

Doc # 24

Folder stash enclosing docs # 21-23

docket position 52

dated 11 May 1948

compliments of under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Three documents above - clearly letter about Persian journalists is related to Egyptian journalist visit as contained in same folder stash.

F.A.K. Harrison Esq ^{US}
Commonwealth Relations Office
(F 5807/76/85)

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Reference:—

CONFIDENTIAL

*per. in file
in Pakistan
relations
with India
1948*

*for
135-*

Copies also sent to:—

FILE COPY

Foreign Office,

11 MAY 1948

SB

34910

em
ng
at
6

Doc # 25

Letter from a S.W. Jenkins in Political Department to Pyman and Tull in FO

docket position 49-51

dated 18 May 1948

Cracked and decoded telegram from King Abdullah to Pakistan congratulating the govt on the occasion of the formation of a cultural association of middle eastern countries. He "hope(s) and pray(s) that this noble and excellent project which aims at gathering the peopled of the East under one culture will received God's blessing."

Main Copy.

42

Outward Telegram from Commonwealth Relations Office

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT (B)
Pol. Ext. 16163/48.
CODE

D.I
20/5

TO: PAKISTAN (GOVT.)

(SENT: 11.55 a.m., 18th May 1948)

No. 437.

Following is text of telegram 328 of 14th May from Amman to Foreign Office for retransmission to you.

BEGINS:

Your telegram No. 1727. Following is text of message from King Abdullah. Begins:

I open by conveying my kind regards and best wishes to His Excellency the Minister of Interior of the Honourable Government of Pakistan on the occasion of the formation of a cultural association of middle eastern countries.

I hope and pray that this noble and excellent project which aims at gathering the peoples of the East under one culture will receive God's blessing.

May God be gracious to everyone who works in this profitable and useful field. Abdullah. Ends.

MESSAGE ENDS.

Copies to:- Foreign Office - Mr. L.F.L. Pyman.
" " - Mr. T.S. Tull.

20/5
P/S

See W. Jenkins.
21/5

50cc

~~Pl.~~

Telegraph Branch

pl. edy tuis, swin
D. B. II

mark cmes 6

To. (M. LFL Pyman)

To. (M. IS Tull)

20/5 for 19/5

52612

FILE COPY

44 12.

Code
~~Foreign~~ tel.

Foreign Karachi

Sent 11:55
15/5/48

RECEIVED
16163
1948

DWF 44 1047/14 GRS 113

INDEXED

FROM PRODROME AMMAN

TO PRODROME LONDON

No. 437 ~~tel.~~ is bot of tel. 328 of 14th. May from AMMAN
**** to Foreign Office for retransmission to you Legies.

~~32814 PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS~~

~~KARACHI. NO OTHER ROUTE EXISTS FOR THE MOMENT.~~

~~PARA. YOUR TEL NO 1727.~~

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM KING ABDULLAH BEGINS. PARA.

I OPEN BY CONVEYING MY KIND REGARDS AND BEST WISHES TO HIS

EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR OF THE HONOURABLE GOVT OF P

~~1947~~ OF PAKISTAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORMATION OF A

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES. PARA.

I HOPE AND PRAY THAT THIS NOBLE AND EXCELLENT PROJECT WHICH

AIMS AT GATHERING THE PEOPLES OF THE EAST UNDER ONE CULTURE

WILL RECEIVE GODS BLESSING. PARA.

MAY GOD BE GRACIOUS TO EVERY ONE WHO WORKS IN THIS PROFITABLE

AND USEFUL FIELD ABDULLAH ENDS. *Message ends. SECRE.*

~~IPD AT 12 14/14 EAB~~

PM.
19/5
atmc.

Doc # 26

Letter from UKHC Grafftey-Smith to Archival Carter permanent under-secretary of State at Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 47-48

dated 27 May 1948

A very day-to-day detailed write-up and tracking of what the Egyptian journalists, now known to have connections with al-Banna were doing in Pakistan. How they met Jinnah and top leaders in private and delivered and received letters not made public and how they were received in Pakistan generally.

No. 474
Mr. Harrison
Rising yours. Sir
W. J. Harrison and see

Sir A. ...
Sir P. ...
Mr. ...

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
WOOD STREET,
KARACHI.

13th May, 1948.

27 MAY 1948

INDEXED

1948

With reference to my letter No. 474 dated 1st March, 1948, about Saleh El-Ashmawy and the Akhwan-ul-Muslimin, and to Grey's secret letter, 10 to Rumbold, No. F.4243/78/85 dated 13th April, 1948, on the same subject, you may find it useful to have an account of the activities in Pakistan of Ashmawy and his fellow journalist, Alimullah Siddiqi, so far as we have been able to reconstruct them from press reports. Enquiries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested that they knew little and cared less about these visitors.

2. Their arrival in Karachi towards the end of February was given some prominence in the local press. It was announced that they had been sent as the personal representatives of the ex-Mufti to deliver messages from the latter to the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and other leaders, appealing for help for the Palestinian Arabs; and "Dawn" extended an editorial welcome, expressing in somewhat cautious terms the hope that the Mission would meet with the response which their cause deserved. The letters were, I gather, duly delivered. Their text was not made public, but the press gave a version of a letter from the ex-Mufti to the President of the Pakistan World Muslim Association, which is presumably a fair sample. This emphasised the need for a united effort by all Muslims to save the Holy Land from the Jews, and expressed the conviction that in Pakistan, imbued as it was with the true spirit of Islamic brotherhood, the Palestinian Arabs had a firm friend.

3. Ashmawy had not been long in Karachi before he made it clear that he was not exclusively concerned with pleading the cause of the Palestinian Arabs. In an address delivered to the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, he gave what purported to be a survey of current Arab problems but was, in fact, little more than a tirade against "power politics" and imperialism. British influence in Iraq and Trans-Jordan was the subject of caustic comment, and the action taken against agitators in Tripoli was cited as evidence of Britain's determination to frustrate Arab aspirations to freedom. Algeria and Tunis were described as the "prey of French imperialism".

4. Early in March the two journalists left for Lahore, where they delivered a letter from the ex-Mufti to the West Punjab Premier and made the usual appeals for moral and material assistance for the Palestinian Arabs. There is nothing to indicate any very positive response in West Punjab, but in Peshawar, which they next visited, the Mission was well received. The N.W.F.P. Premier, - also the recipient of a letter from the Mufti, - is reported to have assured them of full support, declaring that the Pathans would be eager to join the Palestine jeihad; whereupon Ashmawy promised that the Arab Higher Committee would make all necessary arrangements for their transport from Karachi.

5. After returning for a few days to Karachi, the Mission set off early in April for a brief visit to Baluchistan. Here, too, press reports suggest a favourable reception. A public meeting was organised by the Baluchistan Muslim League in Quetta, at which contributions were made to the Palestine Fund; and the journalists were permitted to address the congregation at Friday prayers in the mosque - an indulgence of which they availed themselves to inveigh against the Western Powers.

6. Back in Karachi, Ashmawy, whose programme envisaged a visit to India on the way to East Bengal and thence to Burma and Ceylon, applied to the Indian High Commissioner for a visa. The application was referred to Delhi and in the meantime the two journalists continued to collect funds and preach Muslim unity. They attended meetings of the All-Pakistan

/Arabic

Sir Archibald Carter, KCB., KCIE.,
Commonwealth Relations Office,
4, Central Building,
Matthew Parker Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

36

4

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
WOOD STREET,
KARACHI.

