Secretary in charge of East Europe, seeking an appointment with Prime Minister Charan Singh late at night on December 27, 1979. Charan Singh was not available nor was then Foreign Minister Shyam Nandan Mishra. Ultimately, the Joint Secretary concerned, Arvind Deo, managed to fix an appointment for the Soviet Ambassador with the then Foreign Secretary, R. D. Sathe, around midnight.” -----Page 20: ‘An Afghan Diary – A New Beginning’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2002 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi.]

*[Under Carter, Brzezinski aspired (for) pre-eminence and established himself as a rival power centre to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. “They battled toe-to-toe on Soviet policy, Vance handling arms negotiations, Brzezinski managing Carter’s tougher line, especially after Moscow’s 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.” ----Page 592; **The Power Game, by Hedrick Smith.**]*

*[“The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was seen (in India) as unwise even in the Soviet interest. However, it was not condemned outright as the Sino-Pak-American axis appeared to be reviving. The cold war basis of the relationship meant that Russia no longer took the same interest after 1991. Common interests do exist now in the stability of Asia and from complementary economies. This is being rediscovered slowly.” -----Eric Gonsalves in article, **Fifty Years of (India’s) Foreign Policy; National Herald, February, 27, 1997.**]*

- December 30 Zbigniew Brzezinski expresses strong support for the consolidation of the US - Pakistan ties in all spheres, speaks to President Zia on telephone.

[He also states, the US had warned Soviet Union that it was prepared to honour the 25-year old defence accord with Islamabad and that it would use armed force to assist Pakistan in case Soviet troops in Afghanistan cross into Pakistan.]

[On 14 February 1979, US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Adolph Dubs, was killed by his abductors.]

[In a coup in September 1979, Hafizullah Amin replaced Nur Mohammad Taraki who was assassinated. Three months later, Babrak Karmal took power in Kabul in another coup.]

*[“A jihad was launched in Afghanistan, with Pakistan as the inevitable conduit and a frontline supporter because of its contiguity to Afghanistan. Afghan warlords and their militias were armed and financed to fight the Soviets. Alongside 20,000 to 30,000 mujahideen from all over the Islamic world, students from some seminaries of Pakistan were encouraged, armed, financed, and trained to reinforce the Afghans and confront the Soviet war machine. Before 1979, our madrassas were quite limited and their activities were insignificant.” -----Page 274; **In the Line of Fire (A Memoir – Pervez Musharraf), published in 2006 by Simon & Schuster.**]*

[On 1 January 1979, China officially adopted the Pinyin system. Pinyin replaced conventional spellings for example, Peking is now spelled Beijing.]

1980

- January 5 Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visits China, the first US Secretary Defense to visit Chinese Mainland since 1949.
- January 6 President Jimmy Carter criticizes Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- January 10 Seventh General Elections in India conclude.

[After her victory in the polls, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is invited to form the government.]

January 14 President Carter emphasizes to Mr. Agha Shahi the importance of US commitment to the security of Pakistan.

January 31 During a meeting with the visiting US Presidential envoy Clark Clifford, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, strongly objects to the proposed military aid to Pakistan.

(In January, National Security Advisor Brzezinski and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher visit Pakistan.)

[In a meeting with President Zia on 3 February, Brzezinski reaffirms commitment of the United States to Pakistan's security pursuant to the 1959 Agreement.]

(In January, Mr. Huang Hua, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister visits Pakistan.)

February 5 Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan meet in Islamabad.

February 6 Congressional delegation led by David Obey visits Pakistan.

February 7 In a statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher emphasizes the importance of Pakistan.

(In March, US establishes Rapid Deployment Force [RDF].)

April 5 At a Convention in New Delhi, BJP is established with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as its first President.

*[As noted historian, Romila Thapar, states in a seminar paper, "the roots of abuse of history by communalists dates from the periodisation of Indian history in terms of Hindu, Muslim and British periods." **The BJP White Paper on Ayodhya** stresses that "the Mohammedan conquest of India is probably the bloodiest story in history." Their attempt obviously is to appeal to Hindu sentiment by focusing on the conflicts of that period. ----- Page 216, 'P.V. Narasimha Rao – Years of Power', by Narendra Reddy, A. Prasanna Kumar, M. Venugopala Rao, Anand Sarup, P. Venkateswar Rao, published in 1993 by Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.]*

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April 7 A seventeen-member US Congressional delegation led by Representative Charles Price visits Pakistan.

April 10 Agha Shahi and Swaran Singh meet in Islamabad.

(In April, President Zia and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meet in Salisbury.)

[According to 'Indira Gandhi- A Personal and Political Biography', by Inder Malhotra, pages 268 and 269, President Zia, during the meeting, presented to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi a gift which had on it a map that showed not only the whole of Kashmir but also three small former principalities in India's Gujarat state, far away from the Pakistani border, as parts of Pakistan.]

May 2 President Ziaul Haq visits the People's Republic of China.

May 10 Pakistan boycotts Moscow Olympics.

May 28 K. Natwar Singh, new Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, presents his credentials.

May 29 Riaz Piracha takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.

June 23 Sanjay Gandhi is killed in a plane crash in New Delhi.

July 15-17 Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao meet in New Delhi.

August 16 Pakistan expresses serious concern at widespread violence against Muslims in India.

August 16 Agha Shahi visits the United States.

September 4 Indian Mission in Islamabad says one of their officials was assaulted by Pakistan's intelligence personnel.

[In a travel advisory, the Government of Pakistan discourages its nationals from visiting India.]

September 22 Indian Member Parliament Ram Jethmalani visits Pakistan.

- October 6 President Zia addresses US-Pakistan Economic Council in New York.
- December 2 Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Chaudhry Muhammad Ali passes away in Karachi.
- December 3 Shireen Bai, sister of Quaid-i-Azam, passes away in Karachi.
- December 23 Foreign Minister Agha Shahi visits China.

(A US military delegation visits Pakistan in December to assess Islamabad's defense requirements.)

[The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was established as a political party in October 1951 with full support and inspiration of the RSS. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who had earlier been associated with the Hindu Mahasabha left the Nehru Cabinet in 1950 as a mark of protest against the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. With the advice of the RSS Chief, Golwalkar, Mookerjee established the Jana Sangh. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh propagated development of India on the basis of Indian culture and tradition. In 1977, four parties, Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, a faction of the Congress, and Samyukta Socialist Party, merged into the Janata Party. Later, a number of Jana Sangh leaders such as Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L.K. Advani and others quit the Janata Party. At a Convention in Delhi on 5 and 6 April 1980, these leaders decided to establish the BJP. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was elected as BJP's first President.]

[In an organization like the ISI, where authority is seldom challenged, responsibility is enormous and consequences are tremendous, the Director General of Intelligence (DGI) holds the pivotal position. He is the team captain and his professional skills, expertise, commitment, competence, character, attitude, integrity, intellectual honesty and, above all, the trust reposed in him by the Chief Executive (President and or Prime Minister) are the factors that govern and characterize the performance of ISI. -----Page 13, 'Profiles of Intelligence' by Brigadier Syed A. I. Tirmazi, printed in 1995 at Combined Printers, Guardi Trust Building, Lahore.]

1981

- January 7 People's Republic of China and the United States resume scheduled air services between their two countries.
- January 9 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi addresses NAM Foreign Minister's Conference in New Delhi.
- January 20 Ronald Reagan takes oath as President of the United States.
[Alexander Haig is appointed Secretary of State.]
- January 26 Ambassador Natwar Singh speaks on Pakistan Television on the occasion of India's Republic Day.

(In February, Professor Abdul Salaam visits New Delhi.)
- March 2 PIA aircraft is hijacked to Kabul during a domestic flight by members of the Al-Zulfiqar outfit.
- March 30 Assassination attempt takes place on President Ronald Reagan.
- April 3 US-Pakistan Economic Council delegation arrives in Islamabad.
- April 6 President Zia-ul-Haq rejects India's protest against proposed arms purchase by Pakistan.
- April 20 Foreign Minister Agha Shahi visits Washington DC.
- May 2 Agha Shahi's interview to The Hindu in which he brushes aside allegations about Pakistan's nuclear program.
- May 10 Pakistan and the United States sign an agreement envisaging debt relief to Pakistan amounting to \$ 105.5 million.
- May 11 Agha Shahi's interview with the Newsweek on Pakistan-US relations.
- June 1 Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Premier visits Pakistan.
- June 10 Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao holds talks in Islamabad with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

[Talks focus on bilateral matters, Kashmir, Afghanistan and other issues.]

June 11

Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance James Buckley visits Pakistan.

[According to the Joint US-Pakistan Statement of 15 June 1981, issued at the conclusion of the talks:

- *James L. Buckley, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, and a team of U.S. officials from Washington, concluded their five-day visit to Pakistan today.*
- *During his visit, Mr. Buckley met for two days of talks with senior Pakistani leaders and officials, including President Zia-ul-Haq, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Secretaries General of the Foreign and Defence Ministries, S. Shah Nawaz and Major General (Retd) M. Rahim Khan, Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha, Lieutenant General Ejaz Azim, Ambassador-designate to Washington, Lieutenant General K.M. Arif, Chief of Staff to the President, and others.*
- *Buckley's visit, at the invitation of the Pakistan government, was part of the continuing dialogue established between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of the United States during the last four months and aimed at finding ways for the U.S. to assist Pakistan in meeting the unprecedented threats it faces to its independence and sovereignty as a consequence of the developments in the region. The previous round in these talks had taken place in April when Foreign Minister Agha Shahi headed a team of senior Pakistani officials for talks with Secretaries Haig and Weinberger in Washington D.C.*
- *Buckley's official talks in Islamabad, which took place on June 13 and 14, centered on U.S. proposals to provide economic assistance and to facilitate sales of military equipment to Pakistan. Detailed discussion took place at various levels of assistance and the composition of assistance required by Pakistan.*

- *The talks also provided an opportunity for discussions of urgent Pakistani military requirements which the United States has agreed to look into with a view toward determining which ones of them the United States might be able to satisfy through its Foreign Military Sales Programme.*
- *During the talks, the two sides discussed the serious threat to the region posed by the presence of foreign troops in neighbouring Afghanistan. Both sides agreed that a strong and independent Pakistan is in the mutual interest of the United States and Pakistan as well as of the entire world. Mr. Buckley affirmed American determination to assist Pakistan and to support its sovereignty and territorial integrity.*
- *The Pakistani side explained Pakistani policies, especially Pakistan's commitment to the principles and purposes of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Both sides agreed that U.S. assistance as proposed is consistent with these principles and with Pakistan's non-aligned status. Mr. Buckley specifically disclaimed any American interest in military bases or in establishing any new alliances.*
- *The United States and Pakistan discussed the dimension of an overall framework for American efforts to assist Pakistan over the next six years. This includes a programme of cash military sales during this year. It also includes a five year programme of economic supporting funds, development assistance and loans for foreign military sales the total value of which is expected to be approximately three billion dollars – subject to annual approval by the United States Congress. The multi-year approach is in response to the seriousness and immediacy of the threat to Pakistan's security.*
- *The United States has agreed to the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan to assist Pakistan to improve its air defence capabilities, terms, timing, and numbers will be determined in a later meeting, likely to take place in Washington, between Pakistani and American military representatives.]*

June 28 Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his visit to India calls on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

July 17 Pakistan's military delegation led by Secretary General Defense conducts talks in Washington DC.

[According to the Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting:

- *Convinced that a strong and an independent Pakistan is a necessary element in enhancing the stability of this vital South-West Asia area, the US presented for Pakistan's consideration cost estimates and delivery time for a wide-range of major defence equipment of interest to Pakistan.*
- *The US-Pakistan military supply discussions will be continued on the basis of cordial, constructive and cooperative exchange of information accomplished during this visit. {Excerpts}*

(In July, Ejaz Azim is appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)

August 21 Foreign Minister Agha Shahi holds talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington.

August 23 Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, US Permanent Representative to the UN, visits Dacca.

August 24-27 Kirkpatrick visits New Delhi.

[President Reagan appoints Harry Barnes as US Ambassador to India.]

August 28 Kirkpatrick arrives in Pakistan.

August 30 US Aid Administrator Peter McPherson visits Pakistan.

August 31 Pakistan Steel Mills starts to function.

September 10 US Under Secretary of State Buckley visits Pakistan.

September 15 Pakistan announces formal acceptance of \$3.2 billion as US assistance.

[According to the Joint US-Pakistan Statement of 15 September 1981:

- *Our dialogue with the United States has taken a positive turn with the recent visits to Pakistan of Mr. Peter McPherson, Administrator of the US Agency in International Development, and Mr. James Buckley, US Under Secretary of State who brought with him a personal letter addressed to President Zia-ul-Haq by President Reagan.*
- *The programme of US economic assistance to Pakistan over the next five years was discussed in detail with Mr. McPherson and his delegation and a mutually satisfactory agreement, subject to congressional approval, was reached.*
- *Similarly, talks with Mr. James Buckley were also concluded on a positive note. As is known, an agreement in principle had been reached during Mr. Buckley's earlier visit in June in regard to the acceptability of the US economic and military sales package which was offered at the time.*
- *Soon after Mr. Buckley's visit, a Pakistan military delegation visited Washington to discuss details of the military sales programme to Pakistan. During these talks, certain issues relating to the delivery schedule of some essential defence items, had remained unresolved.*
- *During his recent visits, Mr. Buckley clarified these issues to our satisfaction. As a result of our detailed exchange of views with him on this occasion, we were able to convey our formal acceptance of the US package as modified and revised in the consultative process which has now been completed.]*

September 21 Pakistan's Ambassador-designate Ejaz Azim presents credentials to President Ronald Reagan.

[US President in his remarks emphasizes, “One of the very first foreign policy decisions reached by the Administration was that the United States and other friends of Pakistan should support Pakistan at this critical juncture.”]

- September 30 Pakistan Army personnel capture hijackers of the hijacked Indian aircraft.
- October 4 Students from St. Stephen’s College visit Pakistan.
- October 21 President Ronald Reagan meets Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on sidelines of the Cancun Summit on global economic issues.
- October 29 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi rejects Pakistan’s no-war pact offer. (In October, Ronald Spiers takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)
- November 15 Chinese PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- November 24 Islamabad lodges protest with the Government of India at the assault on a staff member of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on 21 November.
- November 24 Pakistan expels four Indian diplomats working in Islamabad and Karachi.

[1981 also witnessed an unprecedented spectacle of a large number of untouchables embracing Islam in a dramatic ceremony in Meenakshipuram, Tamil Nadu, India.]

[In 1981, the first issue of the monthly magazine ‘Babbar Khalsa’ was published by the National Council of Khalistan, Sikh organization, based in Washington DC.]

[Congress, vide Section 736 of Public Law 97-113 signed by the US President on December 29, 1981, added a new Section 620 E to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Section 620 E granted him the authority to waive the prohibitions of the Symington Amendment for six years, to provide assistance to Pakistan. The first waiver for the Symington Amendment was granted from February 11,1982 to September 30,1987. The second waiver

which was part of FY 1988 Permanent Continuing Resolution, was valid till April 1,1990. The third waiver was extended till April 1, 1991 vide Public Law 101-167. Vide Public Law 101-513 which is the FY 91 Foreign Appropriations Act, Congress again extended the Symington Amendment waiver till April 1,1992.]

[In 1981, Deng Xiaoping said to some Indian Members of Parliament: “(China) has never asked all the territories, which were illegally merged into India by old colonists, to be returned to China. China suggests that both sides make concessions on the basis of the Line of Actual Control. China makes a concession on the Eastern sector and India makes a concession on the Western sector, so as to resolve the border dispute in a package deal.”-----Page 114, Xia Liping, in his presentation at a Conference on India in Shanghai, published by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies 2002.]

[A dispute arose between India and Bangladesh in the early 1980s on the ownership of a small island (near western boundary river of Hariabhanga between India and Bangladesh) called ‘South Talpatty Island.’ The ownership of the island became a hot issue between the two countries. Former Bangladeshi envoy, Harun ur Rashid, recalls that at one stage, “India sent warships in 1981 to defend its fishermen who had no legal right to be on the island....Both countries sent their naval boats to the area. If Bangladesh had not restrained itself to contain the explosive situation, there would have been an armed conflict....Newspaper reports suggested that India adopted an attitude of ‘let-us- teach-a-lesson’ to Bangladesh.” -----Bangladesh-India Relations Living With a Big Neighbour by Harun ur Rashid, published by A H Development Publishing House, Dhaka, in 2010; pages 60 and 61.]

1982

- January 12 A note is handed over to Indian Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao by Ambassador Abdul Sattar in response to the Indian note of 24 December 1981, mentioning eight elements of a No-War Pact.
- January 14 US Congressman Joseph Addabbo visits Pakistan.
- January 17 Indian Mission says one of their drivers was assaulted by Pakistan's intelligence agencies.
- January 29 Mr. Agha Shahi visits New Delhi, calls on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- February 17 Agha Shahi resigns as Foreign Minister.
[Sahabzada Yaqub Khan is appointed Pakistan's Foreign Minister.]
- February A 4,500 ton freight ship 'You Yi' made by Pakistan for China is handed over officially to the officials of the People's Republic of China at a ceremony held at the Karachi Port.
- March 4 In a statement before a Congressional subcommittee, Secretary of State Haig emphasizes, "Our five-year program of military modernization and economic assistance will help Pakistan meet the Soviet threat from Afghanistan...."

(Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan visits Beijing in April.)
- May 1 M.K. Rasgotra takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- June 11 Foreign Minister Yaqub meets Vice President Bush in Washington.
- June 20 Pakistan's Ambassador to Washington meets Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.
- July 11 Niaz A. Naik takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- July 25 Giani Zail Singh becomes the seventh President of India.

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- July 30 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in US on an official visit.
- (In July, Riaz Piracha takes over as Pakistan's Ambassador to India.)
- (In July, Tanvir Ahmad Khan takes over as Ambassador of Pakistan to Bangladesh. He served in this capacity till May 1986. After him, Riaz Hussain Khokhar served as Pakistani Ambassador/High Commissioner in Dhaka from July 1986 to October 1989.)
- August 4 Indian Airlines plane is hijacked by Dal Khalsa activists.
- [The plane is refused permission to land at Lahore by the Pakistan authorities; it lands at Amritsar.]*
- August 11-12 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary talks in Islamabad focus on non-aggression pact and treaty of friendship.
- August 17 Chinese and US governments issue a Communiqué according to which the US side undertakes that “it does not seek to carry out long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan....”
- September 6 Former US President Richard Nixon visits the People's Republic of China to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué.
- October 7 Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan Holds talks in Washington with Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger.
- October 17 President General Ziaul Haq visits the People's Republic of China.
- October 19 Pakistan and China sign an Agreement to set up a Joint Economic and Technical Commission.

November 15 US Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger visits Pakistan.

December 6 US-Pakistan Agreement on establishing a Joint Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technological and Educational Cooperation is signed.

December 7 President Zia visits the United States.

[In his speech delivered during a banquet hosted in honour of President Zia, President Reagan speaks of the “unflinching US support to Pakistan” and stresses that Washington will not waver in its commitment to Islamabad. In fact, Pakistan’s efforts for peace and progress in South West Asia, South Asia and the Middle East has reinforced the American commitment to Pakistan, he adds, and comments that differences may come between our nations, and “these have come in the past, but they proved to be transitory.” Reagan also underscores the “deep relationship” between the United States and Pakistan that is “based not only on mutual interests but also on shared values and goals”. Moreover, ties between the two countries would continue to “grow stronger and would prove to be both true and lasting.”]

December 8 Zia-Reagan talks are held at the White House.

December 12 President Zia addresses New York Chamber of Commerce.

[Dr. M.A. Bhatti was appointed Pakistan’s Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China in 1982. Ambassador Bhatti was replaced as Ambassador of Pakistan by M. Akram Zaki in 1987.]

[Defence Minister of Israel, General Sharon, while speaking in Tel Aviv in December 1981, stated: "Israel's strategic interests are not confined to the Arab countries of the Middle East, Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Guided by considerations of security, we must include in the sphere of Israeli interests Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf. In its issue of 20 August 1982, the Cairo daily 'Al-Gamhuria' reported that after an Israeli Cabinet meeting, General Sharon, without specifying, had stated that, if some angry Ministers were not there in the Israeli Cabinet "we would have been on our way to Karachi."]

[According to Seymour Hersh, in 1987 then Soviet Union invited Israel to an intelligence conference in New Delhi to discuss Pakistan's nuclear facility at Kahuta. -----The Samson Option by Seymour M. Hersh, 1991 publication, page 298.]

[Cable News Network in its afternoon telecast on 20 March 1992 while covering the Israeli nuclear threat perception among Islamic countries that had nuclear programmes, specifically cited Pakistan as a source of threat to Israel.]

1983

- January 17 Indian Foreign Secretary Natwar Singh visits Pakistan.
- January 25 Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order is promulgated in Pakistan. Justice Sardar Iqbal is named Wafaqi Mohtasib.
- February 26 Pakistan and China sign a Radio-Television Cooperation Agreement.
- March 10 President Zia addresses NAM Summit in New Delhi.
- March 19 Atal Bihari Vajpayee is re-elected President of the Bharatya Janata Party.
- March 20 Former Senator Frank Moss visits Pakistan.
- April 4 United States grants asylum to Chinese tennis star Hu Na.
- May 15 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan visits the People's Republic of China.
- May 25 Secretary of State George Shultz meets Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan in Washington.
- [Later, Yaqub Khan meets Vice President Bush.]*
- June 1 Indian Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao visits Islamabad.
- July 3 US Secretary of State George Shultz visits Islamabad.

[Later, visits New Delhi.]

(Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visits Pakistan in July.)

- August 26 Congressional delegation led by Clarence Long arrives on a visit to Pakistan.
- September 9 Relatives of the missing Indian defence personnel since 1971 war, visit Multan jail.
- September 29 General Charles A. Gabriel, Chief of Staff, US Air Force, visits Pakistan.
- October 2 US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- November 12 Pakistan and China sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Educational Exchanges.
- November 14 State Department Spokesman emphasizes that the US will stand by Pakistan in accordance with the Pakistan-US Agreement of 1959.

["BASTARDS", I shouted. I was angry and bitter. Not at my organization, which had always treated me with honour and generosity...My dislike for the US State Department went up even further during my last days in the R&AW. A few days before my retirement, the chief of the R&AW told me that he had been called by Narasimha Rao for a discussion on a sensitive subject and that I should accompany him. I did so. Narasimha Rao took out a personal message, which he had received from the Indian Embassy in Washington DC and gave it to my chief. He went through it in silence and then passed it on to me. As I read it, I felt like vomiting and spitting at the State Department officials. I might have done so had they been there. The message said that the Ambassador had been called by a middle-level officer of the State Department and told that it was aware that the covert action division of the R&AW was meddling in the internal affairs of Pakistan and trying to destabilize it. The State Department officer, who had previously served in the US Embassy in New Delhi, asked the Ambassador to tell New Delhi that if R&AW did not stop what the State Department described as its covert actions in

*Pakistan, the US might be constrained to act against Pakistan and India for indulging in acts of terrorism against each other. According to the message, the State Department officer said: "You have been asking us for many years to declare Pakistan as a State-sponsor of terrorism. Yes, we will do so. But we will simultaneously act against India too if it did not stop meddling in Pakistan." -----Pages 1,2 & 3; **The Kaoboy of R&AW – Down Memory Lane – by B. Raman, former head of the counter terrorism division of the Indian intelligence agency RAW; published in 2007 by Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2/42(B), Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi.**]*

December 26 Chinese Opera gives a performance in New Delhi which is attended by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

(In December, Deane Hinton takes over as US Ambassador to Pakistan.)

[He was followed by Arnold Raphel, Robert Oakley, Nicholas Platt, John C. Monjo, William B. Milam and Wendy Chamberlin.]

[Chinese intelligence agency, MSS (Ministry of State Security) was set up in 1983.]

*[1983 was the harbinger year of the Armageddon – with Bhindranwale as the prime protagonist – the Man of the Year. The result was a B-grade Hollywood movie. Treachery, murder, espionage, communal riots, bomb blasts, you name it, it was there – an unreal mix of James Dean, John Wayne and James Bond or their Bombay counterparts, Dara Singh, Amitabh Bachchan and Amjad Khan. -----Page 126, **'Bhindranwale – Myth and Reality'**, by Chand Joshi, published in 1984 by Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.]*

[In 1983, Lalung tribals killed over 1500 Muslims in Assam.]

[India launched its Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) in 1983 with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 780 crores covering a period of 10 years.]

*[India's **'Indira Doctrine'** was enunciated in 1983, according to which, "India will not tolerate external intervention in a conflict*

situation in any South Asian country if the intervention has any implicit or explicit anti-India implication.” No South Asian government should therefore “ask for external assistance with an anti-Indian bias from any country.”]

[Our education, acculturation, and experience impel us to take a cynical view of Pakistan. We do believe that Pakistan is not a project worthy of success. Hasn't it already proved its unsustainability by getting disintegrated in 1971, and by continued failure to nurture democracy, not to speak of its economic stagnation and indebtedness? we tend to ask. Our negative image, as well as any reasonable analysis of the limited view of Pakistan we entertain, persuade us to hope that Pakistan will one day cease to exist. This is, of course, a common fantasy of all enemies, except that it would make no sense for Pakistan to entertain such a fantasy in the context of India. “Pakistan's fantasy as an enemy of India can at best visualize a future in which India might disintegrate, whereas India's fantasy can truly picture a world map without Pakistan because, if Pakistan disintegrates, whatever is left will not likely be called Pakistan.” - -----Page 29, 30, Book titled, ‘Battle for Peace,’ by Krishna Kumar, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

[Pakistan received a number of intelligence reports during 1983-85 that India was preparing an air attack on its uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta. Among files reported by the Hindustan Times as missing from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's office was one entitled ‘Attack on Kahuta.’ Islamabad received information from a friendly country in 1984 alerting it to the imminence of an Indian attack. Apparently, Washington also received similar information from its own sources. Reports indicated that India might act in collusion with an Israeli agency or the Soviet-installed Afghan regime. Washington checked the report with Tel Aviv and informed Islamabad that it was false. As for India, Islamabad took the precaution of informing New Delhi through friendly intermediaries that any such attack would be treated as an act of aggression. “Concerns on this account subsided after Pakistan and India agreed informally in December 1985 to refrain from attack on each other's nuclear installations. A formal agreement was later signed which entered into force in 1988.” -----Page 193; Pakistan's Foreign Policy – 1947-2005

[A CONCISE HISTORY By Abdul Sattar] published by Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press in 2007.]

1984

- January 23 Pakistan-India Sub-Commission meetings conclude in New Delhi.
(In January, Chinese Premier visits the United States.)
- February 12 India executes Kashmiri leader Maqbool Butt.
- February 13 President Zia visits Moscow to attend President Andropov's funeral.
- February 15 Sister city interaction is developed between Shanghai and Karachi.
- February 15 Vice President George Bush calls on President Zia in Moscow to exchange views on Afghanistan and bilateral matters.
- February 15 David Rockefeller visits Islamabad.
- February 20 US Senator John Tower visits Islamabad.
- March 5 Chinese President Li Xiannian visits Pakistan.
- March 6 US Deputy Assistant Secretary State Howard Schaeffer visits Islamabad.
- March 18 Muttahida Qaumi Mahaz (MQM) party is established.
- March 19 All India Sikh Students Federation is banned by the Indian government.
- March 30 Addressing a public meeting in New York, Ms. Benazir Bhutto urges President Reagan to sever ties with the military regime in Islamabad.
- April 22 US scholar Rodney Jones visits Islamabad.
(India moves its troops into Siachen in April.)

[Since 1947, this area had been controlled and administered by Pakistan as part of its Northern Areas. However, because of its inaccessibility, it remained undemarcated. In order to forestall further incursions by Indians, Pakistani troops took up positions.]

*[“Pakistan and India have had scores of disputes, hundreds of negotiations, and have signed a very large number of agreements in the last half century. Most of these have lapsed or remained ignored. In the post-independence era, the two heads of government and state, foreign ministers, finance and commerce ministers, foreign and other secretaries etc., have met bilaterally or multilaterally on several hundred occasions. However, no mutual trust exists and no measures for establishing any confidence-building measures or nuclear-risk-reduction-measures have been undertaken till now. They have failed to coordinate their thinking and concepts on peace and security in general. And, this despite the fact that, through the Tashkent Agreement of 1966 and the Simla Agreement of 1972, both countries are committed never to use war again as an instrument for determining issues or settling differences. Both have continued taking war-like measures whether in Siachen or in Kargil. Artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire across the Line of Control have been endemic.”-----
Page 21: article titled, ‘Pakistan’ by SK Singh in book entitled, ‘External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.]*

- April 26 US President Ronald Reagan visits the People’s Republic of China.
- May 4 US looks forward to close and friendly relations with Pakistan: Vice President Bush comments before the media in Washington.
- May 13 Chief of Pakistan’s Naval Staff Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan undertakes a visit to the People’s Republic of China.
- May 15 US Vice President George Bush visits India.
- May 16 Vice President Bush visits Pakistan; holds meetings with President Zia.
- May 19 Foreign Secretary Rasgotra visits Islamabad.

[Discussions focus on Kashmir, and texts of the no-war pact and friendship treaty.]

[Approached by Pakistan with the intelligence information, Washington checked with Israel, which assured Pakistan that it was not planning any such attack (on Pakistan's nuclear facilities). However, senior American officials (who had developed a close relationship with Pakistan because of the joint American-Pakistani efforts to evict the Soviet forces from Afghanistan) viewed the reports and the rhetoric with alarm. "They concluded in mid-1984 that a war between India and Pakistan was possible, or at least that an Indian attack on Pakistan was imminent." -----Page 24, 'Four Crises and a Peace Process', by P.R. Chari, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema and Stephen P. Cohen, published in 2007 by HarperCollins Publishers India.]

May 21 Pakistan and China sign the Minute of the Second Conference of the Sino-Pakistani Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

May 21 Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan arrives in Washington to attend US-Pakistan Joint Commission's meeting.

(In May, Dr. Humayun Khan is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to India.)

(In June, Indian military launches Operation Blue Star on the Golden Temple.)

*[According to a **White Paper issued by the Government of India**, 4712 persons are killed and ten thousand arrested during the operation. Sikh activists based in the United Kingdom declare the establishment of an independent Republic of Khalistan with Jagjit Singh Chauhan as its President.]*

[“The year 1984 witnessed the bloodiest confrontation between Bhindranwale's followers and the Central government when Indian Army entered the Golden Temple at Amritsar and destroyed the Akal Takht. Almost 5,000 men and women, mostly innocent pilgrims who were there on the martyrdom day of Guru Arjun Dev, the founder of the Temple, were killed in the crossfire between Bhindranwale's men and the Army. A few months later,

*on 31 October, Indira Gandhi was slain by one of her Sikh bodyguards. Terrible results followed. In towns and cities across the Gangetic plain down to Karnataka, frenzied mobs, often led by Congress leaders, took a heavy toll of Sikh life and property. In Delhi alone, over 3,000 Sikhs were burnt alive and over seventy gurdwaras wrecked.” -----Pages 106-107, **The End of India by Khushwant Singh.**]*

*[What was overlooked was the fact that to the Sikh psyche the Golden Temple was a complex with its nucleus being the Harmandir Sahib since it displayed the living guru – the Guru Granth Sahib. The Akal Takht was a part of the same psyche since it was the throne of the Timeless One. Yet policy planners equated the Akal Takht with the SGPC offices and decided that the only way to overcome the feeling of hurt among the Sikh masses was to allow entry in selected hours. What is worse “selected people” from the most agitated Sikh battalions were taken to the Golden Temple to see for themselves the “minor damage to the Harmandir Sahib”. To the majority of the Sikhs in whose subconscious the Harmandir Sahib, Akal Takht, Parikarma and Sarovar formed the essence of their existence, the almost totally damaged Akal Takht, the Parikarma slates cracked by tanks, and the Sarovar stinking of death even after hurried cleansing operation, was the last straw. Frenzied weeping crowds clutched every corner and picked up whatever they could get their hands on –whether it be a piece of blood-stained brick, ashes of destruction which had taken on the importance of vibhuti (the sacred ash), or even a piece of chipped marble which human fingernails could dig out from the cracked Parikarma.-----Page 164, **‘Bhindranwale – Myth and Reality’, by Chand Joshi, published in 1984 by Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.**]*

- July 6 Sikhs hijack Indian plane to Lahore; demand release of Akalis from Indian jails.
- July 7 Hijackers surrender to the Pakistan authorities.
- July 7 India’s Information Minister HKL Bhagat visits Pakistan.
- July 8 India appreciates Pakistan’s role in the hijacking incident.
- July 16 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary talks take place in New Delhi.

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- July 22 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan visits China.
- July 30 Governor of New York State Mario Cuomo declares August 14, 1984, as Pakistan-America Day in the State of New York.
- August 24 An Indian Airlines Boeing on a flight from Delhi to Srinagar is hijacked to Lahore by Sikh hijackers.
- August 26 Hijacked Indian plane reaches Dubai.
- [*Hijackers surrender, passengers freed.*]
- October 1 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan meets Secretary of State Shultz in New York.
- October 9 Indian cricket team pays a visit to Pakistan.
- October 11 Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan meets Under Secretary Michael Armacost in the US capital.
- October 24 Assistant Secretary State Richard Murphy visits Pakistan.
- October 31 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is assassinated.

[As a result of the event, about two thousand Sikhs are killed in Delhi alone by Hindus with the connivance of the Delhi police. When a Sikh delegation complains, Rajiv Gandhi pungently remarks, "When a large tree falls down with a crash, small insects do get crushed."]

[President Reagan and Secretary of State visit Indian Embassy in Washington DC to sign the condolence book. President Zia visits the Indian Mission in Islamabad to convey his condolences.]

*[Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter, like her father, had adopted in her first term as Prime Minister, 1966 to 1977, her father's posture of taking astrological predictions privately and condemning them publicly. In an interview to the **Illustrated Weekly** during the National Emergency (1975-77) she had said that she did not believe in the superstition called astrology. Indira, however, must have been a changed woman in 1980, when she came back to power, as the Prime Minister again. During this term of 1980-84*

she never uttered a word against astrology. In fact, the entire country knew, and had heard about her habit of consulting astrologers. “There were tantriks, babas, astrologers, occultists and all types of fraudulent clairvoyants who could meet her or, at least pass on their ‘readings’, in writing, either to her, or to her well-known personal assistant, R. K. Dhawan.” -----Page 44, ‘The Nehru Dynasty – Astro-Political Portraits of Nehru, Indira, Sanjay & Rajiv,’ by K. N. Rao, published in 1993 by Windows Publications, New Delhi. K. N. Rao emerged as one of India’s leading astrologers.]

- October 31 Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
- November 3 In a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz in New Delhi, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi criticizes US arms sales to Pakistan.
- November 4 President Zia attends last rites of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Condoles with President Zail Singh and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

[Three days of mourning in Pakistan.]

[US is represented at the funeral by Secretary of State George Shultz and former US Ambassadors, John Sherman Cooper, John Kenneth Galbraith, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Robert Goheen. Shultz calls on President Zia. Shultz is accompanied by Senators Moynihan, Baker, and others.]

[The changes in the Constitution in April 1977 by the decree of the Chief Martial Law Administrator, Major General Zia ur Rahman, removed secularism and re-designated the citizens from a Bengali to a Bangladeshi. Zia made the significance of this abundantly clear in the coming months with the enunciation of ‘Bangladeshi nationalism’. This nationalism was based on the identity of a Muslim Bengal and, in effect, went back to the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, calling for the creation of one or more Muslim majority states. The process was carried further by Ershad who declared Islam as the state religion. Born in the cantonment, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party was to become the latter day torchbearer of the ideology of the Muslim League. -----Page 194: article titled, ‘Bangladesh’ by Deb Mukharji in book entitled, ‘External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.]

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- November 8 President Zia congratulates President Reagan on his re- election as President.
- November 17 Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan meets President Reagan at the White House.
- November 26 Senators Sam Nunn, Bennet Johnston, John Glenn and James Sasser visit Pakistan.
- December 3 More than 4000 persons die and 200,000 are injured after gas leakage from pesticide plant operated by a Union Carbide subsidiary in Bhopal.
- December 13 Conference on Pakistan-US ties takes place at the University of California, Berkeley.
- December 19 Presidential referendum is held in Pakistan.
- December 24 General Elections take place in India.
- December 31 Rajiv Gandhi is sworn in as the Prime Minister of India.

[More than thirty five Pakistani and US experts participate in it.]

[On 10 June 1984, more than 50,000 Sikhs protested in front of the Indian High Commission in London against desecration of the Golden Temple by the Indian Army.]

*[One can trace the beginning of the improved ties between India and the United States to the 1984 signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Technology Transfer. Analysts are of the view that the real progress was made during the Bush Administration with a new initiative on 'enhanced strategic cooperation', made in the form of Kicklighter proposals. In April 1991, Chief of US Pacific Command, **Lieutenant General Claude Kicklighter**, undertook a visit to India during which he proposed a meaningful interaction between the armies of the United States and India. His proposal focused on pursuing a common policy of "gradually strengthening ties towards cooperation and partnership by the end of this decade." In August 1991, Indian Army Chief General S.R. Rodrigues visited the United States where apart from meeting a number of senior American dignitaries, he explored the*

availability of sophisticated high-tech weapons for various support systems in India. In October 1991, then C-in-C of the US forces in the Pacific, Admiral Charles Larson, visited India which was followed by the visit in January 1992 by the Army Chief of the Pacific Command, Lieutenant General Johnny Corns. In the meanwhile, Chief of the US Naval Operations, Admiral Frank Kelso also visited India around the same period which was followed by the US visit by then Indian Defense Minister. As a result of this interaction, US and Indian defence forces established Joint Steering Committees in respect of all the three services – Army, Navy and the Air Force. Frequent exchange of visits of the defence officers of both countries also started taking place. The most visible defence cooperation between India and the United States was reflected in the Joint Naval exercises by the two navies in the waters of the Indian Ocean in May 1992 and in September 1994. Subsequently, during his trips to India, then Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific Command, Robert Mackey, gave hints that India and the United States were considering the possibility of more military exercises.]

[Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma of the Indian Air Force was launched into orbit aboard Soyuz T-11 on 2 April 1984, to become the first Indian in space.]

1985

January 20 President Zia awards Nishan-i-Quaid-i-Azam to Henry Kissinger in Islamabad.

(In January, a Task Force on Afghanistan is established in the US Congress.)

[Senator Gordon Humphrey is appointed its Chairman and Congressmen Robert Lagomarsino and Don Ritter are made its Co-chairmen. Senators Charles Grassley, Pell, Paul Simon, Steve Symms, and Congressmen Tom Lantos, Tom Petri, Charles Rangel and Samuel Stratton are appointed as its members.]

January 26 President Zia attends India's Republic Day reception in the Indian Mission in Islamabad.

February 1 Romesh Bhandari takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.

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- February 22 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi warns US on arms sales to Pakistan.
- February 25 Non-party elections are held in Pakistan.
- March 2 Former US Assistant Secretary of State Philips Talbot meets President Zia.
- March 10 Under Secretary State Michael Armacost arrives in Islamabad.
- March 14 President Zia visits Moscow in connection with President Chernenko's funeral.
[Also meets Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Vice President George Bush.]
- March 23 Mohammad Khan Junejo is sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- April 4-6 Foreign Secretaries Niaz A. Naik and Romesh Bhandari meet in Islamabad.
- April 14 Former Secretary of State General Alexander Haig arrives in Pakistan.
- April 18 Chairman Senate Ghulam Ishaq Khan visits Washington DC.
[Meets Secretary of State George Shultz.]
- May 29 Senators Orrin Hatch, Chico Hecht, David Boren and Bill Bradley visit Pakistan.
[Later, the delegation leaves for Delhi.]

(Under Secretary for Policy in the Pentagon, Dr. Fred Ikle, visits New Delhi in May.)
- June 12 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visits Washington DC. Meets President Reagan.
[During the visit, Rajiv also addresses a Joint Session of the Congress.]

- July 3 Pakistan-India Joint Commission meets in New Delhi.
- July 8 Indian Prime Minister rejects Pakistan's offer of no-war pact.
- July 12 Sister city relations are established between Urumqi in China and Peshawar city in Pakistan.
- July 14 Explosion takes place in the office of Pan Am in Karachi.
- July 20 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub visits Washington DC.
- July 21 Chinese President Li Xiannian undertakes an official visit to the United States, first by a Chinese Head of State.
- July 30 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in New Delhi.
- (In July, the Rajiv-Langowal Accord is signed in spite of opposition from Akali factions.)
- August 30 Vernon Walters, US Permanent Representative to the UN, visits Pakistan.
- August 30 US Congressional delegation led by Peter Rodino also visits Pakistan.
- [Rodino is accompanied by Congressmen: William Hughes, Frederick Baucher, Carlus Moorhead, Henry Hyde, William McCollum and Representative Patricia Schroeder.]*
- (Sikh leader Langowal is assassinated in August.)
- September 1 Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sir Zafarullah Khan passes away in Lahore.
- [Chaudhry Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan was born on 6 February 1893 in Sialkot. He graduated from Government College, Lahore, in 1911. He proceeded to the UK in August 1911 where he studied at Kings' College and was called to the Bar having studied at Lincoln's Inn. He visited a number of countries during that time including Switzerland and Germany. He attended the Round Table Conferences in 1930, 1931, and 1932. He visited*

Chicago to attend the World Faith Congress in 1933. His book 'Meri Walda' was published in 1938. He was appointed Agent General of India in China in 1942. He headed the Pakistan delegation to the UN General Assembly in December 1947, and advocated the stand of the Muslim world on the Palestinian issue. He served as Pakistan's first Foreign Minister from 1947 to 1954. He advocated the freedom cases of Somalia, Sudan, Libya, Eritrea, Tunisia, Morocco, Indonesia and the Indian occupied Kashmir. In 1954, he became Judge of the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He served as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN from 1961 to 1964. In 1973, he was elected President of the International Court of Justice a post which he held till 1973.]

- September 10 Indian Ambassador-designate SK Singh presents credentials to President Zia.
- September 17 Former US President Nixon visits Islamabad.
- September 18 US Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost visits Pakistan.
- October 21 President Zia arrives in New York.
- October 25 President Zia meets President Reagan and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New York.
- [Prime Minister Rajiv also meets the US President in New York.]*
- November 16 Meeting of Pakistan-US Joint Commission on Economic matters takes place in Islamabad.
- November 17 Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo visits the People's Republic of China.
- November 18 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Zia meet in Oman on sidelines of Oman's Tenth Anniversary celebrations.
- November 26 Indian diplomats are assaulted by Sikh pilgrims in Lahore.
- December 8 President Zia addresses South Asian Summit in Dacca. Also meets Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

December 9 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] is established in Dacca.

December 11 Chief of US Army Staff General John Adams Wickham visits Islamabad.

December 12 Pakistan's Chief of Naval Staff Tariq Kamal Khan visits US.

December 17 President Zia stops over in New Delhi; holds talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Siachen issue also discussed.

[Subsequently a number of rounds of talks between the Defense Secretaries of the two states, have been held.]

December 31 Martial Law is lifted in Pakistan.

[President Reagan in a message to President Zia, welcomes restoration of the "constitutional government" in Pakistan.]

[In 1985, US Ambassador to India, Harry Barnes, completed his tenure and was succeeded by John Gunther Dean.]

[India's Terrorist and Disruptive Activities {Prevention} Act (TADA) came into effect in 1985.]

[In 1985, an Air India aircraft exploded over Canada killing 329 persons.]

[In June 1984, three Pakistan nationals were arrested in the US allegedly on charges of attempting to smuggle high-speed electronic switches which could be used in a nuclear weapons program "outside the United States." In response to the arrests and fears that such incidents may take place again, Congress approved an Amendment by Congressman Solarz [included in the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985], which created Section 670-B in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. According to this Section, US assistance will not be provided to any non-nuclear weapons state which exports illegally or attempts to export illegally from the US, any material, equipment or technology, that could contribute significantly to its ability to manufacture a nuclear explosive device.]

[Also as part of the International Security and Development Act of 1985, Congress adopted the Pressler Amendment, as subsection (e) of Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This Amendment states that no assistance would be furnished to Pakistan unless the President certifies to Congress that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device and that the proposed US assistance will reduce significantly the risk that Pakistan will possess a nuclear explosive device.]

["In 1985, the third worst mid-air disaster saw Air India's Boeing 747 Kanishka, flying from Toronto to Bombay, plunging into a watery grave with 329 passengers on board. As evidence piled up, it became clear that a terrorist's bomb had made the flight disappear from the radar screens. Part of a larger plan, another bomb went off in Tokyo's Narita airport killing two people. With it the fight for Khalistan, finally, reached foreign shores. The long drawn-out investigation led to the arrests of Khalistani militants Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri. To this day, revelations pour out. The latest: A former Vancouver policeman has testified that Sikh militants had warned Indians not to fly Air-India weeks before the blast." -----Page 132; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

1986

- January 8 Indian Finance Minister VP Singh visits Pakistan.
- (In January, the first round of Pakistan-India Defense Secretary-level talks is held in Rawalpindi.)
- (In January, three Sikh hijackers are sentenced to death by a Special Court in the Indian plane hijack case.
- (In January, Senators Hatch and Hecht and Congressmen Michael DeWine and Jim Courter visit Pakistan.)
- January 16 Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari visits Islamabad.
- March 18 Prime Ministers Rajiv Gandhi and Junejo meet in Stockholm on sidelines of the funeral proceedings of Olaf Palme.

- March 24 US Congressman Solarz visits Pakistan.
- (Follow-on US aid package to Pakistan is concluded in March. Under Secretary for Security Assistance William Schneider leads the US side whereas Pakistan is represented by its Minister for Finance Mian Yaseen Wattoo. In the aid package, the US Administration pledged \$4.02 billion for Pakistan over six fiscal years i.e. FYs 1988-93; meaning \$ 670 million each year.)
- March 27 Mother Teresa meets President Zia in Rawalpindi.
- April 1 A.P. Venkateswaran takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- April 9 Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pundit visits Islamabad.
- April 10 Benazir Bhutto returns to Pakistan.
- April 18 Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik meets his Indian counterpart in New Delhi.
- April 30 Golden Temple, the holiest site of the Sikh religion, is assaulted the second time by Indian security forces, in 'Operation Black Thunder.'
- May 19 Pakistan-India talks on reopening of Khokrapar-Munnabao route.
- (In May, Pakistan's Consul General in New York S. Hadi Raza Ali calls on former Republican Congressman, Paul Findley, during his visit to Illinois.)
- May 30 Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani meets his Indian counterpart in New York.
- May 31 Mr. Abdul Sattar takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- June 20 Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan visits Washington DC.
- [Confers with Secretary of State George Shultz.]*
- June 27 Pakistani diplomat in New Delhi is brutally assaulted by Indian intelligence officials.

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(Pakistan-India Defense Secretary-level talks are held in New Delhi in June.)

July 17 John F. Burns, New York Times Beijing Bureau Chief, is taken into custody by the Chinese security officials. He is charged with espionage.

July 17 Prime Minister Junejo visits Washington DC; meets President Reagan.

August 15 Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan Venkateswaran and Abdul Sattar meet at sidelines of SAARC meet in Dhaka.

September 6 Hijacked Pan Am aircraft is released after commando action at Karachi.

[Two hijackers, number of hostages killed during the operation. Libyan revolutionaries claim responsibility.]

September 14 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan visits the People's Republic of China.

(In September, Jamsheed K.A. Marker is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)

[Jamsheed Marker, one of the longest serving Ambassadors in the world, served as Pakistan's Ambassador to a large number of world capitals since the mid-sixties starting with Accra. Other places of his postings as Ambassador included, Tokyo, Moscow, Canada, and as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. After retirement from the Pakistan government service, he served as UN Secretary General's Special Envoy to East Timor.]

October 9 Indian reports accuse Pakistan of complicity in assassination attempt on Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

[Pakistan rejects accusations.]

October 15 US Secretary Defence Casper Weinberger visits Islamabad.

[Also visits India.]

- November 3 Former US President Jimmy Carter visits Pakistan.
- November 5 Three US naval warships make a port visit at Qingdao, China, first American military vessels to undertake a visit to China since 1949.
- November 5 Pakistan denies news report about conducting a nuclear explosion.
- November 13 US Congressman Charles Wilson visits Pakistan.
- November 16 Prime Minister Junejo meets Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on sidelines of SAARC Summit in Bangalore.
- November 22 Protocol on Population and Family Planning is signed between State Family Planning Commission of China and Population Welfare Division of Pakistan.

(Indian Army under General Sundarji launches military exercise in Rajasthan in November. Exercise is named Operation Brasstacks.)

[“The Brasstacks crisis forced U.S. decision makers to confront directly the risks and opportunities of being the go-between. Theoretically, the United States could do nothing and still be blamed by one or both sides. It could get involved and risk making an error. It could help an old friend, Pakistan, possibly risking a relationship with a new friend, India. It could help the bigger power, India, but that could have had an impact on American relations with an important ally, Pakistan (and, later, a strategically significant China).” -----Page 73, ‘Four Crises and a Peace Process’, by P.R. Chari, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema and Stephen P. Cohen, published in 2007 by HarperCollins Publishers India.]

- December 20 Interior Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Islamabad.
- December 24 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan visits China.

[On January 1, 1947, then India had 980 ICS officers of which the Muslim component was 101. In January 1984, only a little more than 2 per cent of the entire IAS cadre in India, was Muslim. Zafar Jung in a write up carried by The Times of India of September 21,

1993, disclosed that not even one per cent Muslims “are employed” in Class IV jobs in the New Delhi Central Secretariat. According to the Gopal Singh Committee Report on Minorities (as has been cited in the January 1986 issue of the journal ‘Muslim India’), out of 258 Central government employees in Andhra Pradesh, 27 were Muslims; of 3135 in Assam, 255 were Muslims; 6617 in Bihar, 359 were Muslims; 10361 in Gujarat 494 were Muslims; 1479 in Chandigarh 8 were Muslims; 897 in Haryana, 6 were Muslims; 8898 in Kerala, 337 were Muslims; 13040 in Orissa, 205 were Muslims; and 4782 in West Bengal, only 136 were Muslims.]

*[“Geo-strategically, India has the potential of establishing a fresh bridge between Washington and Moscow because of its greater importance in the geopolitical regions spanning Central Asia to the edges of the Middle East and West Asia. India is also considered as a security watchdog against Islamist jihad that is sweeping parts of the Russian Federation, Central Asia, Middle East, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and several countries in South East Asia. In fact, the arches of Islamist jihadists encircle India.” -----Page 14; **Fulcrum of Evil – ISI-CIA-Al Qaeda Nexus – by former Joint Director Indian Intelligence Bureau, Maloy Krishna Dhar, published in 2006 by Manas Publications, New Delhi.***

*[“So much for the relations between Indians and Pakistanis as a whole. Now, if we take Muslims in the two countries they have even closer and more intimate relations because they have not only religious and cultural ties but, in the case of many families, blood relationship with each other. The same thing applies to Hindus in the two countries. In Pakistan the Hindu population is concentrated in East Bengal and between Hindus in the two Bengals there are very close and strong ties. So the bonds of history, religion, language and culture have so firmly bound Muslims and Hindus in India with their respective co-religionists in Pakistan that they have a keen interest in, and great sympathy and goodwill for, each other.” -----Page 310, **‘The Destiny of Indian Muslims’ by S. Abid Hussain, published in 1965 by Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.**]*

1987

- February 2-4 Foreign Secretaries Abdul Sattar and Gonsalves meet in New Delhi.
- [During the talks, both decide to set up a Hotline between the Military Operations chiefs of the two countries in New Delhi and in Islamabad. The hotline was established on 4 February 1987.]*
- February 16 K.P.S. Menon takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- February 23 President Zia watches cricket match in Jaipur, India.
- March 1 Indian journalist Kuldip Nayar quotes Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan as saying that Pakistan has a nuclear bomb.
- [Nayar says, "Pakistan has the bomb, Abdul Qadeer Khan, 'talks of the Islamic Bomb', would not actually say that, but what he told me should be enough testimony....America knows it....What the CIA has been saying about our possessing the bomb is correct and so is the speculation of some foreign newspapers." -----Page 601 of the book, 'How We Got It; A True Story of Pakistan's Nuclear Program', by Munir Ahmed.]*
- March 2 Qadeer Khan asserts that he never gave any interview to Kuldip Nayar.
- March 7 Pakistanis demonstrate in front of the Capitol in Washington DC to support sale of AWACS to Pakistan.
- March 27 India-Pakistan Friendship Society is set up in New Delhi.
- (In April, a delegation of Pakistani Parliamentarians visits the US.)
- (India's Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh visits Washington D.C. in April.)
- May 21 Indo-Pakistan Waters Commission meets in Islamabad.
- June 6 Punjab Assembly condemns Muslim genocide in various Indian cities.

[“Negative feelings(in India) towards Pakistan are, of course, widespread, and I have no doubt that such sentiments are more than matched by anti-India feelings in Pakistan. Hostility between nations usually arouses curiosity, which also serves as an instrument of defence, by generating reliable knowledge about the enemy. This is why the US has so many experts on the former Soviet Union. Why hasn’t this logic worked for India and Pakistan? Indian scholars who can be considered Pakistan experts are rare; India experts in Pakistan are rarer. Both countries tend to rely on retired diplomats and journalists when they need information about the other.” -----Page 3: ‘Prejudice and Pride’ by Krishna Kumar published in 2002 by Penguin Books India.]

May 29 Former Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh expires in New Delhi.

May 30 Goa is made India’s 25th State.

June 17 Pakistan’s Foreign Minister visits New Delhi in connection with a SAARC meeting.

[Also calls on Rajiv Gandhi.]

June 21 Premier Zhao Ziyang visits Pakistan.

June 22 President Zia sends a message to the Indian Prime Minister underscoring the need for a peaceful settlement of differences with Sri Lanka.

July 10-14 Indian delegation visits Islamabad for talks on improvement in telecommunication links.

July 25 R. Venkataraman becomes President of India.

(In August, Wali Khan receives India’s highest award on behalf of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.)

[A visit to Copenhagen in Denmark was another memorable foreign trip. Wali Khan, the son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi and a Congress stalwart in the Independence movement, was living in exile in London in the

late sixties. He was a bitter opponent of Bhutto, the new Pakistan Prime Minister, since the North West Frontier Pathans were wanting autonomy which the central government opposed. As he wanted to send a message for moral, political and other support to Mrs. Gandhi, I was asked to meet him as an Indian representative. The meeting had to be on neutral soil since the Pakistan Embassy in London was keeping tabs on him. I booked to fly to London, broke my journey at Paris, transformed into Kara, and went to the rendezvous in Hotel Scandinavia, in Copenhagen. Singh, a diplomatic colleague from London, joined me to help out. As we ate breakfast in the coffee shop, I was surprised to hear some persons at a nearby table converse in Urdu. We suspected they were Pakistani agents and quickly departed from the restaurant. Our suspicions were confirmed when these people gave up breakfast and were found loitering in the corridors trying to spot us and Wali Khan's meeting place. The venue was changed and we met Wali Khan in another hotel. Having ascertained in India, that Indians sweetmeats were a weakness of Wali, I had brought a good consignment of 'Ras goolas' made by the famous Mishtan Bhandar of R.C. Das of Calcutta. Wali was delighted when the 'Ras Goola' tins were presented. The three of us sat conversing for a few hours drinking tea continuously. Wali Khan would get up now and then saying that he was going to give Chai ka Jawab (reply to the tea) and push off to empty his bladder. I returned to India and we conveyed Wali Khan's message to the Prime Minister. The comment was added that while Wali Khan would be a good debater in the Pakistani Parliament, he was unlikely to raise any revolt which would destabilize Bhutto. -----Pages 157 and 158, 'Inside IB and RAW – The Rolling Stone that Gathered Moss,' by K. Sankaran Nair former head of RAW, published in 2008 by MANAS publications, New Delhi.]

- August 22 US Congressmen Louis Stakes, Henry Hyde and Bud Shuster visit Islamabad.
- August 25 US Senator Tower visits Pakistan.
- September 22 Prime Minister Junejo holds talks with President Reagan in New York.

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- September 26 Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan, Hamid Nasir Chattha meets Peng Zhen, Chairman of the National People's Congress in Beijing.
- November 2 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub tenders resignation.
- November 3 Prime Minister Junejo meets Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in Katmandu.
- November 27 US Congressmen Charles Wilson, William Richardson, David Dreier, George Brown, Robert Dornan, Ronnie Flippo, Edgar Jenkins and Thomas McMillen visit Pakistan.

[In 1987, India began a major initiative by sending several thousand troops against the insurgency mounted by Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka; fifty thousand Indian troops were eventually deployed.]

[In the fall of 1987, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi after attending the UN Session in New York, paid his second official visit to Washington DC. He had meetings with President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Acting Secretary of State John Whitehead, National Security Council Chief Frank Carlucci and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.]

[V.P. Singh established Janata Dal in India in 1987.]

[BOFOR'S scandal surfaced in India in 1987.]

[I have met very few Indians who have spared a few moments to think about, and I have not come across any written account of, the scenario which might unfold when the fantasy of Pakistan's dissolution becomes a reality. Beyond the general feeling that such a thing will prove India's point, we do not know how, precisely we will be affected if Pakistan really breaks up. 'Will it do any good to India?' is a similar question. Even in serious seminars, and not just drawing room gatherings, the fantasy of Pakistan's eventual break-up and end as a nation arouse the kind of glee that adults associate with children, though real children are quite alien to such fantasy-induced glee about a change in reality. In adults, the pleasure derived from this kind of imagined solution indicates how intensely they hate the problem. Pakistan,

as India's problem, evokes other responses too, and these have been brilliantly classified by Mani Shankar Aiyar in his Pakistan Papers. The ultimate solution which might come from within Pakistan enjoys greater and cheaper popularity than the solution we might impose. The other responses to the Pakistan problem are quite well known. One is the desire to ignore it and carry on with our own pursuits; another is to actively set Pakistan right, by military means if necessary. Yet another one is to encircle it diplomatically, so that as many countries as possible start disliking it. All of these responses fulfill the same psychological need in some measure that the fantasy of the end of Pakistan fulfills completely. An auto rickshaw driver expressed this need quite unforgettably to me when, at the height of the Kargil war, he asked, 'Why don't we finish Pakistan once and for all?' I noticed he was looking aggressively at a small neighbourhood park. The way politicians talk about war with Pakistan is not radically different. -----Pages 30 and 31 , Book titled, 'Battle for Peace,' by Krishna Kumar (also author of 'Prejudice and Pride'), published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

1988

January 14 US Senator Steve Symms and Senator Arlen Specter visit Pakistan.

January 15 President Reagan determines that items involved in the Arshad Pervez case were to be used by Pakistan in the manufacture of a nuclear explosive device. He nevertheless provides the waiver to Pakistan from the Solarz Amendment.

[In December 1987, a Canadian citizen of Pakistan origin, Arshad Pervez was charged in the US with an attempt to illegally export beryllium to Pakistan.]

January 21 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Peshawar to commiserate the death of Bacha Khan.

[Rajiv is accompanied by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, Human Resource Minister Narasimha Rao, Home Minister Buta Singh and others.]

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- January 26 President Zia attends Republic Day function hosted by the Indian High Commission, Islamabad.
- February 21 Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani visits the People's Republic of China.
- February 23 Talks on Tulbul Navigation Project take place in Islamabad.
- February 26 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi invites President Zia to visit New Delhi.
- (India tests Prithvi missile in February.)
- April 3-4 US Senator Humphrey visits Pakistan.
- April 10 Army ammunition depot explodes in Ojheri camp in Rawalpindi.
- April 15 Accords on Afghanistan are signed in Geneva.
- [“According to one estimate, the Soviet misadventure in Afghanistan cost them US \$ 29 billion. In addition, approximately 26,000 Soviet soldiers had died and 1,200 aircraft and helicopters and tens of thousands of armoured vehicles were destroyed.” ----
-----Page 33; Afghanistan – The Taliban Years – by S. Iftikhar Murshed, published in 2006 by Bennett & Bloom, London.]*
- April 20 Renowned Pakistani player Jahangir Khan wins seventh Squash title in a row.
- (Frank Carlucci who replaced Weinberger as US Secretary of Defense, visits New Delhi and Islamabad in April.)
- April 30 Pakistan and China sign a Tourism Cooperation Agreement.
- May 3 Indian Foreign Secretary K.P.S. Menon visits Islamabad as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
- May 14 Interior Secretary-level Pakistan-India talks in New Delhi.
- May 18 Pakistan-India Defense Secretary-level talks are held in Rawalpindi.

