

PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD U.S AND KEY INTEREST 1950-70

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Abstract

Pakistan and United State relations developed very next day after the birth of Pakistan 14th August 1947. United State was the most early state of the world whos recognize the Pakistan very soon after the birth. Pakistan sign the SEATO and CENTO under the leadership of United State. United state become the close friend of Pakistan . U.S become the Cooperative state with Pakistan. United State become the key donor to the Pakistan. United state Help in many sectors such as education, culture economics and Politics. Paskistan Prime minister accept the United state offical invitation and rejecte the USSR invitation . Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali khan make the twenty three day long visit the U.S. In 1956 U.S President request the Pakistan Prime Minister to give the Peshware air base. One of the main factor to close the United state was the USSR as communist Block. Second factor to close the U.S is the the U.K . Beacuse Pakistan get independence from the British Raj in the Sub Continent. In 1960 Ayub khan grant the permission to the U.S to fly the Spy 2 from the Peshwar air base. In 1962 Pakistan and U.S realtions is cold due the defeat from China war. In 1970 Kissinger visit the Pakistan and secret visit the China to observe the Pakistan China relations natures .over all Pakistan Foreign policy toward U.S not successful in this period.

Keywords: U.S , USSR ,SPY2 , SINO , Communism, U.K.

INTRODUCTION

It is necessary for every state to establish relations with other states. For this purpose, she has to make its foreign policy. For making foreign policy every state has to care current circumstances and requirements. Every state establishes his foreign policy on the grounds of her geographical position, history, political, economic, ideological factors. So we have to study the geographical and historical background of Pakistan.

The US-Pakistan relationship started with the emergence of Pakistan. U.S Head of country Harry Truman and Personal assistant of U.S George C. Marshall sincerely greeted the emergence of Pakistan. The U.S be situated the initial state that comprehensive political recognition and appoint some approved delegations to attend the official services. The U.S also maintained Pakistan request for affiliation with UN.¹

Pakistan, there was an honest desire to cultivate brotherly relations with the Muslim countries and to keep out of the big power conflict. Immediately later the emergence of Pakistan. Head of Government of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan declared that Pakistan will not take a side in clash of ideas between the states.² Half year later M A Jinnah Governor General of Pakistan confirmed, "Our Foreign Policy is one of the friendliness and good will towards all nations of the world."³

At the same time, in the early days of its emergence Pakistan faced numerous problems. It was the demand of Muslim league that Muslim majority provinces should be merged to form a new Muslims state. The main Provinces were Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. Pakistan looking for financially and armed assistance, the Russia was not as election. Pleasing tolerated the brunt of Nazi, Germany dominant fighting mechanism in Europe with 25 to 30 million individual murdered then his frugality overcome it was almost not in a situation to deliver assist. Diplomatically, too the Russian scheme remained unsightly to Pakistani front-runners who were loyal to democracy,

Moreover the socialist philosophy was reflected opposing to Islam. Also the Russian leaders observed with miniature good will to Pakistan or India? Russia alleged the divider as consuming 'facilitated, united kingdom power in both dominions.⁴ The U.S remained the merely hopeful source of support. Emergent after World War Second, with bargain intact, it was the richest state in the world accountings for over 40% of worldwide manufacture. She too has democratic scheme was friendly. It was however inattentive by Russian growth in Eastern Europe, and the necessity to steady Westerns Europe concluded financial armed aid. U.S attention in South Asian countries was moderately superficial. The Pakistan's positions near to the Middle East they have fuel resources providing a planned connection of advantage to Pakistan's exploration for collaboration.⁵

After the birth of Pakistan, the U.S presented a responsive disposition to the new born state. President of U.S Truman sent a sincere memorandum to Pakistan freedom on 14th August 1947 he gave the statement 'my desire to pronounce you that the new State go on board on its development through the firm relationship, and helpfulness of the U.S extraordinary U.S Formal Section Official Assistant Secretary, Phillips Talbot move toward to Pakistan Capital Karachi in August. Few days later U.S President Henry Truman S gave a sympathetic. reply to Diplomat Isfahan statement almost Pakistan need to balance our economy to mechanize our state to progress of health and education and educate the people level of living. U. S Invitation to 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan

After Pakistan appeared on the Map of world U.S indicated a friendly predisposition towards the new born country. U.S President Truman sent a sincere message on Pakistan's freedom on 14 August 1947 saying, I wish to assure you that the new Dominion go on board on its passage with the firm friendship and goodwill of the US. A high U.S Government Department, official Subordinate Secretary Phillips Talbot came to Pakistan in August. After one month president US Truman gave a sympathetic reply to Ambassador Isfahan statement, about the Pak need to equilibrium our economy to mechanise our country to improve health, education and increase the standard of living.⁶

To overcome the crisis situation Pakistan Official requested the U.S for \$ 2 billion military and economic assistance. The US as its attention was fixed on Europe, the Middle East, and China, responded politely but turned down the request. It gave just \$10 million from its war relief fund. Further, on March 11, 1948, in the wake of escalation of tension between India, Pakistan on Kashmir it also enforced restriction on export of armed hardware to both the states.⁷

This development alarmed the U.S and run it to take a fresh look at its Asian policy. The Joint Chiefs of Staffs committee in 4, March, 1949, highlighted the strategic importance of Pakistan. It wrote, "Most of the South Asia had little value to the US except the countries in the vicinity of the USSR (Afghanistan and Pakistan.). These offer the possibility of ideological and intelligence penetration of the USSR because the people of Soviet Central Asia have closer ties with the people of South Asia and Near East than with those of the USSR...Pakistan might be required as a base for air operation against central USSR and as a staging area for forces engaged in the defence or recapture of Middle East oil areas."⁸ Defence, experts in the U.S had started to distinguish the value of Pakistan environmental position as initial in March 1949 while the U.S Joint Chiefs of Staff renowned the calculated significance of the Karachi and Lahore division area as a base for air actions in contrast to the USSR and as a production zone for militaries promised insecurity take back up of Middle East apply oil zones. Others emphasised Pakistan position in the world principal Islamic country in the vital armed in, the Middle East its nearness, to the USSR then fuel meadows of the Persian Gulf, then even warned that it would be detrimental the U.S benefits to grow an Indian policy without delightful into explanation Pakistan genuine benefits.⁹

A convention of U.S diplomats, in the South Asian states, conference holding Colombo Sri Lanka in February 1951 preferred awareness to Pakistan contribution in the security of Middle East states. 4th In April 1951 U.S and U.K official decided that Pakistan's involvement was perhaps to be the conclusive dynamic in certifying security of the zone.¹⁰

The U.S first made overtures to India as it considered India more important than Pakistan because of its large size and population. But India had decided to pursue a policy of neutral in the world-wide conflict, between the two blocs. India despite every effort by the U.S to win its support showed more interest in establishing closer relations with China. Therefore, perforce option was to win cooperation from Pakistan. ¹¹. India initiated Afghan Government to disturb the new state by such activities. The object was to weak the Pakistan. She also became against Pakistan to such extent that she was only country that vote against the membership of Pak in UNO¹². In the situation of membership of UNO Pak also faced problems created by India and British Government. United Kingdom was the basic member of UNO and was permanent member of Security Council. UK India was the charter member of UNO was fifty ones. As policy being the ancestor of UK both Pakistan and India should be considered charter members. But Pakistan

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considered being the new state while India considered being the continuation of UK India.

Pakistan was to apply separately for new membership. When Pakistan applied for membership then it consisted of 54 members. Fifty three supported for the membership but neighbor country Afghanistan only vote against her¹³. When Pakistan came into being, then it was to face a lot of problems. Important one of them was of its security. Leaders of Pakistan believed that least security would not give her chance of survival. Second main issue in making Foreign Policy was to strengthen her economy. The object of this long debate was that in making initial foreign policy some important factors were considered compulsory. Although changes in foreign policy are compulsory time to time but basic principles and values remain same. The basic principles of foreign policy are as follows;

1. Inimical attitude of India and preservation of Integrity.
2. Search for peace and security.
3. The unity of Muslim world.
4. To Maintain Non-Allied State
5. Supporting the Freedom Movement
6. Follow the UNO charter
7. Bilateral relations with neighboring countries
8. Search the fields of the economic and Social progress of country
9. To keep Balance in the relations with major powers