- 2 -

Arabic Society and identified themselves with other local manifestations of Islamic thought. Finally, orders were received from the Government of India declining to grant Ashmawy a visa. It seems that a somewhat offensive comparison drawn by Ashmawy in a public speech between the Sikhs and the Jews was largely responsible for the decision. Ashmawy left for Cairo on April 27th, after issuing a petulant press statement in which he impugned the sincerity of India's professions of sympathy for the Palestinian Arabs, and contrasted their reaction to his mission with the welcome accorded to him in Pakistan. Siddiqi, who holds a passport valid for India, was left to carry out the original programme.

7. The numerous public speeches and press statements made by the two journalists during their stay in Pakistan exhibited little variety either in substance or form. They dwelt on the temporal as well as the spiritual advantages of Muslim brotherhood; represented the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine as a threat not only to the Palestine Arabs but to the Muslim world generally; and urged the necessity of resisting Zionism on political no less than religious grounds. Perhaps anticipating the mood which induced Pakistan to establish diplomatic relations with Russia, Ashmawy refrained from anti-Communist propaganda, though he made it clear that the Arabs were no more attracted by the Russian than by the Anglo-American bloc.

8. Ashmawy may find it difficult to persuade the Arab Higher Committee that his visit to Pakistan has achieved any very substantial results. As regards funds, the Sind Premier, in a recent statement sponsoring the appeal, was only able to describe the response as "not disappointing"; a figure of Rs:30,000 from Sind has been quoted. As for volunteers, I find it difficult, despite the assurance given by the Frontier Premier, to believe that a remote jihad, without any certain prospects of loot, will provide any attraction even for Pathans. In his capacity as representative of the Akhwan-ul-Muslimin, Ashmawy can point to the establishment of branches of this organisation in Lahore, Quetta and Rawalpindi; but, so far as we know, plans for a Karachi branch to serve as the headquarters of the organisation in Pakistan have not fruitified. From our own point of view, notwithstanding the anti-British tenor of many of the journalists' utterances, the visit has been innocuous enough, and in so far as it is considered desirable that Pakistan be encouraged to identify herself with the countries of the Middle East, it may even have done some good.

9. I am sending a copy of this letter to H.M. Ambassador, Cairo.

Yours sincerely

By authority

Doc # 27

Chronological document

docket position 16

dated 24 May 1948

Hand-written Letter from British HC regarding the visit of Ashmawy - part of leaf stash from do. pos. 14-17, included separately as doc # 53

- 1. Sir W. Jenkins to see
- 2. Why to go. (The P.F. Grey)

21 MAY 1948

J. J. J.
2/5.

Ashmanoy has left India but Ludozi has stayed on, presumably to carry on the work he has started. We will see how the Akhwan-ul-Muslimeen branches prosper in India. Meanwhile there can be no satisfaction on the score that an anti-British Middle East organization has spread to India, particularly if the information in the file is correct. That Ashmanoy has been working in India with Jinnah's backing is the life of Jinnah Pakistan's participation in M.E. affairs, it can hardly be thought she would be a force for good from the British point of view. Unfortunately Ashmanoy is not the only indication of an unfortunately unfriendly kind. One Palestine, Pakistan's attitude has not been in keeping with Dominion responsibility.

P.A. 27/5

The Editor to see. J. J. J. 27/5.

(to) Jinnah
23.5.48

Doc # 28

Letter from UKHC Grafftey-Smith to Archival Carter permanent under-secretary of State at Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 45-46

dated 16 June 1948

Letter includes an attachment of dawn's article on how Afghan ambassador apparently gives assurances that Afghanistan had no territorial ambitions on Pakistan. Grafftey-Smith however related this to recrudescence of Pathanistan campaign. It is unclear what the British objectives are here. He refers to a letter of May 31st that we do not have access to.

COPY

Copy for Mr Harrison

pa on the
about Pakistan's
relations with
Middle East.

Pol. Ext. 16430/48

1438

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Wood Street,
Karachi.

In.

15/6.

16th June, 1948.

No. 148.

My dear Carter,

I enclose the report of a statement by the Afghan Ambassador which appeared in "Dawn" of June 15th.

2. Shah Wali Khan unfortunately leaves Karachi on Thursday June 17th for Paris, where his wife still is. The formal talks mentioned in paragraph 3 of my letter of May 31st, the need for which has been increased by the recrudescence of the Pathanistan campaign to which Shah Wali Khan's statement refers, will therefore be delayed.
3. A copy of this goes to Squire in Kabul.

Yours sincerely,

(L. B. Grafftey-Smith)

Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.,
Permanent Under-Secretary of State,
Commonwealth Relations Office,
London, S.W.1.

received.
the Muffi,

, decla

Extract from "Dawn" of 15th June, 1948.

Pol (201-7) 16430/48
39

'AFGHANISTAN HAS NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS'

- AMBASSADOR. 14

"I want to tell you that what you read in the newspapers against Afghanistan is absolutely wrong. We have no territorial ambitions. We only desire respect for Afghans and their natural existence", writes His Excellency Sardar Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan giving an account of his speech on Sunday evening at the Khalikdina Hall.

The speech was given by the Afghan Ambassador in reply to the reception arranged by the Aligarh University Old Boys Association, which had organised Aligarh Week in aid of the Palestine Relief Fund. Sardar Shah Wali Khan donated Rs.1,000 in aid of the Fund.

"Afghanistan is delighted to have Pakistan, an Islamic country, as her neighbour. The present is a delicate time for Muslims. If the Islamic countries remain united no Power can dare to go against us, observed the Afghan Ambassador in his speech.

Earlier, Sardar Shah Wali Khan had said that the entire Muslim world was watching the struggle of the Arabs in Palestine with great concern. The Afghan deeply sympathised with the Arabs.

He also said that he was delighted to be amongst the old students of the Muslim University of Aligarh. They had rendered great service in the cause of Islam.

Doc # 29

From Political Dept to Mr. Cable and Tull in Foreign Office

docket position 43-44

dated 28 June 1948

Telegram from Pakistan to Amman on returning thanks.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

INDEXED

36 16
EXT

16551

En clair.

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO AMMAN.

No. 625.

D. 1.00 a.m. 1st July, 1948.

30th June, 1948.

(15) Your telegram No. 328 [of 14th May: message for Government of Pakistan]

Following from Government of Pakistan.

[Begins]

"Your telegram of May 18th. Cultural Association. Please convey to His Majesty King Abdullah thanks of our Government for message of good wishes so kindly sent on occasion of inaugural ceremony".

FILE COPY

Forward Telegram to Commonwealth Relations Office

57 15.
EXT
16494
1948

INDEXED
INDEXED

ALLOTTED TO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

D.II

WORD CODE

FROM: PAKISTAN (GOVT.)

D. Karachi 17.10 hours, 28th June, 1948
R. 21.30 hours, 28th June, 1948

No. 2419

Your telegram of May 18th +.

Cultural Association. Please convey to His Majesty King Abdullah thanks of our Government for message of good wishes so kindly sent on the occasion of inaugural ceremony.