- May 22 Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo visits China.
- May 24 Tulbul Navigation Project talks take place in Islamabad.
- May 29 President Zia dismisses Junejo government.
- June 1-2 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in New Delhi.
- June 3-6 Pakistan-India Convention on tourism is held in Lahore.
- June 26 Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan visits China.
- June 27 Indian Secretary, Department of Posts, leads a delegation to Pakistan.
- July 5 President Zia expresses shock and grief at the shooting down by the US of an Iranian civilian aircraft carrying more than 230 persons.
- July 7 Palestinian hijackers are awarded death sentence by a Pakistani Court for an attempt to the highjack Pan Am plane in Karachi in 1986.
- August 8 Dr. Humayun Khan takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- August 13 Conferment of Nishan-e-Pakistan on Mr. Morarji Desai is announced.
- August 17 President Zia is killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.

*[In their book, **The Bear Trap, Mohammad Yousaf and Mark Adkin** describe the incident as under:*

“Dead were the President of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq, and the man who might have succeeded him had he survived, General Akhtar Abdul Rahman Khan, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Gone were the two most powerful men in Pakistan, the Head of State and the man who, for eight years until 1987, had headed the ISI. At a stroke, the Afghan resistance fighters, the Mujahideen, had lost their two most influential champions. Dead were the US Ambassador, Mr. Arnold Raphel, who had known the President for twelve years, and Brigadier-General Herbert

Wassom, the US Defense Attaché in Islamabad. Dead also were eight Pakistani generals with their staff, and the crew – thirty-one persons in all.”]

[Three days' mourning takes place in India.]

[Secretary of State George Shultz attends President Zia's funeral. India at the funeral is represented by President R. Venkataraman who is accompanied by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and others.]

[China condoles with the people and the Government of Pakistan.]

[The Arab News dispatch dated 6 December 2005 reported that according to an article by Barbara Crossette published in the World Policy Journal, former US Ambassador to India John Gunther Dean opined that Mossad most probably killed General Zia ul Haq. When Ambassador Dean expressed his views to the Department of State at the time and insisted on a thorough investigation of the Israeli-Indian axis into the assassination, he was accused of “mental imbalance and relieved of his duties.” Dean believes that the Israelis wanted to stop Pakistan's military from making nuclear weapons. Dean says that when he was US Ambassador to India (in 1988), various pro-Israel Congressmen constantly asked him “why he was not cooperating with the Israelis to thwart Pakistan's nuclear programme and demonize Pakistan.” Ambassador John Gunther Dean is on record as having alleged that “the Israelis tried to kill him in 1980 when he was US Ambassador to Lebanon” because he disagreed with Israeli policies. Because of his demand for thorough investigation into the death of the Pakistani President, Ambassador Dean was forced to seek retirement from the US foreign service in 1988.]

August 17 Ghulam Ishaq Khan is sworn in as the President of Pakistan.

August 24 Former US Senator Tower visits Pakistan.

[In the summer of 1988, John Hubbard replaces John Gunther Dean as US Ambassador to India.]

September 22 Pakistan-India Defence Secretary talks on Siachen take place in New Delhi.

[In the fall of 1988 just before the US Presidential elections, Indian Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao visited Washington DC. He also called on President Reagan.]

(Mr. Niaz A Naik is appointed Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi in September.)

November 10 President Ishaq felicitates Mr. George Bush on his victory in the Presidential elections.

November 16 Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party wins 39 percent of vote in the General Elections in Pakistan.

(Indian troops are sent to the Maldives in November.)

November 30 Military Attaché in Pakistan Mission in New Delhi is declared persona non grata [PNG] by India. Indian Consul in Karachi is declared PNG by Pakistan.

*['Threat from within' has been a favourite theme of Bombay cinema for a long time. It has been a staple item in numerous films where a character conspires against India's national interests by collaborating with India's enemies. In several recent films this old theme of conspiracy has been used with pointed references to Pakistan. Filled with scenes of violence, these films have been watched as credible representations of militancy supported by Pakistan in Kashmir. Discussions on radio and letters to newspaper editors tirelessly reinforce the popular theory that Pakistan wants to dismember India. The handy logic upholding the theory is that Pakistan wants to avenge its own dismemberment which occurred in 1971 as a result of India's intervention. The somewhat deeper logic sustaining the theory of Pakistan's evil design is based on Partition. According to this, the Muslims have already dismembered India once, and will not mind doing so again. -----
Pages 39-40: 'Prejudice and Pride' by Krishna Kumar, published in 2002 by Penguin Books India.]*

December 2 Ms. Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

[In the summer of 1988, General Zia was mysteriously killed in a plane crash. Bhutto and her mother (a member of Parliament) led their party to victory in autumn elections. In December 1988, Bhutto once more followed in her father's footsteps; she became Prime Minister of Pakistan, the first woman ever to lead a modern Muslim state. "Despite all that she had gone through, her real test was only just beginning." -----Page 10, 'WOMEN WORLD LEADERS – Fifteen Great Politicians Tell Their Stories' by Laura A. Liswood.]

December 20 US Congressmen Torricelli and Jim Bates undertake a visit to Pakistan.

(During the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China in December, the two countries decide to seek a "mutually acceptable settlement" of their border dispute through consultations. On 21 December, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi meets Chairman of the Central Military Commission Mr. Deng Xiaoping. Meeting take place at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.)

[In a Joint Press Communiqué issued in Beijing on 23 December 1988, it is stated that the two leaders had agreed to "work hard to create a favourable climate and conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to this question. In this context, concrete steps will be taken, such as establishing a Joint Working Group on the boundary question ..." Consequently, the India-China Joint Working Group (JWG) to discuss the boundary issue, was set up.]

December 29 SAARC Summit opens in Islamabad. Benazir and Rajiv meet.

[Pakistan and India sign agreements on Cultural Cooperation; and Avoidance of Double Taxation. On December 31, Foreign Secretaries Humayun Khan and K.P.S. Menon also sign an agreement on Prohibition of Attacks against Nuclear Installations and Facilities, which among other matters, emphasizes that each country shall refrain from "undertaking, encouraging or participating in," directly or indirectly, in any action aimed at causing the destruction of, or damage to, any nuclear installation or facility in the other country. The term 'nuclear installation or

facility' includes nuclear power and research reactors, reprocessing facilities etc. In accordance with the agreement, each party shall inform the other on 1st January of each calendar year of the latitude and longitude of its nuclear installations and facilities.]

[In 1988, Mr. Abid Hussain replaced Mr. Karan Singh as India's Ambassador to the United States.]

[In 1988, India too played superpower games in its backyard when it quashed the Maldives coup of 1988. Maldivian President Abdul Gayoom, anticipating a third and the most serious coup against his regime (the earlier ones were in 1980 and 1983), appealed to the US, the UK and India for help. "On November 3, Rajiv Gandhi responded by sending 1,200 soldiers to help put down the armed Tamil mercenaries who were on the brink of a takeover. More than anything else, it reinforced India's influence in the Indian Ocean. -----Page 140; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

[There is also a credible view propagated in Male that the whole operation was organised by RAW, to increase the Indian stranglehold of the Maldives.]

["My tenure in Geneva (1985 to 1988) as an intelligence officer was professionally not as satisfying as my earlier tenure (1975 to 1979) in Paris. In Paris, I was in what was known as an open liaison post. I was responsible for liaison with the French external intelligence agency, which knew that I was from the R&AW. There was a gentleman's agreement that I would not take advantage of my position to recruit sources in the French Government. I observed it strictly, but I was free to recruit and run sources, who were not French nationals or public servants. There were no restrictions on my running operations to collect intelligence about other countries such as Pakistan, China, Iran etc so long as I did not use French nationals or public servants. This gave me opportunities for professional satisfaction. Moreover, the liaison work itself was quite interesting....I was transferred back to Delhi in May 1988, after I had completed three years. I was succeeded at Geneva by the late S. A. Subbiah, an outstanding IPS officer from the Karnataka cadre." -----Pages 179, 178; The Kaoboys of

R&AW - Down Memory Lane, B. Raman, published in 2007 by Lancer Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.]

1989

January 15 US Congressmen Solarz, Chester Atkins and Ted Weiss visit Pakistan.

January 20 George Bush is sworn in as President of the United States.

[James A. Baker III is appointed Secretary of State.]

February 11 Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits the People's Republic of China.

February 12 Agreement on the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investments is signed between Pakistan and China.

February 16 S.K. Singh takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.

February 20 Senator Daniel Moynihan visits Islamabad.

February 25 President Bush meets Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Tokyo after Emperor Hiro Hito's funeral.

February Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

[“By the time of the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, the CIA was already engaged in frantic efforts to buy back Stingers. During the latter years of the Bush administration, the CIA requested and got from Congress an initial \$10 million for Operation MIAS (Missing-In-Action Stingers). The amount was pathetically insufficient. As the ex-Soviet republics began to break away from Moscow's control, and in some cases like that of Azerbaijan and Armenia, to fight one another, the Stingers began to fetch premium prices in the black arms market.” -----Page 41; ‘Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, An Afghan Trail from Jihad to Terrorism’ by Ishtiaq Ahmad, published in 2004 by the Society for Tolerance and Education, Pakistan.]

(In February, President George Bush pays a working visit to China.)

- March 26 Congressman Charles Wilson visits Islamabad.
- April 16 Ambassador JN Dixit presents credentials to President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.
- May 10 Pakistan-India talks on civil aviation matters are held in Karachi.
- May 11 Pakistan-India talks on railways take place in Lahore.
- May 16 Pakistan's Tourism Minister participates in a Pakistan-India Tourism Convention in Delhi.
- May 20 Pakistan-India Interior Secretaries meet in Islamabad.
- (Wan Li, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, visits the United States in May.)
- June 2 100,000 persons demonstrate in Tiananmen Square, Beijing.
- June 2 Pakistan-India Surveyors' General talks are held in Islamabad.
- June 5 President Bush announces sanctions against the People's Republic of China including suspension of military sales.
- June 7 Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto goes to Washington D.C. on an official visit; holds meetings with President Bush and other officials.
- June 8 Prime Minister Benazir addresses Joint Session of the US Congress.
- June 15 Fifth round of Pakistan-India Defense Secretary-level talks held in Rawalpindi. Specific proposals aiming at an early settlement of the Siachen issue are discussed.

[The operative para of the Joint Press Release, states: "There was an agreement by both sides towards a comprehensive settlement based on re-deployment of forces to reduce the chances of conflict, avoidance of the use of force and the determination of

future positions on the ground so as to conform with the Simla Agreement...The army authorities of both sides will determine these positions. They agreed that after an in-depth examination of such proposals, the next round of talks between Defence Secretaries would be held in New Delhi in the near future.”]

June 27 Chairman Senate of Pakistan, Wasim Sajjad, meets Chinese President Yang Shangkun in Beijing.

June 27 Indian Foreign Secretary visits Islamabad to attend meeting of the SAARC Standing Committee.

July 9-11 First round of Pakistan-India Army authorities’ talks are held in New Delhi on Siachen.

[After detailed discussions, future positions for troops’ deployment are narrowed down.]

July 16 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visits Pakistan; holds talks with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and calls for regional peace, security and urges meaningful Pakistan-India ties.

[The two leaders have an extensive exchange of views on the developing international situation and on the manner in which further progress could be ensured in the normalization of India-Pakistan relations. They discuss the situation relating to SAARC and express the hope that SAARC activities will be resumed in the near future. Both sides also review developments in bilateral relations since the last meeting of the two Prime Ministers in Islamabad in December 1988. Moreover, satisfaction is expressed at the agreements reached between Pakistan and India on cooperation in the fields of railway communications, civil aviation, border security arrangements and controlling illegal trans-border activities. Matters relating to nuclear issue, Siachen and Kashmir, are also discussed besides extension of invitation to the Prime Minister of Pakistan to undertake a visit to India.]

[This is the first bilateral visit of an Indian Prime Minister to Pakistan since 1960.]

- July 18 Pakistan-India Joint Ministerial Commission holds its third meeting in Islamabad. Both delegations are led by their Foreign Ministers.
- (Indian Defense Minister KC Pant visits the US in July.)
- (In July, Zulfiqar Ali Khan is appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)
- (In July, Brent Scowcroft, Advisor to the US President for National Security Affairs, visits Beijing.)
- August 17 Second round of Pakistan-India Army authorities' talks on Siachen open in Rawalpindi.
- [No breakthrough achieved. Indian side brings in certain extraneous factors.]*
- August 21 An official of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi is declared persona non grata by the Government of India.
- September 20 Chinese Minister of Foreign Economy and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Dinesh Singh, Indian Commerce Minister, sign the Minute of the First Working Conference of the Sino-Indian Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Conference in New Delhi.
- October 1 Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth.
- (In October, Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xuequian undertakes a visit to India. Calls on Indian President Ramaswami Venkataraman.)
- October 20 Former Boxing Champion Mohammad Ali arrives in Islamabad.
- (In October, Bashir Khan Baber is appointed Pakistan's envoy to India.)
- October 28 Former President Richard Nixon undertakes visit to China for private talks with Chinese leaders.
- November 9 Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto addresses SAARC Ministers' Conference in Islamabad.

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- November 14 Mr. Li Peng, Chinese Premier, visits Pakistan.
- November 15 Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation is signed between Pakistan and China.

(In November, India allows VHP to lay the foundations of the temple at Ayodhya.)

[On communalism in India, in her book, ‘India, Pakistan and United States’, Shirin Tahir-Kheli expresses the view, “Hindu-Muslim relations were hurt by the rise of the extremist Hindu parties that preached the rhetoric of confrontation along communal lines rather than the rhetoric of conciliation of the early Congress Party years. Many of these right-wing parties built their new found strength on anti-Muslim sentiments. One such Hindu organization, for example the Vishwa Hindu Parishad called in 1986 for the destruction of the centuries-old Babri mosque in Ayodhya and its replacement with a Hindu temple on the site declared to be the birthplace of Ram, the god-king hero. Mainstream parties, such as the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), joined in the call by the extremists to regain sacred ground in Ayodhya. With a weak central government unwilling to prevent the mosque’s destruction, Ayodhya swiftly became the gravest test to date of India’s secular policy.”]

- December 2 Vishwanath Pratap Singh is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
- December 9 US delegation led by National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger arrives in Beijing for meetings with Chinese leadership.
- December 21 Pakistan’s military exercise Zarb-e-Momin concludes.
- December 23 Tanvir Ahmed Khan takes over as Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary.

[After more than four decades of peaceful struggle to regain their right to self-determination, people of Kashmir convinced that India would never honour its commitment and inspired by similar movements for freedom in other parts of the world, rose in the later part of 1989 against the Indian occupation of Kashmir. Ian Talbot in his book, India and Pakistan, states, “The Pakistani

authorities were equally taken aback by the thousands who braved the streets in Kashmir to call for independence.”]

[In his ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance,’ JN Dixit states, “It is my assessment that western powers are not interested in the future status of Jammu and Kashmir or predicament of its people as such. Their only concern is that the adversary interaction between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue should not degenerate into a military conflict, ultimately leading to war....”]

[Inder Malhotra in his biography of Indira Gandhi, published in 1989, (page 292) states that in a book published after Mrs. Indira Gandhi was voted out of Office, Senator Patrick Moynihan confessed that the CIA had indeed ‘interfered in Indian politics twice.’ But the Senator, clarified that on both occasions, the intervention was on the side of the Congress and that once, at least, ‘the CIA money was paid directly to Indira as Congress President.’ Mrs. Gandhi however, repudiated the claim as ‘mischievous, motivated and absolutely baseless.’]

[“Nothing stops India from pursuing its own covert operations against Pakistan. But instead of starting the covert operations inside Pakistan, India have done exactly what the enemy desires – She have bled herself by battling Pakistan on her own territory. She has allowed Pakistan and Bangladesh to impose escalating costs on us to bear. Under hot pursuit India can set in motion certain elements of clandestine military and intelligence operations to bring pain on the terrorists and their hosts. These operations can be gradually expanded. India should devise a counter-terrorist strategy that incorporate both short-term and long-term components. India has to employ different tools to counter different hostile actions. But no longer can India give the impression that it is a happy hunting ground for the terrorists. Terrorists look at India as a soft and easy target, especially because the nation imposes no costs on them or their sponsors.” -- ---Page 165, write up by R S Saini, in the publication ‘Insurgency in North-East India – the Role of Bangladesh,’ by Dipankar Sengupta / Sudhir Kumar Singh, published in 2005 by Authorspress Delhi.]

[In 1989, Kottayam in Kerala became the first town in India to achieve complete literacy.]

1990

- January 7 Ambassador Abdul Sattar visits New Delhi as Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- January 23 Fifth meeting of the United States-Pakistan Sub commission on Economic and Commercial Affairs takes place in Islamabad.
- January 24 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Indian Minister for External Affairs IK Gujral meet in Delhi.
- (In January, Anwar Kemal is appointed as Pakistani High Commissioner to Bangladesh. He served in that capacity till January 1995.)
- April 7 A US court acquits Pakistani-Canadian Arshad Pervez of charges relating to the illegal export of beryllium.
- April 15 Foreign Ministers Gujral and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan meet in New York.
- April 20 Muchkund Dubey takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- April 23 India strengthens electrified fence along the border with Pakistan.
- [“From 1972 to December 1989, Kashmir was not an issue of high crisis in Indo-Pakistan relations, though Pakistan continued to harp on it during this period. It is ironic that the very Kashmiris who frustrated Pakistani plans of engineering an uprising in their state in 1965, and who rejoiced in the successful outcome of the 1971 East Pakistan crisis, are today afflicted by a separatist psyche. Since December 1989, their unfortunate and undeniable alienation and the financial, operational and weapons support being given by Pakistan to extremist elements have revived the Kashmir crisis and made it the focus of international attention.” --*
- Page 214: ‘Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994’by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]**
- April 24 Indian Science and Technology delegation visits Pakistan.

- May 19 Former Prime Minister of India Morarji Ranchhodji Desai receives Pakistan's high award, Nishan-e-Pakistan, at a private ceremony at his residence in Bombay.
- [President Zia ul Haque recognised Desai's statesmanship by naming him for Pakistan's highest honour for his contribution to the "golden and peaceful" period in relations between India and Pakistan while he was Prime Minister. In a letter written in 1986, the Pakistani President wrote, "I request you to accept this. This is the wish of the people of Pakistan." Later, Zia was killed in air crash. The despatch of the award was held up by Benazir Bhutto who reportedly blamed Desai for not intervening to save her father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Nawaz Sharif, who succeeded Benazir as Prime Minister, authorised Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi Abdus Sattar to ceremonially hand over the award. Desai received the Nishan-e-Pakistan at a private ceremony in Bombay in May 1990. Morarji Desai thus remains the only Indian to have won both the Nishan-e-Pakistan of Pakistan and Bharat Ratna of India.]*
- May 28 US Congressman Stephen Solarz visits Pakistan.
- July 16 China successfully launches Long March-II Rocket which also sends a Pakistani experimental satellite into space.
- July 19 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks conclude in Islamabad.
- August 6 President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly and dismisses the government of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi is appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.
- August 10-12 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India Tanvir Ahmad and Muchkund Dubey meet in New Delhi.
- August 30 Shaharyar M. Khan assumes charge as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- September 20 Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of Pakistan visits the People's Republic of China.

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- September 23 Agreement is signed between Pakistan and China on Saindak Copper and Gold Project.
- October 8 Four officials of Indian Consulate, Karachi expelled by Pakistan.
- October 10 Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub meets Secretary of State James Baker in Washington.
- October 24 General Elections are held in Pakistan.

(In October, Najmuddin A. Shaikh is appointed as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.)
- November 6 Mr. Nawaz Sharif is sworn in as Pakistan's Prime Minister.
- November 10 Mr. Chandra Shekhar is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
- November 24 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart Chandra Shekhar meet in the Maldives on sidelines of the SAARC Summit.
- November 31 Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of the People's Republic of China visits the United States at the invitation of Secretary of State James Baker III.

(In November, Abdul Sattar is appointed as Pakistan's High Commissioner to India.)
- December 10 Indian political party CPI [M] strongly condemns "the attempt by some communal fanatics to blow up the Babri Masjid with a dynamite at Ayodhya. -----**Page 278; The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties 1990—Part Two, by A M Zaidi.**
- December 12 Pakistan becomes 37th country of the world to send an expedition to Antarctica.
- December 20 President Ghulam Ishaq Khan invites President Bush to visit Pakistan.
- December 18 Third round of Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks is held in Islamabad.

[Rath Yatra event spearheaded by LK Advani kills scores of Muslims in different parts of India in October-December of the year.]

[On May 20, 1990, President Bush sent his Deputy National Security Advisor Robert Gates and Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly to South Asia to urge restraint against a conflict between Pakistan and India. According to Dennis Kux's book, 'Estranged Democracies', Gates and Kelly also made clear in South Asia that Washington no longer backed a UN plebiscite as the preferred way to solve the Kashmir dispute, instead supported bilateral India-Pakistan talks in accordance with the Simla Agreement.]

*[The phrase 'New World Order' which is largely ill defined, was vocalized by Senior George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, while describing the state of international affairs after the end of the Cold War. It focuses on greater international cooperation and the need to peaceful settlement of bilateral disputes besides envisaging benefits of expanding democracy and free market economy. The concept of the New World Order got further strengthened in the wake of the collapse of the USSR and the then evolving situation in the Middle East, in particular in Iraq in the context of Saddam Hussain's desire in 1990 to annex Kuwait. The phrase itself is a probable mistranslation of 'novus ordo seclorum' which literally means 'new secular order' in Latin. Though it was not a new term, as **Jan Smuts**, for example, **had used it in 1919 to criticize the Versailles Peace Treaty. President Bush in a speech to the Congress on 6 March 1991**, referred to the New World Order by stating, "Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided – a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict and cold war. Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order." In his earlier **address to the Congress on 11 September 1990**, Bush said: "A new partnership of nations has begun. We stand today at a unique and extraordinary moment. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, offers a rare opportunity to move towards a historic period of cooperation. Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective - a New World Order - can emerge...."]*

[“Together the CIA and ISI have etched on the stone of history, several gory stories of strategic wars, jihadist wars and tactical proxy wars. The post-Second World War USA emerged as the hub of neo-imperialism and its associate Pakistan emerged as the hub of Islamist jihad within a short span of time. In this game of playing the role of the hub of Islamist International, Pakistan was amply helped by its rabidly fundamentalist Islamist organizations, the military and its prime intelligence organization the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).” -----Page 30; Fulcrum of Evil – ISI-CIA-Al Qaeda Nexus – by former Joint Director Indian Intelligence Bureau, Maloy Krishna Dhar, IPS (Retd); published in 2006 by Manas Publications, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.]

1991

February 5

Strike takes place in Pakistan to express support for the cause of the Kashmiris.

[“The first incident of mass rape (in Indian Kashmir) that came to light was from Kunan Poshpora. The village was cordoned off on the night between February 23-24, 1991 by the men of Rajputana Rifles, 64 Brigade. They ordered the men out into the open and from 11 pm to 4 pm had a beastly orgy with the women folk. One hundred women – young girls to 70 year old – were raped by seven men to one woman. One Zarifaa, 25 years, full term pregnant, was raped by three men; she later gave birth to a boy with a fractured arm. The villagers discovered their women bleeding and unconscious on the 25th morning. The Daily Telegraph of Calcutta was the first paper to report the news on 14th March 1991, three weeks after the event. The news had been hushed and suppressed till then. The medical examination of the women was allowed and carried between 16-21 March after the news had appeared. Three of the raped unmarried girls showed healing abrasions on their chest and abdomen with their hymen torn. The New York based Human Rights Watch (Asia) reported the event worldwide on May 5. It was for the first time that the doings of the (Indian) security forces with the women of Kashmir, came to limelight and reached the outside world.” -----Article titled, ‘Women of Kashmir Demand Their Human Rights’ by Gauri Bazaz Malik in compilation entitled, ‘Protection of

Human Rights – A Critique’ – by R. M. Pal (pages 172, 173), published in 1999 by Indian Social Institute, Lodi Road, New Delhi.]

- February 25 Shooting of the Indian film, Henna takes place in Pakistan.
- February 26 Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits the People’s Republic of China.
- February 27 Kashmiri fighters abduct Nahida Imtiaz daughter of Member Parliament Saifuddin Soz, in Srinagar.
- March 8 Kashmiri fighters release Nahida Imtiaz.
- March 14 Sixth meeting of US-Pakistan Economic Sub-commission takes place in Washington DC.
- March 26 M. Akram Zaki takes over as Secretary General of Pakistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- April 4-6 Fourth round of Foreign Secretary talks headed by Shaharyar Khan and Muchkund Dubey is held in New Delhi.

[Two agreements on advance notification of military exercises; and prevention of airspace violations by military aircraft, are signed. During the talks, the two Foreign Secretaries also reach agreement on the schedule of the following:

- *Tulbul Navigation Project/Wullar Barrage.*
- *India-Pakistan Committee to Combat Drug Trafficking and Smuggling.*
- *Delimitation of the Boundary in Sir Creek area at the Secretaries-level.]*

(In April, Chief of the US Pacific Command, Lieutenant General Claude Kicklighter undertakes a visit to India during which he proposes a meaningful interaction between the armies of the two countries. His proposals focused on pursuing a common policy of ‘gradually strengthening ties towards cooperation and partnership, by the end of the decade.’)

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April 22 Renowned Pakistani player Jahangir Khan creates history by winning British Open Squash Title for the record tenth consecutive time.

May 20 Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan, Gohar Ayub Khan, meets Wan Li, Chairman, Chinese National People's Congress in Beijing.

May 21 Former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is assassinated in Tamil Nadu.

[Pakistan Senate adopts a condolence resolution expressing regrets and sympathy at the death of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.]

[President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif send condolence messages.]

["Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated on May 21, 1991 at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. He had come to address an election rally. Within a few days, the Special Investigating Team (SIT) of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) came to know that he was killed by LTTE suicide bomber Dhanu, and that the mission was led by one-eyed Jack, Sivarasam alias S. Packiachandran." -----Page 52; June 24, 2007 mid-year Special issue of 'The Week.']

May 24 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif accompanied by a large delegation attends the funeral of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi.

[Prime Minister Sharif calls on Indian Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar. Both leaders stress the need for resolving outstanding issues between India and Pakistan. Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto accompanied by former Ministers Iftikhar Gilani, Yusuf Raza Gilani, Salman Taseer, also visits Delhi to attend the funeral rites. At the funeral, US is represented by Vice President Dan Quayle.]

["I vividly recall one particularly, sad depressing somber occasion. The time May 1991. On May 21, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. He was at that time not even a Member of Parliament. Yet, for his funeral, came the Vice President of the

United States, Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif, Prince Charles of the UK, the Foreign Minister of China, Yasir Arafat, Benazir Bhutto and several others. They all called on Sonia Gandhi. At this mournful meeting, Benazir Bhutto did most of the talking. She was sincere. Her tone was deferential. She was seven years younger than Sonia Gandhi. She advised Sonia Gandhi not to enter politics. It was too dangerous. She meant well. She spoke as a well-wisher.” Article ‘Benazir asked Sonia to shun politics’ by K. Natwar Singh in the Times of India dated 1 January 2008.]

- June 6 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif proposes a 5-nation conference of the US, USSR, China, Pakistan and India to work out a regional solution to the issue of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.
- June 13 Chairman Senate Wasim Sajjad visits Washington DC.
- June 21 P V Narasimha Rao is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.

[According to J.N. Dixit’s Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance, Narasimha Rao’s attitude towards Pakistan “is, that of a practical acknowledgement of motivations and realities. His attitude can be summed up in what he told me” after he took note of Pakistani fulminations and propaganda about the destruction of the Babri Mosque in December 1992. He said, “What Pakistan is doing is not unexpected. That there would be an adversary attitude and hostility towards India on the part of Pakistan in the foreseeable future, is something we have to live with.”]

- July 11 Brigadier (Retd) Inamul Haq is detained at the Frankfurt Airport on arrival by the German authorities ‘because of an international arrest warrant received from the US government a few years ago.’
- July 17 Unveiling ceremony of Pakistan manufactured tank, Al-Khalid, takes place.
- August 19 Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan visits New Delhi as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

(Indian Army Chief General S.R. Rodrigues visits the United States in August where apart from meeting a number of senior

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officials, he seriously explores the availability of sophisticated high-tech weapons for various defence support systems in India.)

September 6 Armed attack by militants on Atari Express near Ludhiana.

[One Pakistani killed; eight others wounded.]

September 27 Defense delegations of Pakistan and India meet in Islamabad.

October 17 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif holds talks with Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in Harare.

October 23 Mother Teresa visits Pakistan.

October 29 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Islamabad.

[The two sides agree to exchange “the coordinates as of their nuclear installations and facilities” in pursuance of the agreement of the prohibition of attack against nuclear installations and facilities between Pakistan and India, on a date to be mutually agreed upon, before January 1, 1992.]

(Commander of the US Forces in the Pacific, Admiral Charles Larson, visits India in October. In the meanwhile, Chief of the US Naval Operations, Admiral Frank Kelso also visits India which is followed by visit to US by Indian Defense Minister.)

(In October, Mr. Yang Shang Kun, President of the People’s Republic of China, visits Pakistan.)

November 18 US Under Secretary of State for International Security, Bartholomew, arrives in Islamabad.

(In November, Syeda Abida Hussain is appointed as Pakistan’s Ambassador to the United States.)

(In November, Secretary of State James Baker visits Beijing at invitation of the Chinese side.)

[In 1992, the US Administration announced the sale of 150 F-16 fighter aircraft to Taiwan, which affected bilateral relations between China and the United States.]

- December 1 J.N. Dixit takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- December 11 During the visit to New Delhi from 11-16 December by Premier Li Peng, China and India decide to further develop their relations in political, economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields, pending the final solution of the boundary dispute.

[McDonald's opened its first branch in Beijing in 1991.]

[Khalid Mahmood, was appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1991. He replaced Mr. Akram Zaki.]

[In America, to illustrate a cultural difference, you are always supposed to end on an optimistic note. Let me therefore conclude that although the United States has undoubtedly been suffering a relative decline, and will most likely continue to do so in certain important respects, at the moment no country is really able to challenge the United States for the Number One position as such. Even Japan and Europe will not seriously threaten this position, at least not in the foreseeable future. Japan has only a few of the dimensions of a superpower. Western Europe still lacks a great deal of the political organization and also some of the military strength necessary to become a superpower. Thus, as even Paul Kennedy admits, "the United States is at present still in a class of its own economically and perhaps even militarily." Whether the United States will always remain Number One, and thus reverse the cycles of all previous supreme powers, is really for each and every one of the world's citizens to decide, not for historians, who can only claim special competence in making predictions about the past, not the future. -----pages: 205-206; 'The End of the Cold War, the New Role for Europe, and the Decline of the United States', by Geir Lundestad, published in the book, 'The End of the Cold War', edited by Michael Hogan.]

[“In 1991, \$ 975 million was India's foreign exchange reserve at the peak of the July forex crisis. At the time, India had to swap 20 tonnes of its gold in the Swiss market. Later, it also shipped an additional 46 tonnes of gold to London as collateral.” ----Page 153; India Today issue dated 2 July 2007.]

1992

- January 2 Pakistan and India exchange lists of nuclear installations.
- January 12 Senator Larry Pressler visits New Delhi.
- [Later, visits Pakistan.]*
- January 23 Indian High Commissioner-designate S K Lambah presents credentials to the President of Pakistan.
- January 29 India announces its decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel.

*[While elaborating on the matter, Indian Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit stated that the embassies of both the countries would be opened in the respective capitals as soon as possible. **The Jerusalem Post** while editorially headlining the news, 'India Joins the World' remarked, "The argument that the Islamic world would side with Pakistan if India moves closer to Israel does not carry much weight. Islamic countries would naturally favour Pakistan under any circumstances." Subsequently, it was reported (**The News of 25 February 1992**) that Giora Bechar, the Israeli Consul in Bombay since July 1989, had taken over as the first Israeli CDA to India. In an interview, Bechar stated that the Israeli Embassy in India was likely to have five or more diplomats. When asked about Indian keenness to benefit from Israeli expertise in countering terrorism, he replied Israel "was open to any proposal for cooperation in any field with India." In the meanwhile, **Times of India of 31 January 1992**, observed that opening of diplomatic relationship with Israel will "free Delhi's West-Asia policy from the clutches of dogma and fear."]*

*[Subramaniam Swamy in one of his articles on Israel published in the Indian magazine 'Sunday' of February 1992, claimed that according to the admission of Morarji Desai, Moshe Dayan had visited India at the time when Morarji was the Prime Minister. It had also been reported that Jimmy Carter while on a visit to New Delhi in 1978, had asked the Government of India as to "why India had not established diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv." ----- **Indian Foreign Policy; Problems and Perspectives by M. S. Rajan.**]*

[Other accounts also indicate that despite the fact that full diplomatic relationship did not exist between the two countries, "Israel had supplied weapons and armaments including mortars to India," at the time of its wars with China and Pakistan in the 1960s. ---Israel's Global Reach, by Aaron Klieman, 1985 publication.]

- February 3 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Prime Minister Narasimha Rao meet at the sidelines of the World Economic Forum at Davos.
- February 5 Strike is held in Pakistan in support of the Kashmiris.
- March 25 Pakistan wins world cricket cup in Melbourne.
- April 16 An official of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi is declared persona non grata [PNG].
- May 4 Indian High Commissioner SK Lambah calls on Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- May 5 Imam Jamia Masjid Delhi Syed Abdullah Bukhari visits Pakistan.
- May 18 Indian President Ramaswami Venkataraman undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China. It is the first visit by an Indian President to China since the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Meets President Yang Shangkun, General Secretary of CPC Central Committee Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng.
- May 20 New Delhi invites Pakistan Army Chief, General Asif Nawaz, to visit India.
- May 22 Prime Minister Sharif firmly demands of New Delhi not to interfere in the affairs of Sindh Province.
- May 25 Indian diplomat Rajesh Mittal is expelled by Pakistan.
- May 25 Two Counsellors of Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi are declared PNG.
- June 2 US extends Most Favoured Nation status to People's Republic of China.

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June 9 Prime Minister Narasimha Rao asserts that Pakistan is not a party to the Kashmir dispute.

June 15 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meets Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in Rio de Janeiro.

June 20 Agreement is signed between Pakistan and China for the establishment of a Sister-City interaction between Xian and Lahore.

(In June, US Deputy Assistant Secretary State Teresita Schaffer visits New Delhi.)

July 9 Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Siddique Kanju meets his Indian counterpart Eduardo Faleiro in Colombo on the sidelines of the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting.

July 25 Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma assumes charge as President of India.

(Sharad Pawar, India's Defense Minister, undertakes a visit to Beijing in July.)

August 3 Indian Ambassador to China, Salman Haider, presents to the Chinese side traditional musical instrument of India including sitar.

August 14 Pakistan's Consulate General starts to function in Bombay.

August 17 Sixth Round of Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks begins in New Delhi.

[On 19 August, Foreign Secretaries Shaharyar M. Khan and J.N. Dixit sign 'Code of Conduct for Treatment of Diplomatic/Consular Personnel in Pakistan and India' in New Delhi. The Code among other matters, emphasizes the following:

- *There should be no violation of the privileges and immunities of the diplomatic and consular officials of the two countries and that there should be no interference in the conduct of their legitimate activities.*

- *The dignity and personal inviolability of the diplomatic/consular personnel and their families shall be guaranteed and fully respected.*
- *Under any pretext or circumstances, there shall be no recourse to physical violence against an official of the Mission and his family.*
- *Intrusive and aggressive surveillance and actions such as verbal and physical harassment disconnecting of telephone lines, threatening telephone calls, pursuit in cars and unauthorized entry into residences shall not be resorted to. There shall be no surveillance of members of families of diplomatic/consular personnel of the sending state.*
- *The safety and security of the premises of diplomatic/consular personnel and inviolability of their person and of their families and official/residential premise shall be respected and protected.*
- *The authorities of the Receiving State shall avoid harassment and questioning of visitors to the High Commissions/Consulates and to the residences of their officials.]*

September 4 Prime Ministers Nawaz Sharif and Narasimha Rao meet in Jakarta.

September 28 Pakistan's Minister of State Siddique Kanju meets Indian Minister of State Eduardo Faleiro in New York.

September 30 India sends medicines for the flood affected in Pakistan.

October 5 President George Bush signs the US-Hong Kong Policy Act.

October 6 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visits the People's Republic of China.

October 19 Islamabad expresses deep shock and dismay at the murder of two Pakistan nationals by Indian intelligence agents in India.

(Riaz H. Khokhar takes over as Pakistan's High Commissioner to New Delhi in October.)

(In October, a Joint Declaration is signed between Pakistan and China granting status of 'Sister Cities' to Islamabad and Beijing.)

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- November 2-4 Defence Secretary-level talks in New Delhi focus on Siachen.
- November 5 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif felicitates Bill Clinton on his victory in the US Presidential election.
- December 2 Pakistan issues travel advisory to its citizens against visits to India.
- December 5 An official of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, is declared PNG by Indian authorities.
- December 5 President George Bush appreciates dispatch of Pakistani troops to Somalia.

[“The most abiding complaint of India against the US is that from the time of partition and the independence of the two countries in the subcontinent, US equates India with Pakistan despite the differences in size, demography and population between the two countries and despite India being a democracy. USA having better relations with Pakistan in the context of the Cold War, was accepted by India, but US’s continued closeness to Pakistan as perceived by Indian public in the post-Cold War period, bothers Indians.” -----Page 370: ‘India’s Foreign Policy – Challenge of Terrorism: Fashioning New Interstate Equations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2002 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

- December 6 Babri Masjid is demolished in India.

[Pakistan expresses deep shock at the demolition. Many demonstrators are killed in the country. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif orders protection of minorities.]

[“In December 1992, with the world watching on television, Hindu mobs attacked and demolished the sixteenth-century mosque, Babri Masjid, as paratroops stood by, many of whom were making gestures of reverence to the Hindu deities in a show of solidarity with the mob. Riots followed throughout India, the most gruesome, the most violent in form so far. In the wake of Ayodhya, thousands were killed all over India. In Bombay, men were stopped, forced to pull down their trousers and, if they were circumcised, stabbed. Women were gang-raped. This was not an ordinary breakdown of law and order, as many thought, but the

opening into a new phase of communal barbarism in the subcontinent.” -----Page 221, ‘Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity’ by Akbar S. Ahmed.]

[“Although India has witnessed communal riots since independence, it was the demolition of the disputed mosque in Ayodhya which drove a deep division between the two communities (in India i.e. Hindu and Muslim), bringing to the fore, perhaps for the first time since Partition, the clash between the majority community and the minority community on a pan-India scale. For the Muslim community as a whole, this incident raised the spectre of being totally subjugated in a nation of their choice.” -----Page 96; ‘The General and Jihad,’ by Wilson John, published in 2007 by Pentagon Press, New Delhi.]

December 11 An All parties meeting on the Babri Mosque incident called by Prime Minister Sharif is held in Islamabad.

[Adopts Islamabad Declaration calling upon India to fulfill bilateral commitments.]

December 12 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visits Dhaka.

[“It is also sobering to reflect that in less than two decades, by the end of the eighties, there were instances of schoolchildren (in Bangladesh) believing that the marauders of 1971 were Indians – a conclusion derived from constant anti-Indian propaganda and the fact that history books only referred to the ‘allied’ forces assisting the freedom fighters without naming any country. Such instances may not reflect the public feeling but are indicative of the forces at work. One must also recall that perhaps the first public acknowledgement of the Indian role in 1971 was made by then Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina, in her banquet speech at Hyderabad House on 12 December 1996. This was subsequently followed by a public speech in Dhaka.” -----Page 193: article titled, ‘Bangladesh’ by Deb Mukharji in book entitled, ‘External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.]

December 14 India declares an official of the Pakistan High Commission Muhammad Anjum, as Persona Non Grata (PNG).

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- December 15 New American Ambassador to Pakistan, John C. Monjo expresses his resolve to strengthen Pakistan-US relations in all fields.
- December 17 Pakistan declares three Indian officials PNG.
- December 24 Pakistan's National Assembly adopts a Resolution vehemently condemning the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.

[“There was a country by name Kosala and on the outskirts of the country flowed the river Sarayu. The land belonged to the Ikshvakus, the descendants of Manu, one of the Prajapatis. Kosala was beautiful and it was famed for its beauty, the richness of its soil, its luscious greenery, the abundance of its crops, its wealth and its prosperity. The kings of the solar race who had always ruled it were famed the world over for their valour and for their righteousness. The capital of the land of Kosala was Ayodhya. Tradition had it that Manu, the great law-giver, had created the city. It was a wondrous city with flowering trees and with wide beautiful roads where the king rode every day. The roads were well laid out and the royal pathway was ever beautiful with flowers and scented water sprinkled on it all the time. Ayodhya was like Amaravati, the city of Indra.” -----Pages 15, 16; Ramayana, by Kamala Subramaniam, printed in 2003 by Atul Goradia at Siddhi Printers, 13/14, Bhabha Building, 13th Khetwadi Lane, Mumbai.]

[The All Parties Hurriyat Conference [APHC] was established in 1992 with the common objective to bring about unification in the struggle of the Kashmiri people against India.]

[In 1992, Indian Air Force inducted its first women officers, Savneet Shergill and Shivika Khurana into its non-technical wings.]

1993

- January 11 Speaker of the Indian Parliament Shivraj Patil leads a Parliamentary delegation to China on 11-19 January.
- January 12 Government of Pakistan firmly rejects US decision to put Pakistan on watch list of terrorist states.
- January 12 BJP leader L.K. Advani comments that the demolition of the Babri Mosque was no cause for remorse, and it was “not such a calamity that the nation should feel ashamed of.”
- January 20 Bill Clinton is sworn in as the President of the United States.
- January 23 US says that India is using excessive force in Kashmir.
- February 5 Kashmir Solidarity Day is observed for the first time in Pakistan.
- March 1 India extends Presidential Rule in held Kashmir.
- March 8 Azad Kashmir High Court states that Northern Areas are part of the territory of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
- March 11 OIC delegation refused permission to visit held Kashmir by the Government of India.
- March 12 Coordinated bomb blasts thirteen in number, take place in Mumbai. Some analysts describe these as the “most destructive bomb explosions” in Indian history. The single day attacks resulted in over 250 civilian fatalities and injuries to 700 persons.
- March 14 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif sympathises with India after explosions rattle Bombay.
- March 17 President Clinton offers assistance to Indian Prime Minister in investigation of the Bombay blasts.
- March 27 Pakistan refuses permission to a hijacked Indian Airlines aircraft to land at Lahore.
- April 11 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meets Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in Dhaka.

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- April 18 President Ishaq Khan dismisses the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Mir Balkh Sher Mazari is appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.
- May 26 Supreme Court restores National Assembly and Mr. Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister.
- June 6 L K Advani is elected President of the BJP.
- July 18 President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif quit.
- July 23 Pakistan lodges strong protest with Indian government against manhandling of an official of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi by Indian authorities.
- July 23 Mr. Abdul Sattar is appointed as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.
- July 29 Caretaker Prime Minister Moeen Qureshi visits US.
- September 4 US-Pakistan talks on regional security and non-proliferation conclude. Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan describes them as constructive and positive.
- (In September, M Akram Zaki is appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)
- (During Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing, India and China on 7 September sign an Agreement on the 'Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the China-India Border Areas.')
- October 4 China conducts an underground nuclear test at Lop Nor test site in North West China.
- October 6 General Elections are held in Pakistan.
- October 16 Siege of Hazratbal takes place in IHK.
- October 19 Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time.

- October 19 Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.
- October 29 United States expresses concern at the situation in Kashmir.
- October 30 Official Spokesman in Washington unambiguously clarifies that there is no alteration in the American policy on Kashmir as a disputed territory.
- October 31 Dr. Maleeha Lodhi is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.
- November 7 US Assistant Secretary of State Robin Raphael visits Islamabad.
- November 12 Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto grants interview to the Indian daily, The Hindu.
- [“Like her sister and brothers, Benazir was from an early age exposed to foreign VIPs with whom her father interacted, including such statesmen as Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger, but, being the eldest child, she may have been more aware of the significance of the people to whom she was introduced. When John F. Kennedy was shot in 1963, 10-year-old Benazir was traveling with her father in the provinces of Pakistan. Although only dimly aware of Kennedy, she recalled how her father woke her up, telling her this was no time to sleep because a great tragedy had occurred. On another occasion, she recalled the visit to her Karachi home of a man who looked like Bob Hope, only to be gently corrected by her mother who explained that the distinguished visitor was actually the then US Vice President Hubert Humphrey.” -----Page 15, ‘Goodbye Shahzadi: A Political Biography of Benazir Bhutto’, by Shyam Bhatia, published in 2008 by Roli Books Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.]*
- November 13 Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari assumes charge as President of Pakistan.
- November 15 Chinese PLA Navy's training warship 'Zheng He' arrives Bombay for a port visit.
- November 16 Sardar Aseff Ahmed Ali takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

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- November 19 Chinese President Jiang Zemin meets with President Bill Clinton during the APEC meet in Seattle.
- November 27 Indian troops attack Sopore, in Kashmir.
- November 29 Chairman of CPPCC National Committee Li Ruihuan undertakes an official visit to India. Calls on President S.D. Sharma, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and Speaker of Indian Parliament Shivraj Patil.
- December 4 Li Ruihuan, Chairman, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- December 12 Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao meets visiting US Senators, Larry Pressler, Thad Cochran and Hank Brown.
- December 27 Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits the People's Republic of China.

[January 1993 witnessed bloody pogrom of Muslims in Bombay. Shiv Sena chief Bal Thackeray publicly claimed responsibility and urged treatment of Muslims along the lines of Jews in the Nazi Germany. Justifying the killing of the Muslims, Mr. Thackeray in an interview with the Time magazine, commented, "there is nothing wrong, if they (Muslims) are treated as Jews were in Nazi Germany... If they are not going away, kick them out."]

[For five days in December 1992 (December 6 to 10) and 15 days in January 1993 (January 6 to 20), Bombay was on fire. The 15 days saw the people on the streets opiated beyond the call of right and wrong, said the Justice Sri Krishna Commission of Inquiry into the riots. The Commission identified the demolition of Babri Masjid as the immediate provocation for the riots. The other reasons cited were the aggravation of Muslim sentiments by celebration rallies of Hindus and the harsh approach of the police towards protestors who were initially non-violent. ----Page 28; June 24, 2007 mid-year Special issue of Indian magazine, The Week.]

[The February 1993 issue of 'Muslim India' carried graphic details of the persecution of the Muslims in India as under:

“ A group of (Muslim) women (in Surat), naked to the waist, had run out of their houses chased by a mob not with firearms in their hands, but with video cameras. Even as Surat burned, these people had found a novel way of utilising the situation. They were filming the molestation of women...The women recalled that while they were being asked to strip before a group of men armed with knives and swords, a video camera was whirring away and flash lights were being turned on them.”]

[In March 1994, ban was lifted by the Indian Supreme Court on Jamaat-e-Islami. Earlier in 1993, ban had also been lifted on the RSS.]

[Friendship Cooperation Agreement between Punjab Province and Jiangsu Province is also signed during the visit.]

[In the summer of 1993, the journal Foreign Affairs, published an article, “The Clash of Civilizations” by Harvard University Professor, Samuel P. Huntington.]

*[In his work ‘Traditions and Customs of the Indian Armed Forces’, Major General Chand N. Das referred to the battle cries used by the Indian Army. “Slogans include Har Har Mahadev, Bajrang Bali Ki Jai, Bol Javala Man Ki Jai etc.” Paradoxically, these are the cries used by the Hindu demonstrators when they attack Muslims in India. Similarly, the **July 15, 1993 issue of India News** reported that then Indian Army Chief, General Joshi, issued his commandment in 1993 which included quotes “only from the Vedas.”]*

[In 1993, Jet Airways, India’s first private air carrier, initiated operations with a fleet of four Boeing aircraft.]

[In 1993, “Gohar Ayub the son of Air Marshal Ayub Khan” (former Indian Foreign Secretary Dixit writes the rank as Air Marshal by mistake which should have been Field Marshal) in a press conference in Delhi, where he had come to participate in Inter Parliamentary Union, stated that peace can come to the South Asian subcontinent “only when India breaks up and I am convinced that India will break up.” -----Page 209: ‘India and Regional Developments – Through the Prism of Indo-Pak

Relations' by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

1994

January 1 Seventh Round of Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks is held in Islamabad.

[After the talks, Indian Foreign Secretary repeated Indian claim that UNSC Resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir had become inapplicable. The Spokesman of the UN Secretary General, in a statement on 6 January 1994 contradicted the Indian claim and reiterated the solemnity, effectiveness and continuity over time of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. The UN Spokesman stressed the following:

- *UN resolutions are in effect and relevant until they are implemented.*
- *A UN resolution becomes irrelevant or ineffective only when it is implemented, or the issue is resolved, or all parties to the dispute jointly agree that the resolution is required no more.*
- *A resolution may also become ineffective when the UN members pass another resolution by a majority of votes, repealing or replacing an earlier resolution.*

In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, not only do the resolutions retain their validity, as stated by the spokesman of the UN Secretary General, the issue also continues to figure on the agenda of the UN Security Council. The United Nations Military Observers Group (UNMOGIP) continues to operate in the territory. Most importantly, the people of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan continue to demand the implementation of these resolutions.]

January 7 At the invitation of the All Indian National Congress, a CPC delegation led by Mr. Wen Jiabao, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, visits India from 7-13 January. In New Delhi, Mr. Wen Jiabao calls on Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

- February 1 K. Srinivasan takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- February 2 US expresses concern at the Indian human rights violations in the Indian held Kashmir.
- February 13 In an interview with BBC, Benazir Bhutto admits having helped India control the Sikh movement for independence.
- February 21 Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of China visits Pakistan.
- March 11 Indian government expresses opposition to the concept of allowing international fact-finding teams to visit Held Kashmir.
- March 30 Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff General Abdul Wahid visits US.
- April 8 Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot visits New Delhi.
- [Later visits Pakistan.]*
- [In meetings with Talbot, Pakistan reiterates its concern on the situation in Kashmir. The two sides agree that the end of the Cold War offers Pakistan and the United States an opportunity to develop a close, cooperative and friendly relations. The US reaffirms its proposal that Pakistan agree to a verifiable cap on the production of fissile material in association with enhanced US cooperation with Pakistan in various fields. Both sides recognise the destabilizing consequences of ballistic missile deployment in South Asia and express the hope that all parties would forgo such deployment.]*
- April 22 Death of President Nixon.
- [Pakistan conveys its deep condolences on the passing away of a friend.]*
- April 30 Najmuddin A. Sheikh takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- May 13 US Administration nominates Frank J. Wisner as Ambassador to India.
- May 19 President Farooq Leghari leaves for US on a private visit.

(In May, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visits the United States.)

[The visit can be termed as a watershed in the Indo-US ties. Apart from facilitating a review of other aspects of the ties between the two, the visit, in particular, helped consolidate American focus on developing stronger economic relations with India. Rao successfully highlighted the Indian economic liberalization effort. In his response, US President reaffirmed American support to India's economic policy. In fact, Bill Clinton asserted that the Department of Commerce had identified India among the first ten emerging economic markets of the world. While observing that the American corporate had shown considerable interest in the huge Indian market, Clinton maintained that India was taking its rightful place as a major world economic power in the world affairs.]

June 8 Two British nationals are abducted in the Indian held Kashmir.

July 13 India expels an official of the Pakistan High Commission.

(US Secretary Energy Hazel O'Leary comes to India in July on an eight-day visit as head of a 42-member business delegation, which includes representatives of important American conglomerates. On arrival in New Delhi, O'Leary emphasizes that the visit is aimed at "Tying up investment running into billions of dollars, in energy and environment sectors". During the visit, eleven joint ventures worth millions of dollars are signed between the firms of the two countries.)

August 11 Indian Parliament approves extension of the President's rule in Indian occupied Kashmir by another six months.

August 23 Opposition leader Nawaz Sharif states in Azad Kashmir that Pakistan has the nuclear device.

September Plague breaks out in India.

[Many die; Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and other major Indian cities wear a deserted look. Tourists are scared of visiting India.]

["In 1994, the ancient scourge of bubonic plague laid its deathly grip on Surat in Gujarat and Beed in Maharashtra in September

and October. The panic was widespread – within four days of the outbreak, over four lakh people, or 12 percent of the city’s population, fled, carrying with them the disease. A case of the plague was reported from Bangalore within a day of the outbreak in Surat. Modern medicine kept the death toll to 54, but only just, considering 1,500 people were infected within the first week itself.” -----Page 158; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

- September 24 \$ 3.9 billion Pakistan-US investment accord signed. US Energy Secretary Hazel O’Leary and Benazir commend cooperation.

- September 29 Mr. Hu Jintao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China receives Mr. Kumar Shinde, General Secretary of the All Indian National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

- October 26 Justice A M Ahmadi is sworn in as India’s Chief Justice.

(Indian Vice President K R Narayanan visits China in October.)

- December 2 Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, President of Pakistan visits the People’s Republic of China.

- December 19 Pakistan’s private bank, Muslim Commercial Bank starts to conduct business in Beijing.

- December 26 Indian Consulate General in Karachi is closed down by the Government of Pakistan.

[Ashraf Jehangir Qazi was appointed Pakistan’s Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China in 1994. He replaced Khalid Mahmood who served as Ambassador in Beijing from 1991.]

[“When a visitor from Pakistan (to India) makes a public speech, the discussion following it often gets stuck on questions, like: ‘Don’t you think a lot of Pakistanis regret partition?’, or ‘Won’t it be better for India and Pakistan to learn from East and West Germany?’ The embarrassed visitor does not know how rude he can afford to get in order to dismiss the question. The questioner, on the other hand, does not know that he has embarrassed the visitor.” -----Page 33 , Book titled, ‘Battle for Peace,’ by

Krishna Kumar, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

1995

January 12

India and US sign an agreement envisaging increased interaction between the Indian Ministry of Defence and the Department of Defence besides expanding the 'scope and content' of the cooperative defence research and production activities. The Agreement titled, 'Agreed Minute on Defence Cooperation', is signed in New Delhi between the visiting Defence Secretary, William J. Perry and India's Minister of State for Defence, Mallikarjun.

[In the preamble of the Agreement, it is stated, "The growth of bilateral relations in new areas will be evolutionary and related to convergence on global and regional issues." A Spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs states (on January 12, 1995) that the Agreed Minute represents a step forward in giving a formal shape to what was already envisaged or has been enforced. He observes that the exchange of visits, training facilities and cooperation in joint production, were aspects of the Agreement initiated way back in 1990.]

[Shirin Tahir-Kheli in 'India, Pakistan, and the United States' opines, "Pakistan has encouraged a US role in seeking a solution in Kashmir since the United States is the only major power that has good relations with both countries and is capable of being an intermediary. India flatly disagrees, holding that Kashmir is entirely a domestic issue. Early Clinton Administration statements acknowledging Kashmir as disputed territory and stating that the United States never accepted Maharaja Hari Singh's 1947 decision to join Kashmir to India, raised a howl of protest in India. The United States backed down somewhat and returned to its earlier rhetoric calling for a bilateral attempt under the Simla agreement to sort out the future of Kashmir. When asked about the potential for a solution of the Kashmir question, Secretary of Defense William Perry said during his visit to India in January 1995, that the United States urged both sides to resume talks on the subject despite the absence of any set of proposals to reduce tensions."]

January 15 Indian Ministry of External Affairs asks Pakistan authorities to withdraw fifteen members from the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

January 16 A two-year Indo-US Commercial Alliance is launched in Delhi during the visit to India by the US Commerce Secretary Ron Brown. The basic purpose of the Alliance is to provide institutional framework to facilitate greater contact between the private sector enterprises of the two countries for business.

[Later, Brown signs other protocols bringing to \$ 4 billion the total amount of agreements signed during the visit. Agreements between the two sides, among others, also relate to areas of energy, petrochemicals and health services. Ron Brown remarks that these agreements are just “a beginning,---scratching the surface merely.” Indian press quotes him as stating, “We think we have just begun. We will further build up the relationship”. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi at the end of his visit, Brown emphasizes that Washington wants to significantly improve economic and commercial relations with India through trade, economic and commercial tie-ups in key sectors.]

(United States Army Pacific Commander, Lieutenant General Robert L. Ord visits New Delhi in late January. In an exclusive interview with the **Times of India**, he states that the Indo-US Joint Exercises on a larger scale were a definite possibility in the future.)

February 7 While addressing the Indian Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, US Ambassador Frank Wisner states that the aim of Indo-US defence relationship is to enable the two major military defence establishments “to know one another, to understand each other’s capabilities, avoid miscalculation, and identify ways we can work to enhance the defence of our respective nations.”

[American Ambassador also hopes that “the Agreed Minute” on defense cooperation and the visit of Defence Secretary Perry would be seen as one of the defining moments in the bilateral defence relationship of the two countries.]

(In February, Karam Elahi is appointed as Pakistan’s High Commissioner to Bangladesh.)

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[He served in that capacity till June 1999. Later, Mr. Iqbal Ahmad Khan served in that capacity from July 1999 to September 2003.]

- March 1 Salman Haider takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.
- March 8 Two officials of the American Consulate in Karachi, are killed.
- March 25 Hillary Clinton visits Islamabad.
- April 11 Prime Minister Bhutto meets President Clinton at the White House.
- April 11 US Under Secretary for Global Affairs visits India.
- May 1 President Farooq Leghari attends SAARC Summit in New Delhi.
- May 11 Indian forces destroy Charar Sharif Shrine in held Kashmir.
- May 22 US Administration announces its decision to permit Taiwanese leader, Lee Teng-hui, to pay a private visit to the United States.
- August 13 Al-Faran group in the Indian Held Kashmir kills one of the five western hostages, Hans Ostro of Norway.
- August 27 Employee of the US Consulate is shot dead in Karachi.
- August 31 Sardar Aseff Ahmed Ali, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visits China.
- September 3 Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits China.
- September In an interview with the **weekly Indian magazine Sunday (September 10-16, 1995 issue)**, Indian extremist leader Bal Thackeray emphasizes "If I am made the Prime Minister of this country, my priority will be to solve the Jammu and Kashmir problem. Secondly, I will not allow even a single person from Pakistan and Bangladesh to live in India." He stressed that militancy among the Hindus was essential to save India from a civil war and warned that if the Pakistanis "do anything (stupid) now, they will regret it all their life ---- They have their Noor Jahan and we have our Lata Mangeshkar. What else do they want?"

[Thackeray has been dismissing accusations by groups as Amnesty International that Indian troops had committed human rights violations in the Indian held Kashmir. He is on record for having emphatically stated: “Amnesty says our forces raped women in Kashmir. They did right. They should rape Kashmiri women.” He also said “What else should be meted out to them? Should we invite them to a five course meal?”]

- October 24 Indian Home Minister S B Chavan accuses US Army of training, guiding and assisting the ISI “which has been carrying out subversive activities in some neighbouring countries, including India.”
- October 26 Indian Ambassador to Washington Shankar Ray warns against provision of arms to Pakistan.
- October 31 US Congress (both chambers) adopts Brown Amendment.
- November 4 Mr. Qiao Shi, Chairman Standing Committee of China’s National People’s Congress visits Pakistan.
- November 6 India rescinds permission to Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet to function in Delhi.
- November 15 Chairman Chinese NPC Qiao Shi undertakes visits to India from 15 to 20 November.
- December 27 India’s Home Minister Y B Chavan expresses the view that the arms drop over Purulia District [in India] was done by Pakistan.

[India and Taiwan established each other’s Representative Offices respectively in New Delhi and Taipei in 1995. In August 2001, the two signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Aviation matters. China Airlines inaugurated passenger services to New Delhi on 1 April 2002. The two sides signed an Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investments on 17 October 2002.]

[In an interview given to the publication ‘Saamna’ on 10 November 1995, Hindu fundamentalist leader Bal Thackeray, said that the money spent by India on army operations in Kashmir so far “would have sufficed for one war in which Pakistan would have been destroyed.” Thackeray observed that Kashmiris were

against India and were anti - national. So, there was no need for a dialogue with them. He also expressed his conviction that it was futile to hold elections in J&K as there were no Hindus living there. Most of the Muslims in Kashmir, he argued, had come from Pakistan. In such conditions, holding elections in Kashmir would be as good as handing over the State to Pakistan. Thackeray further stated, "you can seal the borders so that those who have infiltrated into the country can be eliminated. The policy should be shoot at sight for infiltrators."]