In the light of above basic principles we study the foreign policy step by step regime wise.¹⁴ The U.S Head of state Truman had declared his Four Facts Program which, was pointed at providing aid to new state for their development. In February 1951 under, Point Four Package the U.S sanctioned financial aid of \$ 6,00,000 to Pakistan. The Vice-President U.S Richard Nixon in December ,1953 visit to Pakistan. In relaxed discussions he promised, "In the years to come the U.S will be proud to stand with Pakistan in industrial development and also in defence against any danger."¹⁵

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, lived only one year after the Birth of Pakistani. He laid the groundwork of many institutions, and pronounced values of enduring values in the affairs of foreign relations. Quaid-e-Azam was interested maintaining and advancement of worldwide harmony, development and prosperity of human being. M A Jinnah during his speech he said:

There lies in front of first-hand part and it will challenge to produce as well as retain good will and friendship with United Kingdom and our, complaisant region Indian beside with further sister, state so we all organized make our ultimate role for the peace in the world¹⁶.

Vision of Quaid M.A Jinnah about new born state was as a liberal Muslim modern nation country and democratic state. Quaid this visionary reinforced in starting relationship other democratic countries. Quaid e Azam compensated tribute to US in these words "bacon of light" so U.S remained assisting those states who were trying of freedom against international rule. Pakistan leader hope that rule and reason would govern the relations. Quaid Said "our object should be peace we want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbors and with the world at large, we stand by the UNO Charter and will gladly make our full contribution to peace and prosperity of the world¹⁷."

Initially temptations were created for Pakistan in the contest of ideology between the two leading power i.e. USA and USSR. But Liaquat Ali Khan 1st Prime minister of Pakistan clear position by the statement that the Pakistan ongoing without, any narrow, and extraordinary obligation and without any prejudgments in the worldwide domain. The Country's foreign policy during the period of Liaquat Ali khan was based on nationwide benefits rather than on personal, predispositions. Through the very short rule of the Quaid-e-Azam M A Jinnah determinations had made to present State to approximately level to the global community moreover every potential ethical sustenance was strained from other countries to protect Pak from the aggressive, strategies of Indian.

For the duration of the Liaquat Ali Khan Government period determined energies were made to promote peaceful and cordial ties with India. All the prospects for impartial settlement of the Kashmir disagreement remained examined. Fully Efforts were to made to resolve the dispute through the UNO. The Leader of state, also strained to create relationships with the others Islamic countries. It announced its support for all the Muslim states regarding the problems and clashes which were challenging them.

Emphasis was laid on a collective approach and joint steps to resolve others all the contentious disputes such as Palestine Suez Canal Kashmir and the Iran oil. At the time, the world was divided into the Communist and

the Capitalist blocks. Pakistan refrained from fully joining one particular block however; preference was given to America over Russia regarding friendship. Relations with Britain became somewhat strained because Pakistan refused to give the financial privileges demanded by Britain. By doing so, Pakistan retained its economic freedom. The brief details of Pakistan's relationships with various countries.

A significant turning point in the history of Pakistan was Liaquat Ali Khan's first prime ministerial official visit to the U.S. in 1950. Liaquat Ali Khan stated that he had come to the U.S. to assist the U.S. in determining Pakistan's future. Liaquat Ali Khan shed light on the roots of Pakistan's establishment because the U.S. did not have a good judgment about the management of the Muslim League. Addressing the House of Representatives, he explained the economic system of Islam and described it as the best remedy for economic disparity. He pointed out three interests as the bases of Pakistan's foreign relations.

1. Safeguarding solidarity and reliability of Pakistan.
2. Freedom to live in accordance with the principles of Islam.
3. Economic progress¹⁹.

During his visit to the U.S., Liaquat Ali Khan also endeavored to fulfill Pakistan's defense needs and for safeguarding his country's security, he acquainted the US Defense Secretary with its defense needs. Following the killing of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin became the Leader of the House while Malik Ghulam Muhammad came to be the Governor General of Pakistan. Khawaja Nazimuddin was a perfect gentleman and a trusted companion of the Quaid-e-Azam. Khawaja Nazimuddin could not remain the state's foreign relations along the patterns agreed and monitored by Liaquat Ali Khan. In the contrary, Khawaja Nazimuddin did not like to oppose British. He only formally supported Iran in its oil dispute. It would have become difficult to maintain friendly relations with Iran.