16163

.12.

+ No. 437 from C.R.O. transmitting text of telegram No. 328 of 14th May from Amman to Foreign Office.

Copies to Foreign Office (Mr. J.E.Cable) for retransmission to Amman.
" " " (Mr. T.S. Tull)

PD 29/6

Doc # 30

Folder stash enclosing docs # 25-29, excluding 27

docket position 42

dated 5 July 1948

compliments of under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Secretary of State ³⁵
Commonwealth Relations. GRA

M. Harrison

6744/68/65

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*pa
g
7/1*

RECEIVED
6 JUL 1948
COMMONWEALTH
RELATIONS OFFICE

Foreign Office,

5th July, 1948.

FILE COPY 35381

Doc # 31

Letter from Henry B Mack at British Embassy Baghdad to BAB Burrows, Eastern Dept, FO

docket position 41

Dated 15th June 1948

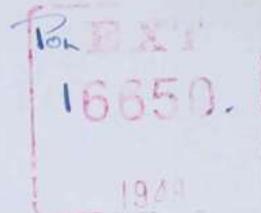
Basically, relaying some information from a chatty third secretary of state regarding how ambassadors from Pakistan would be sent to countries in the ME and which ambassadors would serve which countries. It also related how it was impossible for Pakistan to appoint ambassadors until this time due to internal issues. Also, that the immediate plan is to only serve ambassadors to Muslim capitals.

COFY

(E 8990/68/65)

INDEXED

16551



BRITISH EMBASSY,
BAGDAD.

636/1/48.

15th June 1948.

Dear Bernard,

I feel that I should report that Mr. Hilali, who described himself as the Third Secretary (something like our Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State) in the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid us a visit last week. He is a Cambridge (Kings' College) graduate, intelligent and he gave every sign of friendliness. I had a long talk with him on the 10th June and he brought his wife to The King's Birthday Party in the evening.

Hilali said that he was spending his leave in Moslem countries which he had not visited before. He did not wish to make contact with the Iraqi Government as he was only passing through on leave. He thanked me for all that the Embassy and Consulates in Iraq had done for his fellow countrymen and he said that he was quite happy that this arrangement should continue. There was, however, an insistent demand in Pakistan for separate representation in all Moslem countries. An Ambassador was being sent to Afghanistan. An Ambassador would be appointed to Tehran, who would also be accredited as Minister in Bagdad. The Ambassador to Egypt would also be accredited to Saudi Arabia. In due course there would be an Ambassador at Constantinople who would also be accredited to Syria and the Lebanon. Owing to the speed with which partition had been carried out in India and which had caused very serious difficulties to Pakistan it had been impossible up to now for the Pakistan Government to make adequate arrangements for representation abroad. They would, however, for the present, concentrate on the Moslem countries and would not bother about the others.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Grafftey Smith.

Yours ever,

(sgd) Henry B. Mack.

B.A.B. Burrows, Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Doc # 32

Folder stash enclosing docs # 31

docket position 40

dated 14 July 1948

compliments of under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Under Secretary of State³³
for Commonwealth
Relations.

E 8990/68/65.

52/60

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FILE COPY

Foreign Office,

14th July, 1948.

8

35381

in all Moslem countries.

Doc # 33

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 39

dated 4 July 1948

Tone and tenor of caution now regarding tendency to prescribe Muslim unity as a sovereign cure for all ills. News of co-operation from Cairo, ex-Mufti, head of Riff, and Hassan al Banna on pledges supporting Hyderabad, Pakistan against India. Others now also championing Muslim unity, Abdul Hamid Khatib Saudi Charge D'affairs in Pakistan, Ghazanfar Ali Khan affirming his long-standing belief in pan-Islamic bloc, and restoration of ties with Saudi and Jordan celebrated in Dawn.

SECRET.

52/60

EXTRACT.

30 18.

SAVINGRAM.

From. The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan
Karachi.

To. Commonwealth Relations Office,
King Charles Street,
London. S. W. 1.

No 142 Saving dated 24th July, 1948.
OPDOM. No 54 for the period July 1st - 24th 1948.

ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS

12. The tendency to prescribe Muslim unity as a sovereign cure for all ills is increasing. From Cairo comes a news item quoting a statement by the ex-Mufti that in co-operation between the Muslims of the world lies the solution not only of the Palestine, but also of the Kashmir and Hyderabad problems. The significance of this statement is enhanced by recent press reports from London that Abdul Karim, the Riff leader, and Hassan-al-Banna, Head of the Egyptian "Akhwan-ul-Muslimeen", have pledged support to Hyderabad in its stand against the Indian Union, arguing that, if Hyderabad succumbs, Pakistan will be in imminent danger from India, a situation fraught with peril for the whole Muslim world.

13. In Pakistan itself, the cause of Muslim unity has been championed by Abdul Hamid al-Khatib, Saudi Arabia's Charge d'Affaires in Pakistan, who has recently arrived in Karachi; while Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan's Ambassador-designate to Iran, has publicly affirmed his long-standing belief in the value of a Pan-Islamic bloc. Restoration of friendly relations between Transjordan and Saudi Arabia has been welcomed by "Dawn" as news which will hearten the entire Islamic world.

Doc # 34

Letter from Chancery in British Embassy in Ankara to Commonwealth Liaison Dept, FO

docket position 38

dated 2 Aug 1948

Letter basically contains details about Pakistan Minister of Finance Ghulam Muhammad's visit to Turkey. Where he had a spat with the Indian ambassador there over Hyderabad and how Pakistan resolutely stood with Arab countries.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

ANKARA.

RECEIVED IN C.B.

-5 AUG 1948

SENT TO DEPT.

6

2nd August, 1948.

16879

CONFIDENTIAL
464/4/48.

ear Department,

Ghulam Mohammed, Minister of Finance of Pakistan, arrived in Turkey on the 22nd July on his way back from London. He came up to Ankara for a day and was received by the President of the Republic. He also called on the Chargé d'Affaires, but the conversation was confined to generalities.

2. Soon after his arrival he gave an interview to the leading Istanbul paper "Vatan," in which he is reported to have said that the fact that the Hindus are trying to ruin the Moslems economically and replace Islamic culture by their own has forced the Moslems to fight for their existence; hence the birth of Pakistan. Neither Britain nor Moslems, but the Hindu Congress Party and Mr. Nehru alone were responsible for the separation. He attacked Hindu policy about Hyderabad and Kashmir and maintained that Pakistan desired peace for reconstruction.

3. The Indian Ambassador, Dewan Chaman Lall, who some days before had expressed to Eyres his intense indignation at Ghulam Mohammed's attack on Lord Mountbatten in London, lost no time in replying and chose the next day's "Cumhuriyet" in which to accuse Ghulam Mohammed of being influenced by loyalty to his former master, the Nizam of Hyderabad and of deceiving Turkish public opinion. The Nizam, he said, is the last remaining despot in constitutional India, and that cannot be tolerated. He accused the Nizam of violating the one year agreement with India and enumerated other anti-Indian activities to which, he said, even Moslem leaders in India were strongly opposed. He denied an accusation that India had prevented medical supplies from reaching Hyderabad and maintained that Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were always opposed to the partition of India. If provoked by Hyderabad, India would "defend herself."