*[One of the major steps taken by the Pakistan government has been the permission to Sikh Jathas (groups of people on a pilgrimage) to visit Pakistan freely. According to Punjab Chief Minister Captain Amarinder Singh this was one of the path breaking decisions by the West Punjab Government. "In November 2005, nearly 2,000 Sikhs from India were allowed to cross over into Pakistan for completing a pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib." -----Page 76; **South Asian Cooperation and the Role of the Punjabs**, by Tridivesh Singh Maini, published in 2007 by Siddarth Publications, 10, DSIDC Scheme-II, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-II, New Delhi-20.]*

[On 3 June 1995, Mayawati, then Member of the Rajya Sabha, became the first Dalit Chief Minister of Utter Pradesh.]

1996

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| January 1 | Pakistan and India exchange lists of nuclear installations. |
| January 2 | Trial of Pakistan military officers Major General Abbasi, Brigadier Mustansar begins. |
| January 5 | US warns India against conducting a nuclear test. |
| January 8 | Controversial power project deal in India by US firm ENRON, is partially resolved. |
| January 16 | India decides to deploy Prithvi missiles on border with Pakistan. |
| February 13 | Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meets Assistant Secretary of State Robin Raphel in Washington DC. |

March 8 Pakistan and China sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the International Islamic University, Islamabad, and China Islamic Association.

(In late March, a joint Indo-US naval exercise, codenamed 'Malabar' is launched in the Arabian Sea.)

April 2 Program Management Review between Pakistan and US takes place in Washington DC.

April 8 A Memorandum of Understanding is signed for Cooperation between the Auditor-General of Pakistan and Auditor General of China.

April 9 Governor of Ohio, George Voinovich leads a fourteen-member business mission to India.

[Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, Stephan Henry visits India in the same month.]

April 23 Pakistan receives \$124 million from US under the provisions of the Brown Amendment.

May 16 Atal Bihari Vajpayee [69 year old] is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.

[Jawaharlal Nehru had predicted decades ago that one day Vajpayee would become the Prime Minister of India.]

["Sitting inside the Lok Sabha and watching the slanging match between the Opposition and Treasury benches, I sometimes wonder whether it is the same Parliament which I first entered in 1957 and whose member I have been ever since. I am not referring only to the lack of decorum that prevails and the general decline in the quality of debating, not to mention the performance of Ministers, but also to the fact that the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the House, is more conspicuous by his absence these days than by his presence. Yet, there was a time when the Prime Minister would not only make it a point to be present in the House but also monitor the performance of his Ministers, especially during Question-Hour, and help the Speaker conduct the proceedings in a fair and democratic manner. I am reminded of

the days when Jawaharlal Nehru was Prime Minister. He considered Parliament a sacred temple and was ever alert about preserving its prestige. He not only attended Parliament (sessions) regularly but encouraged his ministerial colleagues to take the parliamentary proceedings seriously. His very presence charged the atmosphere in the House, lending it greater prestige, greater seriousness. He was at his fiery best when provoked by the Opposition benches.” -----Article by Atal Bihari Vajpayee ‘Parliament, Nehru and I’ published by Verinder Grover and Ranjana Arora in their book titled, ‘India –50 Years of Independence’.]

- June 1 H D Deve Gowda assumes charge as Prime Minister of India.
- July 29 China conducts its 45th nuclear test at Lop Nor in Sinkiang Province.
- September 27 Taliban capture Kabul from Northern Alliance; execute former President Najeebullah; and try to impose Sharia.
- September 30 Pakistan and India expel diplomats.

(In September, Chief of the Indian Army Staff, General Shankar Roychowdhry, visits the United States.)
- October 3 Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto calls for multilateral talks on Asian security.

(In October, Indo-US talks under Defence Policy Group take place in Washington DC.)

[After two days of negotiations, the two sides agree to work together in key high technology areas, take a look at geo-political developments across the globe, and talk about arms control issues. Indian side is led by their Defence Secretary, T. K Banerji, and US team is headed by Assistant Secretary for Defence Franklin Kramer.]

(US Coordinator on Counter Terrorism, Philip Wilcox, visits India in October.)

[Assistant Secretary State Robin Raphel visited India in September 1996. Moreover, a number of US legislators came to New Delhi in 1996. They included, Maloney, Hank Brown, Levin, Abercrombie and Connie Morella.]

October 30 Major General Abbasi and Brigadier Mustansir Billah awarded imprisonment.

November 5 President Farooq Leghari dismisses the government of Benazir Bhutto. Malik Mairaj Khalid is appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.

November 21 Death of Pakistan's Nobel Laureate Dr. Abdus Salam.

(During President Jiang Zemin's visit to New Delhi from 28 November to 1 December, China and India sign the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas.)

[The India-China Joint Working Group on boundary matters has met a number of times. The Fourteenth Joint Working Group meeting was held in New Delhi on 21-22 November 2002. Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi headed the Chinese delegation to the talks. Indian side was led by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal.]

December 1 President Jiang Zemin visits Pakistan.
(Congressman Jim McDermott leads a twenty-member Greater Seattle Business and Trade Mission to India in December 1996.)

[In December, Pakistan and China signed a number of Agreements on Cooperation against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs; Protection of Environment; and Maintenance of the Pakistan Consulate General in Hong Kong after July 1997. The two also signed an agreement on Mutual Establishment of Consulates General; and one on Cooperation between China Council For Promotion of International Trade and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry.]

[In 1996, an Indian diplomat was reportedly implicated in a scandal over illegal funding of political candidates in the United States. Under the US law, foreign nationals are prohibited from contributing to federal elections. The US District court in

Baltimore sentenced Lalit H Gadhia, a naturalized US citizen of Indian origin, to a three-month imprisonment. Gadhia had confessed that he worked as a conduit between the Indian Embassy in Washington and various Indian-American organizations for funneling campaign contributions.]

[Samuel P. Huntington's work 'The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order' was published in 1996. On page 264, he expressed the view, "Militarism, indigestibility, and proximity to non-Muslim groups are continuing features of Islam and could explain Muslim conflict propensity throughout history, if that is the case. Three other temporally limited factors could contribute to this propensity in the late twentieth century. One explanation, advanced by Muslims, is that Western imperialism and the subjection of Muslim societies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries produced an image of Muslim military and economic weakness and hence encourages non-Islamic groups to view Muslims as an attractive target. Muslims are, according to this argument, victims of a widespread anti-Muslim prejudice comparable to anti-Semitism that historically pervaded Western societies. Muslim groups such as Palestinians, Bosnians, Kashmiris, and Chechens, Akbar Ahmed alleges, are like 'Red Indians, depressed groups, shorn of dignity, trapped on reservations converted from their ancestral lands.' The Muslim as a victim argument, however, does not explain conflicts between Muslim majorities and non-Muslim minorities in countries such as Sudan, Egypt, Iran, and Indonesia."]

[In 1996, Abdul Sattar Edhi's autobiography, 'A Mirror to the Blind,' was published. Edhi, who is holder of Nishan-e-Imtiaz, is one of the most active philanthropists in Pakistan. He heads Edhi Foundation in the country whose branches are spread all over world. According to Guinness World Records, Edhi Foundation has the largest private ambulance service facility in the world. He has refused to accept donations from governments or formal religious organisations. Both President Zia-ul-Haq and the Italian government sent him generous donations, which he did not accept. Another Pakistani who is recognized globally as "one of the outstanding social scientists of our age" is Akhtar Hameed Khan, whose services in the social sector in Karachi have been widely acknowledged.]

1997

- January Commander in Chief of the US Pacific Command, Admiral J. W. Preuher undertakes a visit to New Delhi.
- [In response to queries after his address at the United Services Institution, he states that the United States was keen on deepening strategic ties with India. The growing economic partnership between India and US provides the underpinnings of a deeper New Delhi-Washington security relationship. He also observes that India could play a prominent role in the multilateral security arrangement in the Asia Pacific.]*
- February 3 Pakistan Muslim League wins the General Elections.
- February 17 Nawaz Sharif is sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time.
- February 19 Deng Xiaoping passes away.
- [Pakistan offers its deep condolences.]*
- February 25 Gohar Ayub Khan takes over as Foreign Minister of Pakistan.
- February 25 Shamshad Ahmed takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.
- (In February, US Ambassador to India, Frank Wisner visits Kashmir where he addresses a gathering at the Jammu University.)*
- [Among other matters, he emphasizes in his speech that, "India, by virtue of its size, its democratic traditions and its unique national experience, is in a position to play a key role in the world affairs....The United States encourages India to do so. The United States wants a positive and constructive Indian engagement."]*
- March 28 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks are held in New Delhi.
- (In March, Riaz Hussain Khokhar is appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States.)*

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(In March, Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Ashraf Jahangir Qazi is appointed as Pakistan's High Commissioner to New Delhi.)

April 29 Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, President of Pakistan, visits the People's Republic of China.

(In April, India and US exchange Letter of Acceptance on submarine rescue facility for the Indian Navy. The agreement envisages that in times of distress, underwater Indian submarines will be rescued by the US Navy.)

May 12 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Prime Minister IK Gujral meet in Maldives at the sidelines of the SAARC Summit.

May 20 Pakistan says at present there is not sufficient energy available for export to India.

May 22 Granddaughter of M K Gandhi, Sumitra Gandhi Kulkarni, offers her services as President of India.

June 23 India and Pakistan Foreign Secretary-level talks end in Islamabad.

June 24 US expresses willingness to assist Pakistan in the extradition case of Squadron Leader Farooq from the US.

(India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Salim Shervani, undertakes a visit to the United States in June.)

[It is the first high-level visit to Washington DC by a member of the Gujral government.]

June At the time when Salim Shervani is in the US, former Senator Larry Pressler comes to India.

[On June 26, he delivers a lecture in New Delhi during which he criticises the supply of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan. Insisting that such a supply would only fuel arms race in the subcontinent, he stresses that any such move will definitely provoke a response from India. In an interview with the Indian Express of June 28, Pressler emphasizes that India "should be, it can be our ally; it wants to be our ally."]

- July 17 Symington Amendment is altered to the benefit of Pakistan.
- August 9 US Attorney Robert Horan sends a written apology to Pakistan for his remarks against Pakistan nationals.
- August 10 Prime Minister Gujral states that Pakistan has offered to sell 300 megawatts of electricity to India.
- August 16 Death of Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan.
- September 3 Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visits China.
- September 18 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary talks conclude in New Delhi.
- September 22 In his address to the UN General Assembly Prime Minister of Pakistan proposes [to New Delhi] equal restraint agreements on nuclear and ballistic weapons.
- Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Clinton meet in New York.
- September 23 Prime Minister Sharif and Prime Minister Gujral have meeting in New York.
- October 25 Prime Minister Sharif and Prime Minister Gujral have a meeting in Edinburgh on sidelines of the Commonwealth moot.
- (President Jiang Zemin pays a state visit to the US in October at the invitation of President Clinton.)
- [During the visit, the two sides sign a Joint Statement according to which it is agreed to further promote cooperation in economic and trade relations, expand exchanges and cooperation in environment protection, energy, science and technology, law, and education.]*
- November 5 Madam Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairperson of Standing Committee of National People's Congress, visits Pakistan as Special Envoy of the Chinese government to participate in Pakistan's Golden Jubilee Celebrations.
- December 2 President Farooq Leghari tenders his resignation.

[Pakistan was accorded an Observer Status in the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation in 1997.]

[In the Spring of 1997, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi took over as Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi. He was preceded by Riaz H. Khokhar, Abdul Sattar, Bashir Khan Babar, Niaz A. Naik, Dr. Humayun Khan, Riaz Piracha and others.]

[Hong Kong was handed over to China in 1997.]

[Inam-ul-Haque was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1997.]

[Kalpana Chawla became the first Indian woman in space when she blasted off on space shuttle Colombia on 19 November 1997.]

[A book titled 'In Light of India' by Octavio Paz, former Mexican Ambassador to India, was published in 1997. Octavio Paz is noted for his poetry and is also a Nobel Laureate.]

[“During our partitioned existence, Pakistanis have tended to see in our country a continuity of the Hindu majority which their old Muslim League leadership had found it difficult to cope, and impossible to live with, in our pre-Independence era...Except in the Bangladesh War of 1971, Pakistan has all along claimed that it has overcome India, or at least contained it militarily in each armed contest, despite the enormous variation in our respective sizes. Even during the recent mobilization of the two armed forces on the Line of Control, they have never tired of asserting that the Pakistan army will successfully and with ease, deal with and defeat our armed forces....They feel that India is weighed down by too much historical rancour and too much resentment against them. Also that we feel some kind of inferiority vis-à-vis themselves having been under Islamic rule for almost 800 years. They believe that Hindus are never truthful in political matters. It is patently false that the Hindu is tolerant, secular or democratic. The caste system and the Hindu traditions about untouchables prove this point conclusively for them. They see a major conspiracy behind the contradictory actions of India's leadership who, on the one hand, accepted Partition, and on the other hand proceeded to lure a large number of Muslims to stay on in India as their hostages. They see in the philosophy of the Sangh Parivar

a proof of their correct assessments about India and the duplicity of the Hindus.” -----Page 30: article titled, ‘Pakistan’ by SK Singh in book entitled, ‘External Affairs – Cross-Border Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Roli Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.]

1998

- January 1 Muhammad Rafiq Tarar is sworn in as President of Pakistan.
- (US Secretary of Defense William Cohen visits China in January.)
- [The two sides sign an Agreement between the Ministry of Defense of China and the Department of Defense on establishing a consultation mechanism to strengthen military maritime safety.]*
- February 11 Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan visits China.
- February 17 China’s Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Pakistan sign an agreement which provides for direct civil aviation services between Hong Kong and Pakistan.
- April 6 Pakistan conducts flight test of surface-to-surface missile Ghauri with a range of 1500 km and payload capacity of 700 kilograms.
- April 15 Bill Richardson, Special Envoy of President Clinton, arrives in Islamabad for talks.
- [Earlier, he holds talks in New Delhi.]*
- April 29 Secretary of State Madeline Albright visits Beijing.
- [An agreement on the establishment of direct secure telephone links, is signed during the visit. On 25 May, President Jiang Zemin and President Bill Clinton spoke for the first time through this newly established telephone link.]*
- (In May, George Fernandes, India’s Defence Minister, describes China as “a major military threat” to India. Subsequently he claims that his observation made to a private TV Channel, was distorted.)

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May 5 Mr. Zhu Bangzao, Spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office in Beijing, describes remarks by India's Defence Minister as "absolutely ridiculous and unworthy of refutation". He adds that China had noted with "utmost regret and resentment" statements by Mr. Fernandes since coming to Office.

[The Spokesman also stated that remarks by the Indian Defence Minister "have seriously sabotaged the friendly atmosphere for improving bilateral relations between China and India.....China does not pose any threat to neighbouring countries. His accusation concerning China's relations with relevant countries, is utterly fictitious and has no basis in facts...His statement that China has built a sophisticated electronic surveillance base in Myanmar's Coco Islands and had installed missiles in Tibet targeting India, is absolutely fictitious and entirely baseless...It is extremely irresponsible."]

May 5 Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits Hong Kong.

May 8 Spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office reportedly tells the media that China had twice protested to India through the Indian Embassy in Beijing over the "ridiculous and fragile" statements of Defence Minister Mr. Fernandes.

May 11 India carries out three underground nuclear tests in Pokhran.

May 13 India conducts two more nuclear tests.

[In response to Indian nuclear tests, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif underlined, "I wish to assure the nation that Pakistan has the capability to respond to any threat to its security....We will take all necessary measures to safeguard our security, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national interests." (AP, 12 May 1998)

Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub said "Indian actions, which pose an immediate and grave threat to Pakistan's security, will not go unanswered." Khan told the press that Pakistan had "a superior technology than India's in both missile and nuclear fields." (Reuters, 13 May 1998)

Pakistan's Defense Committee called India's three nuclear tests as "reckless and highly provocative." (CNN, 13 May 1998)

Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto underscored, "India has now gone ahead conducting three nuclear tests and I expect Pakistan to follow the suit." (AP, 13 May 1998)

President Clinton stressed that Indian nuclear tests "were unjustified. They clearly create a dangerous new instability in their region. And, as a result, in accordance with United States law, I have decided to impose economic sanctions against India." (Office of the Press Secretary, 13 May 1998)

Clinton recalled US Ambassador to India Richard Celeste to Washington DC for consultations. (CNN, 13 May 1998)

White House Press Secretary Mike McCurry stated that India's decision to conduct nuclear tests "runs counter to the effort the international community is making to promulgate a comprehensive ban on such testing." National Security Advisor Samuel Berger said that the US was "deeply disappointed" by the Indian decision to "test nuclear weapons." (USIA Washington File, 11 May 1998)

On 13 May 1998, Chinese government emphasized that it was "shocked and strongly condemned" Indian tests. It urged the international community to "adopt a unified stand" and strongly demand that "India immediate stop development of nuclear weapons." (Reuters, 13 May 1998.) China also rejected as "totally unreasonable" India's stated purpose that it needed nuclear capability to counter the Chinese threat. "This gratuitous accusation by India against China is solely for purpose of finding excuses for the development of its nuclear weapons. "In a meeting with the Japanese leader Takemura, Vice-Premier Qian Qichen said that tests by India were a "serious matter," especially because they were conducted when more than 140 countries have signed the CTBT.

*According to **Ha'aretz** of 17 May 1998, Israel will not condemn India for conducting nuclear tests, nor will it publish an official response to the tests. Unofficially, Israeli representatives said that, "Israel has signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and calls on all countries in the world to sign it."]*

[After the suspected leakage to The New York Times by the US State Department of the letter written by Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to President Clinton, citing India's perception of a possible threat from China as one of the reasons for Pokhran II, Chinese Official Spokesman criticises India.]

May 15 US Deputy Secretary State Strobe Talbott visits Pakistan.

May 15 Prime Minister of India states that "India is now a nuclear weapon state. We have the capacity for a big bomb now for which necessary command and control system is also in place."

May 18 Xinhua news agency comments "Political analysts are of the view that with the nuclear explosion, India seeks to develop nuclear weapons, barge into the world's club of nuclear powers and then seek regional hegemony."

[Ye Zhengjia, former Chinese diplomat posted at New Delhi and subsequently posted to the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Institute of International Studies, told Japan's Kyodo News Service on 18 May 1998: "By presenting a China threat scenario, India is trying to extract mileage out of ideological differences between China and the West while New Delhi is actually masking its own contradictions with the West to lessen the blow of sanctions." He denied that China's nuclear tests were carried out to raise the country's political status in the new world order. He added: "In any case, a country's international standing does not depend upon its capability to do a nuclear test. That time has passed."]

May 19 India's Home Minister threatens Pakistan.

[He emphasizes, "Islamabad should realize the change in the geo-strategic situation in the region and the world, and roll back its anti-India policy, especially with regard to Kashmir. India's bold and decisive step to become a nuclear weapon state has brought about a qualitatively new stage in Indo-Pak relations, particularly in finding a solution to the Kashmir problem."]

May 21 India's Home Minister states, "We have decided to take action against Pakistan and to take a step forward to respond. Our nuclear explosions have created the situation similar to that caused after the fall of Dhaka."

May 23 President Clinton talks to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on phone and pleads with him that Pakistan should not conduct nuclear tests.

May 23 BJP Vice President K.L. Sharma warns Pakistan.

[He states, "If it continues with its anti-India policies, Pakistan should be prepared for India's wrath."]

May 24 A PIA aircraft carrying thirty two persons is hijacked after it takes off from Gwadar.

[The plane is forced to land at Hyderabad. Hijackers demand going to India. They are arrested by Pakistan's security forces.]

May 28 Pakistan conducts nuclear tests in Chagai Hills in Baluchistan.

["Now, ever since Pakistan followed India into the nuclear club, the world holds its breath at our every confrontation. This situation is much worse than the Cold War, which was fought at a distance, mostly by proxy. When your enemy is your neighbour, when you have fought open wars repeatedly, when you are in dispute over a large piece of territory, and when your historical memory is rooted in mutual slaughter from the founding of your nation, you face not a cold war, but a deadly embrace, with guns drawn and fingers on the triggers." -----Page 283; In the Line of Fire, by Pervez Musharraf, published in 2006.]

May 30 Pakistan conducts another nuclear test.

[After Pakistan conducted its nuclear tests, Indian External Affairs Ministry stated that the tests "confirmed what has been known all along — that the country (Pakistan) has been in possession of nuclear weapons....This vindicates our assessment and our policies as well as the measures that have been taken. We expect those who disagreed with us, will reassess their stand." (AFP, 28 May 1998)

Prime Minister Vajpayee said that the detonation of the nuclear devices by Pakistan could lead him to reconsider India's vow not to test its own nuclear devices again. "A new situation has come up and it will be taken into account in formulating our policy." (CNN, 28 May 1998)

Later, External Affairs Ministry also said that it was not surprised by Pakistan's sixth nuclear test on 30 May 1998. It repeated India's proposal for a "no first use" pact and reiterated its call for peace and security in South Asia. (Infoseek News Channel, 30 May 1998)

The news of Pakistan's tests was also debated in the Indian Parliament. The CPI-M (Communist Party of India-Marxist) leader Somnath Chatterjee stressed: "It is a nuclear arms race that you [looking at Prime Minister Vajpayee] have started in this region." Former Prime Ministers Gujral and Deve Gowda emphasized that Pakistan's tests were a reaction to India's nuclear tests. Former Defense Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav condemned the BJP-led government for "provoking" Pakistan's tests. India's Chief of Army Staff General Malik said that the "nuclear explosions conducted by Pakistan have not come as a surprise to India.... We are no more a soft state and we are not a push-over when it comes to national security concerns."

***Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman** said, "China expresses its deep regret over Pakistan's nuclear test today. China has always advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and is opposed to any form of nuclear weapons proliferation. The Chinese government is deeply worried about this and feels uneasy about the present nuclear race in South Asia. We hereby call on countries concerned in South Asia to exercise the utmost restraint and to immediately abandon all nuclear weapons development programs to avoid a further worsening of the situation and for the sake of peace and stability in the South Asian region." Despite China's criticism of Pakistan's tests, in his nationally televised speech following the nuclear tests, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif praised Beijing for its support during "this hour of crisis" and underlined that Pakistan was proud of its great neighbor.*

*At a news conference on 28 May 1998, **President Clinton** condemned Pakistan's nuclear tests underlining, "I deplore the decision." He promised to reprimand Islamabad with the same sanctions the US imposed on India. "By failing to exercise restraint in response to Indian tests, Pakistan lost a truly priceless opportunity to strengthen its own security [and] improve its political standing in the world." Specifically noting that "Although*

Pakistan was not the first to test, two wrongs don't make a right," the US President also urged both India and Pakistan to "renounce further tests, sign the CTBT, and take decisive steps to reduce tensions in South Asia and reverse the dangerous arms race." Later, President Bill Clinton condemned Pakistan for conducting its sixth underground nuclear test.

***The UN Secretary General Kofi Annan** stated "I deplore both the Indian and Pakistani tests. They exacerbate tension in an already difficult relationship." In another statement, Annan called on both sides to cease from "mutual accusations, which could further inflame the tense situation," and repeated his call for both sides to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and to affirm a "no first use" pledge.]*

[“We who live in India and Pakistan must realize that the politics of war and the social mindset which supports it, are our own creation, and, therefore, we are the only ones who can change them. The conditions are, of course, not easy, and the delusion of modernity is deep. Violence without a cause is now common, and the creation of hysteria is easily accomplished by politicians and the media. There is a terrible symmetry between the two countries in these matters. The West’s concern for peace is touching, considering that South Asia provides the great Western manufacturers of arms a dependable harvest of sales. Both India and Pakistan are now equipped with nuclear arms. It is not surprising that South Asian politicians and civil servants, not to mention war experts, perceive the outcome of a nuclear war as a measure of their own clever planning. It will have to be a very compassionate God indeed who forgives them if there is a nuclear clash.” -----Page 147, Book titled, ‘Battle for Peace,’ by Krishna Kumar, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]

- June 1 Samuel Burger, Advisor to the US President on National Security, visits China.
- June 2 Xinhua reports that at a meeting between the Chinese Vice-Premier Qian Qichen and the US National Security Adviser Sandy Berger, both sides “believed that the international community must take effective and feasible measures to halt the nuclear arms race in the South Asian region and prevent nuclear proliferation in order to restore and safeguard peace and stability in the region.”

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June 3 In an interview to the AFP news agency, President Jiang Zemin denies that China had helped Pakistan make nuclear bombs and states: "The nuclear cooperation between the two countries is strictly peaceful in the area of technology of nuclear reactors and all the installations concerned are under the control of the IAEA".

June 3 President Clinton extends China's MFN trading status by another year.

June 11 Pakistan declares unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Invites India to join in an agreement banning future nuclear tests.

[On the basis of CIA's information (that Pakistan was about to conduct about half a dozen nuclear tests), US President had made last minute contacts with the Chinese officials apart from making a call to Prime Minister Sharif for conveying to him that he is in touch with the international community to offer a lucrative package to Pakistan for not joining the nuclear race. But, Sharif told Clinton, that he is helpless. "And sharp came the response when Clinton too said, 'I am also helpless and now Pakistan will have to pay the heavy price for defying our policy.'" -----Page 27 of book 'How We Got It – A True Story of Pakistan's Nuclear Programme,' by Munir Ahmed.]

June 25 President Clinton undertakes a state visit to China at the invitation of President Jiang Zemin.

[The two sides agreed that both the countries should further strengthen cooperation in important international issues; not to target the strategic nuclear weapons under their respective controls; and further strengthen the strategic dialogue on economic and financial sector so as to make constructive contribution to the world economy and finance. The two sides issued a Joint Statement on the Negotiations of the Protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention and Joint Statement on Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines. Both the leaders held discussions on nuclear proliferation matters and issued a statement on the issue of South Asia. Besides Beijing, the US President visited Guilin, Xi'an, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.]

June 29 Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed holds talks in Washington with Acting Secretary of State Strobe Talbott.

- July 6 Pakistan's Special Envoy Sahabzada Yaqub Khan visits Washington DC.
- July 6 Pakistan's Foreign Office says Pakistan is ready to sign a No-war pact with India.
- [Excerpts from an article titled, Denigrating our Mentors, by Columnist SM Rehman:*
- *Pakistan's hard earned identity on 28th May 1998, as the first nuclear Muslim power, brought the nation to that pitch of elation, when this country was born on 14th of August 1947.*
 - *It gave a befitting answer to India's irresponsible bullish nuclear behaviour, by a credible demonstration of its all rounded capabilities. The impressive six blasts, practically stunned the Indian strategists, who were under the illusion that Pakistan had yet to cross the threshold which transforms the non-weaponised stage to a weaponised one.*
 - *The euphoria in India, proved short-lived. This credible achievement, we owe to Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan - a scientist who is a legend in his own lifetime - a rare honour for any creative individual to attain.]*
- July 19 US Deputy Secretary State Strobe Talbott visits India.
- July 22 Strobe Talbott in Islamabad for crucial talks on nuclear nonproliferation and security in South Asia.
- July 27 Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets Secretary of State Madeline Albright on sidelines of the Foreign Ministers Meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum in Manila.
- July 28 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif arrives in Colombo to attend SAARC Summit. He describes talks with Prime Minister Vajpayee as “frank and candid.”
- July 30 Indian and Pakistani Foreign Secretaries fail to strike a deal in Colombo on how to resume the stalled talks.
- August 7 Sartaj Aziz takes over as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

August US air strikes against Afghanistan.

[“The foreign ministry in Moscow kept alleging that there were Pakistani army officers in Afghanistan to help the Taliban in their military operations. One such officer, a general from the ISI, was supposed to be headquartered at the Tajbek palace near Kabul. Russian intelligence had obviously not done its homework properly because the palace had been destroyed in the fighting several years earlier. Similarly, we were given the names of twelve Pakistan army personnel who had supposedly been killed in the fighting after the collapse of the Northern Alliance in August 1998. This again proved to be totally incorrect as all the men were alive and had not set foot into Afghanistan for several years.” -----Page 227; Afghanistan – The Taliban Years – by S. Iftikhar Murshed, published in 2006 by Bennett & Bloom, London.]

(Zhang Wannian, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People’s Republic of China, visits the United States in September.)

(In September, Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits the United States.)

November 4 Osama bin Laden is indicted by a US grand jury in connection with the August bombings at the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

[President Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives in December 1998.]

[On 11 October 1998, Indian Express carried the following statement made by Shiv Sena Chief Bal Thackeray:

“Look at our country. Our laws, our rules. A whole list of don’ts meant only for Hindus. And who are the ones who are empowered? The Mussalmans. How long are we to tolerate this? How long are we to stand by and watch these actions in the name of religion? How long can we pretend not to see what goes on in the name of concession to the so-called minorities?... Let us have a little laugh over our peculiar brand of secularism. The mosques blare out at us spreading the word of Allah a good five times a

day. But no Hindu can dare play cymbals or beat the prayer drums while he passes the house of Allah....Secularism in our context....(is) just another coinage and convenience, a piece of useful jargon. But the intent is deadly.”]

[At the sidelines of the Sixth APEC Informal Leaders’ Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in November, President Jiang Zemin meets Vice President Al Gore.]

[In 1980, Mr. Hua Guofeng was replaced as Chinese Premier by Mr. Zhao Ziyang. Reform policies brought great improvements in the standard of living in China, especially for urban workers and farmers who took advantage of opportunities to diversify crops and establish village industries. In January 1987, Premier Zhao Ziyang became the Communist Party’s General Secretary and Mr. Li Peng, former Vice Premier and Minister of Electric Power and Water Conservancy, became the Premier of China. In early 1992, Mr. Deng Xiaoping renewed push for a market-oriented economy in China. Deng’s health deteriorated in the years prior to his death in 1997. In March 1998, Mr. Jiang Zemin was re-elected as President of China during the 9th National People’s Congress.]

[In 1998, Admiral Bhagwat was sacked for “defiance of civilian authority”. The government’s decision to remove the controversial naval chief was seen as a transgression of civilian authority in the domain of defence. -----Page 170; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

[“...I want to make one point clear that the root cause of Pakistan going nuclear lies in the difficult relations between India and Pakistan, and not in the friendly relations between China and Pakistan. Moreover, India has yet to accept the fact that the Pakistani scientists and technicians themselves, like Indians, have the capability to build their own nuclear bombs.” -----Presentation by Ye Zhengjia, Senior Research Fellow, China Institute of International Studies, Beijing, at a conference on India arranged in Shanghai by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies in 2002.]

[“On 10 December 1998, Professor Amartya Sen received the 1998 Nobel Prize for Economics. The first Asian to head an Oxbridge college, he was awarded for his analysis of famine and

poverty. The backbone of his award-winning work stated that in many cases of famine, there was hardly any food shortage. The crisis occurred because of social and economic factors.” ----- Page 171; India Today issue of 2 July 2007.]

[According to Seymour M. Hersh (page 263; ‘The Samson Option’), America’s tolerance for a nuclear-armed Israel may not have troubled the Congress or the media, but it rankled Pakistan’s President Muhammad Zia ul Haq. George H. Rathjens, a deputy early in the Carter administration to Gerard C. Smith, the President’s specially appointed ambassador-at-large for non-proliferation issues, vividly recalled Zia’s response when Smith raised questions about Pakistan’s nuclear program: ‘Why don’t you people talk to Israel?’ Smith was upset.]

1999

- January 1 President Jiang Zemin and President Clinton exchange messages of felicitation on the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People’s Republic of China and the United States.
- February 12 US Senate acquits President Clinton in Monica Lewinski case.
- February 20 In response to an invitation from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visits Lahore for the inaugural run of the Delhi-Lahore bus service.

[The Prime Minister of Pakistan receives him at the Wagah Border and a banquet is hosted in his honour at the Lahore Fort. Mr. Vajpayee visits Minar-e-Pakistan, mausoleum of Allama Iqbal, Gurdawara Dera Sahib and Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh. Pursuant to the directive given by the two Prime Ministers, the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India sign a Memorandum of Understanding on February 21, identifying measures aimed at promoting an environment of peace and security between the two countries. The two Prime Ministers also sign the Lahore Declaration embodying their shared vision of peace and stability between their countries and of progress and prosperity for their peoples. A Joint Statement is also signed.

Indian Prime Minister extends an invitation to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to visit India.]

[“A planned visit by the Indian Prime Minister to the Badshahi mosque built by Emperor Aurangzeb in Lahore was shot down by the Indian side for two reasons. First, because there was a hint that some Pakistanis would project it as Vajpayee’s way of atoning for the Babri Masjid destruction. Second, because that particular mosque has disconcerting associations for a section of the Sangh Parivar.” -----Page 50, ‘Lahore Declaration and Nuclear Issues’, by Prakash Chandra.]

- March 1 US Secretary of State Albright visits China.
- March 27 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson in Beijing expresses China's strong opposition to the US Administration’s decision to sponsor a China-related motion at the 55th Conference of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.
- April 4 Premier Zhu Rongji pays an official visit to Washington at the invitation of President Clinton.
- [The two leaders held two rounds of talks during the visit and had extensive discussions on China-US relations and international and regional issues. On 9 April, Premier Zhu Rongji and Vice President Al Gore co-chaired the opening ceremony of the 2nd session of China-US Forum on Environment and Development. Besides Washington, D.C., the Chinese Premier visited Chicago, Los Angeles, Denver, Boston and New York.]*
- April 14 Pakistan successfully conducts flight test of HATF-V [Ghauri] missile, which is the second test of the missile in this category with a range of 1500 kilometers and can be tipped with any type of warheads.
- [Pakistan gave a prior notification of the test to India in accordance with the MOU signed at Lahore in February.]*
- May 8 US-led NATO forces inadvertently bomb Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.

[President Clinton sent a letter to President Jiang Zemin, apologizing on the incident and offered condolences for "the tragic situation and human losses" in Chinese Mission.]

May 25 US House of Representatives issues Cox Report which accuses China of stealing US nuclear technology. Premier Zhu Rongji reacts. He asserts that America has made two mistakes: it underestimates its own capabilities in maintaining confidentiality, and underestimates Chinese ability to develop military weapons.

May Border skirmishes erupt between Pakistan and India over Kashmiri fighters who seize positions in Kargil sector on the Indian side of the Line of Control in Kashmir.

[“On May 25, we traveled two stages to the village of Kargil, a distance of twenty-four miles. This is the capital of the extensive district of the same name...Near the junction of the Dras and Suru we rode through a typical Tibetan oasis. It was as a bit of Devonshire in springtime dropped down in the midst of sands and crags arid as those round Aden. This little plot of cultivation was about two hundred yards square, and was intersected like a chessboard with tiny irrigation-ditches, through which the cold, clear, mountain water babbled merrily. It was the greenest and freshest garden imaginable, and all the birds and butterflies for miles around appeared to have found this out, and were collected in this pleasant place. Here, were patches of young corn and deep grass full of flowers, among which the currant, gooseberry, and rose bushes grew luxuriantly, while willows and fruit-trees afforded a grateful shade. The narrow fringe of uncultivated, partly-watered land which divided the oasis from the surrounding wilderness was blue with iris blossoms. It amazes one to discover that by judiciously scattering a little water over granite dust such exuberant fertility can be brought about.” -----Pages:118-119 ‘Where Three Empires Meet’ by E.F. Knight on the visit to Kashmir undertaken in 1891.]

June 11 Sartaj Aziz, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visits China.

June 14 Indian External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh visits China. On 15 June, he is received by Premier Zhu Rongji at Zhongnanhai in Beijing.

(Zhongnanhai is a complex of buildings in Beijing adjacent to the Forbidden City, which serves as the central headquarters of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Central Government. Zhongnanhai is synonymous with Chinese government just as White House is associated with the President and the Administration of the United States. The name Zhongnanhai is sometimes translated as 'Sea Palaces' which refers to two lakes located within the compound. During the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, Russian army occupied Zhongnanhai. Almost all artifacts and decorations in the compound were looted. Presently, a number of Chinese leaders live in Zhongnanhai. Earlier, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping also lived in the compound.)

June 24 US Central Command Chief, General Anthony Zinni visits Islamabad.

June 27 Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan undertakes a visit to China.

[“Regions close to China, such as Kargil, the Siachen Glacier and the area to the west of the Karakoram Pass, are geographically and strategically interlinked. At the ground level, there is a need to adopt an adequately strong, integrated defensive posture with necessary logistic support. As a lesson from the Kargil operations and in pursuance of the above mentioned goal, we decided to raise Headquarters 14 Corps soon after the war. Whatever be the contours of our foreign and security policies, we need a credible dissuasive posture in Ladakh till the LoC and the Siachen dispute with Pakistan, and the boundary question with China, are fully resolved.” -----Pages 301-302, ‘KARGIL: From Surprise to Victory’, by General V. P. Malik, published in 2006 by HarperCollins Publisher India, New Delhi.]

July 4 After a meeting in Washington between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Bill Clinton, it is agreed that both Pakistan and India should respect the Line of Control in Kashmir.

[“It was estimated that the seventy-four day Kargil Conflict cost India approximately Rs. 10 to 20 crore per day (average Rs. 15 crore), a total of Rs. 1100 crore to Rs. 2000 crore. During the conflict, the government allotted special funds for emergent purchases of defence equipment and ammunition from abroad,

like Bofors ammunition from South Africa.” -----Page 496, ‘Kargil 1999 – The impregnable conquered’ by Lt Gen (Retd) Y. M. Bhami, published in 2002 by Veena Arora for Natraj Publishers, Dehradun.]

[“The Kargil conflict, as compared with earlier wars against India, was more intense and of longer duration. The Indians had mobilized troops far out of proportion to the situation, by massing a large number of infantry and artillery assets....The Indians, by their own admission, suffered over 600 killed and over 1,5000 wounded. Our information suggests that the real numbers are at least twice what India has publicly admitted. The Indians actually ran short of coffins, owing to an unexpectedly high number of casualties; and a scandal later came to light in this regard. Our army, outnumbered and outgunned, fought this conflict with great valor. The number of Indian casualties proves the fighting prowess and professionalism of the officers and men of the Pakistan Army.” -----Page 98; In the Line of Fire, by Pervez Musharraf, published by Simon & Schuster in 2006.]

[“In 1999 RAW came in for severe criticism for its failure to detect the infiltration of a large number of Pakistani troops in the Kargil sector, which necessitated a major operation by the Indian Army, resulting in heavy casualties. The Government constituted a committee to go into the reasons for the intelligence failure, and recommend remedial measures. The Kargil Review Committee, as it came to be called, was headed by K. Subrahmanyam, a former Director of the IDSA (Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis), and one of India’s most respected defence analysts.” -----Page 34, ‘India’s External Intelligence’ by Maj Gen V.K. Singh, published in 1997 by Manas Publications, New Delhi.]

- July 25 Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets with Secretary of State Madeline Albright while attending the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) meeting in Singapore.
- August 8 Pakistani writers’ delegation visits China.
- August 13 Congressman Major Owens [Democrat-New York] assumes Chairmanship of the newly created Pakistan-Kashmir Caucus in the US Congress.

August 17 National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra releases India's Nuclear Doctrine.

[The doctrine emphasizes: The authority to release nuclear weapons for use resides in the person of the Prime Minister of India, or the designated successor(s); and, India will not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against states which do not possess nuclear weapons, or are not aligned with nuclear weapon powers.]

(In August, Usman Siddiqui, who is a Muslim, is sworn in as US Ambassador to the Fiji Islands.)

September 11 President Jiang Zemin and President Bill Clinton meet on sidelines of the APEC moot in New Zealand.

September 17 Chinese Youth delegation visits Pakistan to attend Pakistan-China Friendship Week.

September 18 Chinese journalists' delegation visits Islamabad to attend the Pakistan-China Friendship Week.

September 23 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets with Secretary of State Madeline Albright during the 54th Session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

September 25 Chinese Acrobatic group visits Pakistan.

October 12 Chief of Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, takes over as Chief Executive, in Pakistan.

*["I was born in the old Mughal part of Delhi on August 11, 1943, in my paternal family home, called Nehar Wali Haveli – 'House Next to the Canal.' A haveli is a typical Asian-style home built around a central courtyard. Nehar means canal. My brother Javed, who is something of a genius, was born one year before me. When my younger brother Naved arrived later, our family was complete. Nehar Wali Haveli belonged to my great-grandfather, Khan Bahadur Qazi Mohtashimuddin, who was the deputy collector of revenue in Delhi." ----- **Page 12; In the Line of Fire (A Memoir – Pervez Musharraf), published in 2006 by Simon & Schuster.**]*

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November 6 Abdul Sattar is sworn in as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

(In November, a Chinese delegation led by Minister for Foreign Trade and the US delegation headed by Trade Representative Bashervski, hold talks in Beijing on China's accession to the World Trade Organization.)

December 15 President Jiang Zemin receives credentials from new US Ambassador to China, Mr. Prueher.

December 16 China and the United States reach an agreement on compensation by the US for Washington's inadvertent bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. According to the terms of agreement, the Administration agrees to pay twenty-eight million dollars for the property losses.

December 19 High level Pakistani delegation headed by Dr. Attiya Inayat Ullah visits China to attend the Macao Reunification Ceremony.

December 24 Indian Airlines aircraft is hijacked on its flight from Katmandu to New Delhi.

[It seeks permission to land at Lahore airport. Permission is denied. Subsequently, the aircraft lands in Amritsar. Later, again returns to Lahore where permission is reluctantly given to the aircraft to land. After it is refueled, the airbus goes to Dubai from where it lands in Kandhar. Negotiations are conducted with hijackers in Kandhar by Joint Secretary Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Vivek Katju. Subsequently, all passengers and the aircraft are set free when India returns to the hijackers three persons they had demanded i.e. Maulana Masood Azhar, Mushtaq Ahmad Zargar and Ahmad Umer Saeed, who were held in Indian jails. India implicates Pakistan in the whole episode. Pakistan denies any involvement. Identity of hijackers not confirmed.]

[“The hijacking of the Indian Airlines aircraft from Kathmandu in December 1999 created headlines and remained in the news for several weeks. One question that has still not been answered is why no attempt was made to storm the aircraft when it was at Amritsar...Quoting a report in the Asiaweek issue of January 21, 2000, she (Fahmida Ashraf) asserts that the real reason for not

ordering the attack on the aircraft at Amritsar was that the brother-in-law of NK Singh, the senior most bureaucrat in India's Prime Minister's Office, was on the plane." -----Page 33, 'India's External Intelligence' by Maj Gen V.K. Singh, published in 1997 by Manas Publications, New Delhi.]

(In December, Dr. Maleeha Lodhi takes over as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States the second time.)

[Following the change of government in Pakistan in October 1999, sanctions were applied against Pakistan by the Congress under Section 508 of the US Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. This Section prohibits assistance in most areas, to countries in which democratically elected governments are replaced. The sanctions however did not apply to IFI lendings. US assistance for counter narcotic activities however continued.]

[On July 1, 1997 and December 20, 1999, the Chinese Government regained sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region were set up in accordance with the set policy of "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people run Hong Kong" and "Macao people run Macao." Both Hong Kong and Macao enjoy high autonomy except in the fields of national defense and diplomatic affairs. -----Page 19 of the book titled 'China in Diagrams', by the Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China published in March 2004.]

[Riaz H. Khokhar was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 1999.]

["At the beginning of World War I, Indian revolutionary organizations inside and outside India which had advocated armed struggle, often sent missions to the Far-east to purchase arms. They often sought Dr. Sun Yat-sen's help." -----Article 'Friendship-in-need between Chinese and Indian people in Modern Times' by Lin Chengjie from the book titled 'In the Footsteps of Xuanzang: Tan Yun-Shan and India' edited by Tan Chung in 1999.]

[“The Wagah Border attained worldwide publicity in February 1999 when the Indian Prime Minister took a bus ride to Lahore. The famous Lahore Declaration signed on 21 February by the then Prime Ministers, A. B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif, was pronounced as a defining moment in history, heralding the dawn of a new era in Indo-Pak relations at the turn of the century. It was easily the greatest media event in the subcontinent and over 500 journalists assembled in Lahore to cover it. The border, hitherto bristling with fear and distrust, echoed with the friendly slogans by jubilant crowds on both sides. It was transformed into a site of a big mela, a far cry from the symbol of hostility highlighted by the ceremonies of flag-raising and flag-lowering that marked the day from night.....” -----Page 188; Lahore-A sentimental journey, by Pran Nevile, published in 2006 by Penguin Books India.]

[For the first time in India’s history, the central government in 1999 lost a confidence motion by a margin of just one vote which led to the downfall of the 13-month old government of Prime Minister Vajpayee.]

[“In his meeting with Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf while the latter was paying a visit to Beijing, Chinese President Jiang Zemin highly praised the China—Pakistan relations saying, ‘the friendly relations between China and Pakistan tally with the strategic interests of our countries, represent the aspirations of our two peoples, and also contribute positively to peace of the world as well as the region.’ In a similar tone, Musharraf said, ‘China is a trustworthy friend of Pakistan. Developing overall relations with China has always been a cornerstone of Pakistan’s foreign policy.’” -----Page 266 of the book titled, ‘Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy’ published in December 2002 in Beijing by World Affairs Press.]

2000

- January 12 Third Session of Sino-US Environment and Development Forum is convened in Honolulu. The meet is co-chaired by Zhu Lilan, Minister of Science and Technology of China and Dr. Neal Lane, Assistant to the US President for Science and Technology.
- January 13 Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi meets Assistant Secretary of State Stanley Roth in Beijing.
- January 13 Senator Tom Daschle, Senator Christopher Dodd and Senator Daniel Akaka visit Pakistan; meet Chief Executive. Also visit India.
- [On return to Washington, they issue a statement stressing greater US involvement in the resolution of the Kashmir issue.]*
- January 17 General Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive, visits China.
- January 17 Acting High Commissioner of India is summoned to the Foreign Office and a strong protest lodged with him regarding involvement of an official of the Indian High Commission in terrorist activities.
- [The said official, P. Moses is apprehended on January 16 while carrying a remote control device for explosion in connection with its delivery to a contact in Islamabad. The device is destined, according to Moses, for an explosion in Raja Bazaar, Rawalpindi on January 26, 2000. Official also confesses his involvement in terrorist activities on several previous occasions. Later, he is asked to leave Pakistan. In retaliation, New Delhi expels an official of the Pakistan High Commission, Mr. Shabbir Hussain.]*
- January 20 US Senator Tim Johnson visits Pakistan.
- January 20 Assistant Secretary State Karl Inderfurth visits Pakistan; meets the Chief Executive. Talks focus on nuclear issue, democracy and Pakistan-India ties.
- January 22 Lieutenant General Xiong Guangkai, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China (PLA), visits the US and co-chairs with Under Secretary of Defense Walter

Slocombe the Third Vice-Ministerial Defense Consultations between China and the US.

[Secretary Defense William Cohen meets Xiong Guangkai during the visit. Mr. Guangkai also meets General Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; General Ralston, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and James Steinberg, Deputy Assistant to the US President for National Security Affairs.]

January 25 President Clinton says at a White House press conference that the US Administration has no evidence that the Government of Pakistan was involved in the last month's hijacking of the Indian aircraft.

January 26 Congressman Gary Ackerman New York Democrat, leading member of the House International Relations Committee and Co-Chairman of the Congressional India Caucus, in an address to the Indian community in New York, strongly urges President Clinton not to include Pakistan in the itinerary of his proposed visit to the subcontinent in March 2000.

(In January, Senator Brownback undertakes a visit to Pakistan during which he calls on the Chief Executive.)

February 6 Prime Minister Vajpayee threatens Pakistan.

[Speaking at a public rally in Jalandhar, Prime Minister Vajpayee states, "If they think that we will wait for them to drop a bomb, they are mistaken...India could retaliate and retaliate massively....We cannot just keep quiet while such weapons are used against us.....If compelled, India was ready to wage both conventional as well as a nuclear war against Pakistan---Pakistan now says Kashmir is the only issue, but we have been talking about Kashmir for the past fifty years. We also want to talk about Kashmir. But when we talk, it will be about one third of the state, which is under Pakistani occupation. And they will have to vacate it. This territory is part of India. The people of Jammu and Kashmir joined India willingly. Subsequent elections have shown no one wants to join Pakistan. Kashmir is an integral part of India because its people decided so. The entire Jammu and Kashmir forms part and parcel of India. We will not rest till the remaining

part of Kashmir is secured.” -----The Hindu, Statesman, & Hindustan Times of February 7, 2000.]

- February 10 Afghan plane hijack drama ends in London.
- February 15 According to news reports, India is paying \$50,000 a month for the lobbying services of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand; and an additional amount of \$25,000 a month is being paid by them for using the clout of former Congressman Solarz.
- February 15 Federal Minister Omar Asghar Khan undertakes a visit to Washington as Special Envoy to assuage US concerns on terrorism and absence of democracy in Pakistan.
- February 15 Delegation from Liaoning Provincial Bureau of China’s Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, visits Pakistan.
- February 17 Prime Minister Vajpayee in an interview with Le Figaro says India will not grant independence to Kashmir and wanted Islamabad to “hand over the 1/3rd of the state it controls.”
- February 17 Pakistan’s Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China, Mr. Inamul Haque, takes over as Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary.
- February 20 Indian Commerce Minister Murasoli Maran visits China.
- February 20 Pakistan declares three Indian High Commission officials as persona non grata.
- [Pakistan also protests against another incident of harassment involving a lady officer of the Pakistan High Commission by Indian intelligence staff on January 27 in which the rear windscreen of the High Commission’s vehicle was shattered. Earlier on February 18, India expelled three officials of the Pakistan High Commission.]*
- February 21 Prime Minister Vajpayee in an election rally in Panipat says, “The only agenda for talks on Kashmir with Pakistan will be return of Azad Kashmir to India.”
- March 10 In a speech at the US Institute for Peace, Senator Brownback advocates separate US foreign policy towards India and Pakistan

as US interests in both countries “are separate and distinct.” A separate policy for each might wean India and Pakistan from their habit of looking at relations with the United States through the prism of their relationship with each other, he emphasizes.

March 18 Richard Holbrooke, US Permanent Representative to the United Nations, visits Beijing.

[During the visit, he meets President Jiang Zemin, Vice Premier Qian Qichen, Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, and Vice Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi.]

March 19 President Bill Clinton arrives New Delhi on an official visit to Bangladesh and India, and a working visit to Pakistan. After staying a night in New Delhi, he flies to Dhaka on a day’s trip.

[In a statement (dated March 20) to the press after meeting President Clinton, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina welcomes the “first ever visit of US President” to Bangladesh. She recalls with gratitude “the warm hospitality” extended to her by President Clinton and the first lady during her (Prime Minister Hasina’s) visit to the White House in 1997. She also notes that nearly two billion dollars’ worth of goods were exported by Bangladesh to the US in 1998-1999.]

[Bangladesh government requests Clinton to expedite deportation of the killers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. US President also invites the Bangladeshi Prime Minister to visit Washington D.C.]

March 21 President Clinton starts his official visit to India (first in 22 years by a US President) with talks with Prime Minister Vajpayee.

March 22 President Clinton addresses Joint Session of the Indian Parliament.

[In an interview with Peter Jennings of the ABC World News at the Maurya Sheraton Hotel in New Delhi on March 21, 2000, President Clinton emphasizes that it is important for Pakistan and India to “show restraint” on Kashmir, and adds that both should “respect the Line of Control.” Over the long run, what really matters in terms of the ultimate resolution of the Kashmir problem “is that the people of Kashmir feel their legitimate interests are being addressed in some formal fashion.” Clinton also states, “I

am still very troubled by the fact there is so much violence there (in Kashmir).”]

March 25

In the afternoon (of March 25), President Clinton visits Islamabad for about five hours during which he meets President Rafiq Tarar and Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf.

[In his address to the people of Pakistan on Pakistan Television, Clinton states (excerpts):

- *Assalam-o-Alaikum. It is an honour to be the first President of the United States to address all the people of Pakistan, and the first to visit your country in more than thirty years.*
- *I am here as a great admirer of your land’s rich history and of its centuries of civilization.*
- *For more than fifty years now, we have been partners with you. Pakistan helped the United States open a dialogue with China. We stood together when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.*
- *It is in Pakistan’s interest to reduce tensions with India. For India and Pakistan this must be a time of restraint, for respect for the Line of Control, and renewed lines of communication.]*

[“The United States had traditionally seen Pakistan as its ally in South Asia from the days of the Cold War. Pakistan was important in the US strategy for West Asia and as a frontline state against the Soviet Union. With the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the end of the Soviet Union in 1991, the US began a reappraisal of the role of India and the South Asian situation. In the first half of the 1990s, the US began to draw India into its strategic plans. The Clinton visit in March 2000 was an important landmark. The US signaled its recognition that it considered India as the pre-eminent regional power. The euphoria of the Indian ruling establishment at the success of the visit was all too visible. Clinton had spent five days in India and only five hours in Pakistan. The BJP-RSS combine felt that it was near to achieving its cherished goal of getting the US to accept India, in Vajpayee’s words, as its “natural ally, and not

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Pakistan.” -----Pages 10 and 11 of ‘Subordinate Ally’ by Prakash Karat, published in 2007 by LeftWord Books, Delhi.]

- March 28 Samuel Berger, Assistant to the US President on National Security, visits China. Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan holds detailed talks with him.
- March 30 Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), visits Pakistan to attend Pakistan-China Joint Business Council meeting.
- April 1 India and China jointly observe the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of their diplomatic relations. Chinese Foreign Ministry holds a reception in Beijing on 3 April to mark the occasion attended by Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan and Indian Ambassador Vijay K. Nambiar.
- April 3 Government of India announces the appointment of Mr. Vijay K. Nambiar as India’s High Commissioner to Pakistan. [He served as Ambassador to China from September 1996, and succeeded High Commissioner G. Parthasarathy.]
- April 4 Delegation from the Pakistan Administrative Staff College visits China.
- April 4 Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) headed by Mr. Wei Jianguo, Assistant Minister MOFTEC, visits Pakistan.
- April 6 Life term is awarded to Mr. Nawaz Sharif in the plane case.
- April 7 US wants appeal process in Nawaz case to be transparent.
- April 22 Pakistan’s Minister for Health visits China to participate in the International Congress on Traditional Chinese Medicine.
- May 2 Mr. Inamul Haque, Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary, visits Beijing for bilateral consultations.
- May 6 Pakistan’s National Defence College team comprising 12 members visits China.

- May 16 China-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission (JEC) meets in Beijing. Both sides review the development of bilateral trade between the two countries.
- May 21 International Court of Justice refuses to hear Atlantique case; Pakistan dismayed at the verdict.
- May 22 Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza, Pakistan's Chief of the Naval Staff visits China.
- May 25 Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf says he accepts the Supreme Court ruling to hold elections in Pakistan by October 2002.
- May 28 President of India K. R. Narayanan visits China. On 29 May, he meets President Jiang Zemin at the Great Hall of the People.
- [This was the first visit by an Indian President in eight years. An Eminent Persons' Group was agreed upon. The first meeting of the Group was held in September 2001. During his visit to Beijing University, Indian President unveils a brass sculpture of Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.]*
- June 6 Delegation of Pakistan Tanners Association visits China to participate in Shoes & Leather Show, Guangzhou.
- June 6 Delegation headed by China's Deputy Chief Procurator visits Pakistan.
- June 9 Delegation of Islamabad Council of World Affairs headed by Mr. Agha Shahi visits Beijing on the invitation of CPIFA.
- June 22 Secretary of State Madeline Albright visits China.
- [Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan held detailed talks with her. She also called on President Jiang Zemin, Premier Zhu Rongji and Vice Premier Qian Qichen.]*
- June 23 A cultural delegation from Pakistan visits China.

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- July 7 John Holum, US Under Secretary of State visits China and holds consultations with Vice Foreign Minister Wang Guangya, on arms control and nonproliferation matters.
- July 19 Delegation headed by Mr. Niaz A. Naik, former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, visits Beijing at the invitation of Chinese think tank CAFIU.
- July 24 Hizbul Mujahideen, one of the leading group of freedom fighters in IHK, announces a unilateral three-month cease-fire and declares its readiness to hold talks with the Government of India.
- July 28 Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets Secretary of State Madeline Albright on sidelines of Foreign Ministers Meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum in Bangkok.
- July 29 India suspends army operations in occupied Kashmir in response to cease-fire offer.
- (In July, Mr. Tang Jiaxuan, Foreign Minister of China visits Pakistan.)
- [He also visits India.]*
- August 13 Excerpts from the Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report come to light.
- August 17 Al Gore is named Democratic Presidential candidate.
- August 24 A delegation from the Pakistan Railways visits China.
- August 25 India test-fires Trishul missile.
- September 3 President Clinton calls for direct talks to resolve Kashmir issue.
- September 6 Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf offers No War Pact to India.
- September 8 President Jiang Zemin and President Bill Clinton meet on sidelines of the UN Summit in New York.

- September Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar meets US Secretary of State in New York during which matters of mutual interest are discussed.
- September 27 Pakistan's Cultural troupe visits China headed by Joint Secretary Culture.
- September 27 Chairman CDA, Islamabad, visits China to attend the 6th Major Cities Summit in Beijing.
- October 9 Director General, Seed Certification, Pakistan's Ministry of Industries and Production, visits China to attend Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property Protection of New Technologies.
- October 9 Attorney General of Pakistan visits China.
- October 11 Pakistan's Minister for Law, Justice, Human Rights, and Parliamentary Affairs, visits China.
- October 12 Former Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao gets three year rigorous imprisonment for involvement in a bribery case.
- October 22 Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi visits the US in connection with Sino-US Vice-Foreign-Ministerial Consultations.
- October 28 Pakistan says US will not be allowed to violate its air space.
- November 1 Pakistan's Minister for Science & Technology, visits Beijing.
- November 8 Hillary Rodham Clinton is elected Senator from New York.
- November 9 Hilly regions of India's most populous state Uttar Pradesh are carved into the country's newest, 28th state, called Uttaranchal.
- November 13 Delegation from China's Ministry of Communications, visits Pakistan.
- November 14 OIC Summit in Doha condemns India for its violations of human rights in the Occupied Kashmir.
- November 15 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets Secretary of State Madeline Albright in Brunei.

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- November 16 President Jiang Zemin and President Bill Clinton meet during the APEC Informal Leaders Meeting in Brunei.
- November 19 India announces a one-month cease-fire in occupied Kashmir for Ramadan.
- November 20 Delegation from All China Lawyers' Association visits Pakistan.
- November 20 Pakistan terms Indian truce offer in Valley a ploy.
- December 2 Pakistan announces that its armed forces deployed along the Line of Control in Kashmir will observe maximum restraint in order to strengthen and stabilize the cease-fire.
- December 8 US-based Human Rights Watch criticizes Indian security forces for human rights abuses in Kashmir.
- December 14 Al-Gore concedes defeat and Bush promises to unite Americans.
- December 19 Indian Prime Minister is censured in the Rajya Sabha on his stand that building a Hindu temple on the site of the Babri Masjid was an expression of national sentiment.
- December 20 Prime Minister Vajpayee announces a one-month extension in the cease-fire in IHK.
- [Pakistan unilaterally, withdraws part of its forces deployed along the Line of Control.]*
- December 22 President-elect George Bush indicates that his Administration will adopt a non-interventionist foreign policy.
- December 23 Renowned Pakistani singer Noor Jahan passes away in Karachi.
- December 26 In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, outgoing Secretary of State Madeleine Albright comments, South Asia is a source of trouble.

[Asked about the possibility of a conflict between Pakistan and India, Albright says: "We have said that it was one of the most dangerous places in the world. At the moment, there is some respite, but it continues to be a great source of trouble. I will hope

that they would figure out some way to have a dialogue. That's really something that next generation is going to have to deal with.”]

December 30 White House Press Secretary urges both India and Pakistan to show military restraint and honour cease-fire in Kashmir.

[Brownback Amendment was adopted during the course of the year which allows for the provision of funds in the field of basic education to Pakistan.]