Khawaja Nazimuddin had become the Prime Minister of the country hoping to acquire the respect and power enjoyed by Liaquat Ali Khan. On the other hand, Malik Ghulam Muhammad who had initially aspired to become the Prime Minister was keenly desirous to use all the powers which had been used by the Quaid-e-Azam as the Governor-General of Pakistan. This resulted in a confrontation right from the start between the Prime Minister and Governor-General. Then, on the morning of April 17, the dismissal of the Nazimuddin government was announced²⁰.

After the dismissal of Khawaja Nazimuddin, Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad nominated Muhammad Ali Bogra, as the next Head of the Government of the State. He was at that time, serving as Pakistan's ambassador to America. After leaving the office of the Prime Minister, he once again returned to the U.S. as ambassador. Throughout his period, Pakistan's foreign relations were related with the Western states. On October 18, 1953, Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad embarked upon a tour of the Middle East, Europe, and America. The causes of that trip were never made clear. In November 1953, he visited the U.S. and held talks with President Eisenhower.

THE ISLAMIC BOMB

The turbulent beginning of the 70s decade for Pakistan saw the rise of Z.A. Bhutto to the apex of the political hierarchy of the nation. Mr. Bhutto, who had gained his political legitimacy from the 1970 polls in Pakistan, saw in the nuclear bomb, a way of emancipating a nation, licking its wounds after a comprehensive military defeat in 1971. So he declared: "We know that Israel and South Africa have full nuclear capability. The Christian, Jewish and Hindu civilization has this capability²¹."

The Communist power also possesses it. Only the Islamic civilization was without it, but that position was about to change." This statement was followed by the disastrous development of Pakistan's nationhood: embarrassing Shimla agreement in 1972 with India and the 1974 India nuclear test. Worse, the formation of a Muslim Bangladesh, on the basis of ethnic and linguistic identity, had knocked the stuffing out of the "twin nation" theory, which stood on the argument that Muslims of the subcontinent were one nation by themselves. The argument of religious homogeneity leading to political unity had taken a severe beating²².

A closer examination of this dying declaration reveals certain clues. In 1976, the month of May to be precise, Prime Minister Bhutto had led an extraordinary level military scientific delegation, to Beijing. Two overt agreements were signed; no secret protocol has come to light till date. But it was considered significant then that Bhutto could meet the dying chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zhe Dong. Bhutto was. In fact, the last foreign dignitary to meet Mao before he died four months later. Now, dying men don't tell lies, so the saying goes. And Bhutto could not have been referring to any other agreement he signed in 1976 which could have been so "momentous" for the survival of Pakistan's people²³.

But before he was hanged to death in 1979, and still was the prime minister of Pakistan, Bhutto had made major strides in establishing Pakistan's credentials in the Arab Muslim world. Though he was hamstrung with a

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defeated army, he still risked becoming the sword arm of Organisation of Islamic States. This was also the time of the first "oil shock." The Organisation of petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), mostly having West Asian members, had become a source of unfathomable wealth. The cash-rich kingdoms like that of Saudi Arabia were eager to buy security. They found in Pakistan a well-trained, professional Islamic army ready to provide security at a price. And the political synergy was established.

COLD WAR

Bhutto's successor, Gen Zia-ul-Haq, was quick to grasp this reality. Still more importantly, within three years of his ascendance to power, Zia was provided an opportunity to play a far more important role, a role that changed Pakistan's political idiom and had a lasting impact on its contemporary society.

It began with the Cold War directly knocking at the doors of south Asia for the first time. In December 1979, the then USSR unleashed its military might on Afghanistan. Zia, like an eager child, found in this confounding mess an opportunity to redeem his nation, himself and Pakistan's armed forces. He offered the services of his country as the frontline for Afghan resistance, mounted by the Western powers led by the USA, bankrolled by the West Asian countries like Saudi Arabia, and peopled by the Afghan tribesmen²⁴.

Even Saudi Arabia, made it clear to Gen Parveez Musharaf that with dwindling petroleum prices it would not be able to fund Pakistan's economic profligacy anymore. They had indicated they would be cutting back their subsidy to the religious educational institutions, which proliferated in Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet-Afghan war. This was the message they delivered to Musharaf when he visited them barely ten days after he had taken over power on October 12, 1999²⁵.