4. For his riposte Ghulam Mohammed decided on yet a third leading paper, "Tasvir," which reported him as saying that he regretted the threat of force, which could only add to the hopelessness of mankind; he then reiterated that the Hindus wished to crush the Moslems, but admitted that he had been away from his country for eight weeks and was not well informed about the present situation in Hyderabad. He then added that "Pakistan supported the cause of the Arabs with all her heart." With his departure from Turkey on the 29th July this public washing of dirty linen in a country friendly to both Pakistan and India ceased, but it cannot have done either Dominion any good in the eyes of the Turks.

We are sending copies of this letter to the Offices of the United Kingdom High Commissioners at New Delhi and Karachi.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Commonwealth Liaison Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.



Doc # 35

Folder stash enclosing docs # 33-34

docket position 37

dated 16 Aug 1948

compliments of under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

H-A. J. Rumbold, Esq.,³⁰

Commonwealth
Relations Office

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

52/6⁰

F10793/76/85-

Mr. Brown
For suitable
file

Refer -

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE COPY

Copies also sent to:—

I think this
is Pol. I's..?

Ext Report.

File.

and BU 5/R W-Atkins
on return, please.

Col
Foreign Office,

AS Brown

194

76 AUG 1944
8B

17 AUG 1944

35102-1

Doc # 36

Letter from Governor of Malta Douglas to Principal Secretary of State for FO Ernest Bevin

docket position 36

dated 30 July 1948

How the Shah of Iran stopped over and stayed with Governor of Malta for two days and was very well disposed towards UK and had high opinions of Bevin. The governor notes how the Shah was particularly concerned about the Muslim position in Kashmir and Palestine and viewed India poorly. He wanted close association with Pakistan.

COPY.

Confidential.

The Palace,

Malta.

INDEXED 30th July, 1948.

Dear Ernest,

When he was on his way to England recently the Shah of Iran stayed two days with me.

I found him extremely intelligent and well-informed. He seemed to be a man of courage and strong character. He was well aware of the need for improvement of the economic and social position of his people.

I thought him very well disposed to us, and very determined not to let the Russians dominate Iran.

He is naturally concerned about the Palestine question and also about the position of the Muslims in Kashmir and Hyderabad. You will not be surprised to know that he considered that Nehru and the Hindus had acted very badly over these matters. (In passing I may say that he is not the only one who thinks so. I meet a number of people going to and from the East.) He appeared to have in mind very close association with Pakistan, with which there is a very long frontier.

There is probably nothing in all this of which you are not well aware, but I report it in case there is something useful. I may add that he expressed a very high respect for you.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F.C.R. DOUGLAS.

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
Foreign Office, S.W.1.

the cause of the Arabs with all her heart. From Turkey on the 29th July this public washing of dirty linen in the streets of London to both Pakistan and India ceased, but it cannot

Doc # 37

Letter from Principal Secretary of State for FO Ernest Bevin to PM of UK

docket position 35

dated 26 Aug 1948

Attaching the doc # 36, letter to PM. States how "it is interesting that Shah should attach important to very close association with Pakistan. He appears to feel that despite her present difficulties with India, Pakistan has come to stay and a factor to be reckoned with in Middle Eastern affairs."

28/
20

Pol (EXI)
117002
1948

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

P.M./48/70

PRIME MINISTER

I think you should see the attached copy of a letter which I have had from Douglas, the Governor of Malta, about the views expressed by the Shah of Persia when he was staying with him on his way to England.

It is interesting that the Shah should attach importance to very close association with Pakistan. He appears to feel that despite her present difficulties with India, Pakistan has come to stay and a factor to be reckoned with in Middle Eastern affairs.

(Sd.) ERNEST BEVIN

26th August, 1948.

have done either Dominion any good in the eyes of the people.

Doc # 38

Folder stash enclosing docs # 36-37

docket position 34

dated 26 Aug 1948

compliments of under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Rt. Hon. P.J. Noel-Baker, M.P.

pc. on file
(Pakistan's relation
with ME countries) IX

Forth.
2/9.

With the Compliments of the
Secretary of State.

Mr. Rumbold 31/8
Sir P. Patnick 31. viii
Sir G. Luthwite.
to see.

Mr. Harrison 31/8
Mr. Scott 1.9

Mr. Martin

Shd we have a copy for
left 'F' ff? 1.9

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th August, 1948.

Mr. Harrison Div. B.

Do you wish to keep this? I have taken
a copy for Div A files. V. Martin.

Doc # 39

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 33

dated 2 Sept 1948

Basically, update on continuation of development of Muslim bloc. Meeting of Arab-Pakistan cultural association was held under minister of Education. Plea for Muslim unity that ranged from Muslim Federation to closer cultural association. Press is playing up Muslim solidarity. Dawn publishes report from Cairo on formation of League of Islamic Countries. Iran giving special favor to Pakistan with promptitude of ceremony of its ambassador.

EXTRACT.

Secret-

From:-

To:-

No

143 SAVING.

SAVINGRAM.

The H.C. for the U.K. in Pakistan, Karachi.
Commonwealth Relations Office, London.2nd September, 1948.Received: 7th Sept 1948.Opium No. 40 for the Period August 24th - Sept 2nd 1948.ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS.

6. A meeting of the Pakistan-Arab Cultural Association was held during the week under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education. The proceedings were largely devoted to a recital of pleas for Muslim unity. These ranged from the outright advocacy of a Muslim Federation by Mohammed Pasha el-Shuraiki (Transjordan's Minister-designate in Pakistan) to the Iraqi Charge d' Affaires' milder proposals for cultural intercourse.

7. Much play continues to be made in the press with manifestations of Muslim solidarity, e.g. the suggestion that the Arab League should intervene in Indo-Pakistan disputes and the despatch by Hyderabad of envoys to various Muslim countries, thus reciprocating the interest already displayed in her fate by Muslims abroad. A report from Cairo that the formation of a League of Islamic countries is under consideration has been featured by "Dawn".

7(a). A report in the local press that the Syrian Government have agreed to support Pakistan for a seat in the Security Council has caused some embarrassment to the Pakistan Government, who have not made any such suggestion to Syria and who, for the present at any

rate, do not wish to stand for election to the Council

8. Accounts of the presentation of his credentials by Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Ambassador to Iran, suggest that the promptitude with which the ceremony was arranged after the return of the Shah may be regarded as a mark of special favour to Pakistan.

Doc # 40

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 32

dated 9 Sept 1948

Pakistan minister of interior has given official blessing to proposal to establish branches in Pakistan of Young Men's Association of Cairo to strengthen Muslim Brotherhood. Enrollment has started. Pakistan World Muslim Association to send a delegation to informal conference of all Islamic countries at Mecca at forthcoming Hajj. Leader of delegation stated that Muslim world must be united against threat to Islam from Hindu fascism and Jewish aggression. Gov of Pakistan also intends to send cultural mission to tour ME. Dawn article demanding liberation of Arabs from French imperialist rule.

EXTRACT.

FOR 10546/48 25

SECRET.

SAVINGRAM.

22

FROM: - THE ^A/HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE U.K., Karachi

TO: - COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE, LONDON.

NO 180 SAVING.

DATED 9th SEPTEMBER 1948

RECEIVED IN C.R.O. 15/9/48.

OPDOM NO 42.