*[“Good political relations with China were considered to be important in the past, despite the 1962 set-back. They will continue to be so in the decades ahead. India has noted that China's support to insurgency movements in the Northeast has ceased. India appreciates this gesture. India would continue to endeavour to reach an agreement with China over the border dispute through a process of mutual accommodation, understanding and cooperation.” -----**Presentation by K. Santhanam, Director, Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, at a Conference on India in 21st Century sponsored by Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS), in Shanghai in July 2002.**]*

*[“Reactions of the United States are curiously interesting. Despite US strategic and political apprehensions about Islamic extremism, there is a willingness to constructively engage the Taliban. Senior officials of the US Embassy have been in regular touch with the Taliban Charge d’Affaires Abdul Wahab in Islamabad. The US has been critical of human rights violations against women and the brutal murder of Najibullah. This criticism has not interfered with the basic approach of having a dialogue with the Taliban. The objectives are three-fold: containment of Iran, expanding its political influence on the southern flank of Central Asia, and to participate in economic activities which may result from the stabilization of Afghanistan under a government friendly to the United States and its allies, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.” -----
--**Pages 73-74: ‘India’s Foreign Policy – Challenge of Terrorism: Fashioning New Interstate Equations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2002 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.**]*

2001

- January 9 Mr. Li Peng, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China visits India.
- January 20 George W. Bush takes over as President of the United States. Subsequently, Colin Powell is appointed Secretary of State.
- [According to General Colin Powell, an interesting situation developed during the official visit of President Zia ul Haq to Washington when the President of Pakistan requested that persons who served him newspapers and milk when he was in the US many years ago on a military course, be also invited to the banquet being hosted in his honour at the White House by President Ronald Reagan.]*
- January 30 In a telephonic conversation, President Bush conveys his condolences to Prime Minister Vajpayee on the loss of life and property in the earthquake in Gujarat.
- February 5 Delegation led by Pakistan's Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) visits China.
- February 12 Secretary of State Colin Powell receives Indian Ambassador to US, Naresh Chandra. Discussion focuses on Indo-US relations.
- [About a week earlier, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld had a meeting with the Indian National Security Adviser, Brajesh Mishra.]*
- February 13 White House sources confirm that President George Bush in a letter to Prime Minister Vajpayee urged New Delhi to start in earnest, the stalled dialogue process with Pakistan.
- February 15 Pakistan's newspaper The News carries an interview with Bal Thackeray in which the Shiv Sena Chief proposes a "live and let live" policy to Pakistan.
- February 16 China State Council's Information Office delegation headed by DG State Council, visits Pakistan.

- February 22 India extends cease-fire against freedom fighters in held Kashmir for a 3-month period.
- February 22 A Congressional delegation comprising Congressmen David Bonior, McDermott and Pitts, calls on the Chief Executive in Islamabad.
- [The delegation earlier visited India.]*
- February 27 Indian Ministry for External Affairs' Spokesman R.S. Jassal [later the Indian Ambassador to Israel] rejects State Department's Human Rights Report (2000) charges that Indian security forces committed human rights violations in Kashmir, by stating, "We do not take cognizance" of the report.
- February 27 India conducts test fire of its surface-to-air missile Akash for the tenth time over the Bay of Bengal from Chandipur in Orissa.
- February 28 India increases defense spending by 13.8 %. Army to get Rs. 311 billion, IAF Rs. 77 billion and Navy Rs. 42 billion.
- March 1 Pakistan voices serious concern at the 14% increase in defense budget of India.
- [Foreign Secretary Inam ul Haque while addressing a press conference, states, "This is a cause of serious concern not only to Pakistan but should be the cause of serious concern to the international community."]*
- March 2 President Bush certifies Pakistan among the twenty countries considered to be cooperative in the fight against drugs, while denying certification to Afghanistan and Myanmar.
- March 3 Delegation of All China Youth Federation visits Pakistan.
- March 8 Delegation from China Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, visits Pakistan at the invitation of Institute of Regional Studies, Islamabad.
- March 13 Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee orders investigation to determine if a copy of the Holy Quran was burnt by people

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protesting against the destruction of Buddha statues in Afghanistan.

March 13 A spokesman for Mr. Bill Clinton discloses in Washington DC that the former President will be undertaking a visit to India sometime in April in connection with fundraising effort on behalf of the Gujarat earthquake victims.

March 13 Commander of the 5th Fleet of the US Navy, Vice Admiral Charles W. Moore visits Naval Headquarters, Islamabad to call on Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza.

March 14 India suspends four top defense Ministry and Army officials and orders a court enquiry into a bribery scandal uncovered by journalists posing as arms dealers.

March 14 Lalit Mansingh arrives Washington D.C. to take over the position of India's Ambassador to the United States. Earlier, he served as India's Foreign Secretary and High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. He also served as Deputy Chief of the Mission in the Indian Embassy in Washington D.C. during 1989-1992.

[Six months after Mansingh was sent to the US, Bhisma Kumar Agnihotri was appointed as "Advisor" in the Indian Embassy in Washington D.C. with the "personal rank of Ambassador" and designated "Ambassador-at-large."]

March 15 Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes quits as the arms scandal widens.

[Corruption is not something new to India. According to Inder Malhotra's biography of Indira Gandhi (page 144), corruption has "been a part of" India's life "from times immemorial, as testified by the ancient sage Kautilya in his masterpiece on statecraft, Arthashastra."]

March 18 Chinese Vice Premier Qian Qichen visits Washington at the invitation of the US Administration.

[During the visit, he meets President Bush, Vice President Cheney, Secretary of State Powell, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld,

National Security Advisor to the President Rice and other senior officials.]

March 23 In a message addressed to Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf on the occasion of the Pakistan Day, Prime Minister Vajpayee conveys India's desire for having good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

March 24 Foreign Office, Islamabad voices serious concern at reports of burning copies of the Holy Quran in India and condemns firing on demonstrators.

March 24 Indian Ambassador-designate to the US Lalit Mansingh presents copy of his letter of credence to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

March 25 Chairman Pakistan Cricket Board announces that Pakistan has ended "all cricketing ties," with India after New Delhi's decision to pull out of the Sharjah Cup starting from April 8, 2001.

(In March, Chokila Iyer takes over as India's Foreign Secretary.)

April 1 A US EP-3 military surveillance aircraft approaches China's airspace southeast of Hainan. During the flight, it collides with one of the Chinese F-8 fighter aircraft that are monitoring its movements. The US surveillance aircraft lands at in Hainan.

[The Government of China lodged a strong protest. On 11 April, Chinese government received a message of apology from the US authorities. On 12 April, Chinese authorities allowed the 24 crew members of the US aircraft to leave China.]

April 3 Pakistan Business delegation visits China to participate in Beijing International Trade Fair.

April 6 During his visit to the United States, Indian Minister for External Affairs has a meeting with National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice at the White House.

[In a surprise move, President Bush drops by and has a brief exchange with Mr. Jaswant Singh. In Washington DC, Singh also meets Secretary of State Colin Powell and Secretary Defence Donald Rumsfeld.]

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- April 8 In an interview with CNN in Washington, Mr. Jaswant Singh states that Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India will be meeting on the sidelines of the SAARC Preparatory Conference in the second week of May.
- April 10 US Administration allocates \$ 7 million for Pakistan in its \$ 1.96 trillion budget to help restore Pakistan's democratic institutions.
- April 11 As a consequence of an extradition request made by the Government of Pakistan, US authorities arrest Admiral (Retd) Mansoor ul Haque, former head of the Pakistan Navy, who is residing in the United States.
- April 16 Acting US Assistant Secretary of State Alan Eastham visits Pakistan.
- April 16 Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar visits China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister.
- April 20 Bangladesh hands over to India decomposed bodies of fifteen Indian soldiers who die during fighting between the border security personnel of the two countries over the disputed frontier village of 'Pyrdiwah'.
- April 28 Federal Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz calls on Treasury Secretary Paul O' Neill during his visit to the United States.

[This is the first Cabinet-level contact between Pakistan and the United States after the Bush Administration takes over in January of the year.]

- May 6 Official sources confirm to the media in Washington DC that Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar has been extended an invitation to visit the US by Secretary of State Colin Powell.

- May 7 India flies its indigenously built Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) 'Lakshya' during the third day of a major military exercise code-named, 'Poorna Vijay' (Complete Victory) along the Pakistani border.

[The exercise was held almost on the same scale as 'Brass Tacks' war games in Rajasthan in 1987.]

- May 8 Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad describes the on-going Indian military exercises as a “blatant show of force”. He adds, “These exercises, which also reflect war hysteria, when seen in the background of statements, are not going to impress us because Pakistan’s defence was unassailable and we are capable of deterring any aggression against our country.”
- May 9 Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf emphasizes that Pakistan was committed to provide diplomatic, moral and political support to the people of Kashmir in their just struggle for self-determination.
- [He makes these remarks in a meeting with Shaikh Abdul Aziz, a senior leader of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), who calls on him in Islamabad.]*
- May 11-14 Premier Zhu Rongji’s official visit to Pakistan coincides with the 50th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the People’s Republic of China.
- May 15 US Assistant Secretary of State Kelly visits Beijing.
- May 17 Pakistan’s former Naval Chief Admiral Mansur-ul- Haq is ordered by the US District Court in Texas to be sent back to Pakistan.
- May 17 Indian Foreign Secretary Chokila Iyer holds talks at the State Department with US officials headed by Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Mark Grossman.
- [Focus of consultations is on providing action-oriented guidelines to the joint working groups established between India and the US and other consultative mechanisms. Subsequently, it is reported in the Indian media that she had timed her visit to the United States to coincide with her daughter’s graduation ceremony in an American university.]*
- May 21 In an interview with China Daily, General Pervez Musharraf expresses the hope that India will respond to Pakistan’s repeated overtures to establish a strategic restraint regime in the region with three related elements of mutual nuclear and missile restraint, conventional arms control and peaceful resolution of sources of tension, especially Kashmir.

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- May 21 Addressing the eleventh death anniversary of Mir Waiz Maulana Farooq in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that it was wrong to equate Kashmiri struggle with terrorism as Kashmiris sacrificing their lives in occupied Kashmir, were not terrorists. He emphasizes, “To say that the Kashmir struggle is equal to terrorism is not right. The 75,000 Kashmiris who sacrificed their lives did not come from outside and were not terrorists.”
- May 21 Imam of Jamia Masjid Delhi Syed Imam Bokhari arrives Lahore on a private visit.
- May 21 Pakistani Hockey Team visits China at the invitation of China State Sports General Administration.
- May 21 Pakistan and China sign an Agreement on Tourism Cooperation.
- May 22 The second meeting of India-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry [IPCCI] takes place in Islamabad.
- [The meeting agrees to enhance two-way trade potential between the two countries from the existing \$ 5 billion to \$ 10 billion annually. The newly elected President of IPCCI, Chirayu Amin, who is also President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, says that the Government of Pakistan did not grant India the MFN status under the WTO obligations. However, India had granted Pakistan the MFN status under the WTO arrangements.]*
- May 22 US Administration announces appointment of Wendy Chamberlin as US Ambassador to Pakistan.
- [Chamberlin, a career diplomat worked as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs from 1999 after having served as Ambassador to Laos from 1996. She served as Deputy Chief of the Mission in the US Embassy in Kuala Lumpur and as Director of Public Affairs for the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs from 1991 to 1993. She also worked as Director of the Counter Terrorism Affairs in the National Security Council from 1989 to 1991.]*

- May 23 New Delhi ends its unilateral ceasefire in Kashmir and invites General Pervez Musharraf to visit India for peace talks.
- May 23 Minister for External Affairs Jaswant Singh after a Cabinet meeting in the Indian capital, states “Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee has decided to invite General Musharraf to visit India. A formal invitation will be delivered shortly.” He adds, “India is yet again offering the hand of friendship, reconciliation, cooperation and peace to Pakistan in the expectation that this opportunity shall be positively and purposefully utilized by them.”
- May 23 While reacting to the Indian announcement, Foreign Secretary Inam ul Haq states that Pakistan will respond positively to the offer made by India. He comments, “If and when the invitation is officially received, Pakistan will respond positively.” Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary points out that the Chief Executive had time and again reiterated Islamabad’s position on dialogue with India, and has been advocating settlement of disputes including the core issue of Kashmir with India through dialogue. However, India had not been responding to the Chief Executive’s quest for peace.
- May 23 A senior State Department official welcomes Prime Minister Vajpayee’s invitation to General Musharraf to undertake a visit to India. He terms it as an “opportunity to real progress towards reduction of tension and resolution of differences through peaceful means.”
- May 23 Syed Ahmed Bokhari, Shahi Imam, Jamia Masjid Delhi, calls on the Chief Executive in Islamabad.
- May 23 Principal of Fergusson College, Pune in India, is assaulted by hooligans because the College magazine lists late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan as one of the institution’s eminent alumni.
- May 24 Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states in Islamabad that the Chief Executive will respond to Prime Minister Vajpayee’s invitation in a positive spirit and the Summit will provide an opportunity for a dialogue aimed at the permanent settlement of the Kashmir problem.

[Addressing a press conference, he says “Kashmir will remain at the centre stage.” Moreover, “A settlement in conformity with the will of the Kashmiri people, will bring an end to the travail of the Kashmiri people. It will also remove the root-cause of tensions that has blighted Pakistan-India relations since 1947.”]

May 24 Accountability Court in Islamabad remands Admiral (Retired) Mansur ul Haq into the custody of the National Accountability Bureau for investigation into receiving commission in a defence deal.

May 25 Prime Minister Vajpayee’s letter of invitation is received by the Government of Pakistan.

*[As published in **The News of May 26, 2001**, the letter states: “Excellency, India has through dialogue constantly endeavoured to build a relation of durable peace, stability and cooperative friendship with Pakistan. Our common enemy is poverty. For the welfare of our people, there is no other recourse but the pursuit of the path of reconciliation of engaging in a productive dialogue by building trust and confidence. I invite you to walk this high road with us....When I visited Lahore in February 1999 with the objective of building a new chapter in our bilateral relations, I had recorded at the Minar-e-Pakistan that a stable, secure and prosperous Pakistan is in India’s interest and that remains our conviction...We have to pick up the threads again including renewing the composite dialogue so that we can put in place a composite structure of cooperation and address all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir....I have the pleasure to extend the most cordial invitation to Begum Musharraf and you to visit India at your early convenience. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.”]*

May 29 Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf sends reply to Prime Minister Vajpayee, accepting his invitation to visit India. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Office in Islamabad, Pakistan’s High Commissioner in New Delhi delivered the letter from the Chief Executive to the Indian Foreign Secretary on May 29.

[A senior official of the State Department in Washington, welcomes acceptance of the Indian Prime Minister’s invitation by

the Chief Executive. He says, the US “applauds the development” and hopes that it would produce positive results, emphasising that it was important for all sides in Kashmir to exercise restraint and reduce violence. This is necessary as it will strengthen the prospects of peace and move the two sides towards a resolution of their existing differences.]

[Similarly, the Government of the People’s Republic of China welcomes efforts in South Asia by Pakistan and India for peace and stability. This sentiment is conveyed by Chinese dignitaries at various levels to the leadership of Pakistan and India.]

- June 3 Referring to the recent assassination of the Nepalese King and his family members, former ISI Chief Javed Nasir states in Lahore, that India was the main conspirator to the tragedy as New Delhi had warned the royal family not to get close to Pakistan and China.
- June 3 Dr. Abdul Qadeer states in Islamabad that Pakistan’s nuclear programme for the purpose of defense was initiated in 1976. In 1984, Pakistan had developed the nuclear device which would have been operational at a week’s notice. (Daily ‘Jang’ 4.6.2001).
- June 4 Lawyer’s delegation from Pakistan visits China at the invitation by All China Lawyers Association.
- June 6 Dai Bingguo, Minister and Head of Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China visits Pakistan.
- June 11 Delegation headed by former Foreign Minister Agha Shahi visits China at the invitation of CPIFA.
- June 16 Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar undertakes an official visit to Washington at the invitation of Colin Powell where besides having detailed meetings with the Secretary of State, he also meets National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Secretary Defense Rumsfeld and holds meetings at the Capitol.
- June 20 Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf is sworn in as President of Pakistan.
- June 22 In an interview with SBS Television, Indian External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh states that India does not consider

Pakistan as an enemy number one country. “After all, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India were born of the same womb”, he comments.

June 30 Speaking at the International Workshop on Energy in the University of Illinois, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institute, Stephen Cohen states that Pakistan remains an important regional power despite a lack of popular enthusiasm for its military regime and a weak economy.

July 4 President Musharraf greets President Bush on America’s independence day.

July 4 In an interview with Reuters in Washington DC, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage calls the fifty year old relationship with Pakistan “relatively false”. He emphasizes, “It’s been a relationship that wasn’t based on Pakistan. It was based against someone else – in the first instance India and their relationship with the Soviet Union and later, against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.” Armitage also notes that “with India we have a lot going for us” since both are “multi-ethnic, multi-religious societies, democracies and indeed federations.” With Pakistan, “We lack that commonality...With Pakistan we’ve got a long way to go,” he says. Nevertheless, he insists, one should not conclude that the US would definitely lift sanctions on India first. “We don’t live in a vacuum....We are rapidly approaching an interesting summit between India and Pakistan,” planned for Agra on July 15, he says. Armitage adds that one goal of the US policy is to fashion a new more direct bilateral relationship with Pakistan.

[On Armitage’s assertion that the 50-year-old US relationship with Pakistan was “relatively false”, Riaz Muhammad Khan, Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad, laughingly remarks, “You cannot call history false. But I cannot comment further on this statement until I have seen the complete text.”]

July 13 US Senate confirms the appointment of Wendy Chamberlin as US Ambassador to Pakistan. It also confirms Robert Blackwill as new US Ambassador to India.

July 14 President Musharraf visits India for the Summit in Agra. He holds a number of meetings with Prime Minister Vajpayee. Indian Prime

Minister accepts invitation to visit Pakistan. Similarly, it is announced later that the Indian External Affairs Minister will also visit Islamabad. Summit is however, described as a failure by analysts as both sides fail to agree on the text of a joint declaration.

- July 17 Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar clarifies that the Summit though inconclusive, did not fail. He emphasizes, “Both sides are keen to use the progress that has been made, for further discussions....” External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh also states in a press meet in Agra, “Efforts for peace between the two countries would continue.”
- July 17 China wins the contest to hold Olympics in Beijing in 2008.
- [The news of the victory generates spontaneous country-wide celebrations. Hundreds and thousands of Beijingers gather at Tiananmen Square where Chinese leaders address the crowd. The victory of China in the bid to host the prestigious Olympic Games had become an important national ambition and an issue of national prestige.]*
- July 17 Clarke T. Randt Jr. is sworn in as US Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China.
- July 18 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry Shelton arrives New Delhi. A day later after meeting with Defence Minister Jaswant Singh, states that India and the US are “natural allies.”
- July 19 Briefing journalists in Washington DC, Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca states that the Agra Summit indicates a cause for optimism.
- July 19 Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage swears in Wendy Chamberlin as US Ambassador to Pakistan at a ceremony at the State Department. Earlier, the new US Ambassador to New Delhi, Robert Blackwill, is sworn in at the White House.
- July 19 Auditor General of Pakistan visits China.

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- July 21 At a briefing in State Department, Secretary of State Colin Powell offers to lend America's help "to the improvement of relations between Pakistan and India and the difficult outstanding issues, whether it is Kashmir or nuclear issues."
- July 22 Prime Minister Vajpayee states that forward movement could not be made at the Agra Summit because General Pervez Musharraf kept stuck to the demand that "centrality of the Kashmir problem should be accepted", if India and Pakistan really want to have peace between them. At a press conference in New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister also states, "As the head of my cabinet, I take full responsibility for not reaching an agreement with Pakistan at the end of the Agra Summit."
- July 24 Assistant Secretary State Christina Rocca during her visit to New Delhi, strongly hints that sanctions against India would be lifted, and urges the Indian government to take steps for a drastic improvement in the country's investment climate. She praises Agra Summit as an important beginning despite failure of both sides to agree on a joint declaration.
- July 25 Samajwadi Party MP Phoolan Devi is shot dead by assailants in New Delhi.
- July 25 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan holds meeting with Secretary of State Colin Powell on the sidelines of the Eighth ASEAN Regional Forum in Hanoi.
- July 26 Congressman Edolphus Towns in Washington DC expresses distress at the breakdown in Pakistan-India Summit.
- July 28 Pakistan's Former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Siddique Khan Kanju is shot dead by unknown assailants near Multan.
- July 28 Writing about the book titled 'Disenchanted Allies' by former US Ambassador Dennis Kux, Pakistani media quote the writer as stating [in the book] that President Franklin Roosevelt while supporting India's freedom from British rule, firmly opposed the creation of Pakistan and favored a unified India.
- July 28 US Secretary of State Colin Powell visits Beijing.

[During the visit, he calls on President Jiang Zemin, Premier Zhu Rongji and Vice Premier Qiang Qichen. He held detailed talks with the Chinese Foreign Minister.]

July 28 President Jiang Zemin receives letter of credence from the new US Ambassador to China, Clark Randt, Jr.

July 31 In an unexpected development, Prime Minister Vajpayee offers to quit as Prime Minister. Cites age and health reasons for the decision.

[Announcement that comes in the wake of the Agra Summit, sends shock waves in India. Later, Vajpayee withdraws the offer after his political partners in the coalition, pledge to support his policies.]

August 3 Delegation from Pakistan's Institute of Regional Studies visits China.

August 6 External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh accuses Islamabad of coming unprepared for the last month's Summit in Agra and causing its collapse.

August 7 Shaukat Aziz, Pakistan's Finance Minister visits China.

August 7 In a statement before the Parliament, Prime Minister Vajpayee asserts that New Delhi would remain firm in dealing with Pakistan but adds that diplomacy is the key to improving the relations.

August 7 A Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad asks India not to vitiate the atmosphere for engagement between the two countries.

August 8 US Senate delegation led by Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, visits Beijing.

August 10 Foreign Secretary Inam ul Haque meets his Indian counterpart Chokila Iyer on the sidelines of a SAARC meeting in Colombo. Both countries are still trying to set a date for Indian Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan.

August 13 US Ambassador-designate Wendy Chamberlin on arrival in Islamabad states that the United States was looking into the

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possibility of removing sanctions against Pakistan at an appropriate time.

August 14 Mr. Xiao Yang, President, People's Supreme Court of China visits Pakistan.

August 14 President Musharraf unveils election roadmap.

[Parliamentary elections to be held between October 1-11, 2002.]

August 15 Foreign Secretary Inamul Haque leaves Islamabad for Washington DC for talks with officials of the US Administration.

August 16 Foreign Secretary Inamul Haque meets Under Secretary of State Marc Grossman during his visit to Washington DC. Also holds meetings with Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca and Deputy US Trade Representative John Huntsman.

August 18 National Security Council's Asia Director, Harry Thomas states at a special briefing in Washington DC that, "It is in no one's interest for declaring Pakistan as a failed state. We don't want Pakistan becoming another Afghanistan. We don't believe Pakistan is a state sponsoring international terrorism. He adds, "I am very sympathetic to the victims of terrorism" in the held Kashmir and "I understand the terrorism problem" but "it's a stretch to say that Pakistan government is a state sponsoring international terrorism."

August 18 In a media roundtable in Sydney text of which is released in Washington DC, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage states that the United States will not want Pakistan to go the Afghanistan way and that "there has to be a way out for Pakistan."

August 24 In an interview with an Indian journal in the United States, Senator Robert Torricelli emphasizes that India should accept mediation on Kashmir.

August 25 Prominent US actress Anjeelina Jolie along with Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Abbas Sarfraz Khan, visits Afghan refugee camp in Lora Lai [in Baluchistan].

August 26 State Department Spokesman comments on Pakistan as a "friend of long standing" that is "an important Islamic and regional

power,” and that the United States’ evolving relationship with India is not directed against any third country.

- August 27 In a message to the Pakistan Day celebrations in New York, President Bush expresses the hope that Pakistan-US relations will once again be as close and cordial as in the past, and achieve some “great things” in the uni-polar world.
- August 28 Three-member US Congressional delegation led by Senator Bob Graham, Chairman of the Senate select Committee on Intelligence, calls on President Musharraf in Islamabad. Other members of the delegation include, Senator Jon Kyl and Congressman Porter Goss.
- August 31 India creates post of Adviser to its Embassy in Washington with the rank of Ambassador to work with non-resident Indians [NRIs]. Mr. Bhishma Kumar Agnihotri, is appointed to the post.
- September 2 Pakistan rejects accusations that it acquired missile technology from China in violation of the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- September 3 Twenty-four US lawmakers urge President Bush to lift sanctions imposed on Pakistan after the nuclear tests of 1998.
- September 3 In his first public speech since arriving in India six weeks ago, US Ambassador-designate to India, Robert Blackwill states in New Delhi that the Bush Administration wants to transform its relations with India in keeping with India’s emergence as a world power.
- September 3 Delegation led by Justice Irshad Hasan Khan, Chief Justice of Pakistan visits China.
- September 5 Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage expresses the hope in Washington DC that Bush Administration will ease sanctions imposed on Pakistan.
- September 9 Media reports that in an unpublicized visit to the US, ISI Director General Mehmood Ahmad has meetings with senior officials of the State Department and National Security Council in Washington DC.

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September 10 Congressman Stephen Horn writes to President Bush asking for the lifting of US sanctions against Pakistan.

September 11 Terrorist attacks in the United States.

8:45 a.m. : American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston, Mass., crashes into the North Tower of the World Trade Center between the 80th and 85th floors. [The plane had eighty one passengers, nine flight attendants and two pilots on board].

9:05 a.m.: United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston crashes into the South Tower of the World Trade Center about eighteen minutes later. [The plane, en route to Los Angeles, carried fifty six passengers, seven flight attendants and two pilots].

9:18 a.m.: US Federal Aviation Administration shuts down all aircraft takeoffs nationwide and shuts down all New York City airports.

9:22 a.m.: President George W. Bush, in Sarasota, Fla, calls the crashes “an apparent terrorist attack” and “national tragedy”.

9:40 a.m.: Federal Aviation Authority grounds all domestic flights, halting all flight operations for the first time in U.S. history.

9:44 a.m.: American Airlines Flight 77, en route from Washington’s Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles, crashes into the Pentagon. Areas between 4th, 5th and 6th corridors are hit. Pentagon begins complete evacuation. [The plane carried 58 passengers, four flight attendants and two pilots].

10:05 a.m.: White House is evacuated.

10:10 a.m. : United Airlines Flight 93 from Newark to San Francisco crashes eighty miles southeast of Pittsburgh. [The plane was carrying thirty eight passengers, two pilots and five flight attendants.]

10:13 a.m. : United Nations evacuates 4,700 people from its headquarters.

10:45 a.m. : All federal buildings in Washington, D.C., are evacuated.

10:46 a.m. : Secretary of State Colin Powell cancels his visit to South America, heads back to the United States.

10:57 a.m. : New York Governor George Pataki announces the closure of all state government offices.

1:27 p.m.: Washington, D.C. declares emergency.

- Immediately after incidents, President Pervez Musharraf strongly condemns the "most brutal and horrible" terrorist attacks in America. In his message to President Bush, he stresses that the people and the Government of Pakistan deeply mourn the enormous and unprecedented loss of lives in the terrorist attacks. "We share the grief of the American people in this grave national tragedy. We strongly condemn this most brutal and horrible act of terror and violence," he adds, and emphasizes that, the world must unite to fight against terrorism in all its forms and root out this modern day evil.

- Afghan Ambassador to Islamabad condemns the terrorist attacks and calls for a thorough investigation. Addressing a press conference at his residence, he denies the involvement of Osama bin Laden in the attacks. He clarifies that Taliban would not allow Osama to use Afghan soil for carrying out such activities.

- President Jiang Zemin conveys a message of sympathy to President Bush on the terrorist attacks in the United States.

[In the message, the Chinese leader emphasized that his country opposed all acts of terrorism. Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan also sent a message to the Secretary of State to express his grief on the occasion. On the evening of 12 September, President Bush spoke on telephone with President Jiang Zemin during which the US President stressed that he was looking forward to working closely with President Jiang and other leaders of the international community in the war against international terrorism. President Jiang Zemin responded that China was ready to strengthen cooperation with the United States and the international community in combating all terrorist violence. On 13 September,

Secretary of State also spoke on telephone with Vice Premier Qiang Qichen and discussed the issue of terrorism.]

- India condemns the incident and offers full cooperation to the United States. Later, Indian media builds up a hype about strong possibility of US attacks on Pakistan, in the wake of the 11 September tragedy.

September 12 10:06 a.m.: Congress reconvenes. Both Republicans and Democrats denounce the September 11 attacks.

- 10:50 a.m. : Bush labels attacks as an act of war.

- 2:57 p.m.: White House announces it has credible information indicating the White House and Air Force One were possible targets of the September 11 attacks.

- Secretary of State Powell states that the US thinks "it would be useful to point out to the Pakistan leadership at every level that we are looking for and expecting their fullest cooperation, as well as to see how useful they might be if we find a basis to act."

- On his return from Karachi to Islamabad, President Musharraf reassures the world and the US Administration of Pakistan's full cooperation in eradicating the menace of terrorism. He emphasizes, "I wish to assure President Bush and the US government of our unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism."

- Secretary of State Colin Powell speaks to President Musharraf and Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar on phone and discusses the effects of terrorist attacks in the US. Media quoting unnamed sources, reports, Powell asks Pakistan if they were for or against the terrorists and their supporters behind the attacks. Pakistani leadership assures the United States that they were against all kinds of terrorism anywhere in the world.

- According to **Reuters**, the United States emphasizes that it expects the fullest cooperation from Pakistan in the investigations and wants to know if it would help if Washington decides to act. [Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage conveys this to DG ISI and Ambassador Lodhi in the US capital.]

- Three-day visit to Pakistan by Commander-in-Chief of US Central Command [CENTCOM] General Tommy R. Franks postponed after terrorist attacks in the United States.
- Afghan Ambassador in Islamabad Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef states that Afghanistan does not rule out US attack on it. Zaeef adds that if the United States has any evidence against Osama Bin Laden, it should give it to Kabul and after that “we will decide whether or not to deliver Osama to the United States.”
- The **Voice of Germany** quoting official sources reports that US Ambassador-designate to Pakistan, Wendy Chamberlin held an emergency meeting with President Musharraf in Islamabad and delivered a message from President Bush. In the message, US President requested the President of Pakistan to use whatever influence he has on Afghanistan for extradition of Osama Bin Laden to the United States. President Musharraf and Wendy Chamberlin agreed on the need for all out cooperation for the elimination of terrorism and maintained that this agreement was not just confined to words.

[“The September 11, 2001 attacks in the US came as an unexpected setback to the plan of the BJP government. Vajpayee immediately wrote to President Bush offering to be a partner in the war against terrorism and placing India’s military facilities at its disposal. The BJP leadership could not hide their disappointment when the US chose Pakistan as the frontline state in the war against Afghanistan – a fact that Advani dolefully called the ‘logic of geography.’ This however, only added to the determination of the Vajpayee government to convince the US of its credentials to be a natural ally. Advani as Deputy Prime Minister visited Washington. To make sure that their message went home, Advani visited the CIA headquarters to meet the Director of the CIA to talk about security cooperation against terrorism. The FBI was allowed to open an office in Delhi.” -----Page 11 of ‘Subordinate Ally’ by Prakash Karat, published in 2007 by LeftWord Books, Delhi.]

September 13 Addressing a news conference, Secretary of State Colin Powell confirms that exiled Saudi dissident Osama Bin Laden is the main suspect in the terrorist attacks on the United States.

- State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher states that Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Richard Armitage had a meeting with Pakistani officials in Washington. Talks included cooperation on the US response to the September 11 attacks. Noting the Pakistani leadership's assurances of cooperation, Boucher says that the Pakistani side was provided with a list of concrete actions the US expects Islamabad to take in support of American efforts.

- Addressing a press conference at the White House, President George Bush welcomes President Musharraf's assurance of support and cooperation to the United States in combating terrorism. When a questioner points out that Pakistan's help would be crucial because of its proximity to Afghanistan and close ties with the Taliban, President Bush states that he is pleased to hear Pakistani leader's willingness to cooperate with the United States. He adds, "We appreciate that statement and we hope both Pakistan and the United States will work together to combat this menace." Then, tongue in cheek, Bush observes, "We will give Pakistan chance to cooperate in hunting down the people responsible for the attack on the United States."

- In a statement issued in Kabul, Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar states, "the incidents which took place in America are a testimony to Osama bin Laden's innocence because where are Osama's pilots and where were they trained?"

- Secretary of State Colin Powell speaks to President Musharraf on telephone on Pakistan's assistance in tracking down the terrorists.

- US Ambassador-designate Wendy Chamberlin presents credentials to President Musharraf.

September 14 President Bush declares national emergency in the US.

- President Bush attends memorial service at the Washington National Cathedral.

- At a news briefing in the State Department, Secretary of State Colin Powell states that the United States was waiting for a formal reply to the specific steps it would like Pakistan to take in case of

anti-terrorist operations in the region. He adds, "I am glad Pakistan is taking the US request seriously." He also comments that the US would not make a distinction between terrorist organizations and countries that shelter them.

- In a televised address to the nation, Prime Minister Vajpayee emphasizes that military solution is needed to combat the scourge of terrorism and offers all out support to the United States in their hunt for Osama bin Laden.

- Afghan opposition commander Ahmad Shah Masood, who was severely wounded in a suicide assassination attempt earlier, dies.

September 15 Secretary of State Colin Powell announces that Pakistan has agreed to assist in "whatever might be required" to punish the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks. At a press conference in Camp David, he states, ".....and I especially want to thank the President and the people of Pakistan for the support that they have offered and their willingness to assist us in whatever might be required in that part of the world, as we determine who these perpetrators are." He also states, "We put before the Pakistan government a specific list of things we would like cooperation on and they have agreed to all those items. The Pakistan government was very forthcoming and we're appreciative."

- Briefing the media on the decision taken in the National Security Council meeting in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that Pakistan would extend full support to the world community in combating international terrorism, consistent with its policy of support for the decisions of the UN Security Council.

- President Bush telephones President Musharraf to thank him for Islamabad's full support in the international campaign against terrorism.

September 16 Addressing the media in Islamabad, President Musharraf states that Pakistan has assured the United States every possible help against terrorism, and emphasizes that every decision would be taken in the best national interest.

- Chief of the ISI, Lieutenant General Mahmood, leads a delegation to Kabul for discussions with the Taliban.

- Talking to newsmen at the White House, President Bush states that the President of Pakistan has agreed to assist the United States in arresting the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks. He adds, he has also received equally positive response from Prime Minister Vajpayee.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell expresses complete trust in Pakistan's sincerity and again compliments Islamabad for being "forthcoming." To a question whether Pakistan could be trusted on its pledge of cooperation, Powell stresses, "Pakistanis have been very forthcoming. I think we should stop saying, can we trust? Can we trust? " He emphasizes that, he trusts Pakistan and the US would see what "they are going to be able to do."

September 17 Pakistan places complete ban on entry of Afghan nationals into Pakistan through the Torkham border.

- Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto calls on the Taliban leadership to "stop focusing on narrow arguments" and suggests that "their first priority should be to stop military action by doing whatever is necessary" for the sake of the Afghan people.

- President Bush declares that he wants Osama bin Laden dead or alive.

- In an interview with Reuters, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that time was running out for the Taliban government to hand over Osama bin Laden and avoid retribution from the United States.

September 18 At a press conference in Washington D.C., Secretary of State Colin Powell states that the US means no ill to the people of Afghanistan and adds, the US campaign against Osama bin Laden might include military action.

- President Bush pays a symbolic visit to the Islamic Center in Washington DC and emphasizes that "the face of terror is not the true faith of Islam."

- President Pervez Musharraf states that the government's policy in dealing with terrorism has received overwhelming support from both the international community and on domestic front.

September 19 In his address to the nation, President Musharraf strongly and firmly defends his decisions to support the international coalition against terrorism emphasizing as Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan, he had to safeguard the security and stability of the country first.

- White House Spokesman Ari Fleischer, states that "the United States is very pleased with the cooperation of Pakistan and President Musharraf's speech is an indication of the strong relationship between the United States and Pakistan to counter terrorism."

- US Ambassador to Islamabad Wendy Chamberlin states that no American troops had landed in Pakistan. She comments that the US was currently looking at a number of ways to be responsive to Pakistan as Islamabad has been responsive to Washington.

September 20 President Bush praises President Pervez Musharraf "for taking a bold step" by supporting America's fight against terrorism.

September 20 At the invitation of the Secretary of State, Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits Washington.

September 21 Addressing Joint Session of the US Congress, President Bush declares a global war against terrorism, and issues an ultimatum to the Taliban to immediately turn over Osama bin Laden. He emphasizes, that "From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism, will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime."

- In an interview with Times of India, Prime Minister Vajpayee expresses serious concern at the fact that United States had not taken into consideration India's bitter experience of terrorist activities on its soil.

- India test fires naval version of its Prithvi surface-to-surface short-range missile.

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- September 23 President Bush lifts nuclear related sanctions on Pakistan and India.
- A high level US Defence Department team led by Air Force Brigadier-General Kevin Chilton, Pentagon Director of Strategic Planning for the Near East and South Asia, arrives Islamabad.
 - Secretary of State Colin Powell states in Washington, "Everything I have seen over the past two weeks, convinces me that President Musharraf made a courageous decision and he did it with full awareness of the potential domestic consequences". In NBC's 'Meet the Press' program, he adds, "He is supported by all his military commanders and all others in the government, so I am confident Pakistan will remain stable, and I have no concerns about their nuclear program."
- September 24 Pakistan's Cultural Troupe (JUNOON & Vital Signs) visits China.
- September 25 Saudi Arabia breaks diplomatic relations with The Taliban. Earlier, UAE had also terminated its diplomatic ties with the Taliban government.
- September 26 Thousands of enraged Afghan protesters storm the former US Embassy in Kabul and burn down a portion of the building, American flag, some vehicles and furniture, to express resentment at the expected US attacks on Afghanistan.
- IMF approves the last tranche of \$136 million for Pakistan after the United States formally supports Islamabad.
- September 28 A Pakistani delegation of Ulema and ISI officials returns empty handed from Kandhar after the Taliban authorities refuse the request to hand over Osama bin Laden.
- Afghan government formally invites Reverend Jesse Jackson to mediate between Taliban and the US government.
 - UN Security Council unanimously adopts a comprehensive anti-terrorism resolution which authorizes use of force against terrorists and their political and military supporters.

- September 29 United States announces cash grant of \$50 million for Pakistan, the first such move since sanctions were imposed against Pakistan eleven years ago.
- October 1 Twenty-nine persons are killed and more than 40 injured after suicide bombers blow up a car outside the State Legislature in Srinagar; Prime Minister Vajpayee describes the attack as a “last ditch attempt by fighters cornered by a global tide ” against them. “The killing of a large number of people inside and outside the assembly premises indicates that it was a pre-planned conspiracy,” he adds. India’s junior Foreign Minister Omar Abdullah, says the bombing “is an attack on humanity.” Pakistan condemns the blast.
- October 2 NATO formally invokes its mutual defence clause after the United States produces evidence that Osama bin Laden was behind the September 11 attacks.
- Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh meets National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice at the White House; delivers a letter from Prime Minister Vajpayee to the US President, who again drops by during Singh's meeting [with the National Security Advisor].
 - Osama bin Laden is seen in Kabul.
- October 3 In an interview with the CNN, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that the US had presented very impressive evidence of Osama bin Laden's involvement in the attacks in the US, and that Pakistan would respect the judgment of the US on the basis of this evidence. He adds, “Pakistan had been shown twenty pages of documents besides an oral presentation and Islamabad was evaluating the evidence.”
- In a Pashto speech on Radio Kandhar, Mullah Mohammad Omar states that the change in Pakistan's Afghan policy was a vindication of his repeated assertions that the Taliban were not a creation of Pakistan. He argues that Pakistan's conduct in recent days had made it clear that Taliban did not take orders from anyone.
 - Reports in India confirmed by the Indian official authorities state that India's state run Alliance Air Boeing 737 had been

hijacked. Chaos prevails in the country. Later, it transpires that the plane had not been hijacked. The BBC correspondent states that the episode not only shows the incompetence of the Indian government but also proves that the government in New Delhi is "foolish and silly".

October 6 Taliban government offers to release foreign aid workers in line with the demand of the United States provided US Administration puts an end to its propaganda against them and changes the threatening tone of attacking Afghanistan.

- President Musharraf was due to step down as Army Chief today at the end of his three-year term. Now, his tenure as Army Chief has been extended. Length of extension has not been indicated.

- In a radio address to the nation, President Bush gives last warning to the Taliban by emphasizing that time was running out, for them, to meet the US demands.

October 7 The US and its allies attack Afghanistan. Missiles, bombs hit Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandhar, Herat and Mazar-e- Sharif. In a televised address from the White House, President Bush states that none of his demands were met, and "now, the Taliban will pay a price."

- Taliban describe the attacks by the US and UK on Afghanistan, as terrorism, and pledge to resist the attacks with all their might.

- Earlier, Osama bin Laden issues a dramatic video-taped statement praising the September 11 suicide hijackers and emphasizes that America will not live in peace until Palestinians could live in peace. His statement to Qatar's Al-Jazeera Television, does not claim responsibility for the September 11 attacks.

October 8 Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, President Musharraf states that military strikes against Afghanistan would be short and targeted, and would not have collateral damage; President admits that Pakistan's air space was used in the attacks.

- Three Taliban helicopters land in Pakistan. They are immediately seized by the Pakistan authorities.

- October 9 Massive air raids continue on Afghanistan. US claims air supremacy; all but one airport destroyed, says Secretary Defence Rumsfeld; four UN de-mining workers killed.
- October 9 James A. Kelly, US Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, visits China.
- October 18. US President orders provision of 50 million dollars in economic aid to Pakistan.
- October 19 Media reports that US special forces have finally begun ground operations in Afghanistan, though operating in very small numbers.
- State Department Deputy Spokesman Philip Reeker praises Pakistan as an “exceedingly strong partner” and states that US would pursue measures to make bilateral ties with Pakistan firmer. Similar appreciation is voiced by Deputy Secretary of State, Richard Armitage, who says that the United States has succeeded in assembling “a mighty coalition” that includes Pakistan and Arab States in the Gulf.
- October 19 President Jiang Zemin holds talks with President Bush in Shanghai.
- [The two leaders exchanged views on Sino-US relations, and matters of mutual interest including terrorism. Bush emphasized that the United States attached great importance to the relationship with China.]*
- October 20 US helicopter crashes near Dalbandin in Baluchistan; two Americans killed.
- October 22 In an interview with PTV’s Night News Programme, President Musharraf warns India to stop threatening Pakistan and adopt dialogue path.
- October 23 Presiding over a special session of the National Command Authority (NCA), President Musharraf rules out slightest possibility of a compromise on Pakistan’s nuclear programme.

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- October 24 US pounds Taliban front lines and targets. Taliban diplomats claim Indian Generals were spotted in Northern Afghanistan.
- October 26 US Ambassador to Pakistan Wendy Chamberlin in an interview with senior journalists in Islamabad, states that her country would not abandon Pakistan.
- October 28 In an interview with ABC News, Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld states that General Pervez Musharraf had “a very difficult situation” but expresses confidence that Pakistan would not pull out of the coalition with the United States.
- October 29 US CENTCOM Commander-in-Chief, General Tommy Franks meets President Musharraf in Islamabad.
- October 30 India’s Defence Minister George Fernandes emphasizes that Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal are in safe hands.
- November 1 President Musharraf states that not a single attack during the past three weeks on Afghanistan, was launched from Pakistan.
- November 4 US Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld visits Islamabad; meets President Musharraf.
- November 5 Rumsfeld states in New Delhi that Washington was not worried about Pakistan’s nuclear weapons getting into wrong hands.
- November 6 Four US military personnel die as American helicopter crashes in Baluchistan.
- November 9 Northern Alliance enters Mazar-e-Sharif.
- President Musharraf arrives in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly Session with US agencies providing him, highest security after President Bush.
 - Prime Minister Vajpayee meets President Bush at the White House. At a joint press conference after the meeting, Mr. Vajpayee assures India’s complete support in the war against terrorism.

- In an interview with Pakistani journalist Hamid Mir in an undisclosed location near Kabul, Osama bin Laden claims “We have chemical and nuclear weapons as a deterrent and if America used them against us, we reserve the right to use them.”

November 10 President General Pervez Musharraf addressing the 56th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, emphasizes the stability of Afghanistan and underlines the importance of the implementation of the UN Resolutions on Kashmir.

November 11 Musharraf-Bush meeting takes place in New York. US President promises not to allow Northern Alliance forces enter Kabul; announces provision of \$1 billion in aid to Pakistan and a possible debt relief.

November 13 Taliban abandon Kabul; Northern Alliance moves into the city. Killings and celebrations take place in the Afghan capital. Rabbani claims to be the head of the new government and announces general amnesty except for few.

- White House Spokesman states that the US President is “very pleased” with the victory of the Northern Alliance but calls for avoidance of violence.

- President Musharraf describes take-over of Kabul by Northern Alliance as “dangerous”, because of atrocities taking place in Mazar-e-Sharif. The President also calls for the withdrawal of all forces from Kabul and the deployment of a UN force in the city.

November 14 Taliban desert several other key provinces in Afghanistan.

- Pakistan condemns atrocities in Kabul and expresses desire to have a friendly government in Afghanistan.

November 15 Pakistan and United States sign an agreement in Islamabad under which the later would provide \$600 million in direct budget and balance of payment support.

November 20 Pakistan’s Commerce Minister visits China.

November 21 Spokesman of the Department of State asks Pakistan to close the Taliban Embassy in Islamabad.

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- India sends Mission to Afghanistan to establish Embassy in Kabul.
- November 22 Pakistan announces closure of its Embassy in Kabul.
 - Northern Alliance forces attack Kunduz.
- November 23 US Embassy Islamabad warns Americans citizens against traveling to Afghanistan.
 - Foreign Office Islamabad asks US Embassy in Islamabad not to bypass the Foreign Office in seeking appointments for visiting US officials with Pakistani dignitaries.
- November 25 Kunduz falls to Northern Alliance.
 - US intellectual Noam Chomsky delivers talk show in Lahore.
 - During her visit to New Delhi, former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto meets Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee.
- November 26 UN-sponsored Peace Conference on Afghanistan begins in Petersburg, near Bonn in Germany.
- November 28 President Musharraf announces Islamabad's full confidence in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan.
- November 29 Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Guangya visits the United States, and meets Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security John Bolton, for consultations on arms control issues.
- December 1 Allied forces continue to bomb Kandhar and Jalalabad. Taliban claim shooting down B-52 plane and vow resistance.
- December 4 Following a meeting of the India-US Defence Policy Group [in New Delhi], both countries pledge a new era in defence ties.

[In a Joint Statement, it was emphasized that India and the United States would focus on counter-terrorism initiatives, non-proliferation issues and that the United States would speed up its review of Indian defence requirements.]

- December 4 US Coordinator for Counter-terrorism Francis Taylor visits Beijing.
- December 5 Post-Taliban government agreement in Afghanistan signed in Bonn; Hamid Karzai to be Chairman; symbolic role for Zahir Shah; UN Security Force for Kabul; Northern Alliance given portfolios of Defence, Interior and Foreign Affairs.
- December 10 International Coalition Spokesman in Pakistan Kenton Keith states in Islamabad that there was no impediment in the establishment of a new government in Afghanistan.
- December 12 UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Lakhdar Brahimi, calls on President Musharraf in Islamabad.
- India successfully fires Prithvi Missile.
- December 13 Unidentified gunmen storm Indian Parliament in New Delhi; five attackers among twelve killed; assailants use VIP car and commando uniforms; Prime Minister Vajpayee vows to fight a "do or die battle" against terrorism stressing that the attack was not on the Parliament but against the entire nation; President Bush condemns the attack and extends all possible cooperation to India including assistance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Paris Club gives \$ 12.5 billion debt relief to Pakistan.
 - Afghanistan's Foreign Minister-designate Abdullah Abdullah meets Prime Minister Vajpayee in New Delhi.
- December 14 New Delhi blames Lashkar-e-Tayyaba for the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament. External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh says, India has technical evidence that the terrorist attack was not just against the symbol of Indian democracy and sovereignty of the Indian people, it was the handiwork of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba.
- December 15 President Musharraf again condemns the terrorist act against Indian Parliament saying, "We are against any such terrorist acts anywhere in the world, we strongly condemn it."
- Addressing business leaders in Calcutta, Prime Minister Vajpayee states that India had reached the limit of its tolerance

after the attack on its Parliament and hints that its armed forces may cross LOC.

- India's Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani tells reporters in Ahmedabad that "New Delhi will wait for a few days to know what kind of reaction comes from Pakistan...We hope that Pakistan which had pledged its support for the US-led coalition against terrorism will take action against militant groups like Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and Jaish-e-Mohammed....As a member of the United Nations, Pakistan should publicly condemn terrorism."

- Two US warships conduct joint exercise with the Indian Navy.

December 16 India's Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani states that New Delhi is considering a hard-hitting response which did not exclude hot pursuit of militants' targets across the border.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell warns India and Pakistan not to allow situation in the region "to spiral out of control" following the attack on the Indian parliament.

December 16 Avis Bohlen, US Assistant Secretary for Arms Control matters, visits Beijing.

December 19 State Department's Spokesman Richard Boucher expresses strong opposition to flare-up in South Asia.

- Prime Minister Vajpayee says, war [with Pakistan] is one option to deal with the recent attack on the Indian Parliament.

December 20 External Affairs Ministry Spokesperson in New Delhi, Nirupama Rao, states that India will share evidence of terrorist attack on its Parliament only with its friends and that there is no need to share it with Pakistan; India begins troops build-up in Rajasthan.

- General Richard Myers, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrives in Islamabad for meeting his Pakistani counterpart, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Muhammad Aziz Khan.

December 20 President Musharraf pays a state visit to China.

[The visit was the high point of events to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The President of Pakistan was received by a large number of Chinese leaders including President Jiang Zemin, Premier Zhu Rongji, and Vice President Hu Jintao. The two countries also signed a number of agreements during the visit. A Trade and Investment Promotion Conference organized in Canton during President's visit, proved to be a resounding success.]

December 21 External Affairs Ministry Spokesperson in New Delhi Nirupuma Rao states that India is recalling its envoy to Islamabad [Mr. Vijay K. Nambiar] in protest against Pakistan's failure to act against terrorist groups it accuses of involvement in attack on Parliament building. Rao adds that the Government of India will also terminate the Samjhaota Express rail link and Delhi-Lahore bus service between the two countries from January 1, 2002. [Samjhaota Express service between Atari and Lahore began in 1976 while the Delhi-Lahore bus service was inaugurated in early 1999.]

- Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad regrets Indian decision to recall their High Commissioner and states that Pakistan will not recall its High Commissioner from New Delhi, Mr. Ashraf Jahangir Qazi.

- White House says Delhi attack was meant to harm Pakistan and Islamabad's relations with Washington DC.

December 22 Hamid Karzai is sworn in as leader of Afghanistan; Vows to bring peace to the war-devastated country seeking to leave behind more than two decades of conflict; President Musharraf felicitates.

- Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar leading the Pakistan delegation that includes Education Minister Zubaida Jalal, President of the Awami National Party, Asfandyar Wali Khan, renowned social worker Abdul Sattar Edhi, and others, attends the swearing ceremony in Kabul. Later, the Foreign Minister calls on Mr. Karzai. Mr. Sattar also meets Vice Chairman and Finance Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala, Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah, Interior Minister Mohammad Yunus Qanoni and Defence Minister General Mohammad Fahim Khan.

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- December 23 Troops' concentration along the border is further increased both by Pakistan and India.
- Pakistan High Commission official in New Delhi is manhandled by Indian officials.
 - Pakistan renews impartial probe offer to India on attack on Parliament in New Delhi.
- December 24 Pakistan freezes accounts of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and another organization by the name of Ummah Tameer-i-Nau.
- December 26 India positions missiles on border with Pakistan.
- December 27 While addressing a press conference in New Delhi, External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh states that the government has decided to ban PIA over-flights (over India) from 1 January 2002, the same day that an already announced halt to train and bus service between the two countries goes into effect. He also states that the personnel working in the High Commissions of both the countries in New Delhi and Islamabad has been cut down to 55 from 110. He also announces the decision to restrict the movement of Pakistani personnel in the Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi, to the city limits of the Indian capital. In response, Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad states that the government would also ban Indian flights from Pakistani airspace, order the expulsion of half the Indian High Commission personnel and restrict the movement of the rest to Islamabad.
- December 28 Addressing a press briefing with Chief of the US Central Command General Tommy Franks at his ranch in Texas, President Bush states that the United States is working actively to bring calm to India and Pakistan and to convince both sides to ease the escalating tensions along their border. He also praises President Musharraf for arresting 50 "extremists or terrorists".
- World leaders including President Jacques Chirac of France and Secretary of State Colin Powell speak to President Musharraf on telephone on Pakistan-India relations.
 - President Musharraf states that Pakistan will never initiate war and expresses readiness to meet Prime Minister Vajpayee.

- Pakistan and India extend expulsion deadline of each other's Missions' personnel to January 5.

- Indian Home Minister Advani states that India would pursue its objectives with or without international approval.

December 29 Prime Minister Vajpayee asks the people of India to be ready for war with Pakistan; India redeploys Eastern Command troops to western frontier; Secretary of State Powell speaks to President Musharraf three times; President Bush also speaks to the President of Pakistan on the escalating situation with India.

- Military commanders in Pakistan hold strategic discussions.

- Government of Pakistan bans Indian TV channels.

- Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states Pakistan is against all forms of war and that use of nuclear weapons is inconceivable.

- India asks PIA to close down offices in New Delhi and Mumbai and recall its staff by January 1, 2002.

December 30 In a meeting with politicians in Islamabad, President Musharraf emphasizes that Pakistan seeks peace but is ready for war.

December 31 India states that arrest by Pakistan of Hafiz Saeed, leader of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, is a step forward; Gives Pakistan a list of twenty other alleged terrorists it wants arrested and handed over to India.

- In a special article published on New Year's Day, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee calls on Pakistan to shed its "anti-India" mentality and crush terrorist groups on its soil to allow a dialogue on all bilateral disputes, including Kashmir.

- On arrival in Katmandu for the SAARC Summit, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar emphasizes that Pakistan is opposed to war and will never initiate any military action across the border or the Line of Control.

- Addressing reporters in Crawford, Texas, President George W Bush praises President Pervez Musharraf's crackdown on militant

groups following an attack on India's Parliament on December 13. He states, "He's cracking down hard, and I appreciate his efforts.....Terror is terror and the fact that the Pakistani President is after the terrorists is a good sign."

- India creates war like situation along borders with Pakistan. Washington Post reports that India and Pakistan are readying their ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons for a possible showdown.

[“When Time magazine devoted its major story to Islam on April 16, 1979, the cover was adorned with a Gerome painting of a bearded muezzin standing in a minaret, calmly summoning the faithful to prayer; it was as florid and overstated a nineteenth-century period piece of Orientalist art as one could imagine. Anachronistically, however, this quiet scene was emblazoned with a caption that had nothing to do with it: ‘The Militant Revival.’ There could be no better way of symbolizing the difference between Europe and America on the subject of Islam. A placid and decorative painting done almost routinely in Europe as an aspect of the general culture had been transformed by three words into a general American obsession.” -----Pages: 16-17, “COVERING ISLAM”, Edward W. Said.]

[“In May 1998, India conducted five nuclear tests; which negatively impacted on international nonproliferation mechanism. Especially some Indian high-ranking officials use "China threat" as an excuse for India's nuclear tests. These actions undermined China-Indian friendly and cooperative relations.” -----Page 108, Xia Liping, in his presentation at a Conference on India in Shanghai, published by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies 2002.]

[“The official version of the story of the Parliament Attack (in New Delhi on 13 December 2001) is very quickly coming apart at the seams. Even the Supreme Court judgment, with all its flaws of logic and leaps of faith, does not accuse Mohammad Afzal of being the mastermind of the attack. So who was the mastermind? If Mohammad Afzal is hanged we may never know. But L. K. Advani, Leader of the Opposition, wants him hanged at once. Even a day's delay, he says, is against the national interest. Why? What's the hurry? The man is locked up in a high-security cell on death row. He's not allowed out of his cell for even five minutes a

day. What harm can he do? Talk? Write, perhaps? Surely – even in L. K. Advani’s own narrow interpretation of the term – it’s in the national interest not to hang Afzal? At least not until there is an inquiry that reveals what the real story is, and who actually attacked Parliament?” -----Pages xx and xxi; 13 DEC A Reader – The Strange case of the attack on the Indian Parliament – with an introduction by Arundhati Roy, published in 2006 by Penguin Books India.]

[Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji avoided going to India during his visit to South Asia. Instead, went to other South Asian states like Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. The Chinese rationale for skipping the visit given by a Chinese official in his remarks on 25 March 2001, was, because “the gap between Chairman Li’s visit to India and the proposed South Asian tour of Premier Zhu” was “very short to achieve anything substantial.” -----Page 64; Perspectives on Indo-China Relations, by A. K. Dixit, published in 2006 by Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi.]

2002

- January 1 Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that there are no signs of talks between Pakistan and India.
- Indian military build-up continues as nuclear lists are exchanged between Pakistan and India.
 - New Delhi allows PIA to pick up stranded Pakistan nationals in India.
 - State Department Spokesman commends Pakistan and India for acting in a responsible manner.
 - Diplomacy still working between Pakistan and India to prevent an outbreak of war, states India’s Defense Minister George Fernandes in New Delhi.
- January 2 In his address to the National Security Council and the Federal Cabinet, President Musharraf emphasizes that India will regret in

case it attacks Pakistan; and stresses that Pakistan will not hand over persons alleged to be involved in terrorism to India.

- Exchange of heavy fire takes place across the LOC.
- Pakistan-India Foreign Ministers shake hands at SAARC meeting in Katmandu.
- Chairing the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee meeting, President Musharraf states that Pakistan's armed forces were ready to repel any aggression by India.
- Addressing a conference of Mayors in Lucknow, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee states that Pakistan must end terrorism.
- Media reports of the death of the Taliban intelligence chief, Qari Ahmedullah, in the US bombings.

January 3

Former Taliban Ambassador in Islamabad, Mullah Zaeef, arrested in Peshawar; Later, he is deported to Afghanistan where he is arrested by the US authorities.

- India's Defence Minister George Fernandes states that Islamabad is not sincere in curbing terrorism.
- Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee states in Katmandu that he has no intention of meeting with President Musharraf at the sidelines of the SAARC Summit taking place in the Nepalese capital.

January 4

In an interview with the BBC, Secretary of State Colin Powell states that he may appoint Special Envoy to defuse prevailing tensions between Pakistan and India.

- In a press conference in the US capital, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld states, he agrees that the current situation involving India and Pakistan is tense, but "President Bush and other officials are hopeful that the situation can be resolved peacefully."

- President Musharraf's late arrival in Katmandu due to bad weather, delays SAARC Summit; states in the Nepalese capital that talks [with India] not a one-sided affairs.

January 5 Addressing the inaugural session of the 11th SAARC Summit Conference in Katmandu, President Musharraf launches a peace initiative to end hostility with India by formally extending a "hand of genuine friendship to Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee so that both the countries can commence a journey of peace, harmony and progress." Later, he steps down from the podium and walks up to the Indian Prime Minister to shake hands with him.

January 6 In an unexpected development, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee meet informally at the sidelines of the SAARC Summit.

- SAARC leaders in Katmandu pledge to fight against terrorism and poverty; next SAARC Summit to be held in Pakistan.

- On his return to New Delhi from SAARC Summit, Prime Minister Vajpayee rules out talks with Islamabad in the near future.

January 7 External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh states in New Delhi that talks with Pakistan are not possible unless Islamabad changes its attitude towards what India calls cross border terrorism.

- President Bush praises President Musharraf's efforts to control activities of terrorists. He also states before reporters at the White House, "I think it is very important for President Musharraf to make a clear statement to the world that he intends to crack down on terror." He adds, "And I believe, if he does that and continues to do what he's doing it will provide relief on a situation that's still serious."

- Media speculates that Afghan Interim Government has plans to seek Israel's assistance in developing Afghanistan's agriculture.

January 8 US Senate delegation led by Senator Joseph Lieberman calls on President Musharraf in Islamabad.

- Afghan Foreign Minister Mr. Abdullah Abdullah states that Osama bin Laden is likely to be in Afghanistan but he has no information of his whereabouts.

- US Congressman Frank Wolf during his visit to Newshehra in Pakistan, states that Islamabad has proved its importance by supporting the international community against terrorism.

- During his visit to New Delhi, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres urges India to resume talks with Pakistan.

- President Bush's slur terming Pakistanis 'Pakis' raises eyebrows.

January 9

In an interview with The Washington Post, Secretary of State Colin Powell states that there is no certainty that war between Pakistan and India can be avoided.

- After his meeting with Indian Home Minister L.K. Advani in Washington DC, Secretary of State Powell urges Pakistan to take "appropriate" steps on India's demands for the arrest of the twenty militants New Delhi brands as terrorists.

- A 7-member US defense delegation led by Dr. Dove S Zakheim, Under Secretary of Defence and Comptroller of US Defence Department, calls on Lieutenant General {Retd} Hamid Nawaz Khan, Secretary Defense, in Islamabad.