China, which the General visited in January 2000, for the first time as the Chief Executive of Pakistan, was warmer in its reception. For Pakistan the strategic relationship with Beijing was one of the most prized, next only to its relationship with the USA. Thus it had been reassuring to Pakistan that Chinese did not lecture Musharaf on the necessity of democratic governance or even fiscal prudence. In fact, they promised to reschedule loan repayment and were generally strong in their statements about traditional closeness of the Sino-Pak relations, much to the relief of the Pakistani delegates²⁶. Whether the Chinese leadership talked to Pakistan leadership about its fledgling relationship with the Taliban or even its concerns about the support of Islamic jihad Diaspora to the Uighur Muslims in provinces like Xinjiang, is not known

Notwithstanding these factors, the key to Musharaf's survival strategy may lie in how he manages his relations with third pivot of Pakistan's foreign policy, Saudi Arabia. Since October 1999, when Musharaf usurped power from the elected government of Mian Nawaz Sharif, Saudi Arabia has been his constant beacon for finding the political path. He had visited Riyadh barely a fortnight after taking over power because as he described it "to express my respect and appreciation to the Custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz." The other reason was to brief the Saudi leadership about his political and economic plans²⁷.

Let's examine Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan as a test case. At the formation of Pakistan in 1947, the Pushto speaking people of the new country belonging to North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan felt no sense of ethnic connection with the mainland Punjab or Sindh. Afghan leadership too fomented such sentiments and caused serious problems for the fledgling Pakistan leadership. When Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in 16 October 1951, many feared that the killer, a Pathan, had done it for the cause of Pakistan. But that proved to be incorrect as the killer was later identified as one belonging to an Islamic fundamentalist party²⁸.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD –U.S (1953-1971)

Before Ghulam Muhammad's visit to U.S, Ayyub Khan called on Dulles on Sep 30, 1953 and discussed about military aid. During this meeting Dulles assured about arms aid. Ghulam Muhammad visited US on Nov 12, 1953 and met with Dulles, Sec. Defense Charles Wilson and Eisenhower and talked about arms aid.²⁹ Ghulam Muhammad's visit triggered an uproar in India. Nehru warned Washington and Karachi that it would be a matter of great consequence for us if vast armies are built up in Pakistan with the aid of US.³⁰

Taking notice of Nehru's statement Eisenhower sent a perspective note to Dulles about the problem in dealing with India and Pakistan on November 16, 1953." President wrote. "This is an area of the world where, even more than most, care, emotion rather than reason seems to dictate Policy. I know you will be watchful to see that we would not create antagonism unnecessarily."³¹

In 1953 early December U, S Vice President, Richard Nixon visited Delhi and Pakistan Capital Karachi. He gained a highly favorable impression of Pakistan. In a meeting with Nixon, Ghulam Muhammad focused highly on

arms issue. He said to bad name.³²After returning to Washington, Nixon favored Pakistan for providing military aid. He said to NSC briefing "Pakistan is a country I would like to do everything for it. It will be disastrous if Pakistan would not go through."³³

After January 1954, Washington shoe green light to Pakistan and in February. Karachi put formal request for military help. On February 25, 1954 administration released letter and a complying policy statement. Political circle and US media responded positively. In Karachi Prime Minister Bogra welcomed the decision declaring. "Pakistan today enters what promises to be a glorious chapter in its history U.S aid will enable Pakistan to achieve Pakistan adequate defensive strength."³⁴

An American army team visited Pakistan to survey arms requirement and suggested only aid of \$30 million. On uncertainty about aid until late 1954 a high powered Pakistani team consisting of Muhammad Ali Bogra, Ayub and Ch. Muhammad Ali visited Washington. Bogra complained "if Pakistan is only to received \$30 Million there would be derided." Regional Mutual Defence Agreement 1954 Pakistan and U.S sign up the first defences settlement on May19, 1954. U.S undertook to afford defences material to Pak completely to continue its interior security this was genuine self, defence to endorsement it to contribute in security of the zone.