OPDOM DIST.
D11

FOR THE PERIOD SEPT JAN - 9th 1948

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS. 5.

The Pakistan Minister for the Interior has given his official blessing to the proposal to establish branches in Pakistan of the Young Men's Muslim Association of Cairo, the object of which is to strengthen the bonds of Muslim brotherhood. The enrolment of members has started.

6. The Pakistan World Muslim Association propose to send a delegation to what is described as "an informal conference of all Islamic countries" at Mecca during the forthcoming Haj. The leader of the delegation stated at a press interview that it would be their endeavour to make the issues of Palestine, Kashmir, and Hyderabad, a common concern of the entire Muslim world, which must be made to realise the seriousness of the threat to Islam from "Hindu Fascism and Jewish aggression".

7. It is reported that the Government of Pakistan intend to send a Cultural Mission to tour the Middle East in the near future.

8. The death of Moncef Bey of Tunis has evoked an editorial in "Dawn" demanding, in familiar terms, the liberation of the Arabs from French "imperialist rule".

Doc # 41

Dawn article - Not a real document in this docket but placed here to partition pre-Jinnah and post-Jinnah Pakistan - <https://www.dawn.com/news/1356979>

Dated 13 Sept 1948

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1356979>

"USMANI'S ADDRESS

"The Quaid-i-Azam is dead, but the nation he brought into existence still lives and hopes to live a life of honour and strength," said Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani addressing the huge gathering, after the prayers.

"The Quaid-i-Azam is no more. The loss is irreparable for Pakistan, nay, I should say for the whole Muslim world. He was gifted with heart and was a rare example of nature's gift to humanity. His selfless services to Pakistan and the Muslim nation will be remembered by all and in all ages", said Maulana Usmani.

SOLID BLOC

Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani added that it was the ambition and determination of the Quaid-i-Azam to create a solid bloc of all the Muslim states stretching from Karachi to Ankara, from Pakistan to Morocco and from here to the capital city of China. He wanted to see the Muslims of the world united under the banner of Islam."

Doc # 42

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 31

dated 8 Oct 1948

Pakistan foreign minister denies reports of Islamic bloc.

EXTRACT.

*Ex. No. 11 for
Pakistan
to what Pakistan
relations with U.S.*

SAVINGRAM. *Jan. 22/4*

1948
SECRET.

all 52/624
23

From: Acting High Commissioner for the
United Kingdom in Pakistan, Karachi.

To: Commonwealth Relations Office,
London, S.W.1.

No.: 205 SAVING. Dated 8th October, 1948. Received in C.R.O. 13/10/48
OPDOM No. 80 for the period 1st-7th October, 1948.

OPDOM 1111.

11. A Paris report of September 30th of the formation of an Islamic bloc within the United Nations was given some prominence. The Pakistan Foreign Minister has since apparently denied the report, as at best extremely premature, but has admitted that Pakistan and Afghanistan are joining with the Arab countries, Greece and Turkey in talks preliminary to planning a common strategy for the General Assembly.

Government stated at a press interview that it would be their endeavour to make the issues of Palestine, Kashmir, and Hyderabad, a common concern of the entire Muslim world, which must be made to realise the seriousness of the threat to Islam from "Hindu Fascism and Jewish aggression".

7. It is reported that the Government of Pakistan intend to send a Cultural Mission to tour the Middle East in the near future.

8. The death of Moncef Bey of Tunis has evoked an editorial in "Dawn" demanding, in familiar terms, the liberation of the Arabs from French "imperialist rule".

Doc # 43

From Cairo to FO Mr. Chapman Andrews

docket position 30

dated 19 Oct 1948

Reporting how Egypt had invited Nehru to visit Egypt and similarly also invited Liaquat Ali.

FILE COPY

52/6

IV Margosa
Rym. M. H. ...
Pat
175
for
25/2

En clair by Confidential Bag. 14650

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Pa
~~73654~~
17365
1948/10

Mr. Chapman Andrews
No. 168 Saving

R. 22nd October, 1948.

19th October, 1948.

INDEX

Repeated to:	New Delhi	}	Saving
	Karachi		
	Bagdad		
	Beirut		
	Amman		
	Jedda		
	Jerusalem		
	Damascus		
	Haifa.		

Addressed to Foreign Office, telegram No. 168 Saving of the 19th October, repeated for information Saving to New Delhi, Karachi, Bagdad, Beirut, Amman, Jedda, Jerusalem, Damascus and Haifa.

Newspaper "Misri" of October 18th reported Azzam Pasha as stating that Pandit Nehru had accepted an invitation by the Arab League to visit Egypt and that he was expected to come to Cairo early in November.

2. Azzam Pasha is reported by "Mogattan" to have stated that he had similarly invited Liaquat Ali Khan, who had accepted.

ZZZ

Doc # 44

Reuters India and Pakistan Service Article from Cairo

docket position 29

dated 4 Nov 1948

Liaquat Ali address in Egypt how UN needed to be empowered to ensure world peace. That Pakistan desired close relations with all and supported the Arab position in Palestine but that there were other issues besides Palestine and thus the need for a strong UN. No hint of Islamic bloc.

52/10

PH. HANSON

25. 22

PH. HANSON

to see

then PH - file

PH. HANSON

RUETERS INDIA AND PAKISTAN SERVICE

4/11/48

Sheet 7

Pakistan Premier on UN

Pak. situation
with M.E.

Cairo, November 4

Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said in a broadcast here today that it was imperative to make the United Nations so strong that it could really become an effective organisation which the democratic and peace-loving peoples of the world desired it to be.

The consequences of another war were too horrible to contemplate. "The United Nations can, if made really efficacious, safeguard the independence of smaller nations and put them on the road to peace, freedom and prosperity", he said.

The Pakistan Premier was speaking on Cairo radio on the eve of his departure for India. During the three days he has been in Cairo as a guest of the Arab League, he had an audience with King Farouk, conferred with Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, and saw prominent Arab Moslems.

Liaquat Ali Khan told the people of Egypt that the people of Pakistan desired the closest possible collaboration with them in all spheres of life.

After reviewing the historical, religious and cultural relations and close affinity of the two peoples, Liaquat Ali Khan said: "The Moslem world today is passing through very critical times. Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in the region of the Middle East - the bridge between East and West. Middle East unity and improvement of economic conditions are essential for the maintenance of world peace. The problem is to keep Islamic ideals before us and at the same time absorb all that is valuable in modern life.

"I have met the leading statesmen of Egypt, a country which aims to be progressive, and I have been struck by their understanding of fundamental problems facing them".

Of Palestine he said: "Pakistan has, from the start, supported the cause of the Arabs in Palestine and in the struggle has identified itself with Egypt and other Arab countries. The Arabs of Palestine have as much right to freedom as the people of any other country and it is a grave injustice that they should be driven out of their own home and their own land by people coming from outside.

"We all want peace. But peace has been disturbed in Palestine by an aggressive people who brushed aside all attempts at a just and peaceful solution of the problem".

The Pakistan Premier added that the world had other problems besides that of Palestine and it was then that he said it was imperative that the United Nations should be made strong for peace.