- Congressional delegation led by Congressman Frank Wolf calls on President Musharraf in Islamabad.

January 10

Foreign Office Spokesman states in Islamabad that Pakistan would take more steps against militant violence and hopes that international intervention could defuse stand-off with India that has brought Pakistan and India to the brink of war.

- President Bush "drops by" to see India's Home Minister L. K. Advani during Mr. Advani's meeting with National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice at the White House.

- Pakistani newspapers publish the list of the 20 persons wanted by India from Pakistan. The names are: Maulana Azhar Masood,

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed, Dawood Ibrahim, Chhota Shakeel, “Tiger” Ibrahim Memon, Ayub Memon, Abdul Razzak, Syed Salahuddin, Ibrahim Athar, Zahoor Ibrahim Mistri, Shahid Akhtar Sayed, Azhar Yusuf, Abdul Karim, Ishaq Atta Hussain, Sagir Sabir Ali Shaikh, Wadhawan Singh Babbar, Ranjit Singh Neeta, Paramjit Singh Panjwar, Lakhbir Singh Rode, and Gajinder Singh.

- Afghan Finance Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala holds meeting with Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz in Islamabad. He also meets Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar.

- General John P. Jumper, Chief of Staff United States Air Force, calls on Air Chief Marshal Mushaf Ali Mir, Chief of the Air Staff of the Pakistan Air Force, at Air Headquarters Chaklala.

January 11

General S. Padmanabhan, India’s Army Chief, states in New Delhi that the military situation with Pakistan is serious and can spark a limited conventional war. He warns Islamabad against launching any nuclear attack. He threatens massive retaliation if India were targeted by nuclear war-heads. Pakistani newspapers quoted him as stating, “should any nuclear weapons be used against Indian forces...the perpetrator of that particular outrage shall be punished, and so severely that their continuation thereafter in any form or fray will be doubtful.”

January 12

President Musharraf delivers his historic address to the nation on radio and television; bans five extremist outfits; emphasizes that there will be no compromise on Kashmir cause; Madaris in Pakistan to be regulated by the government; asserts that no terrorism would be allowed to be committed in the name of Islam; asks the world to resolve Kashmir issue; and stresses that the nation is ready to defend every inch of the country’s territory.

- State Department welcomes President Musharraf’s speech, saying “it provides a basis for both sides (Pakistan and India) to ratchet down the tensions.”

- In a statement issued in Washington DC, Secretary of State Powell states that the President of Pakistan took “a bold and principled stand to set Pakistan squarely against terrorism and extremism” both inside and outside the country.

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- January Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji pays visits to Pakistan and India.
- [Visit to India takes place on 13-18 January. On 14 January, Premier Zhu Rongji meets Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.]
- January 13 President George Bush calls President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee on telephone to urge them to reduce tensions along the border. The White House states that the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India agreed to work on reducing tensions that have led to their largest military build-up ever.
- Giving India's reaction to President Musharraf's speech, External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh states in New Delhi that India looks forward to the prompt implementation of the contents of the speech. Rejects third-party mediation and expresses disappointment at inaction on the list of the 20 persons wanted by India. States that Indian army will stay on borders with Pakistan till actions by Government of Pakistan against terrorism, become visible.
 - In the wake of the government's decision to crack down on extremism, 1200 members of extremist organizations in Pakistan arrested and 300 offices of such outfits sealed.
- January 14 Secretary of State Colin Powell embarks on a visit to Pakistan and India in an effort to further defuse tensions that officials say have lessened but are not over.
- Pakistan re-opens Embassy in Kabul.
 - A six-member US Congressional delegation led by Congressman Jim Kolbe calls on Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar.
 - White House states that President Bush is monitoring tensions between India and Pakistan and views the standoff between the two nuclear rivals as "cause of concern."
- January 16 Electoral reforms announced in Pakistan: country reverts to joint electorates; National Assembly seats raised from 237 to 350; only graduates will be able to contest elections. Election Commission also expanded.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell visits Pakistan. Holds talks with Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar at the Foreign Office; Later, calls on President Musharraf. Addressing a Joint Press Conference with Mr. Abdul Sattar, states that the United States wants to see beginning of a dialogue between Pakistan and India, and after that, if both sides are ready, Washington can play a role. Describing President Musharraf's speech as a de-escalatory step, he expresses the hope that soon there would be military de-escalation between India and Pakistan. He also states, "My two visits demonstrate the value we attach to Pakistan and the new relations that are long term," and adds, he had noted that 1900 extremists have been detained, the President has ordered the registration of religious schools and there was a crackdown on the fund-raising activities. He also says, he will take to India what he has seen and noted in Pakistan.

- On his return to New Delhi from his visit to the United States, India's Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani describes as "path-breaking," President Musharraf's speech pledging crack-down on Islamic extremists.

January 17

Colin Powell leaves Islamabad for Kabul on a brief visit first by a US Secretary of State since the last visit to the Afghan capital by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1976. Afghan interim leader Hamid Karzai welcomes Powell and describes him as "a distinguished world personality, a very tough soldier and a top diplomat." Powell pledges staunch US support for Afghanistan's interim government as it seeks to rebuild from two decades of conflict.

- Colin Powell returns to Islamabad from Kabul; addresses a press conference at the airport [with Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar] during which he announces reopening of USAID Mission in Pakistan's capital. Later, he leaves for New Delhi.

- Powell holds talks in New Delhi with External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh after which addressing the media he states that the United States is anxious for a dialogue between Pakistan and India. He also states that President Musharraf might consider returning non-Pakistanis sought by India in connection with alleged terrorist acts.

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- India's Defense Minister George Fernandes holds talks in Washington DC with Secretary Defense Donald Rumsfeld and states that he believes the standoff between his country and Pakistan may be "on the way to resolution."

- Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is on a visit to India where he meets Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Jaswant Singh, Mr. Advani and Mr. K C Pant.

January 18

In an interview with the CNN, President Musharraf says he thinks Osama bin Laden is most likely dead because he has been unable to get treatment for his kidney ailment.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell meets Prime Minister Vajpayee in New Delhi. After the meeting, he addresses a news conference at which he expresses the belief that India and Pakistan were pulling back from the brink of war with actions that would lead to a dialogue. He says, "I leave here very encouraged that we can find a solution to this troubling situation... I think we are on a path that could lead to the restoration of dialogue... but it will take further action before we can really start walking down that path more aggressively. Later, he flies to Nepal.

- The United States and India decide to resume arms sales to each other. Visiting Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes and Secretary Defence Donald Rumsfeld sign an agreement at the Pentagon under which their countries will protect technology secrets involved in any arms sales between them. (Earlier, Fernandes held meeting with National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice at the White House. He also met Vice President Dick Cheney and Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage.)

January 19

Addressing a joint press conference with the visiting Deputy Prime Minister of Canada, John Manely, in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that the Indian list of terrorists is being examined by the government and that Pakistan also has a list of wanted terrorists living in India which will be given to New Delhi in due course of time.

- In an **interview with CNN** that was given on 18 January, President Musharraf emphasizes that reality on the ground dictates that Pakistan and Afghanistan should enjoy friendly relations.

- According to an official press statement, speaking to the **Council of Foreign Relations in Washington D.C.**, US Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Alan P. Larson, emphasizes that stabilizing Pakistan and restoring hope for its economic development, is a matter of critical importance.

January 20 In an **interview with Newsweek**, President Musharraf rules out war with India.

- India's Defence Minister George Fernandes states that Pakistan has not yet acted on its pledge to crack down on anti-Indian Islamic militants despite promises made by President Musharraf.

- In an interview with Hindustan Times, Home Minister L. K. Advani states that a war between India and Pakistan can be ruled out only if Islamabad completely rejects terrorism.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell while speaking to the Fox News from Tokyo states that the stand-off between India and Pakistan has eased in the last week, and both sides are committed to a diplomatic solution.

- Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz holds informal discussions with Hamid Karzai and Afghan Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah besides the Finance Minister of Afghanistan Hidayat Arsala, during his visit to Tokyo in connection with donors conference for funds for Afghanistan.

January 21 External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh states at a press conference in New Delhi that India will extradite swiftly any alleged Pakistani fugitives hiding in its territory if Islamabad makes such a request.

January 22 Armed attack takes place outside US Cultural Center in Kolkata, resulting in the death of 4 police officers.

January 23 During his visit to Islamabad, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan calls for Pak-India dialogue and commends President Musharraf's actions against extremism.

- President Bush terms Kolkata attack as act of terror.

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- State Department Spokesman states in Washington that the United States wants Israel to sell the state-of-art PHALCON radar planes to India only after there is a de-escalation of tensions with Pakistan.

January 24

Addressing the Human Development Forum in Islamabad, President Musharraf reiterates that elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies will be held in October 2002, as directed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

- 50% increase in Provincial Assembly seats in Pakistan is announced.

- The visiting FBI Director, Robert Mueller states in Islamabad that his agency wants to expand cooperation with Pakistani law enforcement agencies in areas including cyber-terrorism, human trafficking and other crimes.

- India names its Foreign Service officer, Vivek Katju, as Ambassador to Kabul.

January 25

India tests a short range version of its nuclear cable Agni-I missile. Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman in New Delhi, Nirupama Rao, states, "The test was undertaken in a non-provocative manner across international waters."

- Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar terms India's missile test as "unwarranted and unwise".

- Britain, France and Germany regret the Indian missile test.

- Secretary of State Collin Powel chides India for test firing the missile.

- Commander-in-Chief US Central Command General Tommy R. Franks reaches Islamabad on a two-day visit.

- President Musharraf greets President Narayanan and Prime Minister Vajpayee on the occasion of India's fifty-second Republic Day falling on January 26.

- January 26 Commander-in-Chief of US Central Command General Tommy Franks states at a press conference in Islamabad that US will not withdraw troops from Pakistan; expresses the hope that Pakistan and India are not close to war; and that the situation can be defused through diplomatic efforts. He adds, “as you know, we continue to operate search and rescue efforts out from here, we continue to use air fields inside Pakistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom.”
- India celebrates Republic Day amid attack fears.
 - Military Spokesman Rashid Qureshi states in Islamabad that Pakistan reserves the right to test missile.
 - Search for missing US journalist, Daniel Pearl, is intensified by the Karachi police.
- January 27 Addressing National Cadet Corps in New Delhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee states that there has been no change on the ground in Kashmir in spite of Pakistan’s promise to crack down on Islamic militants.
- January 28 At a public meeting in Raipur [in central India], Prime Minister Vajpayee demands that Pakistan vacate the part of Kashmir under its control before holding any peace talks with India.
- Indian shelling kills six civilians in Rawalakot.
- January 30 In his State of the Union address, President Bush focuses on war against terrorism and describes Iran, Iraq and North Korea as ‘axis of evil’; states that Pakistan is cracking down against terrorism and observes, “I admire the leadership of President Musharraf.”
- Prime Minister Vajpayee rules out pulling back troops from the border with Pakistan, saying Islamabad has yet to fulfill its pledge to shut down Islamic extremist groups.
 - India tests naval version of Trishul missile.
 - Speaking at the Foreign Service Academy in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar emphasizes that Pakistan will not be intimidated by India’s threats of war.

January 31 In his daily press briefing at the Foreign Office, Islamabad, Military Spokesman Major General Rashid Qureshi hints at an Indian link in the kidnapping of Wall Street Journal journalist, Daniel Pearl, under a 24-hour deadline to be killed after being abducted several days ago. He states that he cannot go into the details of the case. However, the government is monitoring the progress.

- Secretary of State Colin Powell states in Washington that the United States is doing “everything we can” to rescue Daniel Pearl.

- Secretary Defence Donald Rumsfeld in Washington commends Pakistan for its support to international coalition by emphasizing, “Pakistan has been doing a great many things to be helpful to the United States military and government.” Citing examples, he says, the United States has been “using their fuel, we have been using their airports, we have used some of their ports, we have used their air-space, we have requested and they have responded positively to supplying their troops along the border. And there is no question but that they have just been enormously helpful.”

February 1 Media delegation led by Spokesperson of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sun Yuxi, visits Pakistan.

February 1 At the end of a joint news conference with German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer in Berlin, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states that the mobile phone records of a suspect being held over the kidnapping of US journalist Daniel Pearl show contacts with Indian government officials. The Foreign Minister adds that phone records of Mubarak Ali Shah Gilani, arrested in Pakistan over the kidnapping incident, point to the Indian involvement.

- While appearing at Oval Office, President Bush states that his administration will “chase down any leads” that may lead to the rescue of Daniel Pearl. Media quotes him as stating, “We are working with the Pakistan government to chase down any leads possible-----for example, trying to follow the trail of the e-mails that have been sent, with the sole purpose of saving this man, of finding him and rescuing ” him.

- India rejects calls by Pakistan to hold talks to de-escalate the situation along the borders. Prime Minister Vajpayee states, “They

(Pakistanis) keep saying the leaders of the two countries should meet. Meet for what? Do we meet for discussing the weather or some business?" Vajpayee adds, "All the time they [Pakistanis] harp on Kashmir. Kashmir is a part of India and will continue to be so. There is no question of any part of Jammu and Kashmir being handed over."

- Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes states, "We are not withdrawing troops. We have told Pakistan to send us the 20 persons and end cross-border terrorism."

- In a statement in New York, India's Minister of State for External Affairs Omar Abdullah dismisses Pakistan's suggestion of an Indian link to the kidnapping in Pakistan of Bombay-based Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl.

- In an address to the opening session of the World Economic Forum in New York, Secretary of State Colin Powell pledges to hunt out terrorism wherever it exists, targeting not just terrorists but also the nations that arm or support them.

- Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad advises India's Home Minister L.K. Advani "to deploy his imagination and resources towards de-escalating the current military stand-off engineered by his government," rather than dreaming about a South Asian confederation. In response to a query regarding a recent statement by Mr. Advani questioning the partition of South Asia and visualizing a confederation among India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the Spokesman says that it is regrettable that Mr. Advani continues to make irresponsible and provocative statements in utter disregard to the undeniable realities and the circumstances that led to the emergence of Pakistan.

February 2

In his address to the Security Conference in Munich, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar condemns India for conducting surface to air missile tests and states, "At a time when a spark can ignite a conflagration, the situation calls for exercise of restraint and responsibility."

- Addressing a rally in Uttaranchal State, Home Minister L. K. Advani states that there has been no letup in the infiltration of militants along the border with Pakistan. Advani emphasizes that

President Musharraf's speech last month promising tough measures against religious extremists needed to be backed up with strong action.

February 3

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee states in Patna that India does not want to engage in an arms race with Pakistan. However, "when the actions of Pakistan are in bad faith, the country would protect its sovereignty even at the cost of everyone going hungry." He also emphasizes that India will never agree to the conversion of the Line of Control into an international border.

- At the fringes of the Security Conference in Munich, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar tells Reuters Television that Pakistan is doing its best to locate the kidnapped US reporter Daniel Pearl and dismisses indications that he has been killed.

- Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on a visit to the United States, states that the Bush Administration has assured her it would continue to press for fair and free elections in Pakistan.

- Military Spokesman Major General Rashid Qureshi visits US aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt in the Arabian Sea close to the Karachi coast.

February 5

Addressing the joint session of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Jammu and Kashmir Council in Muzaffarabad to mark the Kashmir Solidarity Day, President Musharraf states, "Instead of engaging in brinkmanship, Prime Minister Vajpayee should accept my offer of dialogue for peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute as well as all other issues."

- India's External Affairs Ministry's Spokesperson Nirupama Rao rejects President Musharraf's description of militant actions in Kashmir as a "just struggle", saying his comments are "untenable and did not create a conducive climate for a dialogue.

- Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar states in Paris that it remains unclear whether Osama Bin Laden, is dead or alive.

- President Bush seeks \$305 million in aid for Pakistan in his budget for the year 2003.

- February 6 President Musharraf states in Islamabad that Pakistan is ready to play India on any field and anywhere in the world; Asks India not to mix politics with sports and maintain sports ties with Pakistan, be it cricket, hockey, polo or any other sport.
- A 12-member Federal Grand Jury in the United States finds the 21-year old Walker Lindh, captured fighting on the side of the Taliban in Afghanistan, to be “an Al-Qaeda trained terrorist, who conspired to kill his fellow citizens.” This is stated in Washington by US Attorney General John Ashcroft.
 - In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Colin Powell terms President Musharraf’s January 12 2002 speech as “a seminal event”, saying that the General showed a “great courage and foresight in sending such a decisive message to his country and, by extension, to the Islamic world at large.”
- February 7 Addressing an election rally in Uttaranchal state, Prime Minister Vajpayee states, “There is no democracy in Pakistan. There is a military dictatorship there and human rights are being crushed. It [Pakistan] has no right to talk about human rights violations in India”.
- John Wall, Resident Representative of the World Bank states at a workshop on ‘The WTO and Pakistan’, in Islamabad, that Pakistan needs to bring down cost of doing business to be competitive in the new global trading system.
 - Foreign Office Spokesman states in Islamabad that Chairman of the Interim Afghan Government, Hamid Karzai, will arrive in Islamabad tomorrow on a two-day official visit, his first since taking office.
- February 8 Chairman of the Afghan Interim Government Hamid Karzai meets President Musharraf in Islamabad. Pakistan assures all out support to Afghanistan. Karzai seeks time for repatriation of Afghan refugees, states that only innocent Pakistani prisoners held in Afghan jails will be returned. Karzai’s 20-member delegation to Pakistan includes Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah.

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- President Musharraf departs for official visit to the United States.

February 9

Former Minister for Foreign Affairs in the ousted Taliban government, Mullah Wakil Ahmad Mutawakil, surrenders to Afghan authorities in Kandhar.

- Pakistan-US Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement [ACSA] is signed in Islamabad. Director of Logistics US Army, Major General Dennis Jackson signs the agreement on behalf of the Government of the United States and Rear Admiral Irfan Ahmad. Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Defence signs the agreement on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. According to an official announcement, the “agreement is designed to facilitate reciprocal provision of logistics support and services between the two armed forces, to be used primarily during combined exercises, training, deployments, operations or other cooperative efforts.”

- In an interview with The Washington Post, President Musharraf criticizes remarks by President Bush about declaring Iran and Iraq as “axis of evil”.

- Prime Minister Vajpayee states before election rally in Meerut, “Our troops are deployed on the borders, not to attack but to defend the country and prevent infiltration of militants from across the border.”

February 10

Prime Minister Vajpayee in his address to election rally at Bathinda, criticizes President Musharraf’s statement that India may be involved in the kidnapping of American journalist Daniel Pearl.

February 11

US Treasury Secretary Kenneth Dam while concluding his visit to India, states in Bombay that India based group may be involved in the kidnapping of Daniel Pearl.

- Addressing a gathering of Pakistanis in New York, Senator Tom Harkin states that President Musharraf’s visit to Washington D.C. can provide a new and more solid foundations of Pakistan-US relations based on mutual interests and respect.

February 13 President Musharraf meets President George W. Bush at the White House. In a Joint Press Conference with the President of Pakistan, the US President states:

- The United States will facilitate in bringing India and Pakistan to the negotiation table to resolve their “contentious, outstanding issues.”
- The United States and Pakistan are fostering a long-term partnership and “it’s not a short-term dance....This is one of the reasons that we [Musharraf and Bush] are sitting together.” The people of Pakistan should be confident that we support them, and adds, “when we say we are committed, we are committed.”
- Emphasizes, he had mentioned Pakistan in his State of the Union address and “You might have noted that there were not many countries I mentioned, and this had particular meaning and reasons.”
- Expresses pleasure at the announcement of election time-table and introduction of electoral reforms in Pakistan.
- Praises President Musharraf as a “leader of great vision and courage” who wants Pakistan to be a “modern, progressive and moderate state.”
- Stresses, “I consider President Musharraf a friend. In my State of the Union address, I also mentioned President Musharraf for specific reasons.” President Bush also mentioned that in his discussions with President Musharraf, the two “discussed the ways to strengthen our ties.” Moreover, the US Administration has already committed in the fiscal year 2002 an amount of \$600 million for Pakistan and negotiations are underway to allocate more funds in the year 2003.

[President Musharraf addresses a Seminar titled ‘Pakistan: A Vision for Future’, organized jointly by the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, in Washington DC.]

February 14 President Bush promises to work with the US Congress to give Pakistan a \$200 million credit that will ultimately, in a period of

25 years, translate into writing off nearly \$1 billion in bilateral Pakistani debt. Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz and Ambassador Maleeha Lodhi, however, announce in the US capital that 1 billion dollars of Pakistani debt had been retired by the United States.

- Secretary Defence Donald Rumsfeld meets President Musharraf at the Pentagon. Rumsfeld states that the United States is establishing a long-lasting strategic relationship with Pakistan which is mutually beneficial in a variety of ways.

- President Musharraf addresses members of the House International Relations Committee. Stresses, "There is no doubt" that elections will take place in Pakistan in October 2002 and emphasizes, "We want Pakistan to be a liberal, tolerant and strong Islamic state." In his remarks, Congressman Henry Hyde states, "This Committee will never forget your work". Earlier, in a separate meeting with the President of Pakistan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Dennis Hastert, states, "Your efforts were very, very greatly appreciated. They have not gone unnoticed in this Congress."

- President Musharraf addresses a gathering of around 1000 members of the Pakistani community in the United States at the Marriott Hotel in Washington D.C.

February 15

Addressing a news conference in Washington D.C. at the conclusion of his first official visit to the United States, President Musharraf states that "behind the scenes", the US Administration was trying to facilitate resolution of the Kashmir dispute. He rejects Indian request to hand over 20 persons New Delhi lists as terrorists based in Pakistan. He emphasizes that the establishment of the Defence Consultative Group between the two countries was an important development. Later, in a separate comment to a Pakistani newspaper, the President states that Pakistan is not averse to India or Israel joining the international coalition against terrorism.

- At an election meeting in Lucknow, Prime Minister Vajpayee insists that Pakistan is still a haven for terrorists.

February 17

Afghan Interim Government Chairman Hamid Karzai telephones President Musharraf to discuss bilateral relations, particularly the

transportation of intending Afghan pilgrims to Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj.

February 18 Rounding up his two-day visit to New Delhi, US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard B. Myers, confirms that India intends to buy Surveillance Radars from the United States. During his stay in the Indian capital, Myers meets Indian Army Chief, General S. Padmanabhan and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh, besides a meeting with Defence Minister George Fernandes.

- Representative Henry Hyde talking to a Pakistani newspaper states in New York that the Kashmir dispute needs to be resolved in accordance with democratic principles.

- Finance Ministry officials in Islamabad disclose that the United States has paid Pakistan \$80 million for providing logistical support to its forces in the war against terrorism.

February 19 Talking to reporters at the opening of India's 'Defence Exposition' in New Delhi, Defence Minister George Fernandes rules out any immediate reduction in the number of Indian troops deployed against Pakistan.

- India conducts air exercises named 'Operation Trishul' near the border with Pakistan.

- Addressing an election rally in Uttar Pradesh, Prime Minister Vajpayee states that India can also create internal trouble in Pakistan, but it would not do so.

February 20 Minister for Railways Javed Ashraf states in Islamabad that New Delhi has asked Pakistan for resumption of freight traffic between the two countries which was halted by India almost two months ago. However, Islamabad has rejected the offer emphasizing that it is more important to resume passenger train services between the two countries.

- A delegation of five US Senators calls on President Musharraf in Islamabad. Delegation is led by Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairman of Appropriations Sub-Committee on Defence. Other legislators include Ben Nelson, Tim Hutchinson, Olympia Snowe and Ted Stevens.

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February 21 President Bush visits China at the invitation of President Jiang Zemin.

[The leaders of the two states held in-depth discussions on bilateral matters; shared the view that China and the United States should reinforce dialogue and cooperation; agreed that differences should be looked into through consultations; and decided to make efforts to further promote ties between the two countries.]

February 22 President Musharraf orders security forces in Pakistan to apprehend the terrorists involved in the murder of Wall Street Journal reporter, Daniel Pearl. A video tape received by the US Consulate in Karachi on 21 February, contained scenes showing Mr. Pearl's captivity and of his murder by the kidnappers.

- President Bush condemns the murder of Daniel Pearl and emphasizes that such acts only deepen the US resolve to wipe out the "agents of terror".

- President Musharraf telephones President Bush to condole the death of Daniel Pearl.

February 25 Bharatiya Janata Party of Prime Minister Vajpayee loses provincial elections in Uttar Pradesh and three other Indian states.

- Outlining government's policy at the opening session of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, President K.R. Narayanan emphasizes that India will keep its army mobilized on the border with Pakistan and crack down on militancy in Jammu and Kashmir to end once-and-for-all a dispute which has brought the two countries to the brink of war.

February 26 Afghan Interim leader arrives in New Delhi on an official visit for talks with Indian leaders.

- Addressing a gathering in New Delhi, US Ambassador to India, Robert Blackwill warns of the inherent dangers of the present Pakistan-India border military stand-off and speaks of President Musharraf's courage in ushering Pakistan down a fresh path.

February 27 As many as 57 persons are burnt alive in Godhra in India when mob torches a train load of Hindu activists heading home from Ayodhya.

[“As Gujarat burned in 2002, even the Supreme Court failed to issue suo motu notice and initiate any process to demand justice. Traumatized voices from inside the Shah-e-Alam dargah, which was converted into Gujarat’s largest relief camp, were met with silence. Raped women and bruised men urged the highest court in the land to bend to a nation’s conscience. The Supreme Court, which had issued suo motu notice when rocks in the Himalayan mountainside were defaced, turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the cries for justice from Gujarat.” -----Article titled ‘Inaction now is Complicity’ by Teesta Setalvad published by Indian magazine Tehelka in its Special Issue dated 17 November 2007 on the 2002 riots in the Indian State of Gujarat.]

- Interior Minister Moeenuddin Haider states that the US Administration has “not given us an official request” for the extradition of Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheikh, the alleged mastermind of the kidnapping of the Wall Street Journal correspondent Daniel Pearl.

- Government extends the tenure of Dr. Maleeha Lodhi, as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States, by one year.

- Foreign office Spokesman Aziz Ahmad Khan states in Islamabad that Pakistan is keeping its options open regarding the recognition of Israel. However, for any such development, Israel has to implement UN resolutions on Palestine and stop atrocities perpetrated against the Palestinian people.

March 1 Delegation led by Pakistan’s Secretary Communications visits China.

March The death toll in the massacre of the Muslim population by the Hindus in the Indian state of Gujarat rises.

[“The wise of India tell us that the truth about Gujarat 2002 is not an important story because it is five years old. Only 2,500 Muslims died. And they had it coming anyway. Plus, if we speak up for justice, we might piss the Hindus off, and they must not be

pissed off for anything. What the wise of India fail to see is that the truth about Gujarat 2002 is not just about 2,500 Muslims killed (though that should be outrage enough), it's also about a State that has turned its back on the cardinals of a democracy. The perversion too quickly can become the norm. We are all in for a long fight, and there are many impediments along the way. There is none more dangerous and disheartening, however, than India's glassy-eyed elite. And defunct political parties." -----
Write up by Shoma Chaudhury published by Indian magazine Tehelka in its Special Issue dated 17 November 2007 on the 2002 riots in the Indian State of Gujarat.]

March 2

In a statement issued in Islamabad, President Musharraf emphasizes that the carnage of the Muslim community in India must come to an end.

*["The striking thing about the Gujarat riots, sadly, is the fact that people in India and people in the state have forgotten the violence so quickly. Frankly, as an individual, I don't care so much what the West thinks about it. But I do care about the way in which the story is dealt with here. For me, what is fundamentally important as an Indian is that this kind of a thing should not happen, and if does happen – as was the case in 2002 – it should be dealt with in such a manner that it never happens again. And that means justice must be done, so that it's not repeated." -----***Interview with Shashi Tharoor published by Indian magazine Tehelka in its Special Issue dated 17 November 2007 on the 2002 riots in the Indian State of Gujarat.]**

- Afghanistan reopens its Embassy in Islamabad.

March 3

Anti-Muslim riots in India continue. Death toll [persons killed mostly Muslims] reaches 499.

["Ashish Khetan and Tehelka will go down in the history of Indian journalism as the two who proved that despite our thousands of gods and pretences to spirituality, we Indians are stinking filthy liars. I know this will raise a howl. Millions will plead not guilty. How dare you accuse us Mr. Jethmalani! We abhor the sight of blood, we have not knowingly killed even an ant, we did not even know what was happening in Gujarat, Narendra Modi is not our friend, we have never shaken hands with the BJP, the RSS or the

Bajrang Dal, and we are good friends of the Muslims. We are God-fearing, temple-going, peace-loving citizens. We never lie because God does not approve of lying. All these claims notwithstanding, I will not retract my accusation. And I will show why.” -----Article by Ram Jethmalani published by Indian magazine, Tehelka, in its Special Issue dated 17 November 2007 on the 2002 riots in the Indian State of Gujarat.]

- In an interview with CNN, Secretary of State Colin Powell emphasizes that the ISI has no involvement in the kidnapping or murder of American journalist Daniel Pearl.

March 4 Vishwa Hindu Parishad [VHP] vows to build Hindu temple in Ayodhya with effect from 15 March.

- In its annual review of human rights around the world, State Department terms Pakistan’s human rights record as poor.

March 5 A Foreign Office statement issued in Islamabad describes the State Department’s human rights annual review on Pakistan, as factually inaccurate and unwarranted.

- India test fires surface-to-air missile Akash.

- Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan calls on Afghan Interim Administration Chairman Hamid Karzai in Kabul. Karzai renews invitation to President Musharraf to visit Afghanistan.

March 6 The All India Christian Council states that the Christians in India are also being targeted in the on-going communal riots in India.

- Second SAARC Information Ministers Conference begins in Islamabad on 7 March.

- US Peace Corps Director Gaddi Vasque, on a visit to Islamabad, calls on Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz.

March 8 India’s Information Minister Sushma Swaraj, on a visit to Islamabad in connection with SAARC Information Ministers’ moot, states in an interview with the Pakistan Television that the

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regional security and diplomatic situation cannot improve unless there is a change in ground realities.

- March 12 Prime Minister Vajpayee rules out talks with Pakistan saying Islamabad had to first stop what he alleged “cross-border terrorism”.
- March 22 Chinese Vice Premier Wu Bangguo visits Pakistan.
- March 25 Delegation led by Mr. Abdullah Yusuf, Secretary, Petroleum and Natural Resources visits China.
- March 26 A 3-member bipartisan US Congressional delegation led by Senator Richard Shelby, Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, visits Pakistan.
- April 3 Delegation led by Pakistan’s Joint Secretary Commerce visits Beijing.
- April 17 Visit to the US by Pakistan’s Finance Minister.
- April 23 First round of Sino-India anti-terrorist consultations take place in New Delhi.
- April 27 Vice-President Hu Jintao pays an official visit to the United States at the invitation of Vice President Cheney. Hu visits Hawaii, New York, Washington D.C. and San Francisco.
- May 8 Visit to the US by Pakistan’s Interior Minister.
- May 12 Visit of Pakistan’s Chief of Air Staff to the US.
- May 14 Chinese Foreign Minister visits Pakistan.
- May 15 Christina B. Rocca, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, comes to Pakistan.
- June 6 Visit to Islamabad by Richard Lee Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State.
- June 12 Donald Rumsfeld, US Secretary of Defence, visits Islamabad.

- June 21 **Book titled ‘Universal Values of Romania and Pakistan, Allama Iqbal and Mihai Eminescue – a Surprising Resemblance’**, is released in Islamabad. The book was written by the serving Romanian Ambassador to Pakistan, Professor Dr. Emil Ghitulescuc.
- June 23 Visit to Pakistan by General Tommy R. Franks, C-in-C, US CENTCOM.
- June 28 Pakistan’s Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Inam-ul-Haque visits Beijing for Annual Bilateral Consultations.
- July Visit of Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza, to US.
- July 28 Visit of Mr. Colin Powell, Secretary of State, to Pakistan.
- July 28 Pakistan’s Surveyor General visits Beijing.
- July 31 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan meets Secretary of State Colin Powell while attending the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) meeting in Brunei.
- August 1 Transit visit to China by President Pervez Musharraf on return from Bangladesh.
- August Pakistani Writers’ delegation visits China.
- August 24 Richard Lee Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State, comes to Pakistan.
- August 25 Richard Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State visits Beijing to attend the Sino-US Vice-Foreign Ministerial political consultations.
- [Vice President Hu Jintao, Vice Premier Qian Qichen and Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan received him for calls].
- September 2 Visit of Pakistan’s Commerce Minister to US for holding trade negotiations with the American authorities to seek increased market access.
- September 7 President Musharraf visits New York.

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- September 9 Visit of a 6-member delegation to the US headed by Pakistan's Secretary Interior.
- September 14 Visit of Pakistan's Minister for Information to the US.
- September 22 Ambassador Francis Taylor, Coordinator for Counter-terrorism, visits Pakistan.
- September 23 China's Assistant Foreign Minister visits the United States.
- September 26 Douglas Feith, US Under-Secretary for Defence and his delegation, visits Rawalpindi for Pakistan-US DCG meeting.
- September 29 Christina B. Rocca, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, visits Karachi and Islamabad.
- September 30 Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz inaugurates the Pakistan-US Business Council in Washington DC.
- October 9 Call on the Minister of State and Foreign Secretary in Islamabad by Mr. Michael Krepon of the Henry L. Stimson Centre.
- October 11 Governor State Bank of Pakistan, Dr. Ishrat Hussain, visits China.
- October 12 Delegation from Pakistan's Administrative Staff College visits China.
- October 17 US Under Secretary of State Bolton and Assistant Secretary Kelly visit Beijing.
- October 22 President Jiang Zemin pays a working visit to the US at the invitation of President Bush.
- [The two sides reviewed Sino-US bilateral relations besides discussion on issues of mutual importance. President Jiang invited President Bush to visit China.]
- November 20 Chinese business delegation visits Pakistan.
- November The 16th Communist Party Congress held in November 2002 elects new leadership of the Communist Party a decision that was

formalized at the National People's Congress (NPC) on 5-18 March 2003.

[Mr. Hu Jintao was elected as the country's President, Mr. Wu Bangguo as Chairman of the NPC, Mr. Wen Jiabao as the new Premier, and Mr. Zeng Qinghong, as Vice President of China.]

December 4 Visit to Pakistan by Deputy National Security Adviser Steve Hadley.

December 9 Delegation from China People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) visits Pakistan.

December 12 Visit to Pakistan by Mr. Saghir Tahir and Mr. Robert Giuda, Members of the House of Representatives of the US State of New Hampshire.

December 15 Delegation from China Radio International (CRI) visits Islamabad.

December 15 Visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca.

[Robert P. Finn was the first US Ambassador to Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban, appointed in March 2002. He served in that capacity till August 2003.]

[Riaz Mohammad Khan was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in 2002. Later, Salman Bashir took over as Ambassador in 2005.]

*[In September 2002, US Administration released an important policy document titled **'The National Security Strategy of the USA'** which gave out the Administration's perception of the strategy to deal with the situation in the wake of the existing circumstances. The document noted that the enemy of the US included terrorist groups; acknowledging legitimate grievances stressed that these must be addressed "within a political process", and that "no cause justifies terrorism"; underscored a doctrine of pre-emption to protect American interests; and apart from European allies and Japan, the document noted the importance of Pakistan, Russia, India and China.]*

[The Cabinet Committee on Security of the Indian government met in New Delhi on 27 December 2001 to discuss subjects including the 13 December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament. Subsequently, the then External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh, in a press briefing, announced the following:

- *The strength of the High Commission for Pakistan in New Delhi and that of Indian High Commission in Islamabad is being scaled down to 50 percent.*
- *The personnel of the Pakistan High Commission and their families would be required to stay within the municipal limits of New Delhi.*
- *Pakistani flights would stand banned over the Indian airspace with effect from 1 January 2002.*

Consequently, a Special Airbus of PIA on 5 January 2002 repatriated 55 personnel of the High Commission along with their families from Delhi to Islamabad. In May 2002, the Indian authorities reportedly directed the MEA to complete the expulsion of Pakistan High Commissioner Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi within a week to maintain “parity” of representation. India had already recalled its High Commissioner Vijay Nambiar in December 2001.]

[In January 2002 the Government of India conferred the rank of Marshal of the Air Force on Arjan Singh. Arjan Singh was born on 15 April 1919, in Lyallpur in Pakistan, completing his education at Montgomery. He was still in college in 1938, when he was selected for the Empire Pilot training course at RAF Cranwell. Promoted to Squadron Leader in 1944, Arjan Singh led the squadron against the Japanese during the Arakan Campaign. On 15 August 1947, he led the fly-past over Delhi. Towards the end of the 1962 war, he was appointed the DCAS and became the VCAS by 1963. On 1 August 1964, Arjan Singh took over as the Chief of Air Staff in the rank of Air Marshal. Earlier in 1983, the Government of India conferred the rank of Field Marshal on Kodandera Madappa Cariappa. Cariappa was born on 28 January 1899 at Shanivarsanthe. He joined the first batch of KCIOs (King's Commissioned Indian Officers) at the Cadet College in Indore. Cariappa saw active service with the 37

(Prince of Wales) Dogra in Mesopotamia (Iraq). He was the first Indian officer to undergo the course at Staff College, Quetta in 1933. In 1946, he was promoted as Brigadier. It was during this time that Colonel Ayub Khan, later Field Marshal and President of Pakistan, served under him. Cariappa “spent many of his soldiering years in Waziristan.” After independence he served as Indian Army’s Commander in Chief. He retired from the Army in 1953 after which he was appointed India’s High Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand positions he held till 1956. His son Nanda’ Cariappa joined the Indian Air Force and went up to the rank of Air Marshal. Nanda was incidentally taken POW by the Pakistani forces in Khem Karan in the Pakistan-India War of 1965. General Cariappa also visited Pakistan in 1967.]

2003

- January 5 Speaker of Indian Lok Sabha Mr. Joshi, visits Beijing.
- January 13 Media delegation headed by Additional Secretary Aziz Ahmed Khan, Pakistan’s Foreign Ministry Spokesman, visits China.
- January 22 Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan Ch. Ameer Hussain heading a 6-member delegation, visits China.
- [The delegation participated in the Executive Council Meeting of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP).]*
- January 27 Visit to Pakistan by General Tommy Franks, Commander in Chief, US Central Command.
- January 19 Visit by Pakistan’s Foreign Minister to the US.
- February 8 New Delhi declares Pakistan’s Acting High Commissioner in India Jalil Abbas Jilani as persona non grata. Islamabad declares Sudhir Vyas, India’s Acting High Commissioner in Pakistan as persona non grata.

[“In the ongoing adversarial Tamasha between India and Pakistan, another contretemps occurred in the second week of February. The Acting High Commissioner of Pakistan Jalil Abbas Jilani was declared persona non grata and expelled from India for

having allegedly given some money to a couple of Hurriyat workers in support of their subversive activities against India. As expected, Government of Pakistan reacted by expelling India's Acting High Commissioner Sudhir Vyas along with four other officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad. The declared details about the incident are in the public knowledge. What is more important is to examine whether the decision taken by the Government of India was a measured one based on incontrovertible evidence or did the government's decision have other orientations and motivations. Even more important is to assess the implications of this latest bout of diplomatic confrontation. The information put out by the Government of India about the decision to expel Jilani so far indicates that the evidence about Jilani's giving money to the Hurriyat workers is mostly circumstantial. The first question needing an answer is how is it that a senior diplomat of the experience of Jilani personally decided to get involved in such a transaction when Indo-Pakistan relations are highly tense and even more relevantly when the Pakistan High Commission is under general and constant surveillance by Indian authorities. Secondly, the Hurriyat cadres who went into the High Commission must be aware of this surveillance. In spite of it what made them indiscreet or non-challant enough to go in and carry the money out. The lady from the Hurriyat instead of being taken into custody soon after getting out of the High Commission was only arrested a kilometer or two away. If she was to be caught red-handed, why not near the Pakistan High Commission. Our police authorities say she mentioned money being given to her by Jilani. But according to newspapers she did not mention Jilani by name in her statement, when she was produced in court. The case gets curiouser when one takes note of the fact that a senior Delhi Police official stated in a press conference that the lady Ansum Jamrood was to take the money and deliver it to some contact in Bangkok. If the money was to be used from Bangkok, could not the Pakistan Embassy in Bangkok disburse the money instead of this being done by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi....The point being made is that these questions need to be answered by the Indian Government – both to our Parliament and to our public to confirm the logic of the decision....Another worrisome aspect of our decision in this matter is that of the entire exercise being orchestrated and controlled by the Home Ministry, and police authorities. There was no, or very little consultation with the

Ministry of External Affairs or perhaps even the PMO before the decision was finalized. One has been told by reliable sources that the Ministry of External Affairs came to know of the incident and follow up action first on the television. The first statements about the incident and follow up action being considered were made by Joint Commissioner of Police, and so on. One cannot escape the conclusion that the Ministry of External Affairs stood marginalized.” -----Pages 227-228: ‘India and Regional Developments – Through the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

- February 10 Delegation headed by Pakistan’s Minister for Railways visits China.
- February 18 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator Warner.
- February 21 Visit to the US by Pakistan’s Vice Chief of Army Staff.
- February 27 Visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca.
- March 10 Delegation from the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council visits China.
- March 20 The US and coalition forces launch missiles and bombs at targets in Iraq.

[China urged the United States to stop using force against Iraq, emphasizing that there was still hope for peace. China also opposed the doctrine of pre-emptive action against sovereign states as it runs counter to the accepted norms of international law and violates the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states.]

[Official visit to the US by Pakistan’s Prime Minister Jamali postponed due to US attack on Iraq.]

- March 23 Professor Dr. Tang Mengsheng, Head of the Urdu Department at the Institute of Languages, Beijing University, receives ‘Pride of Performance’ from the President of Pakistan.

[The investiture ceremony was held in Islamabad. Dr. Tang has translated a dozen books from Urdu into Chinese. He has also written several books on Urdu literature, and Pakistan's society and culture.]

March In its Session in Beijing the 10th National People's Congress elects Mr. Hu Jintao as President of the People's Republic of China.

March 24 Pakistan's Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali visits Beijing. With his counterpart, Wen Jiabao, Prime Minister of Pakistan holds detailed talks on bilateral relations and the regional and international situation. He also meets President Hu Jintao and NPC Chairman Wu Bangguo. In addition, he meets Mr. Jiang Zemin.

[Prime Minister of Pakistan was the first foreign Head of Government to be received by the new leadership of China.]

[Prime Minister of Pakistan addressed Chinese intellectuals and political analysts on 'Pakistan's Policy on Peace and Security in South Asia' at a Luncheon hosted by NPC Vice Chairperson Madam He Luli. He also spoke to the Pakistani community in Beijing and with Premier Wen Jiabao formally launched a Pakistan-China Friendship Forum, comprising eminent personalities and experts. The two sides signed a number of agreements during the visit.]

March 31 Mr. Habib Ullah Waraich, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence Production, visits China.

April 26 Mr. George Fernandes, Defense Minister of India meets Mr. Jiang Zemin, Chairman of the Chinese Central Military Commission, in Shanghai.

April 28 Prime Minister Jamali takes the initiative to telephone Prime Minister Vajpayee inviting him to visit Pakistan and expressing his willingness to visit India for improvement of Pakistan-India bilateral relations.

[Prime Minister Jamali also suggests resumption of air links and sports contacts during the telephonic conversation.]

- May 3 President Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali send messages of condolence to their Chinese counterparts on the death of 70 sailors in a submarine accident involving the Chinese Navy.
- [Later, the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan send messages of condolences to President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao on the death and destruction caused by floods in Central and Southern China in July 2003.]*
- May 6 At a Press Conference, Prime Minister Jamali states that he had sent a formal invitation to Prime Minister Vajpayee to undertake a visit to Pakistan.
- May 11 A three-member delegation of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations visits Pakistan.
- May 22 At a press briefing, the Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson answers questions on SARS in China. He states: “ I think you may have seen the full coverage by Chinese media about foreign assistance to China regarding prevention and control of SARS to which the Chinese government and people express their heartfelt thanks. There are many countries providing assistance and we cannot list all of them here. We would like to express our special thanks to Pakistan for providing medicine and health care facilities to China. We are grateful to those countries including Pakistan who have extended a helping hand. It demonstrates the deep-rooted friendship with China. We shall intensify our efforts to combat SARS.”
- June During the visit to Beijing by Prime Minister Vajpayee, India and China sign a ‘Declaration on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation’.
- [Among other matters, in the document, the Government of India for the first time, explicitly recognizes “Tibet Autonomous Region” as “part of the territory of the People’s Republic of China”. The Prime Ministers of the two countries also sign a Memorandum on “opening another pass on the India-China border” for border trade with each other.]*
- June 24 President Musharraf holds talks with President Bush at Camp

David during his visit to the United States undertaken at the invitation of the US side.

[During the visit, the President of Pakistan inaugurates the new Chancery building of the Embassy of Pakistan in the US capital.]

July 7 Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing addresses a message of condolence to Pakistan's Foreign Minister expressing grief at the terrorist bomb blast in a mosque in Quetta that led to more than a dozen casualties.

July 10 To a question on Pakistan-India relations, the Spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office welcomes reduction of tensions between the two countries. He says, "We welcome the friendly gestures recently shown by Pakistan and India leading to reduction of tension in their bilateral relations. We are looking for an early resumption of talks between the two countries. Normalization of Pakistan-India relations is in the interest of the entire region in terms of peace and development".

July 15 China welcomes establishment of Iraqi Governing Council on 13 July 2003.

[In his comments (on 15 July), the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing states, "China hopes that the situation in Iraq will stabilize as soon as possible and the Iraqi people will be able to enjoy stable lives at an early date."]

July 15 Pakistan's Vice Chief of Army Staff, General Mohammad Yousaf Khan, undertakes a visit to China.

July 15 Mr. Shivshankar Menon, former Indian Ambassador to Beijing, arrives Lahore through Wagah to take up his new assignment as his country's High Commissioner to Pakistan. Later, he became India's Foreign Secretary.

July 29 General Myers, Chairman, US Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, visits Pakistan.

["We need not get high blood pressure because of the importance being given to Pakistan by the US in terms of USA's short-term interests and priorities. We should, however, monitor

developments with political sensitivity and alertness. If the current Pakistan-US cooperation evolves into policy orientations detrimental to Indian interests, we should be prepared with remedial political and diplomatic options. Even operational options against Pakistan. There is no logic in our competing with Pakistan to attract USA's strategic and foreign policy attention."
 -----**Pages 245-246: 'India's Foreign Policy– Challenge of Terrorism: Fashioning New Interstate Equations' by J. N. Dixit published in 2002 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]**

July 29

Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson categorically denies accusations of transfer of missile technology to Pakistan by China.

[He states, "China has always been against proliferation of missiles and weapons of mass destruction and its transfer to any country. Last August, Chinese government promulgated the Export Control Regulations on missiles and missile-related items and technology. The relevant authorities of the Chinese government are taking effective measures to ensure strict implementation of the regulations and rules prohibiting proliferation of nuclear technology."He adds," the accusations by Washington that China has been encouraging nuclear proliferation and that state-owned organizations are engaged in nuclear activities in Pakistan and other countries, are totally baseless. Such charges are irresponsible. There is no question of transfer of technology. China remains committed to the relevant regulations and will be holding consultations with the foreign countries and organizations to achieve the purposes of nuclear non-proliferation."]

August 1

Pakistan's Minister for Agriculture visits China.

August 3

Vice Minister Cai Wu of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China visits Pakistan.

August 11

President of Pakistan reiterates Pakistan's proposal for a ceasefire along the LOC.

[Indian Ministry of External Affairs in a statement issued on 12 August 2003, rejected the proposal calling it as "propagandist".]

August 29 The First Round of the six party talks on the North Korea nuclear issue end in Beijing.

[Talks were attended by representatives of the People's Republic of China, United States, Russia, Japan, North Korea and South Korea. The three-day talks concluded with participants agreeing on the need for their continuation but without a decision on the dates and venue for the next round.]

September 2 Maiden flight of JF-17 military aircraft jointly manufactured by Pakistan and China takes place in Chengdu, China. The Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Air Force comes to Chengdu to witness the historic event.

*[On 3 September, the People's Daily carried a new item titled, 'China Develops Export-oriented Light Fighter Plane'. News item titled, 'Dazzling debut' also appeared in the China Daily of 4 September. Later, the President of the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC), stated in a press statement (**People's Daily issue of 10 September 2003**), that China will increase its cooperation with Pakistan in the development and sales of military and non-military aircraft in the coming years.]*

September 22 Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing calls on President George Bush in New York on sidelines of UN General Assembly Session. During the meeting, the US President emphasizes that the United States adheres to the one-China policy, abides by the three Joint Communiqués between the two countries, and opposes independence of Taiwan.

September 22 Addressing the Opening Session of ASEM Seminar on Anti-Terrorism in Beijing, Assistant Foreign Minister Shen Guofang emphasizes that terrorism “constitutes a grave threat to peace and security not just in Asia and Europe but the world at large.”

[He added, “We also believe that linking terrorism with any particular country, ethnic group or religion will be counterproductive; instead, we should recognize and respect the diversity of cultures and civilizations and go for enhanced mutual understanding through inter-civilization dialogues.”]

- September 22 The first meeting of the Pakistan-China Friendship Forum is held in Islamabad. Chinese delegation comprising twelve members is led by Mr. Xu Dunxin.
- September President General Pervez Musharraf undertakes a visit to the United States.
- September Manzar Shafiq takes over as Pakistan's High Commissioner to Bangladesh replacing Iqbal Ahmad Khan.
- [Manzar Shafiq served as High Commissioner till June 2005. Subsequently, Alamgir Babar took charge in August 2005.]*
- October Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali undertakes a visit to the United States.
- October 15 First manned space flight by China
- [On 15 October 2003, China successfully launched its first manned spacecraft (Shenzhou spaceship). The spacecraft was launched into orbit from the China Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in Gansu Province. The spacecraft circled the earth fourteen times in twenty-two hours and eighteen minutes. The craft returned at a selected zone early morning on 16 October in Inner Mongolia, making China the third nation to conduct a manned space flight after the former Soviet Union and the United States. Earlier China carried out four unmanned space flights, which laid the foundation of this historic event. The first flight was organized in November 1999; second in January 2001; third in March 2002; and the last unmanned spaceship was launched in December 2002.]*
- October 18 China's Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi visits Pakistan for bilateral consultations with Foreign Secretary Riaz H. Khokhar.
- October 29 The Government of Pakistan announces one hundred scholarships for Kashmiri students to study in Pakistan's professional institutions at graduate and post graduate levels; treatment for disabled Kashmiris; and financial assistance for widows and orphans.

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[Pakistan also offered treatment to 40 Indian children free of cost in Pakistan.]

October US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage undertakes a visit to Islamabad.

October 23 In accordance with the decision taken by the top leadership of India and China during Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit to Beijing in June 2003, Executive Vice-Foreign Minister Dai Bingguo holds close door consultations in New Delhi with National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra, to discuss matters relating to the Sino-India border dispute.

October Ships of Pakistan Navy visit Shanghai to conduct maritime exercises with the Chinese Navy.

[First such exercise between the Chinese Navy and the naval force of any other country.]

November 1-3 President Musharraf attends the BOAO Economic Forum for Asia Annual Conference in Hainan.

November 3-5 Later, the President of Pakistan paid a State Visit to China. The President held Official Talks with President Hu Jintao; Premier Wen Jiabao; Chairman of the National People's Congress, Wu Bangguo; Chairman, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Jia Qinglin; Defence Minister Cao Gangchuan; and former President Jiang Zemin. President Hu Jintao also hosted an Official Banquet in honour of the President. Other engagements of the President included address to the Peking University and the Pakistan Business Forum as well as meetings with Chinese Corporations including Shenhua and ZTE.

November 14 India and China undertake a joint naval exercise when three Indian naval ships led by Destroyer INS Ranjit come to Shanghai on 11 November 2003.

November 25 At a Press Briefing, Chinese Foreign Office Spokesman states that Beijing "welcomes and appreciates Islamabad's announcement of measures and suggestions to further ease tensions with New Delhi. The efforts by Pakistan and India to increase trust and improve ties not only conforms to the interests of the two states, but also

benefits the environment of peace and stability in the region” The Spokesman adds, “We sincerely hope that the two nations could maintain the momentum of reconciliation in order to resume dialogue and settle the disputes through peaceful ways.”

November 30 The President of Pakistan announces the decision of the government to allow India to use Pakistan’s air space for over flights simultaneously with the revival of air links.

[This unilateral declaration by Pakistan came a day before the second round of civil aviation talks between Pakistan and India in New Delhi.]

December 2 Jia Qinglin, Chairman, CPPCC, undertakes a visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Pakistan’s Chairman, Senate.

December 10 Premier Wen Jiabao concludes his four-day official visit to the United States.

[On 9 December, the Chinese Premier held talks with President Bush. During the visit, meetings also took place with Vice President Cheney; President Pro Temp Ted Stevens; Secretary of State Powell; Chairman, Federal Reserve Board, Greenspan; and former Assistant to the US President on National Security, Brent Scowcroft.]

December 25 President Musharraf narrowly survives second assassination attempt in less than two weeks. Information Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmad states that “two suicide attackers in two cars tried to hit President’s vehicle.Three cars of the cavalcade, including the President’s car were damaged.”

December 29 President Hu Jintao has a meeting with US President’s Special Envoy James Baker in Beijing.

[According to the press release by the Chinese side, the Chinese President stressed during the meeting that as two large countries of great influence in the world, China and the United States should maintain frequent exchanges and close interaction with each other on international and regional issues to foster the development of a constructive partnership and world peace and stability. He noted that the prompt restoration of peace and

stability and reconstruction of Iraq was in the interest of the countries of the region. Baker briefed the Chinese President on the US position on the reconstruction of Iraq. He said that China–US relations had made a major progress in recent years and the two states cooperated well on issues such as Iraq and the DPRK nuclear issue.]

December 31 In his address to the nation on New Year’s eve, President Hu Jintao emphasizes that China will continue to work with other nations for the world peace and development and states, “It is an irreversible trend that the world wants peace, people want co-operation, nations want development, and society wants advancement.”

December Air India starts its flights to Shanghai.

[The period from April to end June 2003, is dominated by SARS epidemic in China. The epidemic led to the issuance of Travel Advisories against China by the WHO. Dozens of international conferences, symposia and high level visits to/from China were also postponed. The Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) continued to operate despite the SARS when other airlines discontinued their flights to China. This gesture was appreciated by the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority. Foreign Minister Kasuri held a telephonic conversation with Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing on 9 May 2003, during which matters relating to SARS were also discussed. Pakistan donated US\$ 50,000 worth of medicines and medical equipment to the Chinese authorities on 2 June 2003. A cheque of RMB 40,000/- contributed by the Officers and Staff Members of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, was also handed over by the Ambassador of Pakistan to the Chinese Vice Minister for Health. Later, a cheque of US\$ 50,000/- on behalf of the Pakistan Armed Forces was presented to Deputy Chief of Staff of PLA by the Ambassador. In a statement, the Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson expressed “our special thanks to Pakistan for providing medicine and health care facilities to China”. The Spokesperson added, “we are grateful to those countries including Pakistan, who have extended a helping hand. It demonstrates their deep rooted friendship with China.”]

[Up till 2005, of the 16 persons who have served as Pakistan’s Ambassadors to the People’s Republic of China since 1951, more

than seven have been elevated to higher positions. Riaz Mohammad Khan, Riaz H. Khokhar, and Sultan M. Khan all former Ambassadors to China became Pakistan's Foreign Secretaries. M. Akram Zaki was appointed Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1991, after having served as Pakistan's Ambassador in Beijing. Agha Shahi became Pakistan's Foreign Minister and Inam-ul-Haque was appointed Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, both earlier served as Pakistani envoys to China. Similarly, Ambassador of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, was appointed UN Secretary General's special representative on Iraq in 2004.]

[Indian Foreign Service officer Nalin Surie was appointed Indian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in June 2003 replacing Shiv Shankar Menon, a highly respected Indian diplomat who was posted from Beijing to Islamabad.]

2004

January 1 Pursuant to Article II of the Pakistan-India Agreement on Prohibition of Attacks against each other's Nuclear Installations and Facilities, both New Delhi and Islamabad, exchange the relevant information through diplomatic channels.

January 6 In a Press Release issued in Islamabad, it is stated that the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India during their meeting in the Pakistani capital on the occasion of the 12th SAARC Summit, welcome the recent steps taken towards normalization of relations between Pakistan and India. Prime Minister Vajpayee said that in order to take forward and sustain the dialogue process, violence, hostility and terrorism must be prevented.

[At the Twelfth SAARC Summit in Islamabad, significant progress was made with the signing of Preferential Tariff Arrangements and an agreement for the establishment of the South Asia Free Trade Area. Moreover, a Social Charter was signed on the occasion which is a collective resolution on the need for economic and social cohesion in South Asia.]

January 12 Talking to the APP representative in Beijing at the New Year reception on 12 January 2004, Assistant Foreign Minister Shen Guofang states that the President of Pakistan had showed “wisdom and statesmanship” in improving Pakistan – India relations.

[He said, China was glad to see a relaxation in tensions between the two countries during the recently concluded SAARC Summit in Islamabad. The Assistant Foreign Minister said, “We are confident that the two countries will continue to show sincerity and commitment in resolving their bilateral disputes.” As a friend and neighbour of the two countries, Shen said that China wholeheartedly supports the peace efforts and expressed the hope that Islamabad and New Delhi would maintain the momentum of detente and make concerted efforts for peace, stability and development in the region.]

[The Chinese Foreign Minister telephoned Foreign Minister Kasuri late at night on 6 January from Comoros to warmly welcome the agreement between Pakistan and India to commence the composite dialogue.]

January 13 Pakistan offers an increase in the number of diplomatic personnel working in both the Missions of Pakistan and India in Islamabad and New Delhi and urges India to ease visa restrictions on travel between the two countries.

[Pakistan also proposed re-opening of respective Consulates in Karachi and Bombay.]

January 13 China and India agree to continue talks on the border issue after wrapping up their second ministerial-level discussions, and decide to hold the third round of talks in New Delhi.

January 13 At the invitation of the Chinese side, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers arrives Beijing on an official visit. On 14 January, General Myers meets his Chinese counterpart General Liang Guanglie, Minister for Defence General Cao Gangchuan, and Central Military Commission Vice Chairman General Guo Boxiong. He also meets Chairman, Central Military Commission, Jiang Zemin.

January 15 Train services between India and Pakistan are resumed.

- January 15 The SCO Secretariat is formally established in Beijing. The Secretariat was inaugurated at an impressive ceremony attended by the Foreign Ministers of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- January 23 David C. Mulford takes over as US Ambassador to India.
- February 3 At a press briefing Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson while responding to questions from PTI and APP correspondents, states, China believes that Pakistan was maintaining its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes.
- February 5 At a press briefing, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson welcomes the earlier announcement by Pakistan and India to resume dialogue.
- [He said, "China welcomes the announcement by India and Pakistan to resume dialogue. As they are common neighbours and friends, China stands ready to see improved relations between India and Pakistan. We sincerely hope that India and Pakistan will keep the momentum going and solve their conflicts through dialogue and consultations so as to help promote the comprehensive development of bilateral relations. I think this is not only in favour of India, Pakistan and other South Asian and Asian countries but also the world at large."]*
- February 10 The DPRK refutes allegation over the transfer of nuclear technology from Pakistan to that country.
- [A Foreign Ministry Spokesman states in Pyongyang that the allegation is "nothing but a mean and groundless propaganda."]*
- February 18 The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan meet in Islamabad in accordance with the decision taken at the Islamabad SAARC Summit of January 2004.
- February 19 A six-member US Congressional delegation led by Congressman Tom Davis calls on President Musharraf. The discussions during the meeting focus on bilateral relations and the regional situation including developments in Afghanistan.

[The US delegation appreciates initiation of a composite dialogue between Pakistan and India. The US delegation includes: Representative Carolyn Maloney, Representative John Carter, Representative Michael Burgess, Representative Shelley Moore Capito, and Representative Chris Van Hollen.]

February 19 Trade and economic cooperation besides stress on people-to-people and cultural contacts are the main subjects of focus during the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) meeting between China and India held in Beijing. The nine-member Indian delegation to the talks is led by R. L. Bhatia whereas the Chinese delegation is headed by Liu Shu Qing both of whom serve as Co-Chairman of the Group.