Though Pakistan is started its anticommunist opinion so it was right not just to transfer himself suitable for certain sums of dollars aids.³⁵ When the time Bogra met Eisenhower and financial help raised to \$ 109 million. In 1954, Pakistan signed a defense agreement with America. In 1954, Pakistan was became the member of the CENTO and SEATO³⁶. No doubt Pakistan received military assistance from America and European countries due to these agreements but since Pakistan was become an ally of the Western Block, the countries of the Communist block gradually distanced themselves from Pakistan.

Bogra's Government remained in Power till 1955. And Ch. Muhammad Ali became the next Prime Minister but he continued foreign policy as such due to political instability and his Government. Dissolved on 12 September 1956. During these premium ships PAK-USA relation remained same. Then Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy became Prime Minister.

Suharwardy clear demonstrate his toward the Western Block. Malik Feroz Khan Noon was sent to the Security, Council to, present a resolution regarding the Kashmir issues. The U.S Britain and Cuba tabled a resolution demanding the implementation of the U. N's promise to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. The resolution was vetoed by Russia. In the wake of Soharwardi's resignation, Iskandar Mirza invited a Muslim League leader I.I. Chundrighar to form the new government. Following the resignation of Chundrighar, Iskandar Mirza decided to hand over power to Malik Feroz Khan Noon to from the cabinet. During these period foreign policies passed through critical phase. The changes in system ended with the resign of Iskandar Mirza on 7 October 1958. Ayub Khan assumed all presidential powers and presidential form of Government started in the country³⁷. Laid the foundation of the Baghdad Pact by Turkey and Iraq sign the Pact of Mutual Collaboration for defence and security in second month 1955 in the Iraq capital Baghdad. There was not an excellent jump. In this regional pactplace of Turkey was not accepted in the Gulf states in the matter of recognized the Israel. Furthermore, Egypt which were deliberated by British as main state of security preparation in the Middle, East condemned the Baghdad pact. ³⁸In 1956 Suez Canal Crisis between Egypt and British Egypt President Jamal Abdel Nasserun expected pronouncement to nationalization of the Suez Canal Corporation in the 1956 July was initiated by the united State pronouncement to drawback support for the constructing of the Highest Dam Aswan. Profits in the Suez Canal was probable deliver an another cause of assets. This decision irritated to British and France who possessed the Suez Canal Company. It was worried for the U.S and Western states. However, misguided in recollection they imaginary that the Egypt completely control on the marine highway would expose their main trades benefits. Pakistan also was correspondingly misled in the earth than more than half of Pakistan trades delivered completes the Egypt Suez Canal. Possibly so that no more than a reasoning. Ceylon Indian and Indonesian was too, be influenced by on Egyptian Suez Canal for trades so that they predictable the party-political root of the dispute.³⁹The Base Badaber For the meantime during official visit the U.S in 1957 July Pakistan Prime Minister Suhrawardy up-to-date the U.S President Eisenhower about Pakistan agreements to the establishing a top secret IS improper at Badaber near to Peshawar and is approval for U.S jets to usage the Pakistani Peshawar airbase. President Pakistan Ayub Khan was said that we have arrange the pronouncement was the reality of his calculation of Pakistan security necessities and its financial armed aid needs. Too, Government of Pak was concerned the timely transfer of B57 bombers.⁴⁰

Following military takeover, relations with US became somewhat strained especially due to the criticism of US politicians on the imposition of martial Law in Pakistan. The Democratic Party, which came to power in America,