CH/DS 4/11/48

Doc # 45

Telegram from HC UK in Karachi to Secretary of State Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 27-28

dated 9 Nov 1948

Liaquat Ali broadcast to nation on how detente with India and Pakistan and professed sympathy with Islamic world but supposedly need of hour was unity of thought and action. Discussed Commonwealth Premiers Conference.

Est. Reg. 5/16 (1)
Pa. on P.M.
about Pak's
actions with
M.E.
J.M.
11/20

Inward Telegram to Commonwealth Relations Office

ALLOTTED TO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EN CLAIR

FROM: U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PAKISTAN

TO: COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

REPTD. TO: U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN INDIA

D. KARACHI, 12.15 hours, 9th November, 1948
R. 14.02 hours, 9th November, 1948

IMPORTANT

No. 1357.

Addressed to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations No. 1357, repeated to U.K. High Commissioner in India No. 238 SAVING.

Pakistan Prime Minister broadcast to the nation last night on his visit to Europe. Text in translation of broadcast, which was in Urdu, follows by air bag.

2. Referring to Kashmir, Prime Minister said he had discussed this subject on several occasions with Pandit Nehru. He did not think it proper to reveal details of these discussions but I made it abundantly clear to Nehru and others who discussed Kashmir issue with me that the only just solution of this problem was to admit the right of the people of Kashmir to express their free opinion about the question of its accession to Pakistan or India. No coercion should be exerted on these people. India believes in democracy, so does Pakistan. There is no reason why people of Kashmir should not be allowed to decide their own future. I made it perfectly clear that in no circumstances will Pakistan be a party to forcing people of Kashmir to make their choice.

3. Referring to his visit to Cairo and contacts with Middle Eastern leaders Prime Minister said he found a general sympathy and esteem for Pakistan. Pakistan, Egypt and other Islamic

/countries

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Cl

countries, he said, can do a great deal for each other. Only solution of difficulties through which Islamic world is passing in these days is unity of thought and action amongst Muslim States. Majority of us profess Islamic faith at discussions in Cairo were very hopeful.

4. Prime Minister then declared that Commonwealth Premiers Conference was successful and that its results would be useful for all. Exchange of views between Commonwealth leaders had led to mutual understanding of problems. We should clearly understand two things about the Commonwealth, firstly, that in this brotherhood every country is completely free and can leave the Commonwealth whenever it likes. Secondly, the Commonwealth as a whole is not hostile to any other country or countries. The countries of the Commonwealth have not grouped themselves to transgress on the rights of others or to attack any one, but they have joined together to help one another. Unity between free individuals brings strength and unity between free countries is beneficial for each of them. The most important problem before the world today is that of peace. The Commonwealth can play a valuable part in securing this. The principles on which the structure of the Commonwealth has been built up should not be condemned or rejected without careful and practical assessment of their good and bad points. Prime Minister reminded his hearers of recent change in connexions of Commonwealth, which now consisted of people of different races and colour. Each of its constituent units, he also said, enjoys perfect freedom both in regard to internal and external matters.

5. Broadcast ended with an appeal to the nation for continued hard work and sacrifice, on which the success and ability of Pakistan depended.

KASHMIR (B) DISTRIBUTION
PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING (CONSTITUTIONAL) DISTRIBUTION.

Doc # 46

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 26, 20 (20 excluded)

dated 5 Nov 1948

Pakistan PM in Cairo on Palestine question. At press conference, publicly disclaimed any intention of forming political bloc of Arab countries. The bloc he said, already existed, in the sense that the people of all Muslim countries were brothers. He declined to answer a question whether he favored a Muslim World Federation.

EXTRACT.

SAVINGRAM

2027.

From: The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom
in Pakistan, Karachi.

To: Commonwealth Relations Office, London S.W.1.

No: 217 Saving

Date: 5th November, 1948.

Received in C.R.O. 12/11/48.

OPDOM No. 88

for the period October 29th - November 4th, 1948.

ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS

15. The Pakistan Prime Minister arrived in Cairo on November 2nd for a short stay. There has been little speculation on the object of his visit, though the fact that he is there on the invitation of the Arab League tends to connect it primarily with Palestine. At a press conference in Paris shortly before leaving for Cairo, Mr Liaqat Ali Khan disclaimed any present intention on the part of Pakistan to form a political bloc of Arab countries. The bloc, he said, already existed, in the sense that the people of all Muslim countries were brothers. He declined to answer a question whether he favoured a Muslim World Federation.

Doc # 47

Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 25

dated 11 Nov 1948

Pakistan PM broadcast. Same in substance as doc # 46, except added, that Liaquat Ali Khan does not envisage a political bloc of Muslim countries for time being. "I believe in internationalism. The world's future lies not in establishing blocs but in international relations."

28-14

EXTRACT.

CCFY

Pol 11697/48.

SECRET

SAVINGRAM

From:- The High Commissioner for the U.K. in Pakistan,
KARACHI.

To:- Commonwealth Relations Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

No. 223 Saving. Dated 12th November, 1948.

Received in C.R.O. 19/11/48.

OPDOM NO. 90

For the Period November 5th - 11th, 1948.

ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS

11. In the same broadcast, the Prime Minister referred to his brief halt in Cairo on the way to London and to his longer stay there on the return journey as the guest of the Arab League. "The only solution", he said, "to the difficulties through which the Muslim world is passing these days is unity of thought and action amongst the Muslim States". Such unity was happily facilitated by their common heritage of creed, culture and civilisation, and he described his discussions in Cairo - which included talks with King Farouk and the Egyptian Premier - as "very hopeful". Public curiosity about the subjects discussed and the conclusions reached has not been indulged, but it is believed with good reason that the Palestine situation was reviewed. The Prime Minister stated at a press conference in Cairo that his Government would "in due course" consider the question of recognising the provisional Arab Government established at Gaza. Palestine also figured largely in a message broadcast by the Prime Minister to Islamic countries on the eve of his departure from Egypt. He conceded that the United Nations had not come up to expectations; but there were other international problems besides Palestine, and it was imperative, therefore, that the United Nations should be made a strong instrument for peace. He also urged Muslim countries to acquire strength through unity. It is clear, however, that Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan does not, for the present at any rate, envisage a political organisation of Muslim countries; questioned in Cairo about an Islamic bloc, he declared; "I believe in internationalism. The world's future lies not in establishing blocs, but in international relations".

Doc # 48

Sindh Observer Article

docket position 24

dated 23 Nov 1948

Split over two images because its long article. Roughly this article is referred to later here in this docket as apparently being placed by Liaquat Ali to influence public opinion as specified in doc # 53. Basically, a realpolitik article against the popular vision of forming a Muslim bloc.

KARACHI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1948.

DANGEROUS LOOSE TALK

There is considerable loose talk about a Moslem bloc being formed which may stand aloof from the rest of the world and dictate its own terms. The speaker, who has little idea of geography or of the Atomic politics of the twentieth century, is especially enamoured of such a prospect. So also the young collegian this side of the Arabian Sea. "Pakistan should get out of the British Commonwealth; for the salvation of the Moslems all over the world lay in the formation of their own Islamic bloc"—was the burden of a speaker's song at the recent Pakistan Youth Convention. To save his own skin the national leader also now and then thinks along these lines, and thinks rather aloud.