February 21 The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues another denial on the alleged transfer of nuclear technology by Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan to Pyongyang. It states that the United States has been "persistently spreading a false rumour" about the transfer of nuclear technology to the DPRK by a Pakistani scientist in a bid to make the story about Pyongyang's enriched uranium programme "sound plausible". It adds that the DPRK's "self-reliant nuclear power industry and its nuclear deterrent force for self-defense were indigenously developed and perfected by scientists and technicians of the DPRK." Moreover, DPRK was "compelled to change the purpose of its nuclear power industry based on graphite-moderated reactors and possess a nuclear deterrent force for self-defense with a firm determination because the US nuclear threat increased as the days went by" and "the outbreak of a dangerous war of aggression became imminent."

February 25 Second Round of six-party talks on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue begin in Beijing.

[The First Round was held in Beijing in August 2003. Before that, Beijing had also hosted the Initial Talks on the issue between Washington and Pyongyang in April 2003. The Second Round of talks was attended by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi from the Chinese side. The other participants were: Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-gwan of the DPRK, Director General Yabunaka Mitoji of the Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Soo-hyuck of the ROK, Vice Foreign Minister Losyukov of Russia and

Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly of the USA. On 23 February, Chinese Foreign Minister exchanged views on telephone with Secretary of State Colin Powell on the talks. While briefing the media on 24 February, Chinese Foreign Ministry's Spokesperson stated that Beijing hopes the six party talks will continue as a mechanism that serves the interests of all parties concerned. Emphasizing that such a mechanism at present was the most realistic way to push for a resolution of the issue, she stated that China hoped that the talks will bear fruit and continue to be held in the future.]

March In his Report delivered at the Second Session of the 10th National People's Congress in Beijing, Chinese Premier emphasizes: "We will continue to uphold the principle of one country, two systems, according to which Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong and Macao people administer Macao with a high degree of autonomy, and we will act in strict accordance with the basic law of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions."

March 13 Pakistan-India Cricket series begin after a gap of almost 14 years with a match in Karachi that is won by India by 5 runs only.

[Rahul Gandhi, and Priyanka Gandhi with her husband Robert Vadera, also watch the match in Karachi.]

[In another match later played in Rawalpindi, Pakistan defeats India. Matches are also played in Peshawar, Lahore and Multan.]

March 15 Secretary of State Colin Powell arrives in New Delhi; meets Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha, Prime Minister Vajpayee and others.

March 16 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in a press release [issued on 16 March 2004] expresses concern at the referendum in Taiwan [on 20 March] that would "exacerbate tensions in the region" with "serious implications for peace and stability." The Release emphasizes the firm belief of the Government of Pakistan in "one-China principle" and that, "in the interest of peace", the international community "would dissuade" Taiwan from such an action.

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March 17 Secretary of State Colin Powell visits Pakistan; meets President Musharraf and Prime Minister Jamali. Addressing a Joint Press Conference with Pakistan's Foreign Minister on 18 March, Mr. Powell states, "...we will also be making notification to our Congress that will designate Pakistan as a major non-NATO ally [MNNA] for purposes of our future military-military relations." In Islamabad, he also states that nuclear issue is Islamabad's internal matter; assures Washington's support on talks with India; and praises Pakistan's stand against terrorism.

[Secretary Powell is accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca. This is his fourth visit to Pakistan earlier ones undertaken in October 2001, January 2002, and July 2002. Before coming to Islamabad, Powell visits Kabul where he meets President Hamid Karzai.]

March 20 Presidential election is held in Taiwan.

March 22 Visit to Pakistan by Chinese Defense Minister Cao Gangchuan who later also visits India.

March 24 In an interview during a function at the Pakistan Embassy in Washington DC in connection with the Pakistan Day celebrations, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Paul Wolfowitz, emphasizes that Pakistan's cooperation in the war against terror was "an honour for the United States."

March 24 The United States lifts sanctions against Pakistan that were imposed in the wake of the change in government when President Musharraf took over charge in 1999.

March 26 Dina Wadia, daughter of the Quaid-i-Azam, visits the mausoleum of her father, in Karachi. She also visits the mazar of Madar-i-Millat Fatima Jinnah to pay respects to her aunt.

[As she arrived there buglers paid their respect. Attired in cream shirt and black trouser, Dina Wadia was accompanied by her son Nusli Wadia and grandsons Jehangir and Ness. Nusli Wadia paying homage to his grandfather wrote in the visitors' book: "My dream to come here has been fulfilled. I will come back to see his dream come true." The great grandsons of the Quaid, Jehangir and Ness, were also quite excited. They expressed their sentiments

in the visitors' book: "It is an honour to be in Pakistan. Thank you for everything." Dina's first visit to Pakistan was at the time of the Quaid's death in 1948.]

- April 6 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Khurshid M. Kasuri undertakes an official visit to China.
- April 13 US Vice President Dick Cheney visits China.
- April 23 Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali attends the third annual conference of Boao Forum for Asia in Hainan, China. He meets President Hu Jintao. Later, he undertakes a two-day visit to Hong Kong.
- May 3 Three Chinese engineers are killed in a terrorist attack in Balochistan.
- May 11 US Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca arrives Islamabad on a three day visit to Pakistan.
- May 13 Prime Minister Vajpayee resigns after a shock election defeat [General Election to the 14th Lok Sabha result of which was announced on 13 May] that paves way for Congress party to take power in India.
- May 16 US Under Secretary of State Kenneth Juster holds talks with Pakistani officials on the peaceful use of nuclear civilian technology and export controls. Juster appreciates Pakistan's efforts to streamline and strengthen its export control regime and welcomed approval of the new export control legislation by the Pakistani Cabinet.
- May 16 Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Jamali expresses the hope that the new Congress government in India would reciprocate Pakistan's efforts for resolving the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.
- May 22 Foreign Minister Kasuri meets Secretary of State Powell in Washington DC.
- May 22 At a meeting of Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) in London, Pakistan is re-admitted into Commonwealth.

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[Pakistan was suspended from Councils of Commonwealth in the wake of the change of government in the country in 1999.]

May 22 After refusal by Sonia Gandhi, President of Congress Party to be appointed as Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh is sworn in as Prime Minister of India.

May 23 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announces portfolios of his sixty seven-Member Council of Ministers; K. Natwar Singh is appointed Minister for External Affairs.

May 23 President Musharraf makes a telephone call to India's new Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to congratulate him on his election as Prime Minister of India. Foreign Office Spokesman states in Islamabad that "both the leaders, expressed the desire for continuation of dialogue to resolve all issues, including Jammu and Kashmir."

June 6 Visit to Pakistan by Li Tieying, Vice Chairman, National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

June 14 The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs hosts an International Seminar in Beijing to mark the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence adopted in 1954. The Seminar is among others addressed by a number of speakers including Agha Shahi, K.R. Narayanan, Bob Hawke, Henry Kissinger and Helmut Kohl.

[In 1954, China, Burma and India had jointly initiated the Five Principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence. These Five Principles have been incorporated into China's Constitution as the basic norms guiding the country's foreign policy.]

June 16 Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing visits Washington DC on the passing away of former President Ronald Reagan.

June 20 Pakistan-India Additional Secretary level talks are held in New Delhi on the nuclear issue. Additional Secretary Mr. Tariq Osman Haider represents Pakistan at the talks.

- June 21 On the sidelines of the Third ACD Ministerial Meeting in Qingdao, China, Foreign Minister Kasuri holds a luncheon meeting with Indian External Affairs Minister Mr. Kanwar Natwar Singh. Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India also hold separate bilateral meetings with Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing.
- June 26 Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali resigns as Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- June 27 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks begin in New Delhi between Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Khokhar and Indian Foreign Secretary Shashank.
- June 30 Visit to China by Pakistan's Interior Minister Faisal Saleh Hayat.
- June Captain Humayun Saqib Khan, an officer of the US Army, who died in military operations in Iraq, is buried with full military honors at the Arlington Cemetery.
- [Captain Khan was of Pakistan origin. His funeral was also attended by senior officers from the Pakistan Embassy in Washington DC. He was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.]*
- July 9 After her meetings in Beijing with President Hu Jintao, Premier Wen Jiabao and others, US National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice departs for Tokyo.
- July 13 Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage holds talks in New Delhi with Indian authorities.
- July 13 Afghan Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Abdullah arrives Islamabad on a three-day visit to Pakistan for talks with the Pakistani leadership relating to bilateral matters.
- July 13 UN Spokeswoman Marie Okabe announces in New York that Secretary General Kofi Annan has named Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, as the new UN Envoy to Iraq. The experienced Pakistani diplomat would replace Sergio Vieira de Mello who was among the twenty-two persons killed in a bomb attack at the UN Headquarters in Baghdad in August 2003. Ambassador Qazi previously served as Pakistan's Envoy to the People's Republic of China, India, Russia, Syria and

the former East Germany. Welcoming Ambassador Qazi's new appointment, State Department's Spokesman Richard Boucher told reporters in Washington that the United States looked forward to working with Ambassador Qazi and that the US Administration would "do everything possible" to support his peace efforts for Iraq, including assistance with security and in other areas where the multinational forces in Iraq might be of help.

July 14 Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage holds talks in Islamabad with Pakistani leaders. Later, he visits Kabul.

July 19 Foreign Secretary Riaz Khokhar holds a meeting with Indian Foreign Secretary Shashank in Islamabad.

July 20 Prime Minister Ch. Shujaat Hussain says Pakistan is committed to having peace with India and would make meaningful efforts to resolve all issues with its neighbour, including that of Jammu and Kashmir. Inaugurating the 25th session of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Islamabad, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said: "We are satisfied with the resumption of talks between India and Pakistan as we are committed to having peace with India. It is the vision and will of President Pervez Musharraf, who has embarked on such a meaningful dialogue." He added that it was a matter of importance that the People's Republic of China had shown keen interest to associate itself with SAARC.

[Earlier, Foreign Minister Khurshid Kasuri said the welcome development is that continuing Indo-Pakistan composite dialogue augured well for the SAARC and serious thought must be given to settle political disputes. The SAARC must charter new horizons and make an important beginning by creating links with other organisations, he added. "The SAARC's overarching goal is poverty alleviation and Pakistan emphasizes greater inter-regional cooperation and the SAARC must become a symbol of justice for all," he said. In the meanwhile, President Pervez Musharraf emphasized the importance of promotion of peace, security and confidence building for achieving the goals of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. He was talking to the SAARC Foreign Ministers who jointly called on him at the Aiwan-i-Sadr. The President observed that since the SAARC process is basically premised on good, cooperative and friendly

relations among member states, an environment of peace and security is imperative.]

- July 24 A high level Senate delegation from Pakistan led by Mohammedian Soomro, Chairman Senate visits the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Mr. Jia Qinglin, Chairman, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).
- July 26 Visit by Pakistan's Information Minister Shaikh Rashid Ahmed to China.
- July 26 Executive Vice Minister Dai Bingguo visits New Delhi to hold talks with National Security Advisor JN Dixit on the Sino-Indian border dispute.
- July 26 Indian Air Force units including 200 personnel, six Jaguar aircraft, and four air tankers participate in Cooperative Cope Thunder exercises in Alaska.
- August 3-4 Talks between Secretaries Culture of Pakistan and India are held in New Delhi to promote friendly cultural exchanges between the two countries.
- [Talks are held within the framework of the composite dialogue initiated between the two countries.]*
- August 5 The Inter-Parliamentary Group of China's National People's Congress and US Senate completes its first round of talks in Beijing.
- [The Group was established in January 2004; US delegation to the meeting was led by Senator Ted Stevens, President Pro Temp of the US Senate.]*
- August 5-6 Within the framework of the Composite Dialogue initiated between Pakistan and India, two-day Defense Secretary-level talks are held in New Delhi to discuss the Siachen issue.
- August 6-7 Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defense of Pakistan, meets Surveyor General of India in New Delhi, to discuss the demarcation of the international boundary between Pakistan and India in the Sir Creek area.

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- August 10 The first round of Pakistan-India talks on matters relating to drug trafficking and terrorism takes place in Islamabad within the premise of the Pakistan-India composite dialogue.
- August 28 Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz after winning the National Assembly seats in Attock and Tharparkar, is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- [Premier Wen Jiabao and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh greet the Prime Minister of Pakistan along with the US Administration.]*
- August 28 About two dozen Indian and Chinese military personnel participate in Joint Mountaineering Exercises in Tibet.
- August 30 Pakistan delegation led by Agha Shahi visits China for the Second Meeting of China-Pakistan Friendship Forum.
- August Ronen Sen takes over as India's Ambassador to the United States.
- September 1 The Sixth meeting of the US-India Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism concludes in New Delhi.
- September 4 Pakistan and India hold Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi.
- September 5-6 Pakistan and India hold Foreign Minister level talks in New Delhi.
- September Two Chinese workers are abducted in South Waziristan.
- September 21 President Bush meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New York on sidelines of the UN General Assembly Session.
- September 24 President Musharraf holds meeting with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New York on sidelines of the UN General Assembly Session.
- September 29 State Department determines that Indian scientists C. Surender and Y.S.R. Prasad were "among 14 entities" that violated the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 and will be "sanctioned for the transfer to Iran" of WMD-related equipment and/or technology.

- October 16 Secretary of State Colin Powell emphasizes that the United States has forged a new partnership with Pakistan and without Pakistan's cooperation, waging the war on terrorism would not have been possible. He adds, "I called President Musharraf two days after 9/11 and he agreed that it was time for him to make a strategic choice – and he made that choice---now, three years later, we are working in close partnership with President Musharraf as we help him to move his country forward at a pace that Pakistani people can absorb.
- October 17 Visit to Pakistan by State Councillor Tang Jiaxian.
- October 19 During her meetings with the President, Foreign Minister and other senior officials of the government in Islamabad, Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca while commending Pakistan-US cooperation in various fields especially terrorism, emphasizes that Washington wanted to establish long term and durable relationship with Pakistan. She assures President Musharraf that the United States would not abandon Pakistan in difficult times and stressed that her country wanted to strengthen cooperation with Pakistan in all important vistas including commerce and trade.
- [Similar views were expressed by Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage when he met the Pakistan side in Islamabad on 9 November 2004.]*
- October 20 Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca arrives New Delhi for talks with Indian officials.
- October 20 State Councillor Tang Jiaxuan calls on Prime Minister Manmohan Singh during which the Indian Prime Minister emphasizes that India "attaches a great importance" to its relations with China which were also significant "for the global order."
- October 27 Visit to China by Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan.
- October 30 New York-based Human Rights Watch urges the Government of India to launch fresh investigations into the mass murders of Sikhs in India in November 1984, claiming that organizers of the violence have received political protection and some currently occupy government posts.

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- October Ryan C. Crocker is confirmed as the new US Ambassador to Pakistan.
- November 1 Visit to China by Pakistan's Minister of Defence Production.
- November 2 President Musharraf and President George Bush have a twenty minute telephonic conversation after the Republican victory in the US Presidential elections.
- [Similarly, the two leaders meet in the US capital during the President's stopover in Washington DC on 4 December 2004.]*
- November 4 Pakistan's Foreign Ministry Director General [UN], Mr. Masood Khan, visits Beijing to attend the Asean Regional Forum Security Policy Conference.
- November 17 During her visit to India, State Councillor Chen Zhili meets with External Affairs Minister Natwar Singh in New Delhi.
- November 24 Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New Delhi and discusses all important aspects of Pakistan-India relations. The Prime Minister of Pakistan emphasizes that progress in other issues would be made in tandem with progress on Jammu and Kashmir. He makes it clear that he did not carry to the Indian side President Musharraf's recent formulation on Kashmir, which he said was meant for public debate in Pakistan. "No proposals were presented to India. No reaction was expected from India," he said. The two leaders decide to establish banking relations between India and Pakistan as disclosed by the Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran while addressing journalists in New Delhi after the meeting.
- December 9 Pakistan's Ambassador designate to the US, General (Retd) General Jehangir Karamat presents credentials to President George Bush.
- December 14-18 Visit to the People's Republic of China by Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- December 22 Indian Chief of Army Staff General N.C. Vij visits China. The visit was first by an Indian Army Chief in a decade.

[Previously General B.C. Joshi visited in 1994.]

*[In October 2004, President Musharraf proposed a four-step approach on Kashmir: both India and Pakistan should agree on the centrality of the Kashmir problem; should hold serious and substantive talks on all outstanding issues including the Jammu and Kashmir issue; eliminate any solution unacceptable to the three parties (Pakistan, India and Kashmiris); and adopt the best possible solution acceptable to all three parties securing a win-win situation. President Pervez Musharraf's 'out of the box' solution to the Kashmir dispute has four key elements, which he presents in his book, **In the Line of Fire published in 2006**. The first element is identification of the geographic regions of the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir that need resolution. This means specifically addressing the question whether all five regions or 'provinces' – the Northern Areas and 'Azad Kashmir' comprising the Pakistan part, and Jammu, Srinagar, and Ladakh comprising the Indian part – are "on the table for discussion or are there ethnic, political and strategic considerations dictating some give and take." The second component is demilitarization of "this identified region or regions" and curbing "all militant parts of the freedom struggle." This would give "comfort to the Kashmiris who are fed up of the fighting and killing on both sides." The third is the introduction of "self-governance or self-rule in the identified regions." This would enable Kashmiris to "have the satisfaction of running their own affairs without having an international character and remaining short of independence." The fourth element is setting up "a joint mechanism with a membership of Pakistanis, Indians and Kashmiris overseeing the self-governance and dealing with residual subjects common to all identified regions and those subjects that are beyond the scope of self-governance."]*

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January 3 President Bush visits Indian Embassy in Washington DC to sign the book of condolence on the death of Indian nationals in the tidal wave that resulted in the death of more than 150,000 persons in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

January 10 Visit to China by Pakistan's Minister for Defense.

January 11 US Senate delegation led by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist including Senators Norm Coleman, Mitchell McConnell and Mike Dewine meets Foreign Minister Khurshid Kasuri in Islamabad.

January 18 Chinese Ambassador to India, Sun Yuxi, presents credentials to the Indian President during which Abdul Kalam emphasizes the need to further strengthen Sino-Indian relations.

January 24 The first round of Sino-Indian Strategic Dialogue is held in New Delhi.

[Indian team was headed by their Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran whereas the Chinese delegation was led by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei.]

February 3 President Hu Jintao has a meeting with Bainqen Erdini Qoigyijabu (whose religious name is Jizun Losang Qamba Lhunzhub Qoigyijabu Baisangbu), the 11th Panchen Lama, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, on the eve of the young religious leader's fifteenth birthday.

[Qoigyijabu was born on 13 February 1990 in Lhari County in northern Tibet. He was confirmed and approved by the State Council of the People's Republic of China as reincarnation of the Tenth Panchen Lama on 29 November 1995 after drawing lots from a Golden Urn according to the traditions. He was installed into the seat of Panchen Lama in 1996.]

February 16 K. Natwar Singh arrives Pakistan on a three day visit first bilateral visit by an Indian Minister for External Affairs since 1989.

[Also visits Afghanistan.]

- March 1 China releases its White Paper on Minorities.
- March 14 At a Press Conference held after the conclusion of the NPC Annual Session, Premier Wen Jiabao speaks of Sino-Indian relations. In response to a question asked by the PTI correspondent he states, that the relations had entered a new stage.
- March 14 Chinese National People’s Congress approves the ‘Anti-Secession Law,’ on Taiwan, which provides for deployment of non-peaceful means and other necessary measures: should the “Taiwan independence” forces act to secede from China; should major incidents entailing Taiwan’s secession from China occur; should the possibility of a peaceful reunification be completely exhausted. Further, the law hands power to the State Council, China’s Cabinet, and the Central Military Commission to decide and execute “non-peaceful means and other necessary measures.”
- March 15 US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits India.
- March 16-17 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- March 20 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits China.
- March 30-31 Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran holds talks with Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei in Beijing in connection with the 15th round of Sino-Indian Joint Working Group on border issues
- April 4 General Ahsan Saleem Hayat, Vice Chief of Army Staff visits China.
- April 5-7 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao undertakes an official visit to Pakistan. More than 21 agreements are signed between the two sides during the visit, including the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-Neighborly Relations which among other matters, besides emphasising the determination of both the countries to “actively develop and consolidate” their “bilateral strategic partnership,” reiterates the Chinese resolve for the respect for “Pakistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity”, and that China fully “supports Pakistan's efforts” to peacefully settle “all the problems” with its neighboring countries and “all efforts to safeguard its state sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.”

[Premier Wen Jiabao visits Lahore, before leaving for Dhaka; In Islamabad, the Chinese Premier addresses the Inaugural Session of the Fourth Asia Cooperation Dialogue as the Keynote Speaker.]

April 7 Media reports that the point men of Pakistan-India back channel diplomacy Tariq Aziz and Sateesh Kumar Lambah held a meeting in Dubai on 7 April.

April 7 Bus service between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar is launched.

["The State of Jammu and Kashmir becoming part of Pakistan would make available greater strategic access to Soviet Central Asia for the West. It would also ensure strategic high ground for Pakistan vis-à-vis north western and north Central India. It would of course make Pakistan economically and geo-politically more powerful." -----Page 215: 'Anatomy of a Flawed Inheritance – Indo-Pak Relations 1970-1994' by J. N. Dixit published in 1995 by Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd India.]

April 10-12 Premier Wen Jiabao visits Bangalore and New Delhi after visiting Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. A Joint Statement is issued after the meeting of the Chinese Premier with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in the Indian capital on 11 April.

April 17 President Musharraf witnesses Pakistan-India Cricket match in New Delhi with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.

[Like all private television channels, Indian state television gives wide coverage to the visit of the President of Pakistan to India. In its afternoon news bulletin during the visit, the lady news reader also reads an interesting couplet in Hindi language, which says: Hamen bhi bulatae raha kijiye, Aap bhi aate raha kijiye, Dil milen ya na milen haath milatey raha kijiye.]

April 22-23 President Musharraf attends Asian and African Summit in Indonesia that commemorates the Bandung Conference of 1955. In his address among other matters, the President of Pakistan positively comments on the Pakistan-India peace process. In his remarks the following day, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh warmly reciprocates.

[On sidelines of the Conference, the President of Pakistan holds a meeting with President Hu Jintao and other world leaders.]

- May 10 Pakistan-India talks are held in Lahore during which the two sides agree to start a bus service between Amritsar and Lahore.
- May 15 A South Asian Parliamentarians' Meet takes place in Pakistan
- May 23 General Liang Guanglie, Chinese Chief of General Staff, accompanied by senior officers of the PLA Army, Navy and Air Force, arrives India on an official visit.
- May 26 Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca holds talks in Islamabad with Pakistani functionaries.
- May 27 Defense Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India to discuss Siachen issue under the Composite Dialogue Framework conclude in Islamabad.
- May 30 President Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Lal Krishna Advani arrives Islamabad. Says that his wife could not come to Pakistan due to unavoidable engagements. However, his daughter and son have accompanied him on his private visit to Pakistan.
- May 31 L K Advani calls on President Musharraf, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz and Foreign Minister Kasuri in Islamabad.

["Our Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) flight took off from Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport on the evening of 30 May and, in less than an hour, landed at Lahore's Allama Iqbal International Airport. I was surprised that the journey took less time than it takes to fly from Delhi to Mumbai or to Kolkata. If this was geography's pointer to how close the two cities are, history offers many reminders about the kinship between Delhi and Lahore – and, therefore, between India and Pakistan. Delhi's oldest name is Hastinapur, which was the capital of King Bharat, after whom India has acquired its other name, Bharat. Lahore, similarly, is named after Lav, the son of King Ram. Indeed, there is still a small Lav Temple inside the Lahore Fort. The fort itself is over 3,000 years old and is believed to have been constructed during the time of the Ramayana. It was rebuilt by Emperor Akbar. His grandson Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Delhi when

he shifted the capital of the Mughal empire from Lahore to Delhi. But Shah Jahan also built the sprawling Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, besides a mausoleum for Emperor Jahangir, his father. There is a famous Delhi Gate in Lahore, and a Lahori gate in Delhi, which is the main entrance to the historic Red Fort. If we bring history closer to our times, Lahore is where Bhagat Singh, one of the most beloved figures in India's freedom struggle, was hanged by the British, along with Rajguru and Sukhdev, his two fellow-revolutionaries." -----Pages 791-792, 'My Country My Life' by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

May 31 Veteran journalist and writer Israel Epstein, described in China as “a true and old friend of the Chinese people,” dies in Beijing at the age of 90.

[Born in a Jewish family in April 1915, Epstein came to China with his parents when he was two years old. He began to work for the Chinese Revolution in 1933 and became a Chinese citizen in 1957. Since 1983, he had been elected as Member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He wrote a number of books including 'The People's War'; and 'The Unfinished Revolution in China.']

June 2 Hurriyat leaders from Indian held Kashmir Mir Waiz Omer Farooq, Yasin Malik and others, arrive Muzaffarabad from Srinagar.

June 4 In their Ministerial meeting in Kazakhstan, SCO Member States arrive at a consensus to grant Observer Status in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation to Pakistan, India and Iran.

June 7 Former Deputy Prime Minister of India Lal Krishna Advani resigns his post as President of Bharatiya Janata Party on account of severe criticism from Hindu extremist parties including the RSS, for praising Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Father of Nation of Pakistan, during his weeklong private visit to Pakistan.

[“On 4 June 2005, a remarkable event occurred. A seventy-five-year-old Indian, L. K. Advani, climbed the steps to a glistening white marble monument in Pakistan's chief commercial city and

*former capital, Karachi. To the sound of bugles blasted by a Pakistan guard of honour, he laid a large wreath of purple and pink flowers at the tomb of Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Honouring a man who has been dead for over half a century can still have dangerous political repercussions as Advani, President and co-founder of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the chief opposition party in present-day India, quickly discovered. In India, Jinnah is, of course, widely reviled as the progenitor of Pakistan and the architect of a mistaken partition of the subcontinent, while Pakistanis cherish his memory as their greatest leader and the founder of their Muslim state. Advani, who later wrote in the visitors' book that Jinnah was a 'great man' who forcefully espoused 'a secular state in which every citizen would be free to practice his own religion', was committing virtual heresy in the eyes of many in his own party who remember Jinnah as a dangerous religious fundamentalist who forced the division of the subcontinent. BJP members called for their party President's immediate resignation." -----Pages 198-199: **The Great Partition – The Making of India and Pakistan;** by Yasmin Khan, published in 2007 by Penguin Books India.]*

[BBC Television prominently reports that Advani's assertion in Pakistan that the division of the subcontinent (of 1947 into Pakistan and India) was an "unalterable reality" led to this development. Advani also described Jinnah as a "great man" who had espoused the cause of a secular Pakistan in an address to his country's Constituent Assembly on 11 August 1947. Advani described Jinnah as a "rare individual" who had "actually created history." During a visit to the Mausoleum of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Karachi, Advani wrote on the Visitor's Book, "There are many people who leave an inerascable stamp on history. But there are a few who actually create history. Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah was one such rare individual."]

[RSS Spokesman Ram Madhav stated, "We all know that Jinnah's role was most significant in the partition of the country on the basis of religion. We do not agree with Advani. If Jinnah is called secular then history will have to be rewritten." In the same vein, VHP leader Acharya Giriraj Kishore said that Advani "is trying to make a joke of the Hindu community by saying that the person, who was responsible for the division of the country and direct

action against Hindus, is secular. It is like stabbing the Hindus in the back. His statements are very wrong.”]

[“Much of controversy about my Pakistan Yatra centred around my visit, while I was in Karachi, to the mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the country’s founder and its first Governor General, and some of my positive remarks about him. As I have mentioned earlier, I had arrived in Karachi in the early hours of 4 June, in what was the last leg of my three-city tour. Being a state guest of the government of Pakistan, my first engagement in the city in the morning was the visit to the impressive white-marbled monument, created in memory of a leader who died (on 11 September 1948), just over a year after he had successfully midwifed Pakistan’s birth (on 14 August 1947). In India, too, it is customary for visiting dignitaries, especially state guests, to pay a visit to Raj Ghat, the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi on the banks of the Yamuna in Delhi. After offering my floral tributes at the Jinnah Mausoleum, I inscribed the following message in the Visitors’ Book: There are many people who leave an inerasable stamp on history. But there are very few who actually create history. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was one such rare individual. In his early years, Sarojini Naidu, a leading luminary of India’s freedom struggle, described Mr. Jinnah as an ‘Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity’. His address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August 11, 1947 is a classic, a forceful espousal of a Secular State in which every citizen would be free to practice his own religion but the State shall make no distinction between one citizen and another on the grounds of faith. My respectful homage to this great man.” ---- Pages 812 & 813, ‘My Country My Life’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

- June 7 Kashmiri leaders including Mir Waiz Umar Farooq, Abdul Ghani Bhat, Maulana Abbas Ansari, Fazal Haque Qureshi, on visit to Pakistan, call on President Musharraf in Islamabad.
- June 7 Indian Minister for Petroleum Mani Shanker Aiyar calls on President Musharraf In Islamabad.
- June 8 Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People’s Congress Sheng Huaren holds talks with President Bush in Washington DC.

- June 9 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Kasuri holds talks with Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and other dignitaries in Washington DC during his official visit to the United States. He also calls on President Bush at the White House.
- June 10 Lal Krishna Advani takes back his resignation and again becomes President of Bharatiya Janata Party.
- June 23 US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Nicholas Burns visits New Delhi.
- June 27 Pakistan India talks on Wullar Barrage start in New Delhi.
- June 29 Indian Defense Minister signs a ten year agreement with US Secretary Defense in Washington DC paving way for joint weapons production.
- July 1 Pakistan and China hold first round of Strategic Dialogue between the two countries.
- [Strategic Dialogue was held between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei and Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan in Islamabad.]*
- July 10 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice departs Beijing for Thailand after meeting with President Hu Jintao, Premier Wen Jiabao, State Councilor for Foreign Affairs Tang Jiaxuan and Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing.
- July 11 In his address at the FBI Academy, President George Bush mentions Pakistan thrice emphasising, that "our ally" has "contributed remarkably" in the war against terrorism.
- July 18 The **Associate Press** reported the remarks by Colorado Congressman as telling a radio show host that the US could "take out" Islamic holy sites if Muslim fundamentalist terrorists attacked the United States with nuclear weapons. Representative Tom Tancredo made these remarks on WFLA-AM in Orlando , Florida. Are you talking of Mecca, the host asked. The Congressman responded in the affirmative.

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August 1 First round of Sino-US Strategic Dialogue is held in Beijing between Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick and Deputy Foreign Minister Dai Bingguo

August 11 Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz undertakes an official visit to Hong Kong from 11-13 August 2005. Prime Minister's busy schedule includes meetings with business community, media, academics and members of the Pakistan community. He also meets Chief Executive Donald Tsang with whom he discusses ways and means to enhance economic and commercial cooperation between Pakistan and Hong Kong.

September 1 Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Israel meet in Istanbul.

[Following is the text of the statement by Silvan Shalom, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel following his meeting with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Khurshid Kasuri in Istanbul (released by Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 September 2005):

I have just completed an historic first meeting with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, my colleague Khurshid Kasuri. Israel welcomes this meeting, and we hope that it will herald the beginning of an open and mutually beneficial relationship between our two countries. Meetings such as this are a source of great encouragement and hope to the Israeli people - that through our efforts we are able to open new channels of dialogue, and build understanding between us and all the peoples of the world, including the Muslim nations. Such contacts also help strengthen the moderates on the Palestinian side - those who recognize that dialogue and acceptance must always be preferred to hatred, terror and extremism. I wish particularly to thank President Musharraf for his courage in promoting peace and moderation in our region and in general. It is no coincidence that this meeting took place here in Turkey, this great Muslim democracy, and Israel's long-standing friend. Israel's relations with Turkey are proof that Israel can enjoy good and mutually beneficial relations with our Muslim neighbors. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Prime Minister Erdogan and his government, for their friendship and commitment to promoting regional understanding, and for their generous hospitality here today. This meeting comes at a time of great significance. New opportunities for progress

towards dialogue and peace have been opened up. It is our hope that through our efforts - including this historic meeting here in Istanbul today with Foreign Minister Kasuri - we will pave the way forward towards a future of peace, security and regional cooperation to the benefit of all peoples.]

*[“The historic, groundbreaking meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Israel took place on September 1, 2005, in Istanbul. It was positive and was followed by my address to the American Jewish Congress in New York on September 17, 2005. The atmosphere was electric, and the reception given to me was very warm and welcoming. All the prominent figures in the American Jewish community were on hand, I met every one of them before the formal ceremony. This was a very big first: a Pakistani leader mixing with and then addressing the American Jewish community. The ceremony started with the Jewish ritual of breaking bread. Jack Rosen praised me in his opening speech. Congressman Tom Lantos read out and then presented me with a framed copy of the Congressional Record of the House of Representatives titled ‘Tribute to President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan.’ My own speech was emotional, and I think it had the desired impact. New ground was broken. The domestic reaction was all positive, and the international response euphoric. Following the PLO’s recognition in its charter of Israel’s right to exist, Pakistan now accepts Israel as a Jewish state and a de facto reality, but at the same time stands by its commitment to support a viable and independent Palestinian state that is acceptable to the Palestinian people. I think now we will be able to play a more effective, proactive role in a resolution of the Palestinian dispute and the creation of a state for the long-suffering Palestinians.” ---
-----Page 305; **In the Line of Fire (A Memoir – Pervez Musharraf), published in 2006 by Simon & Schuster.**]*

[In a statement, Baruch Binah, Spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, reportedly observed that Israel "had no geo-strategic conflict of interest with Pakistan, if Palestinians are talking to us why cannot we sit together at a dinner-table and talk." -----**The News, 22 January 1992.**]

October 3

Visiting Indian External Affairs Minister Mr. K. Natwar Singh meets Foreign Minister Khurshid M. Kasuri in Islamabad for a

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review meeting on the progress of the second round of the Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue.

- October 8 A severe earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale hits Azad Kashmir and northern parts of Pakistan. Effects are also felt in the Indian held Kashmir. More than 76,000 die in the earthquake on the Pakistani side.
- November 19 US President George Bush arrives Beijing on a three day official visit to the People's Republic of China.
- December 7-8 Second round of Sino-US Strategic Dialogue takes place in Washington DC.
- December 19 Sardar Harcharan Singh becomes the first Pakistani born Sikh since 1947 to join the 116 Long Course as a Cadet Officer at the Pakistan Military Academy in Kakul.
- December 20 US Vice President Dick Cheney arrives Islamabad from Afghanistan on a day long visit to Pakistan. Purpose of the visit is to express solidarity with Pakistan on the October 8 earthquake tragedy.
- [US Secretary Defense Donald Rumsfeld also comes to Pakistan on a brief undisclosed visit.]*
- December 22 Chief of Army Staff of the United States General Schoomaker Peter arrives Islamabad on an official visit to Pakistan.
- December 23 Former US President George Bush (elder Bush) speaks to President Musharraf on telephone on the rehabilitation effort relating to the 8 October earthquake tragedy in Pakistan.
- December 24 Indian National Security Adviser M. K. Narayanan in a discussion with NDTV refers to the idea of self-governance for Jammu and Kashmir proposed by President General Pervez Musharraf, and states that Indian and Pakistani diplomats were discussing it through the back channel diplomacy. He however, rules out any imminent move to demilitarize the Kashmir region, claiming that violence and infiltration remain a major concern. The idea of demilitarization in Kashmir was also proposed by the Pakistan side along with self-governance.

- December 28 Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz addresses a function in Chashma in respect of ground-breaking ceremony of Chashma-II Project being constructed in Pakistan with help of China.
- December 28 India tests nuclear capable short range 'Dhanush' ballistic missile.
- December 28 India and Iran begin a new round of talks on a tripartite deal to build gas pipeline project to India from Iran through Pakistan. Talks take place in New Delhi.
- December 29 Addressing a public rally in Mumbai, former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee announces his retirement from active politics.

[In 2005, Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitokhin, authored 'The Mitokhin Achieves II: The KGB and the World'. They assert that a high ranking KGB officer used agents to convince Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to declare Emergency in India in 1975.]

[Indian newspaper Asian Age in its issue of 30 June 2005 carried a dispatch from Washington by Anne Gearan titled 'Indira a witch, Indians bastards', according to which US President Richard M. Nixon referred privately to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as an "old witch" and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger insulted Indians in general, according to transcripts of Oval Office tapes and newly declassified documents. Gearan adds that Nixon and Kissinger met in Oval Office on the morning of November 5, 1971, to discuss Nixon's conversation with Indira Gandhi the day before.]

2006

- January 9 Indian Foreign Office Spokesman rejects Pakistan's proposal to demilitarize Kashmir.
- January 9 India and China hold their second round of Strategic Dialogue in the Chinese capital. Indian side is led by Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran and the Chinese delegation to the talks is headed by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei. Foreign Secretary Saran also calls on the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Dai Bingguo.

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January 10 Visiting Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran calls on the Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing and the State Councillor for Foreign Affairs, Tang Jiaxuan in Beijing before heading for Shanghai to address scholars at the Shanghai Institute of International Studies.

January 17 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in New Delhi to commence the Third round of talks under the Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue framework.

January 25 Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz meets President Bush at the White House during his official visit to the United States. President Bush emphasizes that the United States highly values its relations with Pakistan and mentions at a joint press conference that he will be visiting Pakistan and India in March 2006. Earlier it was stated in Beijing that the Chinese President, Mr. Hu Jintao, will undertake a visit to the United States in April 2006.

(Saudi King Shah Abdullah meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Kalam in New Delhi during his official visit to India. [first ever official visit to India by a Saudi monarch.] Earlier, King Abdullah visited China again first by any Saudi King.)

February 9 Chinese Communist Party Minister Mr. Wang Jiarui, undertakes an official visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan Mr. Kasuri.

February 15 Three Chinese engineers are killed in at terrorist attack in Hubb in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.

[The 13 November 2006 issue of the weekly Indian magazine, 'Outlook,' carried a cover story, titled, 'The unwritten rule in intelligence agencies - Sikhs and Muslims are not welcome.' Following are some of the points made in it:

- *Indian intelligence agency RAW does not have a single Muslim working within its ranks. Neither has the National Technical Research Organization [NTRO], a crucial arm of India's external intelligence.*

- *Since 1969, till today, RAW which has a current staff strength of about 10,000, has “avoided recruiting any Muslim officer.”*
- *Similarly, upto the time of Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister, even the Intelligence Bureau of India did not recruit Muslims.*
- *No Muslim is working in the VVIP security set up in India.]*

- February 19 President Musharraf undertakes a highly successful State Visit to the People’s Republic of China. Meets President Hu Jintao and other Chinese leaders including Premier Wen Jiabao. Attends a Commemorative Dinner in Beijing on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries (on 21 May 1951). On February 22, the President of Pakistan visits Chengdu, capital of the Sichuan province of the People’s Republic of China during which he also goes to sensitive defense installations and attends signing ceremony of the friendship MOU between Punjab and Sichuan.
- March 1 President Bush arrives New Delhi on an official visit to India.
- March 3 US President George Bush arrives on a two day official visit to Pakistan. First Lady Laura Bush and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice accompany the US President on the Air Force One. In his remarks in Islamabad, President Bush emphasizes the importance of a strategic partnership with Pakistan and commends President Musharraf for the fight against terrorism.
- (In a terrorist attack on 2 March, an American diplomat is killed in Karachi.)
- April 18 President Hu Jintao undertakes a visit to the United States at the invitation of President George Bush.
- May 23 Pakistan-India Secretary level talks take place in New Delhi on Siachen.
- May 25 Pakistan-India talks in New Delhi on Sir Creek.
- May 30 Pakistan-India Secretary level talks in Islamabad on Terrorism and Drug Trafficking.

June 1 Pakistan-India Secretary level talks in New Delhi on Friendly Exchanges.

*[“Marriage among Hindus is no simple matter. The parents of the bride and the bridegroom often bring themselves to ruin over it. They waste their substance, they waste their time. Months are taken up over the preparations – in making clothes and ornaments and in preparing budgets for dinners. Each tries to outdo the other in the number and variety of courses to be prepared. Women, whether they have a voice or no voice, sing themselves hoarse, even get ill, and disturb the peace of their neighbours.” ---
-----Page 8 of ‘An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth’, by M. K. Gandhi; Reprint of July 2007 by Jitendra T. Desai, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, India. First edition of the book was published in 1927.]*

July 3 In a dispatch from Washington DC, Pakistani newspaper DAWN reports that a group of expatriate Pakistanis undertook a visit to Israel during which it met Foreign Ministry Director General Aharon Abramovitch, former Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom and other important personalities. Despatch cites Jerusalem Post as quoting Dr. Omar Atique, who is a member of the delegation, as stating, “the ice has been broken. It is just a matter of time, It is not if – it is when. It’s round the corner – despite what is going on in the news.”

July 10 Noted Pakistani poet and writer Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi passes away in Lahore.

July 11 Terrorists carry out eight serial bomb blasts in packed trains and at railway stations in Mumbai killing more than 200 and injuring over 700. The blasts are preceded by five grenade attacks across Srinagar same day in the morning. Pakistan Foreign Office immediately issues a statement condemning the blasts in Mumbai.

July 16 President Hu Jintao meets President Bush on the sidelines of the outreach session of the Group of 8 Summit in St. Petersburg.

July 31 Foreign Secretaries Riaz Mohammad Khan and Shyam Saran hold an informal meeting on the sidelines of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Dhaka.

- August 5 Pakistan declares Deepak Kaul, Counsellor in the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, as persona non grata (PNG), for his involvement in activities incompatible with his official status. In retaliation, Deputy High Commissioner Afrasiab is summoned by the MEA same day to convey that the Government of India has decided to declare Syed Muhammad Rafiq Ahmad, Counsellor in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi as PNG.
- August 17 Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner in India Afrasiab is categorically informed by Indian Ministry of External Affairs that Pakistani diplomats based in India cannot visit Noida and Gurgaon, without seeking prior written permission from Indian authorities.
- August 22 In a dispatch from Mumbai, Times of India (of 22 August 2006) reports that a new restaurant by the name of 'Hitler's Cross' has been inaugurated in Navi Mumbai. A huge poster of the Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler, adorned the function which was among others attended by the Mayor of Navi Mumbai, Manisha Bhoir. The sign at the entrance of the restaurant also showed a Swastika. The dispatch quotes Jonathan Solomon, Chairman of the Indian Jewish Federation, as stating, "This signifies a severe lack of awareness of the agony of millions of Jews caused by one man."
- (Analysts have expressed the view that Swastika holds "a great religious significance" for the Hindus. The term is believed to be a fusion of two Sanskrit words 'Su' (good) and 'Asati' (to exist), which when combined means 'May Good Prevail'. A must for all religious celebrations and festivals, "Swastika symbolizes the eternal nature of the Brahman." Historians say that in ancient times forts were built for defense reasons in a shape closely resembling the Swastika. As such this shape began to be sanctified for its protective powers.)*
- September 8 Bomb blasts take place in Malegaon in Maharashtra after Juma prayers resulting in the death of around 30 and injury to more than 100 persons.
- September 12 Thirteen years after the serial blasts in Mumbai that killed 257 and wounded 713, TADA [Terrorist and Disrupted Activities (Prevention)] Court in the Maharashtran capital, gives its "first

verdict” convicting three brothers and sister-in-law of the prime accused, Ibrahim Mushtaq, alias Tiger Memon.

- September 14 BBC on line edition reports that Muslim religious leaders have accused Pope Benedict XVI of quoting anti-Islamic remarks during a speech at a German university this week. Questioning the concept of holy war, he quoted a 14th-Century Christian emperor who said Muhammad had brought the world only “evil and inhuman” things.¹⁵⁷
- September 16 President Musharraf and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh hold a meeting in Havana on the sidelines of the NAM Summit. After the meeting, a Joint Statement is issued according to which, the two leaders agreed that the peace process between Pakistan and India “must be maintained.” In this regard, they directed their Foreign Secretaries “to resume the Composite Dialogue at the earliest possible.” The leaders decided to continue the “joint search” for “mutually acceptable options” for a peaceful negotiated settlement of all issues between India and Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. Strongly condemning all acts of terrorism, they decide to “put in place an India-Pakistan anti-terrorism institutional mechanism” to identify and implement counter-terrorism initiatives and investigations.
- September 25 President Musharraf’s autobiography, ‘In the Line of Fire,’ is released in the United States
- September 26 Indian Ministry of External Affairs grants Agreement to the appointment of Shahid Malik, as the next High Commissioner of Pakistan to India.
- October 1 India’s High Commissioner to Pakistan, Shivshankar Menon, takes over as India’s Foreign Secretary.

[K. P. S. Menon (senior), India’s first Foreign Secretary, was Shivshankar Menon’s grandfather. Similarly, K. P. S. Menon (Junior) who also served as India’s Ambassador to the Peoples’ Republic of China, was Mr. Menon’s uncle. Shivshankar Menon’s father P. N. Menon served as India’s Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Also, Shivshankar Menon’s father-in-law R. D. Sathe, was India’s Foreign Secretary. Interestingly it is said that stars had predicted

¹⁵⁷ BBC (bbc.co.uk). Site visited on 7 November 2012.

many years ago that Shivshankar Menon would one day become India's Foreign Secretary. A former Chinese Ambassador to India had mentioned at a reception in Beijing which was also attended by Shivshankar Menon (at that time India's Ambassador to China) that the horoscope of Menon's grandfather had prophesied that one day his grandson would join the same position that he attained in the Indian government.]

- October 9 North Korea conducts its nuclear test. India reacts with a strong statement expressing its deep concern and describes the development as “unfortunate” which is in violation of its “international commitments.”
- October 20 Muhammad Farooq, an official of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, is detained by the Indian intelligence personnel for intending to collect some sensitive documents from one Havaldar Anil Dubey of the Indian Army in the Mahipalpur area of Delhi. Subsequently, he is declared PNG
- [Earlier, Muhammad Tasleem, UDC of the Pakistani Mission in New Delhi was declared PNG by Indian authorities in February 2006.]*
- October 24 Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is appointed India's Minister for External Affairs.
- November 2 Indian news channel Times Now reports that India has now surpassed China and become the biggest arms purchaser in the developing world by concluding arms deals worth dollars 5.4 billion in 2005.
- November 8 China and US hold their third Strategic Dialogue.
- November 13 Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan visits New Delhi for the Foreign Secretary-level review meeting of the Third round of the Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue.
- November 14 Representative Edward J. Markey (D-MA), co-chair of the House Bipartisan Taskforce on Nonproliferation, refers to a report by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service (CRS) detailing India's long history of support for Iran's nuclear program.

[The Report, titled ‘India and Iran: WMD Proliferation Activities,’ emphasized the following:

- *The US has repeatedly sanctioned Indian companies and scientists for transferring WMD technologies and materials to Iran and other countries.*
- *In 2004, sanctions were imposed on the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India for nuclear-related transfers to Iran. The two scientists reportedly transferred information on the extraction of tritium, which can be used to boost the yield of nuclear weapons.*
- *In July 2006, two Indian companies were sanctioned by the US for transfers of dangerous chemicals to Iran.*
- *India agreed to provide Iran a 10-megawatt nuclear reactor in 1991. While this deal was cancelled under US pressure, India reportedly trained Iranian nuclear engineers.*
- *In the September 2006 joint statement on Iran’s nuclear program by the Non-Aligned Movement, India called nuclear research and development a “basic inalienable right” of Iran’, and said that nuclear “choices and decisions” of different countries “must be respected.”*
- *India has refused to join the International Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), a coalition of more than 70 nations dedicated to intercepting shipments of WMD materials.*
- *Observers question India’s commitment to strengthening and enforcing its domestic export control systems, which are meant to control dual-use technologies that can be misdirected to WMD development. An unclassified 2000 CIA report stated that many of these countries including India and Iran “do not adhere to the export restraints embodied in such supplier groups as the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.” India’s participation in proliferating WMD and missile technologies to other countries is also noted as a concern.*
- *An unclassified 2001 CIA report to Congress called India a “secondary proliferator” who is “beginning to supply technology and expertise to other proliferators.” ----- Excerpts from the release dated 14 November 2006 from the Office of Congressman Edward Markey.]*

November 19

Chinese and US Presidents meet while attending APEC Economic Leaders meeting in Hanoi.

- November 20 Chinese President Hu Jintao undertakes a State Visit to India, first in a decade.
- November 23 President Hu Jintao undertakes a State Visit to Pakistan. Emphasizes in Lahore, “China can give up gold, but not Pakistan.”
- November 25 Pakistan’s Foreign Minister accompanied by Mrs. Kasuri undertakes a private visit to New Delhi to attend the wedding of the daughter of Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, Indian Union Minister for Panchayati Raaj.
- [On 27 November, External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee hosts a luncheon meeting for the Foreign Minister after which the two address a press conference. Mr. Mukherjee informs the media that he held an informal meeting with Mr. Kasuri who was here on a private visit and that substantive talks will be held with the Pakistani side on 13 January 2007 when he undertakes a visit to Islamabad.]*
- November 30 Aziz Ahmad Khan departs New Delhi at the end of his tenure as High Commissioner of Pakistan to India.
- December 5 Indian newspapers of 5 December widely report on President Musharraf’s interview with NDTV during which he states that Pakistan would “give up” its claim on Kashmir if India accepts his four point solution, which includes demilitarization and self-governance with a joint supervision mechanism.
- [President Musharraf was also quoted as stating that he does not favour independence for Jammu and Kashmir emphasizing that India and Pakistan would have to make compromises and be prepared to give up their respective positions on Kashmir held since 1948. The Asian Age of the following day quoted Minister of State for External Affairs Anand Sharma as citing Prime Minister Manmohan Singh as having stated that, “we cannot redraw the map but we can make borders irrelevant.”]*
- December 8 India welcomes adoption of Henry Hyde U.S-India Atomic Energy Act of 2006 with cautious optimism. Appreciating the “personal effort and commitment” of President Bush and Secretary of State Rice, a statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs (on 8 December) emphasizes that the legislation

contains “certain extraneous and prescriptive provisions” and that it cannot take away “the sovereign right” to conduct foreign policy. Reiterating the same, Indian External Affairs Minister states in Rajya Sabha on 12 December that India was clear that “our strategic programme remains outside the purview of the discussions” and the legislation “will not allow external scrutiny or interference with its strategic programme.”

December 14 Pakistan and India sign a Protocol on Shipping Services. The document initialed by Pakistan’s Minister for Ports and Shipping and his Indian counterpart in New Delhi replaces the Protocol of 15 January 1975.

December 14 After his arrival in New Delhi on 11 December 2006, Mr. Shahid Malik presents copies of his credentials to the Chief of Protocol of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, as per the Indian procedures.

December 14 Speaker Lok Sabha Chatterjee hosts a lunch in honour of Chairman Senate of Pakistan who is on a visit to India in his capacity as Chairman, Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA).

December 17 Indian newspapers of 17 December report a statement by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh mentioning that India was ready for talks with Pakistan on Jammu and Kashmir.

December 20 In his address at a rally in Amritsar, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh remarks, “ The destinies of our two nations are interlinked. We need to put the past behind us. We need to think about our collective destiny, a destiny where both neighbours can work jointly towards a better future for their citizens. If our minds are determined and focused on this goal, I am confident that this destiny can be realized. I too have a vision regarding India and Pakistan. I earnestly hope that the relations between our two countries become so friendly and that we generate such an atmosphere of trust between each other that the two nations would be able to agree on a Treaty of Peace, Security and Friendship. I have spoken in the past about such a Treaty and I do so once again today from the same place. I am sure that we can overcome all hurdles in our path and realize such a Treaty. This will become the

instrument for realizing our collective destiny and the basis for enduring peace and prosperity in the region.”

December 30

Former Iraqi President Saddam Hussain is executed. Indian reaction to the execution is mild. External Affairs Minister merely expresses “disappointment” adding that the “unfortunate event will not affect the process of reconciliation and restoration of peace and normalcy in Iraq.”

[“If India indulges in pre-emptive action (against Pakistan), two risks are there: loss of support and some levels of cooperation with the US for a brief period, an attitude which will be shared by other countries. The second more serious risk is a nuclear war. But that can be avoided if our pre-emptive actions are limited and brief in their time-frame.” -----Page 170: ‘India and Regional Developments – Through the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations’ by J. N. Dixit published in 2004 by Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.]

[“There is no official document that gives out the history of RAW. Neither is it possible to get an accurate picture of its evolution, organization and present status. Unlike the Army, RAW does not maintain a Digest of Service or War Diary, which can serve as a historical record of its activities. A number of books have been written by Indian and Pakistani authors giving out the history of RAW and its activities. A large number of articles have appeared in journals and newspapers from time to time. However, almost all of them are inaccurate, based on conjecture and guesswork rather than accurate data or reliable information.” -----Page 27, ‘India’s External Intelligence’ by Major General V.K. Singh, published by Manas Publications, New Delhi, in 2007.]

[“In the middle of May 2006, the country (India) was rocked by the news that a senior RAW official, suspected to be an American mole, had vanished. For the next few months the newspapers were full of stories about how Rabinder Singh, then a Joint Secretary in RAW, had defected with the help of the Americans and possible connivance of some officers within the organization.....Rabinder Singh is a clean-shaven Jat Sikh from an affluent landed family of Amritsar. He joined the Army as a commissioned officer, and served in the Gurkhas. While in the Army, he took part in Operation Blue Star, the counter-terrorist assault on the Golden

Temple in 1984....When I joined RAW in November 2000, Rabinder was in Amsterdam...The version that appeared most plausible was that Rabinder had gone to Katmandu, from where he went to the USA on an American passport. Most of his family including his wife and daughter were already in the US. It was said that his sister was an American citizen, who was working for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), a donor organization that was suspected to be a front for the CIA. -----Pages 143, 144 and 147, 'India's External Intelligence' by Major General V.K. Singh, published by Manas Publications, New Delhi, in 2007.]

[Media on 30 September 2004 reported that US Department of State has imposed sanctions against two Indians for selling unconventional weapons and missile technology to Iran. Richard Boucher, Spokesman of the State Department said in Washington at his briefing while announcing the sanctions, "There is credible information that Dr C Surender and Dr Y S R Prasad had transferred one of several categories of items banned under anti-proliferation laws to Iran...."]

2007

January 8

In his address at the 79th Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister states, in the context of Pakistan-India relations: "I must compliment FICCI for the initiative it had taken nearly a decade ago to strengthen business-to-business relations between India and Pakistan. I recall that a FICCI delegation had gone to Pakistan in 1995 to promote closer economic relations. Thanks to FICCI's efforts, the India-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries was set up. I hope Indian and Pakistani business leaders, as indeed business leaders from the region as a whole, will strengthen the hands of the political leadership in promoting peace, security and friendship in our region...Recently, at a public meeting in Amritsar, I spoke of how I envision relations with Pakistan. I earnestly hope that the relations between our two countries become so friendly, and that we generate such an atmosphere of trust between each other, that the two nations would be able to agree on a Treaty of Peace, Security and Friendship. In the increasingly globalized and

integrated world we live in, political borders are no longer economic and social barriers. I dream of a day when, while retaining our respective national identities, one can have breakfast in Amritsar, lunch in Lahore and dinner in Kabul. That is how my forefathers lived. That is how I want our grandchildren to live.”

- January 11 Visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Boucher.
- January 13-14 Indian External Affairs Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee undertakes a visit to Pakistan. He and Foreign Minister Kasuri review the Third round of Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue.
- January 14 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator Evan Bayh.
- January 18 Pakistan’s High Commissioner-designate Shahid Malik presents credentials to the Indian President.
- January 22 Visit to India by Malik Amin Aslam, Minister of State for Environment to participate in Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2007 organized by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).
- January 27 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Speaker, House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi.
- February 11 Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing undertakes an official visit to India.
- February 12 Visit to Pakistan by Secretary Defence Robert Gates.
- February 18 Blasts take place in two bogies of the Samjhaota Express running from Delhi to Attari close to Diwana Railway Station near Panipat. Sixty eight persons die and 13 are injured. Incident is immediately condemned by President Musharraf, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, and Foreign Minister Kasuri. At the same time, the Official Spokesperson in Islamabad while condemning the incident, offers “our condolences” to the deceased families; asks the Government of India to ensure welfare of the Pakistani passengers; and emphasizes upon the Government of India the need for an immediate investigation into the incident.

[“Last but not the least is the oft-repeated argument that Muslims, whether in India or elsewhere, are radicalized by reading Quranic verses on jihad or listening to speeches on the theme. This is fallacious. The radicalization of the community, at least some sections of it, needs to be studied in the context of political events and processes, changes at the social, economic and religious levels, especially in a country like India which has a sizeable share of the world’s Muslim population. Analyzing religious beliefs in isolation is not enough to understand why and how some sections of a particular community, in this case Muslims, are prone to get radicalized and take up arms against the state in the name of religion.” -----Page 98; ‘The General and Jihad’ by Wilson John, published in 2007 by Pentagon Press, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.]

February 20 Immediately after arriving New Delhi in connection with Pakistan-India Joint Commission meeting on the afternoon of 20 February, Foreign Minister Kasuri visits the Pakistani patients in the hospital in New Delhi. The following day, the issue of the Samjhaota Express blasts is discussed with the Indian Minister for External Affairs. While expressing condolences with the families of the deceased Pakistan nationals, Mr. Mukherjee condemns the incident and conveys that India will share the evidence and results of the investigations with Pakistan during the anti-terrorism mechanism meeting in Islamabad on 6 March.

(An Agreement on Reducing the Risk from Accidents relating to Nuclear Weapons is also signed by Pakistan and India.)

February 21 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Representative Norman Dicks.

February 26 Visit to Pakistan by US Vice President Dick Cheney.

March 3 Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte arrives Beijing.

March 6 In pursuance of the decision taken during meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Havana on 16 September 2006, the first meeting of the Anti-Terrorism Mechanism is held in Islamabad.

- March 7 Visit to India by Minister for Energy Mr. Jadoon for SAARC energy conference.
- March 13-14 Foreign Secretary level talks take place in Islamabad to launch the Fourth round of Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue.
- March 15 Visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, Richard Boucher.
- March 24 Visit to India by former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to attend the India Today Conclave.
- March Visit to Pakistan by a 78-member delegation from Indian Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to attend Third Joint Asia and India Regions Conference (organized by the Pakistani Senate). The delegation led by Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha, also included Speakers from the State Assemblies of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana.
- April 1 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Representative John Tierney.
- April 2-4 Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz visits New Delhi to attend the Fourteenth SAARC Summit. The Summit is preceded by meetings of the Council of Ministers, Standing Committee and the Programming Committee. Afghanistan's accession as the Eighth Member of SAARC is formalized at the Summit. China, Japan, Republic of Korea, US and EU, for the first time attend the inaugural session as Observers. The Summit also approves Iran's request for Observer status.
- April 3 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator John McCain.
- April 6-7 Defence Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India on the Siachen issue (within the framework of the Composite Dialogue) take place in Rawalpindi.
- April 7 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Representative Nita Lowey.

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- April 14 While campaigning for state elections in Uttar Pradesh, Rahul Gandhi states at a public rally in Bareilly, “You know, when our (Gandhi) family commits to a task it also completes it. In the past too, members of the Gandhi family have achieved the goals they have initiated like the freedom of the country, dividing Pakistan into two and leading the nation to the 21st century.”
- April 24 The day long Third Round Table Conference on Kashmir concludes in New Delhi with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in the chair. The meeting adopts the reports of the four of the five Working Groups established at the Second Round Table Conference in 2006.
- May 1 Visit to India by Mr. Mushahid Hussain, Secretary General, Pakistan Muslim League.
- May 18 Pakistan-India talks on Sir Creek (under the Composite Dialogue framework) conclude in Rawalpindi.
- May 27 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Representative Adam Smith.
- June 11 Indian media has been highlighting human rights violations in the Indian occupied Kashmir putting the government on the defensive. Case in point being a write-up on fake killings in IoK, titled ‘Killers in Khaki’ from the 11 June 2007 issue of India Today.
- June 12 Sixty-five years after Kuomintang Chairman Chiang Kai Shek came to India in 1942, his political inheritor Ma Ying (Kuomintang’s Presidential candidate for 2008 elections in Taiwan), undertakes a two-day visit to New Delhi.
- June 14 Major General Moshe Kaplinsky, Israeli Deputy Chief of General Staff, undertakes a visit to the Indian-held-Kashmir.
- June 15 US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Boucher concludes his visit to Pakistan.
- June 25 Visit to Pakistan by Charnjit Singh Atwal, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, to attend Inter-Parliamentary Seminar on ‘Developing a Protective Environment for South Asian Children; The Role of

Parliamentarians in the Protection of Children in the Juvenile Justice System' held in Islamabad on 26 June.