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was biased towards Baharat. In, the wake of the China-Baharat border conflict, America completely neglected ties with old ally Pakistan and began patronizing India. In fact, America had since long been desirous of joining hands with India whereas India on its part, wanted to get the maximum benefit from US, while projecting itself as neutral country. In such an atmosphere, the Pak-America ties could not remain as warm and friendly as they used to be in the Past, although, Pakistan continued to be a member for to Western Defense pact. In 1960s, the international situation was taking a new turn. In May 1960, U.S U2 spy plane was shot down by the Russian. It was taken off from Pakistan city Peshawar. This event had major repercussions including the cancellation of an impending Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit meeting. In 1962 October, the Cuba Missile Crisis led the U.S and the USSR towards a situation that could change the cold war into hot war. But after this, both the countries realized the concentration of the opposition and frustrated to succeed rapprochement to reduce the pending risk of war. Hence the US desired to make terms with the USSR. Strengthened Alliance Pakistan and U.S Relationships Though the prices of the relationships strengthened alliance were high Pakistan did not could not to be afford to unrestraint the policy. Agreements in contradiction of the ever present safety danger self-conscious reassessment. Pakistan In fact went on to make stronger the association with the U.S by passing new defense agreement in 1959 April⁴¹ Alliances Benefits from U.S Purpose of Pakistan in union the agreements was predominantly to cover the Indian warning so that the U.S had slight importance. Discouraged predictable by the outcomes on its relations with the superior and further powerful than India the U.S did not to firstly 'Clare to offer army's support to Government of Pakistan. Security is the need to strengthen Middle East security is its intentional oil assets encouraged U.S and British to dilemma Pakistan. Pakistan geo strategic location was close to the Persian Gulf it was army manpower and it was friendly, disposition, bulwark it was a real said as Dulles. Then even the U.S persisted disproportionately searching to Indian is first choice. President U.S Eisenhower sent a document of clarification to India prime minster Nehru promising that the weapons given by the U.S to Pakistan to sanction would be banned to be used for Indian violence and U.S will contribution to resource weapons to India as well as.

CONCLUSION

The US-Pakistan relationship started with the emergence of Pakistan. U.S Head of country Harry Truman and Personal assistant of U.S George C. Marshall sincerely greeted the emergence of Pakistan. The U.S be situated the initial state that comprehensive political recognition and appoint some approved delegations to attend the official services. U.S also help Pakistan to Join the United Nation Organization. U.S Formal Section Official Assistant Secretary, Phillips Talbot move toward to Pakistan Capital Karachi in August. Few days later U.S President Henry Truman S gave a sympathetic. reply to Diplomat Isfahan statement almost Pakistan need to balance our economy to mechanize our state to progress of health and education and educate the people level of living. U. S Invitation to 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan. In February 1951 under, Point Four Package the U.S sanctioned financial aid of \$ 6,00,000 to Pakistan. The Vice-President U.S Richard Nixon in December ,1953 visit to Pakistan. In relaxed discussions he promised, "In the years to come the U.S will be proud to stand with Pakistan in industrial development and also in defence against any danger." The turbulent beginning of the 70s decade for Pakistan saw the rise of ZA Bhutto to the apex of the political hierarchy of the nation. Mr Bhutto, who had gained his political legitimacy form the 1970 polls in Pakistan, saw in the nuclear bomb, a way of emancipating a nation, licking its wounds after a comprehensive military defeat in 1971. So he declared: "We know that Israel and South Africa have full nuclear capability. The Christian, Jewish and Hindu civilization has this capability. The Communist power also possesses it. Only the Islamic civilization was without it, but that position was about to change." This statement was followed disastrous development of Pakistan's nationhood: embarrassing Shimla agreement in 1972 with India and the in 1974 India conduct nuclear test. Worse, the formation of a Muslims Bangladesh, on the basis of ethics and linguistic identity, had knocked the stuffing out of the "tow nation" theory, which stood on the argument that Muslims of the subcontinent were one nation by themselves. The argument of religious homogeneity leading to political unity had taken a severe beating. But before he was hanged to death in 1979, and still was the prime minister of Pakistan, Bhutto had made major, strides in establishing Pakistan's credentials in the Arab Muslim world. Though he was hamstrung with a defeated army, he still risked becoming the sword arm of Organisation of Islamic States. This was also the time of the first "oil shock." The Organisation of petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), mostly having West Asian members, had become a source of unfathomable wealth. The cash-rich kingdoms like that of Saudi Arabia were eager to buy security. The found in Pakistan a well-trained, professional Islamic army ready to provide security at a price. And the political synergy was established. It began with the Cold War directly knocking at the doors of south Asia for the first time. In December

1979, the then USSR unleashed its military might on Afghanistan. Zia, like an eager child, found in this confounding mess an opportunity to redeem his nation, himself and Pakistan's armed forces. He offered the services of his country as the frontline for Afghan resistance, mounted by the Western powers led by the USA, bankrolled by the West Asian countries like Saudi Arabia, and peopled by the Afghan tribesmen.



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