*

But is it practical politics to think in these terms and in these times? It was Turkey's talk of Pan-Islamism which had brought upon her devoted head the anger of the whole non-Moslem world and had, in course of time led to the total disintegration of her Empire in Asia. Pan-Islamism, in the opinion of the European countries, constituted a threat to their own existence and as such they all combined to nip it in the bud by destroying its very fountain-head. How long did it take them to organise revolt against Turkey in Egypt, in Arabia, in Iraq and in rest of the territories which originally formed parts of the Ottoman Empire? Could any Moslem country resist the temptations dangled at it? Not only was the movement crushed but the very institution of Caliphate which was the pivot around which it revolved was got uprooted through the

now find its path beset. It alarmed and frightened its very author the Britisher who took this talk as a warning and began to think that a new monstrosity was coming up which may in the long run challenge his own supremacy and vested interests in Asia. The change in the policy of Mountbatten and the palpably perverse Radcliffe award were clearly ascribable to that blunder on our part.

*

Again, in order to create a bloc you must have certain conditions. Formation of a bloc presupposes competition with the other blocs and also possibly a mutual conflict. At least, others would always take it in that light. To meet these eventualities, therefore, you need something more than a mere sentimental bond—you must have money, industries, Air force, Navy, and so many other things. Mere man-power does not count, because in this atomic age very little opportunity is left for the human flesh, unaided by Science, to alter, in any material way, the course of a conflict. Does any prospective component element of the proposed Moslem bloc have any of these things, and in such appreciable numbers as to satisfy all the future requirements of the new political instrument? If not, is it an act of prudence to unnecessarily twist the tail of a ferocious and unrelenting tiger before you are even strong enough to stand up to him? Is it sensible here and now to get killed the very goose which, if properly reared, might have one day provided you with golden eggs?

*

*

was got uprooted through the Turks themselves. The students of history, perhaps, know that it did not take the enemy long to turn the tables; those who were once loud in acclaiming the scheme of centralising the Moslem power now became the loudest in decrying the very institution of Caliphate and in characterising its abolition as an excellent riddance. And because the entire scheme had been conceived on emotional basis without taking into account the wider background of the world conditions, it could not put up even nominal resistance for the sake of its own survival.

*

The Arab League fiasco and the muddle of the Gaza Government are other instances in point. Merely because the Arab countries had put up a show of a united opposition to the Jews therefore both the American bloc and the Russian bloc had hastened to grant recognition to the Israel. Indeed that was the only question respecting which these two blocs, otherwise always mutually hostile, had acted in perfect unison. It is a lamentable fact—but a fact all the same—that whenever the European powers have been in need of setting a Moslem country to catch a Moslem country they have had more candidates than they could actually employ. It may be due to selfishness and degeneration but the remedy lies in curing these ailments and not in creating a bloc prematurely, and frightening the greater powers.

*

We may be forgiven if we say that had some people not indulged in premature loose talk about Pakistan working for the formation of a distinct Moslem bloc, on the very first morning of its birth, probably it would not have had to encounter some of the difficulties with which we

If it is going to be a Moslem bloc in the truest sense of that term it must cover and include the two other large units of Moslem population, inhabiting India and China, also. You cannot call it a Moslem bloc when there are crores of Moslems sitting outside it and who forced by the circumstances obtaining in their own countries, might even oppose you. The rape of Hyderabad and Kashmir constituted a very serious challenge to the Islamic world. And yet what could the forty million Indian Moslems do in the matter? So demoralised have they become, that if only the Hindu had trusted them, they, in order to prove their loyalty, might have willingly unsheathed their sword against their own brethren. Probably, the maximum of damage to the Moslem cause, at least in respect of Kashmir, has been done by two Indian Moslems—Abdullah and the late Brigadier Usman. What is even more distressing, not one single Moslem country, including those with whom we are prone to associate our highest hopes, had uttered a word in favour of Hyderabad or Kashmir. On the contrary, when Pandit Jawaharlal was in Paris recently the representatives of Moslem countries presented him with memoranda asking for various odds and ends from him! At least, that is what he himself has announced to the world and none has so far contradicted him.

*

Not that we are opposed to Moslem countries combining. The idea is excellent and in fact innocent. But you cannot judge everybody by your own standards. You must take things as they are and not as they should be. You must wait and stabilise yourselves. Meanwhile, loose talk and exuberant emotionalism must cease, before you leap. Deserve to be

BIBLIOTECA

Doc # 49

Letter from Kenneth Jowers Director at British Information Services to GF Crawley CRO at Information Dept

docket position 22-23

dated 24 Nov 1948

The letter finds the Sindh Observer article to be interesting and the first that he has noticed against the formation of a Muslim bloc.

British Information Services,

Wood Street,
KARACHI.

Ref. K/752/95.

24. 11. 48.

My dear Crawley,

The press generally in Pakistan talk
of the Muslim Block. It was interesting to
.... read the enclosed Leader, which was the first
I have noticed pointing out the disadvantages
of such a Block.

Yours sincerely,

(Kenneth Jowers)
Director.

G. F. Crawley, Esq.,
Information Department,
C. R. O.
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

H. Harrison ²⁰⁹
16

Information Department,
Commonwealth Relations Office,
S.W.1.

1st December 1948.

To Political Department
(for information)

With Mr. Crawley's compliments.

Enclosures:-

- (a) Cutting "Dangerous Loose Talk" from THE SIND OBSERVER.
- (b) Covering letter No. K/752/95 (copy) of the 24th November from Mr. Jowers, Director, B.I.S. Pakistan, to Mr. Crawley.

Sir W. Jackson

Mr. Gibson.

A. G. 12

*There is some sense in this.
Do we know what the Sind Observer
reports?*

Lombardson.

3/12.

Doc # 50

Seems to be a Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 21

dated 18 Nov 1948

API report on fatwa issued in Mecca calling upon Muslims to perform jihad in Kashmir. Another fatwa against taking actions that may hurt "Islamic State of Pakistan". Outcome of efforts made by World Muslim Association of Pakistan chaired by Shabbir Usmani.

6 11 / 20
EXTRACT FROM KARACHI OPDM No 92 a/12-18/11/8

30.
15

ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS

16. A.P.I. report the issue in Mecca of a "Fatwa" calling upon all Muslims, particularly those of Pakistan, Afghanistan and the tribal areas and Iran, to take part in the Kashmir fighting. Another "Fatwa" declares as "unislamic" any act by a Muslim that may harm the Islamic State of Pakistan. Both edicts are the outcome of efforts made by the World Muslim Association of Pakistan, of which Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani is the leading spirit, to interest other Muslims in Pakistan's problems.

Doc # 51

Seems to be a Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 19

dated probably mid to end Nov 1948 based on placement

Communication on industrialization in Pakistan and businesses coming from abroad.

1948

194

millions), and would involve the supply by Pakistan of jute, cotton and hides in return for glass, ceramics, metal goods, chemicals, textiles and paper.

RAILWAYS

18. Movement of rolling stock under transfer to Pakistan from the Jodhpur Railway has now begun and some 30% of the rolling stock to be transferred is now said to be in Pakistan territory.

19. Meanwhile it is reported that a representative from the Pakistan railways is to visit Japan to investigate the possibility of securing rapidly metre-gauge railway locomotives for the East Bengal Railway and the Jodhpur Railway. It is reported that the condition of the locomotives on these railways is very bad and that they are not capable of extended further service.