- June 27 Visit to New Delhi by Pakistan delegation headed by Secretary Petroleum; and Adviser to the Prime Minister on Energy; to attend the Sixth Tripartite Joint Working Group Meeting on Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project.
- June 29 Pakistan-India talks on Promotion of Friendly Exchanges conclude in Islamabad.
- June 30 Visit to Pakistan by a 10-member youth delegation from India.
- June 30 Visit to Pakistan by Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, Union Minister for Panchayati Raj, Youth Affairs and Sports, to attend Pakistan-India Symposium on Local Governance in Lahore.
- July 2 Congressional delegation led by Representative Susan Davis undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- July 3 Pakistan-India talks on Terrorism and Drug Trafficking take place in New Delhi.
- July 6 Anne Patterson is sworn in as the US Ambassador to Pakistan.
- July 15 In his Convocation Address at the University of Jammu on 15 July 2007, among others, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, emphasizes, "Our dialogue with Pakistan seeks to end the bitter legacy of the last 60 years, and begin a new chapter in our bilateral relations. I hope and believe that Jammu and Kashmir can, one day, become a symbol of India-Pakistan cooperation rather than of conflict. As I have stated earlier, borders cannot be changed, but they can be made irrelevant. There can be no question of divisions or partitions, but the Line of Control can become a line of peace with a freer flow of ideas, goods, services and people. The natural resources of the state of Jammu and Kashmir could then be used for the benefit of all its people. They need no longer be points of contention or a source of conflict. We could, for example, use the land and water resources of the region jointly for the benefit of all the people living on both sides of the Line of Control. Similarly, there are vast opportunities to jointly work together for the mutual benefit of our people."

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- July 23 General Paul Hester, US Pacific Air Force Commander, undertakes a five-day visit to the People's Republic of China.
- July 25 Pratibha Patil is sworn in as the 13th President of India. A day earlier, President APJ Abdul Kalam demits office.
- July 31 Visit to New Delhi by Secretary Commerce for the Fourth Round of talks with India on Economic and Commercial Cooperation.
- August 3 The text of the US-India 123 civilian nuclear agreement is released in Washington DC and New Delhi. The ruling Congress hails the agreement terming it as "the best possible" deal "under the circumstances." Party's Spokesman Singhvi emphasizes that now it has become clear that Indian negotiators had "bargained hard and extracted a lot" from the United States thus safeguarding the best national interests of India. BJP rejects the agreement, describing it "an assault on our nuclear sovereignty and our foreign policy options." Asking for an immediate suspension of activities relating to the deal, BJP leaders Yashwant Sinha and Arun Shourie ask the government to set up a joint parliamentary committee to examine the text of the 123 agreement and after the committee submits its report, to seek the parliamentary approval.
- August 4 Colorado Representative Tom Tancredo's Spokeswoman stood by the Representative's earlier assertion that bombing holy Muslim sites would serve as a good "deterrent" to prevent Islamic fundamentalists from attacking the United States." This shows that we mean business," said Bay Buchanan, a senior Tancredo Adviser. She added, "There's no more effective deterrent than that..."
- August 5 Former Prime Minister VP Singh rejects the 123 Agreement with the US emphasising his disappointment with the draft of the deal. He says, India should explore other options, like importing coal for thermal power or investing in more hydropower projects instead of subjugating itself to the US for nuclear power. Speaking to journalists in New Delhi, Mr. Singh stresses, "all this hype about this agreement seems to be a sham and the agreement is a shame," adding that the agreement was a "charter for dependence on the US" that gave Washington "unfettered" rights to terminate the pact and seek the return of all materials supplied by it. Indian

newspaper Asian Age quotes Singh as stating that “friendship with the US is OK, but we should not accept slavery.”

- August 6 Congressional delegation led by Senator Richard Durbin visits Pakistan.
- August 7 After four days of deliberations, the Left front which is a coalition partner in the UPA, rejects the 123 agreement with the US emphasizing that the deal should not be operationalised.
- August 9-10 Pakistan-India talks in New Delhi to review the implementation of the MoU signed in October 2005 between the Indian Coast Guards and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency.
- August 10 Vice Presidential election takes place in India. Mohammad Hamid Ansari defeats Najma Heptullah.
- August 20 Pakistan-India technical level meeting on modalities to allow cross border movement of trucks up to designated points at Wagah/Attari, for unloading/re-loading of cargo, takes place at Wagah.
- August 31 Secretary-level talks on Wullar Barrage under the Fourth Round of Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue take place in New Delhi. According to the Joint Statement issued on 31 August, the “two sides emphasized the need for an early and amicable resolution of the issue in accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 for the socio-economic development of the peoples of the two countries.”
- September 7 Eminent Pakistani diplomat Ashraf Jehangir Qazi is appointed UN Secretary General’s Special Representative in Sudan.
- [The mother of Ambassador Qazi, Jennifer, was from County Kerry in Ireland. She resided until her death in Pishin, Baluchistan.]*
- September 12 Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte visits Pakistan.
- October 18 Pakistan-India meeting on Conventional CBMs held in New Delhi.

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- October 19 Pakistan-India meeting on Nuclear CBMs held in New Delhi.
- October 22 Second meeting of Pakistan-India Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism held in New Delhi.
- October 24 Indian Minister for External Affairs attends China, Russia, India Foreign Ministers' trilateral meeting in Harbin, People's Republic of China.
- October 24 Congress President and Chairperson, United Progressive Alliance (UPA), Sonia Gandhi along with Rahul Gandhi undertakes a five-day visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of President Hu Jintao.
- November 4 Secretary of Defence Robert Gates arrives Beijing for a three-day visit, his first as Secretary of Defence.
- November 15 Mr. Shaukat Aziz resigns as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro is sworn in as the country's interim Prime Minister to pave way for the general elections in Pakistan on 8 January 2008.
- November 16 The Left in the meeting of the UPA-Left parties in India, allows the government, with certain conditionalities, to proceed with the talks with the IAEA on the Indo-US nuclear deal.

[On the night of September 11 (2001) itself, Prime Minister Vajpayee wrote to President Bush. The letter concluded by stating: "We stand ready to cooperate with you in the investigations into this crime and to strengthen our partnership in leading international efforts to ensure that terrorism never succeeds again." What is significant is the offer to "strengthen our partnership in leading international efforts" against terrorism. The same offer of a partnership to "lead" the efforts against terrorism was repeated in the Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation on September 14. The BJP-led government was under the illusion that it could be a partner with the US in leading the fight against terrorism. Unfortunately for the BJP, neither the US, nor the rest of the world, was thinking on these lines. Within 48 hours of the attack, the BJP-led government had offered military facilities to the United States for whatever military operations it was

planning. The Cabinet Committee on Security Affairs met on September 11 and conveyed this offer. This is now sought to be denied....The euphoria generated by such hopes dissipated soon after, when the United States approached Pakistan instead for military cooperation. By this time, Jaswant Singh and L. K. Advani had put out a full-fledged rationale for becoming America's warriors against terrorism in South Asia. The Home Minister L K Advani met only two Ambassadors during this period – that of the United States and Israel. It was a significant coincidence that the National Security Advisor of Israel, Major General Uzi Dayan reached Delhi on September 12. For the BJP leadership, the terrorist strikes in America were seen as a God-sent opportunity to fructify its long held desire of an US-Israel-India alliance. The BJP and the RSS view Israel as a model for what India should be – a reliable ally of the United States pitted against the Muslim countries. The BJP wants India to become like Israel in the South Asian region. Just as Israel acts as the agent of the US in West Asia, in our region, the BJP aspires to be the favoured US ally and use this status against Pakistan which is a “terrorist” state and as a possible counter-weight against China. -----Pages 86-87 of ‘Subordinate Ally’ by Prakash Karat, published in 2007 by LeftWord Books, Delhi.]

- November 16 Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte visits Pakistan.
- November 17 At the All India Congress Committee (AICC) Conclave in New Delhi, Congress party projects Rahul Gandhi as the new generation leader of India.

[“The view that the Nehru dynasty is dead is perhaps the correct view. The chances of the rise of the surviving members of the dynasty as charismatic leaders seem to be non-existent. Their horoscopes are not available to us to pronounce a historical astrological judgment. If the beautiful children of Rajiv Gandhi, Rahul and Priyanka, become famous in some non-political field, the nation would feel happy to see them, in roles Indians have not associated them with. Similarly, Varun Gandhi, the only son of Sanjay Gandhi, may shine in studies, unlike his father, and make a mark in Indian public life, not as a distinguished politician, in spite of his mother Maneka Gandhi who is politically very ambitious. Astrology during the time the Nehru dynasty ruled in

India touched its lowest ebb. Jawaharlal Nehru has done more damage to the great cultural traditions of India than years of foreign rule.” -----Page 255, ‘The Nehru Dynasty – Astro-Political Portraits of Nehru, Indira, Sanjay & Rajiv,’ by K. N. Rao, published in 1993 by Windows Publications, New Delhi. K. N. Rao emerged as one of India’s leading astrologers.]

- November 19 National Conference patron and former Chief Minister of Indian Occupied Kashmir, Farooq Abdullah states in Jammu that accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India would become questionable if the Indian Army failed to halt human rights violations in the State. Reporting on the matter a despatch from Jammu dated 19 November, Indian news agency (IANS) adds that Mr. Farooq Abdullah told reporters on the sidelines of a book release function in Jammu, “The human rights excesses by the Indian Army weaken the parties that believe in the accession. If these atrocities do not stop, then even I would have to think twice whether the accession with India by Maharaja Hari Singh and my father (Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah) was a right decision or not.”
- November 21 In his address at a conference in New Delhi on Emerging Security Concerns in West Asia,’ India’s Vice President Mr. Hamid Ansari emphasizes that: the unpopularity levels of the United States are alarmingly high in the Arab and Muslim countries; US intentions in the Middle East are “a suspect”; West Asia policy of the United States “is hampered by the ‘Israel test’ to which it is subjected in terms of domestic politics,” and that the lack of a serious US interest in the peace process has not helped matters.
- November 23 Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) suspends Pakistan from the Councils of the Commonwealth because of the imposition of Emergency in the country done on 3 November 2007. Reacting to the development, Official Spokesperson of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs states on 23 November 2007, “We have noted the decision of the CMAG. Our hope remains that Pakistan will return to stability and democracy as soon as possible.”
- November 29 Visit to Pakistan by US Congressional delegation led by Senator Robert Bennett.

- December 6-8 Pakistan's Foreign Minister in the interim government Mr. Inamul Haque visits New Delhi for a Ministerial level SAARC meeting.
- December 15 Emergency stands lifted in Pakistan.
- December 25 India and China conclude their first ever military exercises held on the Chinese territory.
- December 18 New Chinese Ambassador to India, Zhang Yan, presents credentials to the Indian President.
- December 26 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator Arlen Specter.
- December 27 Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto is assassinated in Rawalpindi. Pakistan is shocked so is the world. Messages of condolence pour into Pakistan from all over.

*[A number of Indian dignitaries visit the Pakistan High Commission to sign the Condolence Book. **Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India**, writes, "It was with the deepest sense of horror and sorrow that I learnt of the tragic demise of Madam Benazir Bhutto. In her sad and untimely death, Pakistan and South Asia have lost an outstanding political leader who was patiently committed to the cause of moderation, democracy and peace and friendship between our two countries. I convey my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family and the people of Pakistan." In her remarks, Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson UPA and President Indian National Congress, emphasizes, "I am deeply shocked and saddened by the brutal assassination of Ms. Benazir Bhutto. A charismatic leader Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was a woman of extraordinary courage. Her sense of responsibility to her people and country, her commitment to democracy made her return to Pakistan, fully aware that her life could be taken away any moment. Her supreme sacrifice for the cause of democracy will continue to inspire all those who are firm in their faith in the democratic spirit. On behalf of the Indian National Congress, and on my own behalf, I convey my deepest condolences to the members of the bereaved family, her followers and the people of Pakistan."]*

*[Indian media gives prominent coverage to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto. In an editorial '**Pakistan at the edge**', **The Hindu***

states: “In the decades since, Pakistan has lurched ever closer towards the abyss. All those who care for its future — and for the future of our shared region — must join hands to ensure it is pulled back from the edge.” **The Tribune** stresses, “Whoever had planned the murder would be having the last laugh as the whole of South Asia reconciles itself to the death of the Daughter of the East. She was arguably the most charismatic political leader in Pakistan.” In an editorial entitled, ‘**Hell Next Door,**’ **the Times of India** expresses the view that “the world needs to be extremely anxious about the state of Pakistan following this heinous murder. It was already the most dangerous nation on earth, with nuclear weapons, a record of proliferation, and Islamic terrorists rampaging in its tribal areas.”]

[“As I revisit these lines about Benazir Bhutto in early 2008, I am filled with grief and shock at her assassination, in a gun-and-bomb terrorist attack, in Rawalpindi on 27 December 2007. One of the most popular and charismatic political leaders in the history of Pakistan, she became a martyr to the cause of defense of democracy and the global war on jihadi terrorism. She was a friend of our family and in spite of some ill-advised steps vis-à-vis India that she took during her two stints as Pakistan’s Prime Minister (1988-1990 and 1993-1996), she sincerely desired friendly and peaceful relations between our two countries.” -----
---Pages 800 & 801, ‘**My Country My Life**’ by L. K. Advani, published in 2008 by Rupa & Co., New Delhi.]

[**The Jerusalem Post** in its issue of 28 December 2007 reported that Israeli leaders paid tribute to the slain Pakistani Opposition Leader Benazir Bhutto, even though Israel and Pakistan do not have diplomatic ties. Prime Minister Ehud Olmert told the **Jerusalem Post** that the assassination of the former Pakistani Prime Minister was a “great tragedy”, and that he received the news “with deep sadness”. Olmert also said that upon her return to Pakistan two months ago, Benazir Bhutto had stopped in London and, through a mutual acquaintance, conveyed a message that she would “in the future like to strengthen the ties between Israel and Pakistan.” Olmert also called Pakistan as a “very important country”, and said he hoped the assassination would not lead to anarchy there, which would not bring “anything positive to the region or beyond.” Similarly, President Shimon Perez said he was

shocked by Bhutto's killing. In a statement, the Israeli President said, "Benazir Bhutto was a brave woman, who did not hide her opinions, did not fear and served her people with courage and rare capability." Shimon Perez also said, "I had the chance to meet her on several occasions, in which she expressed interest in Israel and said that she hoped to visit upon returning to power," adding, "Benazir was a charismatic leader and a fighter for peace in her country and across the world." Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Dan Gillerman recalled a meeting he had with Benazir Bhutto just prior to her return to Pakistan, and said "my wife and I had an intimate dinner with her and her husband --- We spent over three hours with them. She was an incredibly impressive person, one of the most impressive in terms of her intellect, charm and charisma that I have ever met."]

2008

- January 1 Pakistan and India exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities under their Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities. The agreement was signed in Islamabad on 31 December 1988 by Foreign Secretaries Humayun Khan and K. P. S. Menon. This was the 17th time when the lists were exchanged since (27 January) 1991 when the agreement came into force.
- January 6 Controversy deepens in India after Indian occupied Kashmir's Finance Minister Tariq Karra call for separate currency for the state.
- January 6 Lieutenant General H. S. Panag, commanding officer of India's Northern Command defies orders by Indian Army Chief General Deepak Kapoor on transfer to Central Command and talks on the matter with Defense Minister Antony. This creates controversy in India with analysts questioning professionalism in the Indian Army.
- January 7 Visit to Islamabad by US Congressional delegation led by Senator Joseph Lieberman.

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- January 8 Visit to Pakistan by US Congressional delegation led by Congressman Harry Mitchell.
- January 13 Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh undertakes an official visit to the People's Republic of China.
- January 15 Bobby Jindal of Indian origin is sworn in as Governor of Louisiana. Earlier, he had converted to Christianity.
- January 29 In a despatch from Jerusalem, Times of India (of 29 January 2008) quoting Israeli defence officials reports that President Pervez Musharraf and Israel's Defence Minister Ehud Barak met by chance at Hotel Raphael in Paris on 22 January, where both were staying. According to the Israeli officials, the two held a scheduled 20-minute meeting the following day.
- February 18 General Election takes place in Pakistan.
- February 22 Visit to Pakistan by US Congressional delegation led by Senator Kay Hutchison.
- March 1 In an interview with a private Indian channel **CNN-IBN, Co-chairperson of Pakistan People's Party, Asif Ali Zardari**, emphasizes that the relations between India and Pakistan should not be held "hostage" to the Kashmir issue and that the two countries "can wait" so that future generations can resolve the dispute in a mature manner in an atmosphere of "trust". Subsequently, in an interview to Pakistani newspapers Jang and The News that was shown on Geo Television, Pakistan, on 8 March, Mr. Zardari described Kashmir as an "integral part" of Pakistan, and said he would never betray the sacrifices of those who had given their lives for Kashmir. He clarified that "all that I said" in the interview on Indian television was that "let us bring this back-door diplomacy that has been going on for the last five years to the front door, let us play the ball on the pitch."
- March 4 Indian national by the name of Kashmir Singh who remained in jail in Pakistan for around 35 years, is released by the Government of Pakistan on purely humanitarian grounds and is handed over to the Indian officials at Wagah.

[Later, while talking to the media, Kashmir Singh openly admits that he had gone to Pakistan as a spy for Indian military intelligence. In a despatch from Chandigarh, the Times of India of 8 March 2008 quotes Kashmir Singh as stating, "After my arrest in 1974, the successive governments did nothing for my family. I did the duty assigned to me as a spy...but the government after my arrest did not bother to spend a single penny for my family." Earlier, the Times of India of 7 March 2008 reported that Kashmir Singh denied he ever converted to Islam. Kashmir Singh stated "I am a Sikh. When you are a spy you have to assume a fake identity, which I did before leaving India....I used Muslim name in Pakistan to check into hotels, get identity cards and so on." A PTI despatch from Hoshiarpur dated 8 March 2008 reported that "Kashmir Singh, who returned to India recently after spending 35 years in Pakistan jails, on Saturday went back on his statement made on Friday that he was an Indian spy." The Tribune of 8 March 2008 reported that Chief Minister of (Indian) Punjab Parkash Singh Badal on 7 March announced a monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 each to Kashmir Singh and his wife Pramjeet Kaur besides a house and a job for their handicapped son.]

- March 11 Former Foreign Secretary and Indian Prime Minister's Special Envoy on Indo-US Nuclear Deal, Shyam Saran is appointed Indian Prime Minister's Special Envoy on Climate Change.
- March 12 In his **article titled, 'Wink-wink references to Barack Hussein Obama' published by The Asian Age of 12 March 2008, Nicholas D. Kristof writes**, "To his credit, Obama has spoken respectfully of Islam (he told me last year, on the record, that the Muslim call to prayer is 'one of the prettiest sounds on earth at sunset'). If he were to go further – 'and so what if I were Muslim?' – many Americans would see that as confirmation that he is a Sunni terrorist agent of Al-Qaeda who is part of a 9/11 backup plan: If you can't reach the White House with a hijacked plane, then storm the Oval Office through the ballot box.
- March 14 Around 40-50 persons of Tibetan origin residing in India try to assault Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. Four demonstrators cross over the Embassy wall.

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- March 17 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator John Barrasso.
- March 21 During her visit to India, Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives, meets the Dalai Lama.
- March 23 Pope Benedict in his Easter Message calls for an end to injustice worldwide and expresses joy at continuing conversions to Christianity. The Pope also baptizes a Muslim, Magdi Allam, who is an outspoken journalist and a fierce critique of Islam. Allam is reportedly a strong supporter of Israel and has been called by an Israeli newspaper, 'a Muslim Zionist'.
- March 24 Visit to Pakistan by Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte.
- March 24 Indian External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee undertakes a two-day visit to the United States.
- [“Pakistan’s strategic location at the cusp of the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and South Asia, and as the door to Central Asia and China, gives it added significance and makes it a key player on the regional and global scene. It is an ally of both the United States and China, the only country in the world to boast of such a relationship. And it is seen as a champion of the Islamic world, with close relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, and a teetering relationship with Iran. Its proximity to a largely hostile and dominating neighbour, India, that has not been shy in asserting its military and economic strength to dominate or effect events in smaller neighbours in South Asia, shapes Pakistan’s foreign and defence policies on the one hand and informs its domestic debates on the other.” -----Introduction; ‘CROSS SWORDS: Pakistan, Its Army, and the Wars Within’ by Shuja Nawaz, published in 2008 by Oxford University Press, Karachi.]*
- March 25 Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- March 31 Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi is appointed as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

April 3 Replacing Mahmud Ali Durrani, the Government of Pakistan announces the appointment of Husain Haqqani as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.

April 4 Mohammad Amin Naik, becomes the first Major General in the Indian Army, from the Indian occupied Kashmir.

April 4 Pakistani movie, ‘Khuda Kay Liyaey’ is commercially released in India.

[This is the first time a Pakistani movie is released in India since the ban was imposed on Pakistani films in the wake of the Pakistan-India war of 1965.]

April 7 Addressing a function in New Delhi, former External Affairs Minister of India, Yashwant Sinha, emphasizes, “Tibet should be given complete freedom and even the Dalai Lama should demand nothing short of this. The Government of India should instantly lift the curbs on the Dalai Lama’s political activism.... There should be a peaceful struggle. But we should be ready to meet the challenge if there’s a conflict. I have a statement of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, wherein he says that he has decided to find a solution within the framework of the People’s Republic of China. I would urge him to give up this path.” [**Indian Express, 8 April 2008**]

[Yashwant Sinha served as India’s Minister for External Affairs when BJP was in power. At that time, India officially recognised Tibet as part of the People’s Republic of China. Recognition was formally announced during the visit to Beijing by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the summer of 2003.]

April 10 President Pervez Musharraf undertakes an official visit to the People’s Republic of China on 10-15 April.

April 12 Indian newspapers quote Barack Obama as stating that he had visited Pakistan as a young student.

[In a despatch from Washington, Times of India of 12 April 2008 reported that the US Presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, Barack Obama, stated at a fundraiser in California last week, that he had visited Pakistan as a young student. The paper

quotes him as stating, "...I traveled to Pakistan when I was in College....." The dispatch adds that Obama's staff later told correspondents that he had visited Pakistan in 1981 and "spent three weeks" in Karachi with the family of a college friend, Mohammad Hasan Chandio. According to the despatch, in his book 'Dreams from My Father', Obama also talks of a Pakistani room-mate Sadiq.]

April 13 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Congressman Michael Capuano.

April 14 In his article titled '**Avoid Past Mistakes**', **published in the Times of India dated 14 April 2008**, former Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, G. Parthasarathy emphasizes the following:

- Monastic Order led by the Dalai Lama had ruled Tibet since the 17th century. Tibet had proclaimed its total independence from China in 1911.
- China's People's Liberation Army marched into Tibet in 1950.
- A crucial blunder in dealing with Tibet occurred in April 1954 when India signed a border trade agreement with China, categorically acknowledging Tibet as a region of China.
- On 23 May 1951, the Tibetans were compelled to sign a Seventeen Point agreement affirming Chinese sovereignty over Tibet.

April 16 Indian External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee states in the Lok Sabha that Pakistan has occupied about 78,000 sq km in Jammu and Kashmir since 1948 and China was occupying about 38,000 sq km in the state since 1962. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq km of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) to China. [Indian newspaper Statesman dated 17 April 2008.]

April 17 Olympic Torch arrives New Delhi in respect of the Beijing Olympics in August 2008.

[Tibetan protesters clash with the police. Parallel torch procession is organized by them. Torch arrives from Islamabad where the ceremony is organized by the Pakistani authorities attended among others by President Pervez Musharraf, Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani and Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi.]

April 20 In an interview aired by Pakistani news channel Dawn TV, India's former Deputy Prime Minister and BJP's leader L. K. Advani expresses the view, "I conceive that there would be time when decades hence," both India and Pakistan "will feel that Partition has not solved matters. Why not come together and form some form of confederation or something like that."

[Asked if he believed this was a possibility, he responded, "a day will come, I think so. But it would be a confederation of two sovereign countries by mutual agreement."]

April 21 Indian Foreign Secretary Shivshankar Menon undertakes a two-day visit to China.

April 25 Chinese Foreign Minister visits Pakistan.

April 27 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Congressman Adam Smith.

May 1 In a despatch from New Delhi dated 30 April 2008, Indian newspaper The Asian Age (of 1 May 2008) reports that, "An official from the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency, posted at the Embassy in Beijing is being recalled for his alleged links with a Chinese language teacher. Manmohan Sharma, who was posted in Beijing a year back, will be returning to headquarters shortly and a departmental inquiry has been initiated." The newspaper adds that "this is not the first time that a RAW official has been called back" as, in "October last year Ravi Nair, a 1975-batch RAW officer, who managed to get plum postings despite being on scanner for a long time, was recalled from Sri Lanka for having alleged connections with a foreign woman."

May 12 Pakistan is readmitted into Commonwealth.

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May 20 Foreign Secretaries Salman Bashir and Shivshankar Menon hold review meeting of the fourth round of the composite dialogue in Islamabad.

May 21 Foreign Ministers Shah Mahmood Qureshi and Pranab Mukherjee hold review meeting of the fourth round of the composite dialogue in Islamabad.

[The overall atmosphere of India-Pakistan relations has gradually improved since 2003, despite political turmoil in Pakistan and a new government in India. These talks have incorporated discussions on peace and security, confidence-building measures, and Kashmir. Each round has concluded with a cautiously worded communiqué describing the talks as “friendly,” “frank and candid,” held in a “cordial and constructive atmosphere,” and “in the spirit of goodwill and cooperation.” Despite the clichés, the important fact is that the dialogues are very popular on both sides. -----Pages 210-211, ‘Four Crises and a Peace Process’, by P.R. Chari, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema and Stephen P. Cohen, published in 2007 by Harper Collins Publishers India.]

May 23 Indian President Pratibha Patil undertakes a five day maiden visit to Indian occupied Kashmir.

May 24 Visit to Pakistan by Senate Foreign Relations Committee delegation led by Senator Russ Feingold.

June 27 At the invitation of External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee, Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi visits New Delhi.

June 30 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator Benjamin Cardin.

July 12 While talking to the media, India’s National Security Advisor Narayanan accuses Islamabad of involvement in the suicide blast at Indian Embassy in Kabul on 7 July. Narayanan emphasizes “No doubt that the ISI is behind this.... The ISI needs to be destroyed. We made this point, whenever we have had a chance, to interlocutors across the world....There might have been some tactical restraint for some time, obviously that restraint is no longer present....I think we need to pay back in the same coin.” He adds that the Indian government has decided to continue to talk

with Pakistan “for the moment” though he clearly indicates that a decision could be taken at a subsequent stage to “fight rather than talk.”

- July 18 Pakistan-India Director General/Joint Secretary level talks take place in Islamabad on Cross LOC CBMs on Kashmir.
- July 21 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary-level talks take place in New Delhi to launch the fifth round of the composite dialogue.
- July 22 The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government in India led by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh survives a crucial confidence vote which takes place as a result of the withdrawal of support by Left parties who are opposed to India going ahead with the Indo-US nuclear deal.
- July 26 Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani departs on an official visit to the United States during which he meets President Bush and other dignitaries.
- July 31 Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi meets India’s External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in Colombo.
- August 1 The IAEA Board of Governors approves India specific Safeguards Agreement with consensus in its meeting in Vienna.
- (This would not have been possible without the full backing and support of the United States.)*
- August 2 Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani meets Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in Colombo.
- August 8 Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani attends the Opening of the Olympic games in Beijing.
- August 8 Meeting takes place between Bilawal Zardari Bhutto, Chairman, Pakistan People’s Party, and Sonia Gandhi, President Congress Party, in Beijing on the sidelines of the Olympics.

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- August 16 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Congresswoman Vordallo.
- August 18 Pervez Musharraf resigns as President of Pakistan.
- September 6 Pakistan People's Party Co-Chairman Asif Ali Zardari is elected President of Pakistan.
- (On 7 September, Indian Prime Minister sent letter of felicitations to Mr. Zardari. Subsequently, Indian President felicitated President Zardari.)*
- September 6 In a meeting in Vienna, the Nuclear Supplier's Group (NSG) grants waiver to India from the group's nuclear export guidelines. Adopted by consensus after protracted negotiations, proponents and dissenting countries reach a common ground only after hectic US diplomacy in support of India.
- September 7 Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi undertakes a visit to India at the invitation of External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee.
- September 9 Asif Ali Zardari is sworn in as President of Pakistan.
- September 23 President Zardari meets President George W. Bush in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly.
- September 24 President Zardari meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly.
- September 25 During his visit to New York in connection with UNGA, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh meets President George W. Bush in Washington DC.
- October 6 China cancels a series of military and diplomatic contacts with the US to protest against \$6.5 billion arms package to Taiwan.
- October 8 India and US begin ten-day naval exercise, 'Malabar.'
- October 11 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and India's External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee sign US-India nuclear agreement in Washington DC.

[At the signing ceremony, Mukherjee emphasizes that New Delhi intends “to implement the agreement in good faith and hopes that the US would do the same.” In particular, his statement stressing that the agreement has been passed by the US Congress “without any amendments whose provisions are now legally binding on both sides once the Agreement enters into force,” is widely reported in India.]

October 13-14 Pakistan’s National Security Advisor Mahmud Ali Durrani visits India at the invitation of Indian National Security Advisor MK Narayanan.

October 14 President Zardari undertakes an official visit to China.

October 16 US Army Chief, General Casey visits India from 16-18 October.

(During the visit, he also goes to Siachen Glacier.)

October 19 India’s Chief Election Commissioner Gopaldaswami announces the dates for the Assembly Elections in Indian held Kashmir which will take place on 17 November – 24 December 2008.

October 22 India’s first unmanned spacecraft, Chandrayann-I lifts off from a site in Andhra Pradesh on its way to the Moon.

October 24 Pakistan-India Joint Anti-Terrorism meet takes place in New Delhi.

October 24 Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Beijing on the sidelines of ASEM Summit.

October 29 Earthquake in Baluchistan. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh offers condolences and “all possible assistance.”

October 30 UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon undertakes a visit to India.

[Talking to the media, he underscores that “India and Pakistan are two important countries in the subcontinent and should continue to improve their relations through dialogue and cooperation.” To a question on UNMOGIP, he underlines that he had made “fresh appointments” to the Mission and expresses the hope that the group would continue to carry out its mandated

activities “successfully.” In an interview with The Indian Express during the visit carried by the 3 October issue of the newspaper, the Secretary General underscores “I was encouraged by the recent summit meeting between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Zardari on the margins of the UN General Assembly session in September.....We hope that there’ll be more composite dialogue. To a question, “You are not heartbroken that nobody is talking about the Security Council resolutions of 1947-48,” the Secretary General replies, “On the basis of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions all the pending issues should be resolved in a peaceful way.”]

November 5 A serving officer of the Indian Army is arrested for involvement in right wing Hindu terrorism in India.

[When blasts took place in Malegaon on 29 September 2008 killing a number of persons, reports blamed Indian Muslim organisation SIMI. Later, investigations pointed to the involvement of right wing Hindu fundamentalists in the blasts. A number of persons including one Sadhvi Pragya Singh Thakur were interrogated. A serving officer of the Indian Army Lt. Col. Prasad Shrikant Purohit was also found involved in the Malegaon blasts. On 15 November, Maharashtra police stated before the Court that Purohit had procured 60 kg of RDX from J&K in 2006, a part of which is suspected to have been used in the Samjhauta Express train explosions and the Malegaon blasts. The Public Prosecutor in the Malegaon blasts case, conveyed to the Court, "A witness told us that Purohit had 60 kgs of RDX in his possession when he was posted at Deolali, Nashik. He had to deposit it in the Army's Artillery Department in Jammu and Kashmir. He did not do that and instead gave it later to a person named Bhagwan who used it in the Samjhaota Express blasts.”]

November 5 Barack Hussain Obama wins US Presidential election.

[Pakistan congratulates the President-elect and India does the same]

[Indian commentators underline that Barack Obama’s desire to obtain Pakistan’s cooperation for influencing the Taliban elements, by facilitating resolution of the issue of Jammu and

Kashmir, would be met with “scepticism and concern” in New Delhi. Earlier reports highlighted Obama’s comments in an interview to a news channel that the US should try to resolve the Kashmir issue so that Pakistan can stay focused not only on India but also on Afghanistan. Similarly, comments by Obama in an interview with Time magazine, to appoint former President Clinton as Special Envoy on Kashmir, also met with reservations in India. When asked to comment on Obama’s statement (to appoint Bill Clinton as Special Envoy), EAM Mukherjee states that Kashmir was a bilateral issue which has to be sorted out bilaterally between India and Pakistan. In his remarks to the media in Kolkata on 8 November, Mukherjee further stressed that the problem has to be resolved under the Simla and the Lahore agreements, besides the series of discussions, which had taken place.]

- November 7 China urges President elect Barack Obama to oppose independence of Taiwan.
- November 9 In a telephonic conversation, Chinese President Hu Jintao conveys to US President-elect Barack Obama that proper handling of the Taiwan issue by the US would help improve China’s relations with the United States.
- November 12 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice calls on President Zardari in New York on the sidelines of a meeting of world leaders on promotion of inter-faith harmony organised by the UN.
- November 14 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Congressman Mike Thompson.
- November 21 Reports highlight that world famous pop star Michael Jackson has converted to Islam.
- November 23 Visit to Pakistan by Ambassador Shirin Tahir Kheli, Advisor on Women Affairs in Department of State.
- November 26 Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi undertakes a three-day visit to India.
- November 26 A series of terrorist attacks take place in Mumbai.

[Around 183 persons including 22 foreign nationals, are killed in the attacks and more than 300 injured. India alleges that the attacks have been carried out from Pakistan. The Maharashtra Anti-Terrorism Squad chief, with two senior police officers, is also killed in the attacks. Incidentally, these police personnel were investigating the involvement of Hindu extremists in the Malegaon bomb blasts of September 2008.]

December 3 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice undertakes a day's visit to New Delhi to express solidarity with India on the terror attacks in Mumbai.

December 4 Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits Pakistan.

December 4 Visit to Pakistan by Dr. Harlan Ullman, Senior Advisor with the Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

December 5 Visit to Pakistan by US Congressional delegation led by Senator John McCain.

December 9 In his speech in the Security Council, Indian MOS for External Affairs E. Ahamed calls the attacks in Mumbai "a qualitatively new and dangerous escalation of terrorism sponsored from across our borders."

[Media also gave prominent coverage to the hoax call to the President of Pakistan made on 28 November by a person posing as India's Minister for External Affairs. Later on 7 December, EAM Mukherjee clarified that no such call was made by him.]

December 11 Visit to Pakistan by US Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte.

December 11 In his remarks in the Parliament, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh repeatedly makes references to Pakistan, emphasising that India has to galvanize the international community into dealing effectively with "the epicentre of terrorism, which is located in Pakistan."

December 14 Senator John Kerry visits India. During the discussions, reports stress that the Indian side is understood to have briefed Kerry on "the broad contours of the conspiracy which the investigators have

unearthed so far” on the attacks in Mumbai. The involvement of LeT in the attacks was also emphasized to him.

- December 15 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional delegation led by Senator Christopher Bond.
- December 16 Addressing a Symposium on ‘The attacks on Mumbai and Indo-Pak Relations’ by the Council for Indian Foreign Policy and the India International Centre, in New Delhi, former Prime Minister IK Gujral underscores that New Delhi should not overlook the fact that both India and Pakistan “are nuclear powers.” He recalls that in 1997, US Ambassador to Pakistan Robert Oakley had conveyed to him through Indian Ambassador in Islamabad that “Pakistan would use nuclear weapons against India as its first option in the event of war, if ever.”
- December 17 After clearance by the Cabinet, Indian government introduces two legislations in the Lok Sabha on 16 December, one, to set up a National Investigation Agency, and another to amend the existing law to bring in more stringent provisions to deal with incidents of terror. On 17 December, Lok Sabha passes the bills titled ‘National Investigating Agency Bill of 2008’ and the ‘Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill of 2008.’ Later, the Rajya Sabha also adopts the legislations on 18 December.
- December 17 Visit to Pakistan by Congressional Staff delegation including Jasmeet Ahuja, Policy Advisor, House Foreign Affairs Committee.
- December 18 Visit to Pakistan by Leroy Baca, Los Angles Country Sheriff.
- December 19 Indian Minister for External Affairs Mukherjee states that India was obliged to “consider the entire range of options that exist” with failure by Islamabad to deliver on its promise. The statement which was read out on his behalf at a conference in Gangtok (SIKKIM), Mukherjee underlines, “Terrorism remains a scourge for our region. If a country cannot keep the assurances that it has given, then it obliges us to consider the entire range of options that exist to protect our interests and people from this menace.”

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- December 21 UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi asserts in Jammu that India was capable of giving a befitting reply to “those sponsoring terrorism in our country from their land.”
- December 22 Indian Ministry for External Affairs (MEA) hands over to the High Commission for Pakistan in New Delhi a Note forwarding a letter written by one ‘Mohammed Ajmal Mohammed Amir Kasab,’ seeking assistance.
- December 23 Reports quote Pakistan Army chief as stating that the armed forces will mount an equal response “within minutes” if India carries out any surgical strike inside Pakistan.
- December 27 BJP Spokesman Ravi Shankar Prasad stresses that New Delhi should initiate strong diplomatic measures against Pakistan and consider recalling its High Commissioner and reducing diplomatic staff in both countries.
- December 31 Indian occupied Kashmir Chief Minister-designate Omar Abdullah emphasizes the need to reduce tensions between India and Pakistan. Addressing a gathering in Srinagar, he remarks, “Both the countries should maintain friendly relations and NC government will work towards that goal...They should eschew bitterness as war is no solution to any problem.”

[“That assistance was given to the Mukti Bahini is widely known in India.... However, the manner in which this training was imparted was flawed from the start since too much weightage was given to numbers. In the training period of three or four weeks only very basic skills could be taught. Moreover, training of junior leaders was given insufficient importance. Had training periods been longer and more emphasis placed on the training of junior leaders, the Mukti Bahini could have produced even better results. The appointment of Col M A G Osmani as Military Advisor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bangladesh Forces on 14 April brought its own pressures to bear on the organization of the forces. Osmani, a retired regular officer of the Pakistan Army, had been associated with the East Bengal Battalions, and these were close to his heart. He was dedicated and totally committed to the independence of Bangladesh. However, his views were orthodox. He wanted to model his forces on the organization and tactics of the Pakistan Army.” -----Page 43; ‘Surrender at Dacca-

Birth of a Nation' by Lt. Gen. J F R Jacob; published by Ajay Kumar Jain for Manohar Publishers & Distributors, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi.]

[“Although (Mullah) Omar was inarticulate, reclusive, and barely able to write his own name, his supporters believed he was possessed with a profound, God-given wisdom. They spread the perception that his campaign to stabilize the nation was backed by divine forces. Later, in 1996, to legitimize the notion that he had been chosen by Allah to lead Afghans, Omar gathered supporters in front of the Shrine of the Cloak of the Prophet, one of Afghanistan’s holiest sites. He took out the ancient relic and wrapped himself in it, whereupon the tumultuous crowd ordained him Amir-ul-Momineen, the Leader of the Faithful.” -----Page 70; ‘Seeds of Terror’ by Gretchen Peters published in India in 2009.]

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- January 2 Defence Minister Anthony comments that there has been “no noticeable change” in the attitude of Islamabad and Indian armed forces will have to remain alert. To a question on Pakistan’s suggestion that India should withdraw ground troops and deactivate forward airbases, he remarks, “Nobody will tell us; after 26/11 we must be prepared to meet any eventuality...They (Pakistan) have to prove by their action...More than 330 terrorist outfits are still operating in Pakistan.”
- January 3 In his remarks in Shillong (Meghalaya), Prime Minister Manmohan Singh emphasizes, “War (with Pakistan) is no solution but Pakistan should hand over the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack for trial in India.” He stresses that the government will go to “any extent” to root out terrorism. He also describes terrorism and Naxalism as “a cause of worry.”
- January 5 Indian media reports highlight that Foreign Secretary Menon has handed over to the High Commissioner of Pakistan in New Delhi the evidence relating to the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. Immediately after the meeting, in a press release the MEA states that the Foreign Secretary has given to the Pakistani High

Commissioner the material “linking the Mumbai attack to elements in Pakistan.”

January 6 In an interview to a news channel **TIMES NOW**, Indian External Affairs Minister (EAM) Pranab Mukherjee speaks at length on terrorism and Pakistan. Emphasising that he was not surprised by denials from Islamabad, he remarked, “They say something and do just the opposite.” He states that it was India’s expectation that Islamabad would hand over the material given by India to their agencies for investigation and “then follow up.” All this has not happened. Referring to the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, he comments that Islamabad demanded UN investigation which indicated that the government did not have trust in their own agencies. That being the case, how can Pakistan expect “others to have confidence in them.”

January 8 The visiting Assistant Secretary of State Richard Boucher meets Foreign Secretary Menon in New Delhi. Later in a brief interaction with the media, Boucher comments, “I think what we have seen so far is what we have said – it is a promising start. In Pakistan we have seen some people detained, we have seen offices go down, they (Pakistan government) are back against the Jamaat-ud-Dawa.”

[While inaugurating Indian Naval Academy in Kerala, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh states, “The Mumbai attacks have highlighted the need for heightened vigilance and response to asymmetric threats from the sea.” Noting that India faced “such threats not only in the Arabia Sea but also in the Indian Ocean,” he adds, “There is a marked increase in the attempts by various terrorist and other groups to use the blue waters around India for nefarious purposes. This is a matter of concern.”]

January 9 US Vice President elect Joe Biden undertakes a visit to Pakistan. Does not visit India.

[At the conclusion of his visit to India on 9 January, Assistant Secretary Boucher emphasized that the US wanted to ensure the elimination of the groups involved in the Mumbai attack. Speaking to the media in Mumbai, Boucher also underlined that Pakistan has banned the Jamaat-ud-Dawa and “suffered a lot from terror...Pakistan has detained hundreds of people...It is a positive

start and there is a lot to do.” To a question whether India should carry out surgical strikes, Boucher evading a response said, “We would have adopted the most effective way to protect Americans... It is legitimate to close down these places and that is what we want to ensure. None of us, including Pakistan, India and the US, are safe as long as terror groups are tolerated.” He offered no comment on Pakistan’s refusal to hand over to India the alleged perpetrators of the attack.]

[Addressing a meeting of the Confederation of Indian Industries in New Delhi on 9 January, outgoing US Ambassador also spoke on terrorism. Mulford stressed that the US has been pressing for deeper understanding of the roots of the problem in Pakistan. He added, “Like India, we have a common agenda – we want to see Pakistan succeed, not fail, not become a serious problem, not become a failed state. That is the American agenda.” Separately, in an interview with The Indian Express, Mulford referred to the Mumbai incident, and said, “This was an attack that was managed from Pakistani soil.” In another interview with Karan Thapar, which was reported by an Indian newspaper of 10 January, Mulford contended that the dossier given by India to Pakistan on Mumbai attacks was credible and has extensive inputs from FBI. He also suggested that New Delhi should give time to Islamabad to take action. In reference to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh’s perception that official agencies in Pakistan could have been involved in the attacks, Mulford reiterated, “I think one needs to be very very careful about making those kind of allegations unless you have very concrete evidence to that degree of specificity.”]

January 10

In an interview with **CNN-IBN (on 10 January)**, EAM Mukherjee remarks that India has not exhausted its diplomatic options in attempt to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice. He states that New Delhi would take further steps if Islamabad does not act. On whether India was considering Israel like strikes into Pakistan, he declines to respond emphasising that the two issues could not be compared. He also said, “I have not occupied Pakistan’s land, which Israel has done, so how is the situation comparable?” In another interview with the Statesman on 10 January, Mukherjee emphasizes that the magnitude of the attack in Mumbai makes it sometimes difficult to believe that “such a preparation is going on in a piece of land where there is a

government, a civilian government, and it is fully unaware of it.” To a question on surgical strikes like US has been retaliating after 9/11, he states, “There is a difference between the two situations...We did not approve of action on Iraq. We supported the establishment of a democratic government in Afghanistan.”

[In a significant comment, BJP President Rajnath Singh advised the UPA government to “initiate direct action against Pakistan by taking world community into confidence...there is no option but to initiate military action.” Talking to media in Bhopal on 10 January, he said “ideally, the authorities ought to have swung into action within 24 hours of the Mumbai attack and demolish terror camps in PoK and other places.” He underlined that concrete measures like closing the Mumbai-Karachi sea link and snapping diplomatic ties with Pakistan, had become absolutely necessary.]

[Describing the Mumbai terrorist attacks as “humiliating,” Home Minister Chidambaram emphasized that the only way to prevent their repeat was by raising the level of preparedness to meet such eventualities. In an interview with Indian Express, carried by the newspaper of 11 January, Chidambaram remarked “It’s a nation of a billion plus people. If we can’t protect ourselves against 10 indoctrinated, brainwashed terrorists, it was humiliating.”]

January 11

Addressing a gathering in Berhampore (West Bengal), EAM Mukherjee reiterates that India has sent the dossier to the Pakistan government “on the facts and proofs” that show Islamabad’s involvement in the Mumbai attacks. Stressing that New Delhi has requested that Pakistan “should start inquiry with their own resources,” he adds “they have not taken any initiative.” He also states, “we are hopeful that we can get support from Pakistan’s next door neighbour Afghanistan.” Separately, while talking to the media in Murshidabad (West Bengal) same day EAM Mukherjee said, “It appears from the evidence we have got so far that behind this [attack in Mumbai] there was a conspiracy, there was a plan made in Pakistan.” Underlining that Pakistan “too should give us all material that it thinks will be of use,” he refutes charges that India had not handed over all documents on the terror attack to Pakistan. He said, “It is a false allegation that we did not hand over all documents pertaining to the attack on India’s financial

hub --- We have given all the documents on the matter to Pakistan.”

January 12 In his inaugural address at ‘Petrotech 2009 Conference’ in New Delhi, EAM Mukherjee states “The recent terrorist attack in Mumbai was a direct strike at India’s economic development. This unpardonable criminal attack only underscores the risk all countries face from economic sabotage, irrespective of whether these acts are authored by states or merely carried out by so-called non-state actors.”

January 13 In a TV interview reported by Indian newspapers (on 13 January), US Ambassador Mulford described Kashmir as a “very special problem” which has to be solved by India and Pakistan. Referring to reports that a Special Envoy might be appointed by the Obama Administration, he commented, “I don’t think that is going to happen,” and added that “the US should not insert itself as the manager or the referee of the process.” The comments by the US Ambassador are being noted in the midst of reports that Richard Holbrooke may be appointed as Special Envoy for India and Pakistan.

[At a joint press conference with EAM Mukherjee after the bilateral talks in New Delhi on 13 January, the visiting British Foreign Secretary David Miliband differed with India’s view that Pakistan’s official agencies could have been involved in the Mumbai attacks. He emphasized, “I have said publicly that I do not believe that the attacks were directed by the Pakistani state. And I think it is important to restate that.”]

[The Asian Age of 14 January quoted Minister of State Anand Sharma as stating that India has urged countries not to go ahead with arms deals that they may be negotiating with Pakistan. Talking to a news channel, he underlined that while the US has been asked to review its arms sales to Islamabad, Germany too is being requested to delay the sale of submarines. Similarly, Ukraine has been asked not to sell T-84 tanks to Pakistan.]

January 14 Addressing a press conference in New Delhi on the eve of the Army Day, Indian Army chief makes comments on the ongoing situation. General Deepak Kapoor states:

- i) We expect Pakistan to move some troops from FATA to its eastern borders with India. They have come to eastern border of Pakistan with India. The army has already factored this into its planning and there is no cause for concern.
- ii) There is a larger amount of tension after 26/11. Because we feel that the perpetrators of 26/11 came from Pakistan. In view of this, we in India are keeping all options open.

Elaborating on the options, General Kapoor said these were “diplomatic, economic, or as a last resort, a fighting option.” However, he added, there was “no need to create any kind of hysteria.” According to The Indian Express of the following day, the Army chief dismissed media reports in Pakistan that India has moved its troops to the border. He clarified that certain formations had been sent to places in Rajasthan on annual exercises which has been communicated in advance to Islamabad. According to The Times of India (15 January), General Kapoor also expressed the hope that Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal would not fall into the wrong hands. Separately, General Deepak Kapoor also spoke at a seminar in New Delhi on ‘Threats and Challenges for the Army: Trends and Responses’ organized on 14 January by the Centre for Land Warfare Studies. In his remarks, he focused on the linkages between ULFA and HuJI and the Army’s operations in Assam. On the occasion, General Kapoor also released two books: ‘Bridge on the River Meghna: The Dash to Dhaka’; and ‘Assam: Terrorism and the Demographic Challenge’.

January 15

Saudi Arabia’s intelligence chief Prince Muqrin Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud meets NSA Narayanan on 15 January in New Delhi. During the meeting, the Indian side is understood to have shared with him the dossier of evidence suggesting the involvement of elements in Pakistan in the Mumbai terror attacks. The chiefs of the intelligence agencies were also said to be present at the meeting.

[The press conference by Advisor on Interior Rehman Malik on 15 January received wide coverage in India. In a front-page story titled ‘Pak admits terror camps, shuts down five; 124 held’, The Asian Age reported that “in an indirect but clear admission under mounting international pressure,” Pakistan said yesterday that it has set up a special investigation team to probe the attacks in Mumbai. In a dispatch from Islamabad entitled ‘Five training

camps shut down: Pakistan', The Hindu reported that "in the first official statement about actions taken by Pakistan since the attack in Mumbai, Malik gave details of the steps taken by Islamabad in this regard. However, the Advisor "parried a question" whether the crackdown meant that the government now accepted the Indian allegation that LeT was involved in the attacks. In a headline story 'Pak says it's cooperating', The Hindustan Times quoted the Advisor as stating that Islamabad wants New Delhi to allow Pakistani investigators to help in the investigations. He added, "In such matters, we need interaction and I request my counterpart please make the arrangements....where our investigators can interact with each other. Interaction will bring quick results." Reports also emphasized that responding to Rehman Malik's statement, EAM Mukherjee said late night on 15 January: "Instead of being informed through the media, I would be happy to receive a direct response from Pakistan through existing diplomatic channels, and to see Pakistan implementing her words."]

January 16 The Times of India reported that in an exclusive interview to the newspaper, EAM Mukherjee said that India needed to see concrete action by Pakistan against terrorism. He was quoted as stating "Pakistan's response has to be one which can convince us that Pakistan is ready to tackle this seriously."

January 17 Speaking at the Trident Hotel in Mumbai, Dr. Manmohan Singh calls on Islamabad to come out with a complete disclosure of the facts relating to the attacks in Mumbai, without an attempt at "denial, diversion or obfuscation." He states India has shared the evidence that it has gathered so far with Pakistan and others on the attack and emphasizes his expectation that Pakistan would "take all the consequent next steps against all those who have planned, organised and executed these horrific crimes." He also underlines that Islamabad should ensure that nothing like Mumbai or the attack on the Indian Embassy at Kabul, ever happens again. Calling on Islamabad to act against LeT and other terrorist groups, the Indian Prime Minister also states, "If Pakistan is sincere in its words, it should show through its actions that it will not tolerate these assaults...."

[Speaking to reporters in Kolkata on 17 January, EAM Mukherjee said, "We have received information from our High

Commissioner in Islamabad that they (Pakistan) have started the process. Let us see how much time they take.” Asked whether Islamabad was testing India’s patience, Mukherjee commented, “It takes time. Diplomatic performance cannot be like switch on and switch off.” At another function in Kolkata same day Mukherjee observed that the terrorist attack in Mumbai was not an isolated incident but a series of attacks aimed at hurting India’s economy.]

- January 30 Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee visits Pakistan.
- February 2 Led by Congressman John F. Tierney, a US Congressional delegation undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- February 9 Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, US Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, undertakes a visit to Islamabad.
- February 10 Former US Ambassador Teresita Schaffer undertakes a visit to Pakistan.
- February 12 Pakistan’s Advisor to the Prime Minister on Interior, Rehman Malik, calls in Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad to brief him on the progress by Pakistan on investigation into the Mumbai blasts. Subsequently, Indian High Commissioner is handed over the material from the Ministry of Interior by the Foreign Secretary in a meeting at the Foreign Office (on 12 February).
- February 18 EAM Pranab Mukherjee states in Lok Sabha that unless the perpetrators are brought to justice, unless the infrastructure available to terror activities is completely dismantled, which will be verifiable and credible not only to India but to the international community, we will continue to demand it from Pakistan. It will be responsibility of the incumbent government. They (Pakistan) will have to respond to it.
- February 20 President Asif Ali Zardari visits People’s Republic of China.
- February 21 Visit to Pakistan by CIA Director Leon Panetta.
- February 24 EAM Mukherjee states that so far as the composite dialogue is concerned, it is paused and we expect Pakistan to do more in respect of dismantling the terror infrastructure.

- February 26 Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India meet in Colombo on the sidelines of the SAARC Standing Committee Session. This is the first interaction between the two countries at the level of Foreign Secretaries after the Mumbai incident.
- March 1 EAM Mukherjee states that Pakistan's non-implementation of commitments given to India not to permit territory under its control to support terrorism, has put the composite dialogue process "under stress".
- March 3 In response to a question on the attack on Sri Lankan Cricket Team in Lahore on 3 March, Spokesperson of the MEA states, "Terrorism based in Pakistan is a grave threat to the entire world. It is in Pakistan's own interest to take prompt, meaningful and decisive steps to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure once and for all."
- March 6 Former President Pervez Musharraf visits New Delhi to address India Today conclave.
- March 13 Indian Foreign Secretary Menon hands over to Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi New Delhi's response to queries by Pakistan of 12 February relating to Mumbai incident.
- April 1 Visit to Pakistan by Jacob Lew, US Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources.
- April 2 US President meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on the sidelines of the G-20 Summit in London. After the meeting, President Obama emphasizes at a news conference, "We also spoke about the fact that in a nuclear age, at a time when perhaps the greatest enemy of both India and Pakistan should be poverty, that it may make sense to create a more effective dialogue between India and Pakistan."
- April 6 Senator John Kyl undertakes a visit to Pakistan as head of a Congressional delegation which includes Representatives Jane Herman, Jane Kline and Christopher Carney.
- April 7 US Special Envoy on Afghanistan and Pakistan, Richard Holbrooke visits Islamabad. He is accompanied by Admiral Mullen, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Major General Burton

Field, Vice Director of Strategic Plans and Policy; and other high ranking US officials.

April 13 Senator John Kerry, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, visits Pakistan.

April 13 The Acting High Commissioner of India in Islamabad is called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and during a meeting with Director General (South Asia) is handed over a document seeking further clarifications/evidence from the Government of India in the ongoing investigations in Pakistan relating to the Mumbai terror attacks.

[The Indian diplomat is informed that the DNA test report provided to Pakistan earlier by New Delhi contains two similar profiles, one of Ajmal Amir Kasab and the other of Ismail Khan who was killed according to Indian authorities. As the random match probability is approximately one in three trillion of DNA profiles, the above can take place only if Kasab and Ismail are twins. The Indian diplomat is conveyed that Ajmal may be asked to explain whether his twin brother was part of the attack team. Indian Home Minister P Chidambaram later on 15 April admits the “goof-up” on part of the Indian authorities but describes it as “non-issue” and a “minor clerical error.”]

April 17 Congressional delegation led by Senator Jack Reed visits Pakistan.

April 17 President Asif Ali Zardari undertakes a visit to the People’s Republic of China to attend the annual conference of the BOAO Forum for Asia.

April 19 Congressional delegation led by Representative Howard Berman visits Pakistan.

April 23 Indian High Commissioner-designate Sharat Sabharwal presents credentials to President Zardari.

May 8 President Zardari holds Trilateral Summit with President Hamid Karzai and President Obama in Washington DC.

May 13 The elections for the 15th Lok Sabha in India are completed with the last phase of the polling on 13 May. The election also takes

place in Indian Occupied Kashmir during the electoral process which began on 16 April.

May 18 Pakistan Army continues military action against the Taliban in Swat and other areas of NWFP (now Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa). By various estimates, a million innocent persons are dislocated. Indian analysts continue to remain unconvinced of Pakistan's resolve to extirpate extremism and terrorism from the country. In a statement in Tokyo earlier on 18 April, Richard Holbrooke comments "There's a growing awareness in the world that Pakistan is at the very heart of the threat to stability in the world."

May 20 In response to Pakistan's queries, the Government of India provides to the Government of Pakistan information material relating to the terrorist attack in Mumbai.

(Bulk of the material is in a language which is neither English nor Urdu.)

May 23 After the recent Lok Sabha elections in India, the new government is sworn in with Dr. Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the second consecutive time.

(President and Prime Minister of Pakistan send messages of felicitations. Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi also felicitates EAM Krishna.)

May 24 Congressional delegation led by Senator Patrick Leahy visits Pakistan.

May 25 Congressional delegation led by Senator Thomas Carper visits Pakistan.

May 25 The 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States in Damascus (23-25 May 2009) takes a serious note of the Indian intransigence on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. In this regard, the representatives of 57 Muslim countries unanimously adopt a number of Resolutions.

[After more than a quarter of a century, the "Kashmir problem" has remained intractable. Although there was a clear Muslim majority in the state before the 1947 partition and its economic,

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cultural, and geographic contiguity with the Muslim-majority area of the Punjab could be convincingly demonstrated, the accidents of history have resulted in a division of territory that has no rational basis. Pakistan has been left with territory that, although basically Muslim in character, was thinly populated, difficult of access, and economically underdeveloped. The largest Muslim group, situated in the Vale of Kashmir and estimated to number more than half the population of the entire state, lies in Indian-administered territory, with its former outlets via the Jhelum Valley route being blocked. -----Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 21, 15th Edition, Page 116.]

- May 31 Visit to Pakⁱstan by Dennis C. Blair, Director of US National Intelligence.
- June 3 Visit to Islamabad by Richard Holbrooke, Special Representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- June 9 The Government of India provides to the Government of Pakistan the English translation of the confessional statement of the Mumbai attack accused Ajmal Kasab.
- June 16 President Asif Ali Zardari meets President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation.
- June 16 President Asif Ali Zardari meets Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation on the sidelines of the SCO Summit.
- June 20 In an interview carried by Dawn TV, President Obama emphasizes the view that since Jinnah, Pakistan has confronted difficulties successfully and would do so again. He also states that he has visited Karachi and Hyderabad in the past, would visit Pakistan again and that he knows how to cook qeema and dal.
- June 24 Visit to Pakistan by US National Security Advisor, General James Jones.
- June 28 Visit to Pakistan by Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, David Johnson.

- June 29 Visit to Pakistan by Representative Alan Grayson.
- June 30 New Delhi announces appointment of Nirupama Rao, Ambassador to Peoples Republic of China, as the new Indian Foreign Secretary.
- July 11 Pakistan hands over a dossier and another document to the Indian side seeking further clarifications from the Government of India on the investigations into the terrorist attack in Mumbai.
- July 14 In accordance with the decision taken by the President of Pakistan and the Indian Prime Minister in their meeting at Yekaterinburg on 16 June 2009, the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India hold a bilateral meeting in Sharm El Shaikh, Egypt. Later on 16 July, the Prime Minister of Pakistan holds a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister. The One-on-One meeting lasts about 55 minutes. After the meeting, a Joint Statement is issued which emphasizes the following:
- a) Prime Minister Singh reiterated the need to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice. Prime Minister Gilani assured that Pakistan will do everything in its power in this regard.
 - b) Both leaders agreed that the two countries will share real time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats.
 - c) Prime Minister Gilani mentioned that Pakistan has some information on threats in Balochistan and other areas.
 - d) Action on terrorism should not be linked to the Composite Dialogue process and these should not be bracketed.
 - e) Prime Minister Singh said that India was ready to discuss all issues with Pakistan, including all outstanding issues.
 - f) Both Foreign Secretaries should meet as often as necessary and report to the two Foreign Ministers who will be meeting on the sidelines of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.
- July 21 Visit to Pakistan by Richard Holbrooke, Special Representative on Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- August 1 Nirupama Rao assumes charge as India's Foreign Secretary after retirement of Shivshankar Menon.

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August 11 Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei meets with a delegation of American Council of Young Political leaders in Beijing.

August 14 Indian media reports that the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom has placed India on its watch list for 2009 because it found New Delhi has failed to take effective measures to ensure the rights of the minorities in several states in India.

*(Reporting on the matter, **The Hindu of 14 August 2009** adds that the Commission's report released on 12 August states that "despite the Congress party's commitment to religious tolerance, communal violence has continued to occur with disturbing results, and the government's response-particularly at the state and local levels-has been largely inadequate.")*

August 14-15 As in the past, Pakistan and India exchange messages of felicitations on the occasion of their respective Independence Days.

(Indian media emphasizes that in his message of felicitations to India, President Obama stressed, "This vibrant and promising India has a natural friend in the United States....Our people are bound by common values and ideals, and Indian Americans contribute to all aspects of American life)."

(On 14 August, the Government of Pakistan announced its decision to confer Pakistan's highest civilian award, Sitara-i-Imtiaz, posthumously on prominent Gandhian Nirmala Deshpande. This was done in recognition of her services to promote peace, harmony and cordial relations between Pakistan and India. The award would be handed over to a representative of late Nirmala Deshpande on 23 March 2010.)

August 16 Richard Holbrooke, US Special Envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan, arrives on a visit to Islamabad.

(Richard Holbrooke was scheduled to undertake a visit to India after visiting Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, media reported that New Delhi has put off his visit to India for "a second time in a month amid concern" in New Delhi that "his frequent trips were

part of efforts to extend the regional mission beyond Pakistan and Afghanistan.”)

August 19

Prominent leader of Bharatya Janata Party (BJP) and former Minister for External Affairs of India, Jaswant Singh, is expelled from BJP for praising Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. In a statement (19 August), BJP President Rajnath Singh emphasized, “I had issued a statement yesterday that the party fully disassociates itself from the contents of the book (written by Jaswant Singh on Jinnah). Today, I put up the matter before the Parliamentary Board (of BJP) which decided to end his (Jaswant Singh’s) primary membership. So, he has been expelled.”

[Newspapers of 17 August prominently reported on the comments by Jaswant Singh on the personality of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. In an interview with Indian news channel CNN IBN, Jaswant Singh referred to his forthcoming biography of the father of nation of Pakistan and described Jinnah as a “great Indian” who India has “demonized.” He added that Jinnah was a great man “because he created something out of nothing and single handedly stood against the might of the Congress Party and against the British who did not really like him.” Jaswant Singh also said that “Gandhi himself called Jinnah a great Indian. Why don’t we recognize that?”]

[“All I can say to you is that, however, much I am criticised, however much I am attacked and today I am charged with hate in some quarters, I honestly believe that the day will come when not only Muslims but this great community of Hindus will also bless, if not during my life time, after I am dead, the memory of my name.” Comments by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to journalists in Allahabad in April 1942.” -----Quoted from article ‘Masters of Mutilation’ by Ayesha Jalal in 31 August 2009 issue of ‘India Today.’]

August 20

Media prominently reports that the Narendra Modi government in Indian state of Gujarat bans the book ‘Jinnah----India, Partition, Independence’ by Jaswant Singh as the book lauds the founder of Pakistan, and holds India’s first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and its first Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel, who is the son of Gujarat, responsible for the country’s partition in 1947.

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- August 21 President Asif Ali Zardari undertakes a visit to the People's Republic of China.
- August 29 Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi states in Islamabad, "War is suicidal, when war is not an option, the only option left is talks." Foreign Minister Qureshi said this in response to a comment made by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh same day according to which relations with Pakistan are currently not conducive for the two sides to have talks at any level.
- August 30 India is forced to abandon Chandrayaan-I Mission to the moon, after Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) loses radio contact with the craft.
- September 2 Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi meets with new US Ambassador to China Jon Huntsman.
- September 15 US-China hold the seventh round of counter-terrorism consultations in Washington DC.
- September 20 President Asif Zardari undertakes a visit to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session.
- September 26 Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary talks take place in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session. The Foreign Ministers of the two countries meet a day later.
- September 29 Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo meets with the visiting US Deputy Secretary of State James Steinberg in Beijing.
- October 3 Ahead of the 13 October Assembly elections in Arunachal Pradesh, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh undertakes a visit to the state. Subsequently on 13 October, Beijing expressed "strong dissatisfaction" over the visit by the Indian Prime Minister to the disputed territory and accused New Delhi of "stirring up trouble". Foreign Ministry Spokesperson told reporters in Beijing "despite our grave concerns, an Indian leader went to the disputed area....We urge the Indian side to take China's solemn concerns seriously and not stir up trouble at the disputed area with a view to ensuring the sound development of China-India relationship". Reacting to the statement, the Spokesperson of Indian Ministry of External Affairs asserted on 13 October that Arunachal Pradesh

was an integral part of India and the people of the state were Indian citizens.

- October 5 In a dispatch from New Delhi, The Dawn reports on statement by Indian authorities confirming that they were investigating allegations of a mid-air brawl involving exchange of blows between the pilots and cabin crew of Air India flight while flying over Pakistan. The incident took place after a female attendant accused the pilots of sexually harassing her.
- October 11 Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo meets Henry Kissinger in Beijing.
- October 12 Prime Minister Yousaf Reza Gilani undertakes a four day visit to the People's Republic of China.
- October 12 Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi proceeds to the US to discuss controversial aspects of the Kerry-Lugar bill.
- October 12 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao meets with delegates of the China-US track two high-level dialogue in Beijing.
- October 12 In a dispatch from New Delhi, The Dawn of 13 October 2009 reported that the Mumbai terror attack accused, Ajmal Kasab, told the trial court in Mumbai on 12 October that he had no faith in Indian judiciary and asked his case to be transferred to an international court.
- October 13 While interacting with the media in Simla, Congress party General Secretary Rahul Gandhi states, "India is giving too much time to its neighbour. It is not even half as important as we are making it--India cannot be compared to Pakistan in the world affairs. India has a larger role and status internationally....I do not wish to talk even for five minutes about Pakistan....They (BJP) are just talking about Jinnah who is history now. I cannot think about Jinnah even for five seconds.....not for one second." Endorsing the view of his leader, Congress Spokesman Shakeel Ahmad states, "We should not be obsessed with Pakistan. The world has put India on a larger pedestal. We should behave like a big nation."
- October 14 In a dispatch from Islamabad, Indian newspaper 'Asian Age' reports that Pakistan Rangers, a paramilitary force, has got its first

Sikh officer in this predominantly Muslim country, reports our Pakistan correspondent. Twenty-five-year old Amarjeet Singh, who has become the first Sikh to be inducted as an officer in the Pakistan Rangers, says he is ready to lay down his life for the country. Amarjeet Singh recently completed his training at the Rangers Academy in Mandi Bahauddin. He is a resident of Nankana Sahib, the birthplace of Guru Nanak. He was among 763 officials who passed out from the Rangers Academy.

October 15 US President Barack Obama (on 15 October) signs the \$ 7.5 billion Kerry-Lugar bill into law for Pakistan. “This law is the tangible manifestation of broad support for Pakistan in the US, as evidenced by its bipartisan, bicameral, unanimous passage in Congress,” White House spokesman Robert Gibbs said in a statement.

[Reports highlight that the ‘Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009’ is intended to bolster Pakistan’s battle against extremism as it has been placed at the centre of the US battle against Al Qaeda by President Obama. The measure offers \$1.5 billion a year for five years to improve Pakistani schools, to fund groups that defend the rights of women and children, and money to train and modernize the Pakistani peace force.]

October 27 China-India-Russia Foreign Ministers’ meeting takes place in Bangalore.

October 28 US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton undertakes a three-day visit to Pakistan.

October 29 Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during her visit to Pakistan pays homage at mausoleum of Imam Bari in Islamabad. Later, she flies to Lahore where she visits the mausoleum of Allama Iqbal and also the Badshahi Mosque.

November 6 In a dispatch from Austin, Texas, **The Dawn of 8 November 2009** quoted former Congressman Charles Wilson as stating at a ceremony at the University of Texas on 6 November, “Because of Pakistan, United States was able to defeat Soviet Union in Afghanistan in 80s without firing a single bullet thereby winning the Cold War.....Pakistan never got from us what it truly

deserved in helping us win the ideological war and rub the red machine's nose and we should help Pakistan."

*[Pakistani newspaper, **The News** quoted Charles Wilson as stating, that the US and the West won the Cold war without shedding a single drop of blood of their own soldiers due to the heroic role of Pakistan. However, Pakistan has neither been given due recognition nor rewarded enough for its role. The fall of Berlin Wall was also a logical consequence of the same Pakistani role.]*

- November 15 President Obama concludes his four day visit to China.
- November 17 In his address at Conference on South Asian Economic Integration in New Delhi, EAM Krishna states that India's engagement in general and within SAARC in particular, falls far short when compared to the success achieved in other regions, such as ASEAN. Whereas prospects for cooperation are bright, a realistic assessment indicates that these prospects have, to an extent, become captive to the security situation. Issues such as cross border terrorism and incidents of anti-India activities from territories of our neighbouring countries have impacted on the process of regional economic engagement (in SAARC), connectivity and people-to-people contact.
- November 17 A Joint Statement issued in Beijing after President Obama's meeting with President Hu Jintao refers to South Asia. The Joint Statement specifically stresses, "The two sides welcomed all efforts conducive to peace, stability and development in South Asia. They support the efforts of Afghanistan and Pakistan to fight terrorism, maintain domestic stability and achieve sustainable economic and social development, and support the improvement and growth of relations between India and Pakistan. The two sides are ready to strengthen communication, dialogue and cooperation on issues related to South Asia and work together to promote peace, stability and development in that region."

[In response, the Spokesperson of MEA stated same day "Government of India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in accordance with the Simla Agreement. A third country role cannot be envisaged nor is it necessary. We also believe that a

meaningful dialogue with Pakistan can take place only in an environment free from terror or the threat of terror.”]

- November 20 In its internet edition, Times of India (20 November) quotes Prime Minister Manmohan Singh as terming “Pakistan’s use of terror as state policy, tragic”. He said that India is ready to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan on the condition that it will not allow its territory to be used against its neighbour. In an interview to the Washington Post ahead of his State Visit to the US, Singh stated that India has been a victim of Pakistan-aided terrorism.
- November 20 The Hindu of 20 November reports that India assured Pakistan that it has clean hands with respect to Balochistan and Afghanistan, and urged Islamabad to step up the pace in prosecuting the masterminds of the Mumbai terror attacks. External Affairs Minister S. M. Krishna gave the assurance to his Pakistani counterpart Shah Mahmood Qureshi at a luncheon after the swearing-in ceremony of President Hamid Karzai in Kabul on 19 November.
- November 21 The News of 21 November reported that Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi said on 20 November that Pakistan wanted meaningful and result-oriented bilateral negotiations with India. Addressing a press conference at Multan Airport, he said ahead of CHOGM in Port of Spain, “...if India wants another sitting for the sake of a sitting then I do not want to waste time. I am not interested in a photo session. I am interested in a result-oriented dialogue.”
- November 23 Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh undertakes a four day visit to the United States on 23-26 November at the invitation of President Barack Obama. The Joint Statement issued at the end of the talks on 24 November, among other matters, emphasizes that “On the eve of its first anniversary, President Obama reiterated the United States’ condemnation of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008”, and the two leaders “expressed their grave concern about the threat posed by terrorism and violent extremists emanating from India’s neighborhood, whose impact is felt beyond the region.” The two leaders agree that “resolute and credible steps must be taken to eliminate safe havens and sanctuaries that provide shelter to terrorists and their activities. These undermine security and stability in the region and around the world.” The

statement also stressed that the leaders of the two countries “reiterated their shared interest in the stability, development and independence of Afghanistan and in the defeat of terrorist safe havens in Pakistan and Afghanistan”.

November 25 Addressing a press conference in Washington, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh states “It is the obligation of the Government of Pakistan to do everything in their power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice.” He adds that “Pakistan faces no threat whatsoever from our country and that is the stated position of the Government of India. Any other statement distorted out of context should not carry the weight when I have stated categorically that Pakistan faces no threat whatsoever from our side”. (Indian Army Chief General Deepak Kapoor in a statement earlier on 22 November had said “The possibility of limited war under a nuclear overhang is still a reality, at least in the Indian sub-continent.” In response, Pakistan’s Official Spokesman underlined that “these remarks only reaffirm India’s dangerous and offensive nuclear doctrine. India has long been working on the so-called ‘Cold Start’ strategy and preparing for limited war against Pakistan. General Kapoor’s statement confirms the hegemonic thrust of India’s nuclear doctrine”.)

[In a letter dated 18 November 2009 addressed to President Barack Obama, Amnesty International (AI) USA, urged the US President to “candidly address (the) human rights concerns in India” during his meeting with the Prime Minister of India “and to press him to make substantive improvements.” The letter sent by Larry Cox, Executive Director of AI on the eve of the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to the United States, which took place on 23-26 November 2009, underlined that while President Obama is honoring the Indian Prime Minister with the state visit, Amnesty International urges him “not to forget the plight of women, men and children who are facing numerous human rights abuses in India and to make public statements emphasizing that human rights are central to US-India relations.”]

November 27 In a dispatch from Port of Spain dated 27 November, The Asian Age reports that Pakistan’s Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi told a private news channel that he was deeply disappointed that India had not agreed to hold talks on the

sidelines of the CHOGM Summit. “We have had engagements in the past when we met on the sidelines in New York and I shared with Indian Foreign Minister S.M. Krishna a vision of the future. But they have to respond. Pakistan is interested in an engagement which is meaningful and result oriented. We are no longer interested in a photo opportunity.” Mr. Qureshi also accused India of being “myopic.”

November 30 The Times of India of 30 November 2009 reports that Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers avoided a meeting even though they were at the same venue in Port of Spain for three days, to attend the Commonwealth Summit. India was not keen on a meeting between Ministers of the two countries.

December 1 In his address at West Point, President Obama refers to Pakistan and underlines, “We will strengthen Pakistan’s capacity to target those groups that threaten our countries, and have made it clear that we cannot tolerate a safe haven for terrorists whose location is known and whose intentions are clear. America is also providing substantial resources to support Pakistan’s democracy and development. We are the largest international supporter for those Pakistanis displaced by the fighting. And going forward, the Pakistan people must know America will remain a strong supporter of Pakistan’s security and prosperity long after the guns have fallen silent, so that the great potential of its people can be unleashed.”

December 1 The Hindu of 1 December 2009 reports that in the 26/11 Mumbai trial in India, the special sessions court on 30 November revoked the appointment of Abbas Kazmi as advocate for Mohammad Ajmal Amir ‘Kasab.’ Kazmi’s insistence on the court hearing his application regarding the affidavits of the witnesses led to the revocation of his appointment. Earlier on 15 April 2009, the court had revoked the appointment of advocate Anjali Waghmare as Kasab’s defence lawyer.

[Indian Express of 1 December 2009 reported that the lawyer Abbas Kazmi, defending Ajmal Kasab in the 26/11 trial, was removed from the case by special session judge M. L. Tahaliyani on 30 November on charges of “non-cooperation” and “purposely delaying the trial”. The Asian Age of 2 December 2009 reported that a day after being sacked as long-surviving

terrorist Ajmal Kasab's lawyer by the special court conducting the 26/11 trial, a disgruntled Abbas Kazmi, alleged that the prosecution humiliated him throughout the trial. Speaking to media persons outside the court on 1 December, Mr. Kazmi alleged that from the time he was appointed as Kasab's lawyer, he was constantly taken for granted by the prosecution and humiliated in the open court before Judge M. L. Tahiliyani. "I was called a terrorist's lawyer in the open court. I was called Abu Abbas and it was said that Pakistan was going to reward me. I was even called a liar."}]

December 16 In a dispatch dated 16 December 2009 from Mumbai, The Tribune of 17 December 2009 reported that seven months into the trial of the 26/11 terror attacks, the prosecution today winded up its case before a special court. The prosecution wrapped up examination of evidence and a total of 610 witnesses against Kasab and two Indian accused, Faheem Ansari and Sabauddin Ahmed. The court will record the statement of Kasab under Section 313 of Criminal Procedure Code on the evidence and witnesses produced by the prosecution. "The trial began on May 8 and in about seven months the prosecution today closed the case," Special Public Prosecutor Ujjwal Nikam said.

December 18 Indian private TV Channel NDTV and The Times of India in their internet editions on 18 December 2009 reported that Ajmal Kasab has retracted his confession in the Mumbai court conducting the 26/11 trial.

[In a dispatch dated 18 December 2009 from Mumbai, the Asian Age of 19 December 2009 reported that Ajmal Amir Kasab retracted his early confession saying that he was falsely implicated in the case in the Mumbai case. While answering question asked by special Judge M. L. Tahiliyani, Kasab denied each and every evidence, including the testimonies of 610 witnesses and early confessions made before a Magistrate and Court. The News of 19 December 2009 reported that on the recent statement of Ajmal Kasab in which he denied all the charges leveled against him, the Spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad said, "I have heard about it through media but we do not have official information in this connection and it would be inappropriate to comment on it."}]

- December 19 In a dispatch from Mumbai, The Hindu of 19 December 2009 quoted Ajmal Kasab as stating at the Special Sessions Court in Mumbai on 18 December 2009 that he was in police custody 20 days before the terrorist attack in Mumbai of 26 November 2008. He said, "I was in police custody 20 days prior to 26/11. I was caught at Juhu Chowpatty. I was there, 'picture ke chakkar me' (presumably to watch a movie).
- December 22 In a dispatch from Mumbai dated 22 December 2009, The Asian Age in its internet edition of 23 December 2009 reports that when asked by the Judge whether he had undergone rigorous training at a terror camp in Pakistan, Kasab said that at the time he was alleged to have been undergoing training, he was actually working as a Cook in the Pakistani town of Sarai Alamgir. Kasab also said that he had never even heard of both the terror groups namely, Lashkar-e-Tayyaba and Jamat-ud-Dawa. "Were you trained for jihad?" the judge asked, to which Kasab promptly replied, "Galat (wrong)". When the judge asked whether he fought for LeT, he said, "Nahi ji nahi (No)." The judge read out to Kasab a confessional statement given by him before a magistrate in February 2009. He had said that he had been trained in the use of AK-47 assault rifle, pistols and explosives. He had also said that various LeT commanders like Hafiz Saeed had exhorted him and several others to wage a war against India. However, Kasab denied all of it saying that the police had pressurized him to confess to the crimes he did not commit. Kasab insisted that proper procedure was not followed when he was taken for a confession to a magistrate at Esplanade court and police officers took his signatures on a statement that was not his. "Even when I was sent to judicial custody three officers from the crime branch stayed with me to put pressure on me," he alleged. On LeT commander Zakiur Rehman Lakhvi who is alleged to have been the operations chief for the Mumbai attack and seen off the gunmen from Karachi, Kasab said that he had never met him. "I saw his photograph for the first time only in police custody," he said. Kasab also denied that he had ever been trained at an LeT camp at Muridke near Lahore. "I was busy making a living, why should I ever go there?" he said. Kasab also said that he was wearing leather pants when he was arrested and he had a ticket worth Rs. 2,400 for the Samjhauta Express with him. Judge Tahiliyani also read out to him a list of 28 articles that were found on the boat in which the gunmen sailed to Mumbai from Karachi.

“It seems that they would belong either to fishermen or smugglers,” Kasab said, alleging “I have never sat in Kuber or a rubber dinghy in my life.”

December 22 Prime Minister of Pakistan announces the decision to release 100 Indian fishermen unilaterally as a humanitarian gesture. The release later takes place on 26 December.

December 31 Pakistani newspapers of 31 December 2009 cite Indian reports as emphasizing that Indian military was ready to fight Pakistan and China simultaneously. Indian Army Chief General Deepak Kapoor was quoted as stressing that New Delhi was ready for “for the successful firming up of the Cold Start strategy in multiple fronts against multiple militias at the same time.” The reports drew a sharp response from Pakistan with Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressing that Indian Army Chief’s remarks “betray a hostile intent as well as hegemonic and jingoistic mindset” that was out of touch with present day realities.

[“It was perhaps inevitable that Pakistan’s primordial conflict with India – almost seven times its size in population and more than four times its land mass – should have driven it to seek assistance abroad. Security against an attack from India was certainly a major consideration in its decision early on to enter into an alliance with the United States. Yet the basis upon which it contracted to do so also reveals Pakistan’s need for validation and its desire to win recognition of its special status. The alliance with the US as a strategic ‘partner’ ensured that Pakistan’s military defences against India would also project the country’s global image.” -----Page 181; ‘Making Sense of Pakistan’ by Farzana Shaikh published in 2009.]

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- January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of nuclear installations as required under the Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities of 31 December 1988. On the same date, Pakistan handed over to India updated list of Indian prisoners/fishermen in its custody as required under Consular Access Agreement signed between Pakistan and India in May 2008. India fails to provide the list of the Pakistani prisoners to Islamabad stating that the list will be provided at a later date.
- January 1 In a dispatch from Karachi, The News of 1 January reported on the establishment of Pakistan-India peace initiative titled 'Aman Ki Asha' by Pakistan's Jang Group and Geo and India's Times of India Group.
- January 1 In a press release issued on 1 January, the Foreign Office in Islamabad stresses, "We have seen remarks by the Spokesperson of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs made today in which he has once again emphasized that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. The Government of Pakistan rejects the Indian claim. The Jammu and Kashmir dispute stems from India's refusal to implement the relevant Security Council Resolutions, which provide for a just solution of the dispute through the democratic method of a free and fair plebiscite. "

[The dispute over Kashmir is the most central and intractable of the problems that have bedeviled India-Pakistan relations since the two countries won independence in 1947. For Indians and Pakistanis, Kashmir symbolizes the clash between their rival concepts of national identity. Pakistanis perceive Kashmir as the one Muslim-majority area of Britain's Indian empire that did not become part of Pakistan, conceived by its founders as the home land for the Muslims of the subcontinent. Its possession by India makes Kashmir "the unfinished business of partition." For Indians, Kashmir's Muslim majority makes it a symbol of the country's secular identity. This sentiment has grown stronger with time despite the evident unhappiness of most Kashmiri Muslims with their ties to India. Losing Kashmir because it is Muslim would in India's view undercut its secular claims and confirm what has always been to most Indians the unacceptable view that Hindus and Muslims are "two nations" who should have separate

states. Moreover, many Indians fear that if Kashmir or a part of it leaves the Indian Union in "a second partition," massive anti-Muslim communal rioting would break out in India proper. ----- Page 1; 'The Limits of Influence, America's Role in Kashmir' by Howard B. Schaffer; published by Penguin Books, India, in 2009.]

- January 4 In a dispatch from Nagpur, Times of India of 4 January 2010 reports that former Inspector General of Police SM Mushrif, who demanded a reinvestigation into the 26/11 incident through his book 'Who killed Karkare? The Real Face of Terrorism in India' published in October 2009, alleged that the Ram Pradhan Committee Report was a distorted and incomplete version of the facts. Mushrif, present in city on Sunday to address a meeting at Dhanwate National College, told Times of India that he had highlighted in his book how former ATS chief Hemant Karkare was killed in a conspiracy hatched by Intelligence Bureau (IB) of India to pave way for the appointment of their favored KP Raghuvanshi as ATS Chief to thwart investigations against the Hindu hardliners allegedly involved in Malegaon blast in India of 2006.
- January 4 Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan, Fehmida Mirza, departs for New Delhi to attend the 20th Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of Commonwealth in the Indian capital on 4-8 January.
- January 5 In a dispatch from Karachi, The News of 5 January quotes Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi as stating that Pakistan wants best of relations with every country especially with the neighbouring states but we would never compromise on national interests. He condemns the recent statement of Indian Army Chief General Kapoor and states that it was irresponsible and did no service even to his own country or to the region.
- January 11 Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif arrives China on a private visit.
- January 12 Richard Holbrooke, US Special Representative on Afghanistan and Pakistan, arrives in Islamabad for talks with Pakistani leadership.

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- January 13 Pakistani and Indian Foreign Ministers have a cordial telephonic conversation. Both exchange New Year greetings and briefly discuss bilateral relations.
- January 19 In a dispatch from London dated 18 January, the Asian Age reports that Indian National Security Advisor MK Narayanan has told a British newspaper that Chinese hackers had recently attempted to penetrate computers in his Office.
- January 21 Former Indian Foreign Secretary Shivshankar Menon is appointed India's National Security Advisor in place of MK Narayanan.
- January 20-21 Visit to Pakistan by US Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates
- January 25 The Statesman reports that the lawyer in Pakistan pleading the case of Indian national Sarabjit Singh, has asked for clemency. Sarabjit Singh is facing death sentence in Pakistan for carrying acts of terror in Pakistan in 1990. Though he was to be hanged on 1 April 2009, the execution was put off indefinitely following Prime Minister Gilani's intervention. Indian Government has been publicly requesting the Government of Pakistan for clemency.
- February 10-12 Visit to Pakistan by US National Security Advisor General James Jones.
- February 16-18 Visit to Pakistan by Ambassador Richard Armitage.
- February 21 Visit to China by Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi.
- February 25 Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir meets Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao in New Delhi.
- March 19-21 Visit to Pakistan by US Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism Daniel Benjamin
- March 21 Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi holds strategic dialogue with the United States in Washington DC.
- March 23-28 Visit to Pakistan by US Assistant Secretary of South and Central Asian Affairs Robert Blake.
- April 7 Visit to Pakistan by Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee.

- April 13-16 Visit to Pakistan by USAID delegation headed by Dr. Rajiv Shah.
- May 18-19 Visit to Pakistan by US National Security Adviser, General James Jones.
- May 23 Visit to Pakistan by China's Minister for Defence.
- June 9 Visit to Pakistan by Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Deding.
- June 18 Visit to Islamabad by US Special Representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan, Richard Holbrooke.
- June 24 Indian Foreign Secretary holds talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary in Islamabad.
- June 25 Indian Home Minister P. Chidambaram visits Pakistan to attend the Third SAARC Interior Ministers' meeting in Islamabad.
- June 26 Visit to Pakistan by US Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Michael Mullen.
- July 6 Visit to China by President Asif Ali Zardari
- July 15 India's Minister for External Affairs S.M. Krishna holds talks with Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi in Islamabad.
- July 17 Visit to Pakistan by Special Representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan Richard Holbrooke.
- July 19 US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton attends Pakistan-US Strategic Dialogue with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi in Islamabad.
- August 18 Visit to Pakistan by Senator John Kerry.
- August 24 Visit to Pakistan by Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator.
- August 31 While addressing Lok Sabha in New Delhi, India's Minister for External Affairs S.M. Krishna announces assistance for the flood affected in Pakistan to the extent of US \$ 25 million to be disbursed through the United Nations.

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(Three Pakistani aircraft had earlier taken relief goods to Ahmedabad for earthquake victims in Indian Gujarat in January 2001).

September 7 Larry Summers, Economic Advisor to the US President hold talks with the Chinese leadership during his visit to Beijing.

September 24 Premier Wen Jiabao holds talks with President Obama in New York.

September 28 The expected meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India does not take place in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session.

October 14 Commonwealth Games conclude in New Delhi.

October 22 The third round of Pakistan-US Strategic Dialogue concludes in Washington DC.

November 6-9 President Obama undertakes a visit to India.

November 29 China and India hold the 14th round of boundary talks in Beijing.

December 7 WikiLeaks founder is offered bail by a number of persons including Imran Khan's former wife, Jamima Khan. Julian Assange was arrested on 7 December over allegations of sex crime in Sweden. Reportedly, "the WikiLeaks website is at the centre of a row over the release of secret US diplomatic cables."

December 15 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visits India on 15-17 December. Following are some excerpts from the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit:

- The two sides agreed that as the two largest developing countries in the world, India and China shoulder important and historical responsibilities of ensuring their comprehensive and sustainable economic and social development.
- The two sides welcome each other's peaceful development and regard it as a mutually reinforcing process.
- They believe that their growing relationship offers increasing opportunities to advance their cooperation.

- There is enough space in the world for the development of both India and China and indeed, enough areas for India and China to cooperate.

December 17 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao undertakes a visit to Pakistan on 17-19 December. Following are some of the important excerpts of the Joint Statement issued at the end of the visit:

- Leaders of the two countries had an in-depth exchange of views on further strengthening and deepening the China-Pakistan all-weather strategic partnership of cooperation, on major international and regional issues of mutual interest.
- China-Pakistan relations have gone beyond bilateral dimensions and acquired broader regional and international ramifications.
- The Chinese side reiterated that it respects Pakistan's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, respects the development path chosen by the Pakistani people in the light of Pakistan's own national conditions, and appreciates and supports Pakistan's efforts in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and promoting peace and stability in South Asia.
- The Pakistani side reiterated that it remains committed to the one-China policy, opposes Taiwan independence, supports the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations and China's reunification, and supports the efforts made by the Chinese government in safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

December 18 The Asian Age of 18 December reports that in controversial comments, Rahul Gandhi has told US Ambassador to India Timothy Roemer that growth of "radicalized Hindu groups" posed a bigger threat to the country than militant groups like LeT, according to a leaked American diplomatic cable. Rahul, during a conversation with the envoy at a luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh at his residence in July 2009 in honour of visiting Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, also referred to the tensions created by some of the more polarizing figures in the BJP such as Gujarat Chief Minister Narendra Modi, the cable said.

December 29 The Indian Express of 29 December reported that as investigators look closely into the alleged role of Hindu extremist groups in the

Samjhauta Express attacks, top government sources disclosed that there is “overwhelming preponderance of evidence that these (Hindu extremists) did it.”

December 30 The Hindustan Times reported that the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is convinced that Swami Aseemanand, a Hindu right-wing leader, was directly involved in the Samjhauta Express blasts that killed 68 people in 2007. NIA investigators say the Swami held a meeting on February 11, 12 and 13 in 2006 in Gujarat’s Dang district to decide on bomb attacks in different places including on that train.

December 31 Quoting official sources, Indian Express reported that goods worth Rs. 18 crore were traded between the two sides of Kashmir during the past week.

[The most important of a King’s neighbours is the enemy. Among the states surrounding a kingdom, there is always one who is the natural enemy. Presumably, this is the one neighbour who has designs on the King and, in the absence of any action, will be out to attack the King. The other neighbours may be hostile, friendly or vassal.....however, the main target of the conqueror is always the designated natural enemy; ‘one cannot make peace with an enemy’.....when the conditions are ripe, a military campaign will be taken against him. -----Kautilya.]

[“Political violence, or terrorism, by state as well as non-state actors has a long history in India. The allegation that Indian Muslims indulged in ‘terrorism’ gained currency with the ascent of the Hindutva forces in the mid-1990s and became state ideology with the BJP’s ascent at the centre. With even the ‘secular’ media taking on the role of stenographers to security agencies, the idea of Muslim terrorists became an accepted fact, so much so that even many Muslims started believing this false propaganda.” -----An excerpt taken from the back cover of the book titled who killed Karkare? by S.M. Mushrif, former I.G. Police, Maharashtra, India.]

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- January 16 Indian Home Secretary G. K. Pillai asserts that the results of the Samjhaota Express blasts investigation will be shared with Pakistan.
- January 18 Chinese President Hu Jintao meets President Obama at the White House.
- January 26 US Consulate employee Raymond Davis shoots two Pakistani citizens in Lahore. Another Pakistani national is overrun by a vehicle carrying Davis's colleagues. Davis is arrested and charged with murder.
- February 6 Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan meet in Bhutan on the sidelines of the SAARC Inter-Summit and agree to resume the dialogue process to address all outstanding issues.
- February 12 Shah Mehmood Qureshi is not given the portfolio of the Foreign Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle.
- February 15 President Obama calls on Pakistan to release Davis under the Vienna Convention. Senator John Kerry arrives in Pakistan to stress the release of Davis.
- March 16 Davis is released by the Government of Pakistan.
- March 20 In an insult to Islam and in total disregard of the sentiments of more than 1.5 billion Muslims in the world, American Christian pastor Terry Jones oversees the burning of the Muslim holy book, 'Koran.'
- March 28 Pakistani and Indian Home/Interior Secretaries meet in New Delhi.
- March 29 Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani visits Mohali (India) to watch the Cricket World Cup semi-final between India and Pakistan.
- April 12 Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visits China.
- April 22 Fourth meeting of India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners is held.

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- April 28 Pakistani and Indian Commerce Secretaries meet in Islamabad for the fifth round of talks.
- April 29 US Ambassador Cameron Munter underscores that Pakistan and US are united in the war against terrorism.
- May 2 President Obama announces the death of Al-Qaeda Leader Osama Bin Laden. (US Special Forces killed Laden in a raid on a house in Abbottabad.
- May 5 Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir warns the US against any further unilateral raids in the Pakistani territory.
- May 11 Senator John Kerry visits Islamabad.
- May 13 Indian and Pakistani delegations meet in Islamabad for talks on Wullar Barrage.
- May 17 Prime Minister Yousaf Reza Gilani visits the People's Republic of China for four days.
- May 20 Indian and Pakistani delegations meet in Rawalpindi on Sir Creek.
- May 22 Militants attack PNS Mehran Naval Base in Karachi, damaging two Orion aircraft.
- May 27 Secretary of State Clinton arrives Islamabad on a visit.
- May 31 Pakistani and Indian Defence Secretary-level talks in New Delhi on Siachen.
- June 3 Indo-Pak Joint Working Group meeting on visa matters takes place in Islamabad.
- June 13 CIA Director visits Pakistan.
- June 23 Indian and Pakistani Foreign Secretaries meet in Islamabad.
- July 9 The 5th Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians takes place in New Delhi.
- July 18 Hina Rabbani Khar is appointed Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

- July 21 Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai, Director, Kashmiri American Council, is arrested in the US capital.
- July 21 Secretary of State concludes her visit to India.
- July 22 Pakistan and Indian Home/Interior Ministers meet on the sidelines of the 4th SAARC Interior Ministers' Conference in Bhutan.
- July 25 India releases 87 Pakistani fishermen as a gesture of goodwill.
- July 26 Foreign Minister Hina Khar Rabbani meets senior Kashmiri leaders at the Pakistan Mission in New Delhi.
- July 27 Pakistan and Indian Foreign Ministers meet in New Delhi.
- August 3 Ambassador Cameron Munter admits to having an argument with the CIA station chief in March 2011 over drone attacks in Pakistan.
- August 8 New CIA station head reaches Islamabad, making him the 3rd appointee to the post in the last 7 months.
- August 18 Parliamentarians from India and Pakistan meet in New Delhi.
- August 24 Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani on a visit to China.
- August 30 President Zardari arrives Urumqi, China to attend China-Eurasia Expo.
- September 6 White House commends Pakistan's capture of senior Al- Qaeda leader Mauritani as an example of counter terrorism cooperation.
- September 10 A 70-member delegation of Indian jurists etc arrives Pakistan to attend a conference on 'Justice for all and impunity for none.'
- September 12 Vice President Joe Biden states that Pakistan has been an "unreliable ally" of the US in the war against terror.
- September 16 The US renews opposition to Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline.
- September 21 ISI chief Shuja Pasha visits Washington DC.

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- September 24 Foreign Minister Khar warns the US against sending ground troops to Pakistan.
- September 26 Chinese Vice Premier Meng Jianzhou arrives on a visit to Islamabad.
- September 27 Foreign Minister Khar meets Indian Minister of External Affairs Krishna at a reception hosted by Pakistan Mission to the UN in New York.
- September 28 Prime Minister Gilani warns the US that continued accusations of playing a double game in the war against terror will only increase anti-American perceptions in Pakistan.
- October 7 President Obama warns that US will not feel comfortable in a long term strategic relationship with Pakistan if Islamabad does not protect the American interests.
- October 13 Foreign Minister Khar says that the government has decided to grant the most favoured nation (MFN) status to India.
- October 20 Secretary of State Clinton delivers stresses that it is time for Islamabad to decide whether it would help or hinder the US-led war against terror. Later, she arrives in Pakistan for a two-day visit.
- November 3 Pakistan cabinet endorses grant of MFN status to India, subject to the Parliament's approval.
- November 5 Hillary Clinton urges US Congress to continue providing financial assistance to Islamabad.
- November 15 Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan meet.
- November 16 Prime Minister Gilani says his recent meeting with Indian Prime Minister in the Maldives was successful.
- November 23 White House says that resignation of Pakistan's Ambassador to the US, Haqqani, is an internal issue of Pakistan. (Meanwhile, Islamabad appoints Sherry Rehman as its Ambassador to the US.

- November 26 Attack by NATO helicopters kills around 24 Pakistani security personnel in Salala, on the Pak-Afghan border.
- November 27 Foreign Minister Khar conveys to Hillary Clinton Islamabad's deep sense of rage over cross-border air strikes.
- December 1 Pentagon says that investigation into NATO/ISAF attack was underway. It clarifies that the attack was not intentional.
- December 4 Hillary Clinton calls Prime Minister Gilani and underscores that the US has the highest regard for Pakistan's sovereignty.
- December 12 Prime Minister Gilani says US has vacated the Shamsi air base within the time limit given to it.
- December 16 India says that Islamabad is in the process of granting MFN status to India.
- December 16 Hillary Clinton says the relationship with Pakistan is difficult but important for the US.
- December 23 Pakistan Army rejects the findings of a US enquiry into the Nato air strikes against border posts in Mohmand agency.
- December 23 Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo calls on Prime Minister Gilani in Islamabad.
- December 31 Indian Border Security Force fires on the Pakistan side at border near Sialkot.

[Excerpts from a write-up titled, 'An equation with Israel?' by Kunwar Khalid Yunus, carried by the Dawn of 13 October 2005:

- *Contrary to general belief, contact between Pakistan and Israel goes back to the years soon after independence. Evidence suggests that in 1917 the Muslim League had registered its view through a resolution on the declaration by Lord Balfour regarding the establishment of a Jewish homeland on Palestinian soil. Concern was enunciated on the capture of Jerusalem by British General Allenby. This resolution was adopted by the tenth session of the Muslim League in Calcutta on December 1917.*

- *Coming to the subject of contacts, one Zionist leader, Chaim Weizman, evolved a strategy to isolate the Palestinian question from Indian politics. In 1931, he met Maulana Shaukat Ali. It was the first direct contact between the Indian Muslim and Jewish leaderships. This and other instances of contacts between the Israelis and the pre-and post-partition Muslim leadership are included in a research paper by P.R. Kumaraswamy 'Beyond the veil: Israel-Pakistan relations.'*
- *In September 1945, Zafarullah Khan, the future foreign minister of Pakistan, visited Palestine. Before the visit, he met Chaim Weizmann who had advised his links in Jerusalem: "— See to it that (Zafarullah Khan's) stay in Palestine, and his contacts with our work, are made as interesting and as agreeable as possible."*
- *In January 1948, months after partition and before the creation of Israel, Chaim Weizmann wrote to Zafarullah Khan, drawing a parallel between Pakistan and the future Israel: "Many problems will be common to both of us and it is my earnest hope that it may be possible for us to deal with them together and in cooperation for the good of both of our peoples."*
- *Other important Pakistani leaders, besides Mr. Zafarullah Khan, were sympathetic towards Israel. They also facilitated interaction with the Israeli political leadership, officials and diplomats. Such Pakistani leaders comprised Liaquat Ali Khan, Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Ziaul Haq, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto.*
- *The meeting points of Israeli and Pakistan diplomats included Rangoon, Kathmandu, Tokyo, Lagos, Ankara, Tehran, Caracas, Ottawa, Brussels and Rome. On April 7, 1952, in New York, Political Counsellor Gideon Rafael and Eban (Israel's Permanent Representative as well as Ambassador in Washington) met Pakistan's Ambassador A.S. Bokhari and discussed pro-Israel statements made by Zafarullah Khan. Again on January 14, 1953, both Israeli diplomats met Pakistan's Foreign Minister in New York and discussed the issue of Israel's recognition by Pakistan.*

- *Some archival record is available which pictured Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's contact with Israelis in his early political days. In September 1957, Mr. Bhutto accompanied a delegation led by then foreign minister Sir Feroz Khan Noon to the UN where he met some Israeli foreign officials.*
- *Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the Israelis started an overt political agenda with Pakistan. Regular meetings between Pakistani and Israeli officials were held and, according to Channel-2 Television, the two sides were almost on the verge of forging diplomatic relations.*
- *In the mid-eighties when it was rumoured that Israel could launch an air attack on Pakistan's nuclear facilities at Kahuta, Ariel Sharon sent to Islamabad his senior aide Avraham Tamir who dispelled Islamabad's fears and even concluded arms deals with the then President Ziaul Haq.*
- *In late 1992, a group of Pakistani businessmen reportedly visited Israel to discuss business opportunities. In an unusual development in 1994, an official of an Israeli publication disclosed that over 300 Pakistanis had visited Israel during 1993. The same year, when India decided to normalize ties with Israel the Pakistani ambassador in Washington, Abida Hussein, caused an uproar when she announced, "If the parties to the (Arab-Israeli) dispute resolve their differences, Pakistan will recognize Israel."*
- *While visiting Israel in November 1993, the Nepalese agricultural minister Ram Chandra Poudel disclosed that Nepal had indirectly brokered relations between Israel and Pakistan. In February 1996, Pakistan's then interior minister visited the Philippines. He met the Israeli intelligence community's top brass during a counter terrorism conference. General Babar requested Israel to help out in dealing with violence in Karachi.*
- *In 1997, a religious party leader Maulana Ajmal Qadri visited Israel. Upon his return he said, "In the larger interest of Palestine, Pakistan should recognize Israel." In August 1997, the Israeli media reported on a delegation of religious leaders*

from Pakistan who spent a week in Israel and met Israeli foreign ministry officials.

- *In September 1997, General Mirza Aslam Beg declared, “Pakistan has no direct differences with Israel....We have no dispute with Israel, therefore we should not hesitate in recognizing Israel.” In the same month, before visiting the US, Nawaz Sharif’s media spokesman Sadiq ul Farooq declared that there was no harm in Pakistan recognizing the Jewish state.*
- *In October 1998, Israeli media reported a meeting between Ezer Weizmann, then Israeli president, and his Pakistani counterpart Rafique Tarar in Ankara. Tarar approached Weizmann and shook hands and said: “I have heard a great deal about you as a man of peace... one day we will meet again.”]*

2012

- January 1 Pakistan and India exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities for the 21st consecutive year.
- January 5 Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar informs the National Assembly that Islamabad is committed to a result-oriented process of engagement with New Delhi.
- January 15 According to US State Department spokesperson Nuland, the US has urged Pakistan to lead and conduct a dialogue to take the Balochistan issue forward.
- January 17 A 15-member Indian delegation arrives in Pakistan to attend the 3rd round of Pakistan-India Parliamentarians dialogue.
- January 24 Petroleum Minister Dr. Asim Hussain leaves for New Delhi to hold talks on Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipeline.
- January 25 Indian High Commissioner calls on Foreign Minister Khar to discuss bilateral relations.

- February 1 The United States must give details of legal basis for the lethal use of drone attacks in Pakistan, Amnesty International.
- February 5 A few Congressmen seek American citizenship for Pakistani doctor Shakeel Afridi, who assisted CIA track down Al-Qaeda head Osama bin Laden last year.
- February 8 Indian Minister of External Affairs SM Krishna undertakes a visit to China.
- February 10 US State Department spokesperson Victoria Nuland underscores that the US Administration has not changed its policy and continues to see Balochistan as part of the state of Pakistan.
- February 11 Pakistan's Ambassador to the US, Sherry Rehman, terms the Congressional hearing on Balochistan an ill-advised move.
- February 13 Ambassador Cameron Munter maintains that the United States' position on Balochistan is very clear, but the human rights violations being committed remain a matter of concern.
- February 14 Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping meets President Obama at the White House.
- February 17 Indian business delegation to Pakistan led by R B Mittal expresses the determination to build trade relations with Pakistan.
- February 19 Pakistani envoy to the US, Sherry Rehman states that Congress's Resolution on Balochistan will not be tolerated by the people of Pakistan.
- February 21 Speaker, Lok Sabha, Meira Kumar, arrives on a visit to Pakistan.
- February 24 Congressman Dana Rohrabacher justifies his controversial move of introducing a Congressional resolution calling for self-determination in Balochistan.
- February 27 Kashmiri leader Mirwaiz Umar Farooq says Hurriyat is considering to set up offices in New Delhi and Islamabad.

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- February 29 US Congressman Dana Rohrabacher urges the US President to “personally intercede” to ensure that Islamabad does not punish Shakil Afridi.
- March 1 Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi visits India.
- March 5 Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar opines that the US aggression against Tehran would have ‘disastrous consequences’ for the region.
- March 11 Ambassador Sherry Rehman expresses serious concern at Congressman Dana Rohrabacher’s Resolution on Balochistan.
- March 13 Prime Minister Gilani states that new rules of engagement, based on the approval of Parliament, would be formulated soon, and would help create clarity in Pakistan’s relations with the United States.
- March 14 Pentagon says the US is looking forward to working with the new head of the ISI, Lieutenant General Zaheer ul-Islam.
- March 15 Pakistan’s judicial commission holds a close-door meeting with Indian special public prosecutor Ujjwal Nikam in connection with Mumbai terror attack of Nov 26, 2008.
- March 21 Secretary of State Clinton says that the US and Pakistan share interest in fighting terrorism.
- March 26 The White House states that President Obama would endeavour to put strained relations with Pakistan on an even footing when he meets Prime Minister Gilani in Seoul.

(Later, the Pakistani Prime Minister and President Obama have an informal chat at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.)
- March 28 Two-day Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India over the waters issue, begin.
- March 28 Chinese President Hu Jintao arrives India.
- April 7 Shops and businesses shut down in Indian-held Kashmir during a strike to protest the US prison sentence given to Ghulam Nabi Fai.

- April 8 American Embassy, Islamabad expresses its “deep concern” at the Pakistani soldiers trapped as a result of an avalanche in Siachen.
- April 10 State Department spokesperson says the US is ready to support Pakistan and India in finding a resolution to the Siachen conflict.
- April 11 A 250-member delegation led by Federal Commerce Minister leaves for New Delhi to attend a three-day Life Style Exhibition.
- April 12 Pakistani Parliament unanimously approves the new guidelines for the country’s difficult relations with the US.
- April 14 Pakistan Foreign Office Spokesman formally announces the appointment of Salman Bashir as the new High Commissioner to India.
- April 24 UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon terms recent efforts by India and Pakistan to normalize their relations as “very positive” and “encouraging”.
- May 3 Congressman Dana Rohrabacher writes to Prime Minister Gilani condemning the violence in Balochistan.
- May 8 US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton undertakes a visit to India.
- May 11 The Guardian carries an Associated Press report titled US military course taught officers ‘Islam is the enemy.’
- [The above report adds that a course for US military officers has been teaching that America’s enemy is Islam in general and suggesting that the country might ultimately have to obliterate the Islamic holy cities of Mecca and Medina without regard for civilian deaths, following Second World War precedents of the nuclear attack on Hiroshima. The Pentagon suspended the course in late April when a student objected to the material. The FBI also changed some agent training last year, after discovering that it, too was critical of Islam.]¹⁵⁸*
- May 16 Emphasizing Pakistan’s importance to US security interests in the region, Senator McCain says it was in the United States’ interest to have good relations with Pakistan.

¹⁵⁸ The Guardian (www.guardian.co.uk/world).

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- May 21 President Zardari meets Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on the sidelines of the NATO summit in Chicago.
- May 25 A US drone strike kills 10 people in Pakistan.
- May 29 Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi meets Foreign Minister Khar during his visit to Pakistan.
- June 2 Two persons killed by a US drone strike in South Waziristan.
- June 4 The US agrees to reimburse \$1.18 billion of the claims Pakistan submitted for the expenditure incurred in the war against terror.
- June 5 Indian Minister for External Affairs SM Krishna arrives Beijing for SCO Summit.
- June 5 US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta undertakes a visit to India.
- June 6 President Zardari attends Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit in Beijing.
- June 11 Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan begin talks on Siachen in Rawalpindi.
- June 18 Indo-Pakistan negotiations on Sir Creek begin in New Delhi.
- June 19 Senator Mushahid Hussain says that NATO supply would be reopened this month, but Washington must apologize for Salala.
- June 22 Raja Pervaiz Ashraf takes over as the 17th Prime Minister of Pakistan after the disqualification of Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani over contempt of court charges.
- June 29 Ambassador Munter states that the stability and peace in Afghanistan is in the interest of Pakistan.
- July 3 Ending a difficult stand-off, Islamabad agrees to reopen key NATO supply routes into Afghanistan. This happens after Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's statement, commenting that she was sorry for the loss of life in the air raid on Silala check post.

- July 4 Information Minister Kaira states that the decision to reopen NATO routes cannot be termed as defeat or victory on part of any country.
- July 21 The State Department underlines that the United States will continue the counter-terrorism cooperation with Pakistan.
- August 1 US Ambassador-designate to Pakistan Richard Olson says that working with Islamabad against the Haqqani network would be his top priority.
- August 3 Pakistan allows the National Bank of Pakistan and the United Bank Limited to set up branches in India.
- August 12 Defence Minister Naveed Qamar says that the government would take all measures to address the concerns of the Hindu community in Pakistan.
- August 12 President Obama signs the Haqqani Network Terrorist Designation Act of 2012 into law.
- August 15 Pakistan releases 55 Indian fishermen, as a gesture of goodwill.
- August 17 Commander of US Central Command, departs Pakistan after holding meetings with Pakistan's army chief.
- August 18 High Commissioner Salman Bashir presents a cheque of one million dollars as donation from President Zardari to the Ajmer Sharif shrine in India.
- August 26 An 18-member Pakistani Parliamentarians' delegation returns to Lahore from New Delhi.
- August 28 Interior Minister Rehman Malik says that case of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui is creating anti-US feelings Pakistan.
- September 2 Chinese Defense Minister General Liang Guanglie visits India.
- September 4 Secretary of State Clinton visits China.
- September 10 Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf undertakes a visit to China.

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[President Zardari visited China around nine times, the then Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani visited China five times.]

- September 11 American Ambassador to Libya J. Christopher Stevens is killed in Benghazi by persons protesting against a movie made in the US that insults Prophet Muhammad.
- September 18 US Defense Secretary undertakes a visit to China.
- October 4 Indian Minister for External Affairs SM Krishna visits the Sikh temple in Wisconsin where around six members of the Sikh community were killed by White extremists on 5 August 2012.
- October 9 Fourteen-year-old Pakistani girl, Malala Yousafzai, known for her struggle for education rights of women in Swat (Pakistan), is fired at by the extremists.
- October 16 US Deputy Secretary of State William Burns visits China.
- October 20 US Special Representative on Afghanistan and Pakistan, Mark Grossman, calls on Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar in Islamabad.
- October 28 After resignation of SM Krishna, Salman Khurshid takes over as Minister of External Affairs of India.
- October 31 Foreign Secretary Jalil Abbas Jilani calls on the Chinese Foreign Minister in Beijing.
- November 7 Barack Hussein Obama wins the US Presidential elections for the second term.
- (Pakistan felicitates.)*
- November 9 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar undertakes a visit to Dhaka.
- November 10 The world observes (November 10) as 'Malala Day' in honour of Pakistani child activist Malala Yousafzai who was shot by the Taliban for her fight for girls' education.

[UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Global Education Gordon Brown states that the day would be commemorated in support of the 14 year old and the 32 million girls like her around the globe who are denied their right to school. Malala is recovering in the UK after she and two others were shot on October 9. Meanwhile, the Bangladeshi newspaper, The Daily Star of 11 November 2012, reported that “ tens of thousands of people around the world have signed an online petition calling for Malala to be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. The UK government has also been urged to back the campaign, with advocates saying she represents those denied an education.”]

November 15 Xi Jinping takes over as General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Hu Jintao.

(Pakistan felicitates.)

November 17 Indian Hindu extremist organisation Shiv Sena's leader Bal Thackeray dies in Mumbai.

[“The story of Thackeray's success is the story of Indian democracy's failure. Shamefully, the establishment bestowed state honours upon a rascal who worshipped fascism, practised virulent communalism, and all but destroyed Bombay as a cosmopolitan multi-cultural city.” -----Article titled, ‘Thackeray's toxic legacy’ by highly respected Indian analyst Praful Bidwai carried by The Daily Star of 27 November 2012.]

November 21 Ajmal Kasab is hanged to death by India.

November 23 Sheikh Mujib's autobiography is officially launched in Pakistan.

[“One day, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman saw that hundreds of Hindus were attacking a Mosque. He cried out ‘Pakistan Zindabad’ with some other young Muslims and started resisting the Hindu mob by throwing bricks. -----Article on book titled, ‘Sheikh Mujib's Unfinished Memoirs’ by Hamid Mir published in The Daily Star of 27 November 2012.]

November 28 US Secretary of Defense meets Chinese Defense Minister in Beijing.

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- December 1 Former Prime Minister of India IK Gujral passes away.
(Pakistan offers condolences.)
- December 14 During his visit to New Delhi, Interior Minister Rehman Malik and Indian Home Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde operationalize the visa agreement between the two countries signed earlier on 8 September 2012.
- December 21 President Obama nominates John Kerry as the new Secretary of State.
- December 25 Pakistan-India T-20 Cricket match takes place in Bangalore. Pakistan wins the match.
- December 28 India wins second T-20 match against Pakistan in Ahmedabad.
- December 29 China sets 5 March 2013 as the date to convene the first annual session of the 12th National People's Congress.
- December 30 First one-day international cricket match between Pakistan and India at Chennai. Pakistan wins the match.
- December 31 US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton indisposed; is hospitalized.

[“Indian politicians, television anchors and film stars fell over one another in lavishing praise on Bal Thackeray for his personal candour and tactical shrewdness, despite his ghastly politics. But I won't shed tears over one of South Asia's most repulsive demagogues, who infused poison into India's body politic and debased its democracy...Thackeray's politics concentrated the worst possible prejudice, intolerance, regional-linguistic chauvinism, corruption, authoritarianism, divisiveness and bigotry. He instigated murder and defied the state -- only to get away unpunished and unrepentant.” -----Article ‘Thackeray's toxic legacy’ by respected Indian analyst Praful Bidwai carried by The Daily Star of 27 November 2012.]

[Quoting 2012 findings of Mercer, a leading global provider of consulting and investment services, reports highlighted in June 2012 that Karachi and Islamabad are the cheapest cities in the

world in terms of cost of living.¹⁵⁹ Earlier in February 2012, the prestigious newspaper Dawn while quoting a survey on the subject did a similar reporting about Karachi in its dispatch from Canberra.¹⁶⁰]

2013

- January 1 As in the past, Pakistan and India exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities.
- January 6 Pakistan-India play cricket in New Delhi. India wins the match but Pakistan wins Trophy for the entire series.
- January 7 During their visit to Pakistan, US Senators Carl Levin and Jack Reed call on Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar.
- January 8 President Obama nominates Chuck Hagel as the next Defense Secretary of the United States.
- January 9 Reports highlight exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian troops along the LoC in Kashmir. Earlier on 7 January, the Indian High Commission, Islamabad, was handed over a protest Note on the unprovoked Indian attack on the Pakistani post in Haji Pir sector which resulted in the death of a Pakistani soldier and injuries to the other.
- January 12 Indian Air Chief NAK Browne describes violations along LoC in Kashmir as unacceptable.
- January 14 Media reports highlight comments by Actor Jackie Chan according to which the United States is the most corrupt country in the world.
- January 15 Newspapers prominently report a highly provocative statement against Pakistan made by Indian Army chief over the killing of Indian soldiers along the LoC.
- January 20 In remarks during his address to the session of the Indian Congress party in Jaipur, Indian Union Home Minister

¹⁵⁹ Daily Times of 13 June 2012.

¹⁶⁰ Dawn, 15 February 2012.

Sushilkumar Shinde stresses that the BJP (Bharatya Janata Party) and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) “are promoting Hindu terrorism in India through their training camps....the Government of India is keeping a strict vigil on the terror activities of the two organisations. The investigations also reveal that BJP and RSS were conducting training camps (in India) to spread terrorism. We have to take these facts seriously and remain alert. Both these organizations were behind the (terror) blasts aboard the Pakistan-bound Samjhauta Express, in Hyderabad’s Mecca Masjid and the Malegaon Mosque in Maharashtra. But the blasts were blamed on the minority community (Muslims of India).”

- January 22 Salman Khurshid, Minister for External Affairs of India, emphasises that the (above) statement by (Indian) Home Minister Sushilkumar Shinde on ‘Hindu terrorism,’ is based “entirely on facts made available to the government by the investigative agencies (of India).”
- January 23 Indian Defense Minister says that it was too early to normalize ties with Pakistan.
- January 27 Media reports highlight that two top American Senators have introduced a legislation in the name of Malala Yusufzai, a 15 year-old Pakistani peace activist, who was shot by the Taliban, to provide scholarship to girls from Pakistan. Introduced by Senators Barbara Boxer and Mary Landrieu, the Malala Yusufzai Scholarship Act is designed to expand scholarship opportunities for disadvantaged young women.
- January 30 Islamabad hands over management of Gwadar port in southern Pakistan to China
- May 22 Chinese Premier Li Keqiang undertakes a state visit to Pakistan.
- July 5 Pakistan and China approve the economic corridor which will link Pakistan’s Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea and Kashgar in the Chinese northwest. The \$18 billion project will also include the construction of a 200 km-long tunnel.
- July 31 US Secretary of State John Kerry lands in Pakistan on an unannounced visit. Kerry is keen to further strengthen his country’s relations with Pakistan.

- Sept 29 The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan meet in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. Both the leaders agree to end tensions the disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir.
- October 23 US President Barack Obama and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meet at the White House.
- December 9 US Defense Secretary Mr. Chuck Hagel calls on Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in Islamabad.
- December 24 China announces commitment of \$ 6.5 billion to finance the construction of a major nuclear power project in southern Pakistan.

*[“India will have to fashion long-term strategies to handle its fractious neighbour Pakistan, deal with its nettlesome smaller neighbours, cope with the rise of the PRC and fashion a stable relationship with the US. The successful management of these relationships is nothing less than pivotal for India’s rise to great power status. The reasons thereof are not far to seek. In the absence of a working Indo-Pakistani rapprochement, the continuing differences will dissipate a significant amount of India’s time and some material resources. Similarly, contentious relations with its smaller neighbours, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal will also keep India mostly confined to the region.” ----- **Article titled ‘Structure and Agency in the Making of Indian Foreign Policy’ by Sumit Ganguly (ISAS Working Paper, No. 116-21 November 2010).**]*

*[“The issue of Jammu and Kashmir is alive today only because of the success of Pakistani diplomacy and competence of the Pakistani diplomats.”-----**Remarks by Indian External Affairs Minister K. Natwar Singh during a meeting with the Pakistan Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri in Qingdao, China, in June 2004.**]*

*[“India’s Foreign Service is thoroughly professional with an unusually high number of brilliant officers, but is a persistent under-achiever. By contrast, Pakistan Foreign Service is smaller in size and range than IFS, but extremely effective.”-----**Emerging Power – India, Stephen Cohen.**]*



Mian Afrasiab Mehdi Hashmi Qureshi joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1984. He has worked in the US, UN and Asia-Pacific Divisions of the Foreign Office, Islamabad, and also as Staff Officer to the Secretary General, Foreign Affairs. He served in the Pakistani Missions in Washington DC, New Delhi and Beijing. He was working as Pakistan's Alternate Permanent Representative to the IAEA in Vienna when India conducted the nuclear tests in 1998, forcing Pakistan to respond.

Afrasiab was posted to New Delhi the second time where he served as Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner to India from 2006 to 2009. Later, he was appointed Director General (South Asia) in the Foreign Office. From 2011 to 2014, he served as Pakistan's High Commissioner to Bangladesh with concurrent accreditation to Bhutan. Later, he was appointed

Additional Foreign Secretary in the Foreign Office. In 2016, he proceeded to New Zealand as High Commissioner with concurrent accreditation to Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati. He was promoted to Grade 22 in 2017, the senior most, in the civil services of Pakistan.

Afrasiab was born in Muzaffargarh, Pakistan. He is the grandson of Mian Khuda Baksh Qureshi of Thatta Qureshi; and son of Mian Muzaffar Mehdi Hashmi: writer, columnist and Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan (1965-1969). He studied in Lawrence College, Murree; and Government College, Lahore. He also served as Member, Board of Governors of The Lawrence College.

Ambassador Afrasiab has authored a few books. While this is the second edition of his 'Encyclopaedia' on Pakistan first time published in 2013, his book 'Ancient and Contemporary Pakistan' came out in 2015. The second print of his book 'US Relations with South Asia, since Christopher Columbus' was published earlier in 2002. The fifth edition of his book '1971: Fact and Fiction', on Bangladesh, came out in 2021, with its Urdu translation published earlier in 2018. Afrasiab has also written on the Prophet of Islam. His book 'The Greatest Man in history is Muhammad (PBUH)' was published first time in New Zealand in 2017, whose fourth edition came out in Islamabad in 2020. He has also written on other subjects including US Congress, American Foreign Service and Face Reading.