BELGIUM
TRADE
DELEGATION

20. A Belgian trade delegation comprising civil engineers, banking and financial experts, steel magnates, mining engineers, building and construction experts and electric engineers (according to the press report) led by Mons. Jean Ullens de Schooten who has the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, passed through Karachi on Tuesday en route for Delhi. They will be visiting Pakistan in the course of a fortnight and

Doc # 52

Seems to be a Savingram from HC UK in Karachi to Commonwealth Relations Office

docket position 18

dated probably mid to end Nov 1948 based on placement

Tendency to see defense of Pakistan in pan-Islamic context and how any disaster to Pakistan would be misfortune to whole Islamic world. The Savingram notes with some relief and tenor that "an interesting note of realism is sounded by a Karachi English language daily" against "the loose talk of forming a Muslim Bloc". It also notes that the newspaper "sensibly remarks that a bloc, to be worth forming, must consist of members capable of effective co-operation and points out that such alliances are apt to produce counteractions and oppositions, an instance quoted being the Russo-American sponsorship of Israel, which is seen as resulting from the Muslim Bloc's support of the Palestinian Arabs."

This is interesting because in doing so they also implicitly accept another blurb from the Sindh Observer article, doc # 48, in question which reads that "We may be forgiven if we say that had some people not indulged in premature loose talk about Pakistan working for the formation of a distinct Muslim bloc, on the very first morning of its birth, probably it would not have to encounter some of the difficulties which we now find its path beset. It alarmed and frightened its very author the Britisher who took this talk as a warning and began to think that a new monstrosity was coming up which may in the long run challenge his own supremacy and vested interests in Asia. The change in the policy of Mountbatten and the palpably reverse Radcliffe award clearly ascribable to that blunder on our part."

ISLAMIC
AFFAIRS

10. A tendency to see the defence of Pakistan in a Pan-Islamic context is exhibited in the speeches made by both the Governor-General and the Prime Minister during their tours. It is suggested that any disaster to Pakistan would be a misfortune for the whole Islamic world and that in making herself strong Pakistan is performing a duty not only to herself but to Islam. On the other hand, an interesting note of realism is sounded by a Karachi English language daily which observes - with the Arab military débâcle in Palestine doubtless fresh in mind - that the current loose talk of forming a Muslim bloc is dangerous; the newspaper sensibly remarks that a bloc, to be worth forming, must consist of members capable of effective co-operation and points out that such alliances are apt to produce counteractions and opposition, an instance quoted being the Russo-American sponsorship of Israel, which is seen as resulting from the Muslim bloc's support of the Palestinian Arabs.

Doc # 53

Hand-written Letter from UK HC in Karachi to a Mr. Gibson and Harrison

docket position 12

dated probably end Nov 1948

This appears as a subsequent paper. Attributed to UK HC in Karachi based on similar handwriting and signature as doc # 27. Basically, talks about back story of how Liaquat Ali seems to be influencing Sindh Observer article through Chief Minister Khuhro and that Liaquat Ali is no longer "so keen on the idea of a Muslim Bloc as he had been. He saw too much in the Middle East." Also talks about how Dawn is behaving against Liaquat Alis views.

8th Oct.

Mr. Gibson / Mr. Higgins

12

see in file about Pak's relations with Mr. J. 6/11/50

I think the said observer was a Hindu paper. Khuroo worked a racket when he was Prime Minister. He worked the price of the shares down and then bought a controlling interest for next to nothing. Although Hindu may still work the paper, I imagine that Khuroo, despite the difficulties he is in, still has a big say in policy. I have an idea that when Liaqat returned he was not so keen on the idea of a Muslim Bloc as he had been. He saw too much in the Middle East. The paper alludes in the present article may be due to the Hindu Staff, to an attempt by Khuroo to curry favour with Liaqat, or to the fact that Liaqat is now using the paper himself. The last is possible because "Dawn" has been behaving queerly recently, and Liaqat may not be finding it as useful as it was. However, I have nothing definite to go on.

D. Gibson
2/11/50

Doc # 54

Seems to be loose folder stash enclosing docs # 39-52

docket position 14-17, docket position 16 is already enclosed in doc # 27

dated probably end of 1948, early 1949

Last of the loose folder that encloses all the above.

22. Extract from UKHC Karachi Order No 72 d 9/9/48

23. Extract from U.K.H.C. Karachi Order No 80 d 8-10-48

24. Telegram Cairo to F.O. No. 118. (S) d. 19/10/48.

pu.
26/7

25. Extract from Reuters Indian - Pakistan Service d. 4/11/48

26. Copy of Telegram from UKHC K. No 1357 d. 9/11.

27. Extract from Order no. 88 d 5/11/48

28. " " " " " 90 d 12/11/48

29. Letter from Information Dept d. 1.12.48
(including extracts from "The Sind Observer" d. 23.11.48)

He had been. He said to

14. Extract from Dawn of 15 June 48 received from UKHC Karachi. P.A.

15. Telegram from G of Pakistan No. 2119 d. 28/6/48.

ps. J. 3/7

16. Telegram F.O to AMMAN No. 635 d. 30/6.

ps. J. 7/7

17. Letter from F.O. No. R 8990/68/65 d. 11/7/48

Mr. Walsh Athens 17/7
Mr. Gibson 17/7 to see.

J. 16/7

ps. J. 19/7

18. Extract from Sailingram No 1112 UKHC Pakistan d. 1/7/48

19. Copy of letter from British Embassy Ankara to F.O d. 2/7/48

Mr. Gibson to see NAB 24/8

See P.A. J. 15/8

20. Copy of a letter from Malta to F.O d. 30/7/48.

P.A. J.

21. Extract from UKHC Pakistan Sailingram No 173 d. 2/9/48 P.A.

- 1. Letter f. F.O. E10401/04/85 d. 22/11. EXT 5836/48.
- 2. " " " " " " d. 22/11. EXT 5729/48.
- 3. Letter to Sir L. Gifford - with W.C. Karachi. d. 31/12. EXT 5739/48.
- 4. " " " " " " d. 30/12. " "
- 5. " f. " " " " " d. 19/1. EXT 5228/48.
- 6. " " " " " " d. 21/1. EXT 5218/48.
- 7. Letter to R. Burton F.O. d. 7/2.
- 8. " f. F.O. E1276/04/85 d. 1/3. EXT 5560/48.

Mr. Gifford

You may care to see this correspondence. The J.C. has been asked for the views of other posts in the M.E. There is no further action required on our part.

Forth.
9/3.

Seen, thanks.

P.A.
9/3

9. Letter from U.K.H.C. India. No. 444. d. 1/3/48. EXT. 5580/48.

10. Letter from F.O. F. 1234/46/85 d. 13/4/48. EXT. 15864/48

Copy to Sir L. Gifford - Smith.
15 APR 1948
Mr. Gifford
to see.

Forth.
14/4.

1. Sir W. Jenkins To see. D. Smith - 17.4.48.

2. Mr. Harrison. We should send a copy to the U.K.H.C., Karachi.

Dme.
16/4

P.A.
19/4.

11. Letter from F.O. (F5804/46/85) d. 11-5-48. EXT. 16140/48

12. Tel. Cannon to F.O. No. 328. d. 1/5/48.