

Visit of Vice President  
**LYNDON B. JOHNSON**  
to Pakistan

MAY 20—21, 1961

## CONTENTS

- A. PROGRAM FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON  
(separate programs for Mrs. Johnson and Mr. James Suffrage)
- B. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
  - 1. Automobile assignments
  - 2. Accommodations
  - 3. Key Embassy officer duty assignments for Vice President Johnson's visit
  - 4. Names of individuals assigned for special duties
  - 5. Office space
  - 6. Map of the city and area
  - 7. Brief biographic data on important figures with whom contact likely
  - 8. Best buys and best shops
  - 9. Food specialties, best restaurants
  - 10. Most interesting and historic spots to visit
  - 11. Attitudes on photography, foreigners, tipping, etc.
  - 12. Special Information:
    - a. Health
    - b. Commissary
    - c. Church services
    - d. Overnight laundry service
  - 13. Customs Regulations and arrangements
  - 14. Currency Conversion table and exchange facilities
  - 15. Tipping Information

16. Key officers of the United States Mission in Pakistan

C. FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES MISSION

17. Short historical sketch of country
18. GOP Administration chart - Cabinet List
19. Basic Economic Data
20. Significant development projects and extent of U.S. participation
21. Summary of United States Aid to Pakistan
22. Facts about post, including number Embassy, USOM/Pakistan, USIS personnel, total American community
23. American Directors of Foundations and Humanitarian organizations in Pakistan
24. 2 maps of Pakistan
25. Name of local language

A



PROGRAM FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1961

(Separate program for Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Suffridge)

The Vice President of the United States of America is due to arrive at Karachi Airport at 10:15 hours.

10:15 a.m.

The Vice President's plane lands. The Vice President and his party alight and are received by General W. A. Burki, Minister of Health, Labor and Social Welfare. The Vice President introduces the senior members of his party to General Burki.

General Burki then introduces the following to the Vice President:

- (1) Begum Burki
- (2) Mrs. Rountree
- (3) The Chief of Protocol
- (4) Military Secretary to the President

The Vice President is then conducted to the dais.

Mrs. Johnson and other members of the party who have left the plane from the front exit are conducted to marked places by the Deputy Chief of Protocol where they stand until the ceremonies in connection with the Guard of Honour have been completed.

Near the dais General Burki presents the Service Chiefs or their representatives to the Vice President.

As soon as the Vice President and General Burki have taken their places on the dais the Guard of Honour gives the General Salute, the bands playing the National Anthems of the United States of America and Pakistan.

On completion of the National Anthems the Vice President will make a brief statement to which General Burki will reply. After the statements have been made the Guard Commander will advance and report to the Vice President that the Guard is ready for inspection.

After the inspection, the Guard Commander takes leave of the Vice President.

The Vice President is then conducted to the presentation line.

V  
D  
1  
A

General W. A. Burki then presents to the Vice President:

Ministers of the Presidential Cabinet  
who are in Karachi.

When the above presentation is over, the Chief of Protocol will move forward and present the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions in Karachi.

After the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions have been presented, the Chief of Protocol will present Government officials.

The Administrator of Karachi then presents some prominent citizens of Karachi.

The Ambassador of the United States presents the senior American officers in Pakistan.

After presentations, the Chief of Protocol will conduct the Vice President and General Burki to their car.

The cars move in the following order:

Advance Police Pilot

O

Cameramen Vans

O

Jeep (C.C., N.P.)

O

O MP	O MP
O MP	O MP

Car No. 1

Police Escort Jeep

O MP	O MP
O MP	O MP

Army Jeep  
Police Car No. 2  
Press Pool Car  
Entourage Cars  
Other V.I.P. Cars

(See Automobile Assignments for Motorcade details)

10:30 a.m. Leave Karachi Airport for the President's House.  
10:55 a.m. Arrive President's House  
10:55 a.m. } Meets the President  
to  
11:20 a.m. }  
11:20 a.m. Leave President's House to lay wreath at the Mazar  
of Quad-e-Azam.

The following are included:

Vice President Johnson  
Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Smith  
Colonel Burris  
Colonel Jackson  
Captain Lajaunie  
Assistant Secretary Crockett  
Lt. Col. Ward (Embassy)  
Mr. Busby and Mr. Bisbee  
(latter Embassy interpreter for  
the Vice President)  
Mr. Reedy, with press pool car

11:28 a.m. Arrive Mazar and lay wreath.  
11:35 a.m. Leave Mazar for the President's House.  
11:45 a.m. } Rest period  
to  
12:30 p.m. }  
12:30 p.m. Talks with the President

The following are included:

Vice President Johnson  
Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Smith  
Ambassador Horace Smith



1:30 p.m. Working lunch with the President and continuation of talks

The following are invited:

Vice President Johnson  
Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Smith  
Ambassador Horace Smith

3:00 p.m. }  
to  
4:15 p.m. } Rest period.

4:15 p.m. Leave President's House to visit Pakistan Navy.

The following are included and should proceed from the President's House:

Vice President Johnson  
Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Smith  
General Wisnecke  
Colonel Burris  
Colonel Jackson  
Captain Lajaunie  
Assistant Secretary Crockett  
Captain Kittrell  
Mr. Busby and Mr. Bisbee  
Mr. Reedy in press pool car

4:30 p.m. Arrive P.N. Dockyard.

5:30 p.m. Leave P.N. Dockyard.

5:45 p.m. Arrive President's House

6:10 p.m. Leave President's House for Frere Hall Gardens.

The following should proceed from the President's House:

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson  
Ambassador and Mrs. Rountree  
Mr. and Mrs. Smith  
Mr. Suffridge  
Assistant Secretary Crockett  
Mr. Busby and Mr. Bisbee

6:15 p.m. Arrive Frere Hall Gardens.  
6:15 p.m. } Attend Citizens' Reception  
to }  
7:00 p.m. } All Members of the Vice President's party are invited.  
7:00 p.m. Leave Frere Hall Gardens  
7:00 p.m. } Rest period  
to }  
8:00 p.m. }  
8:15 p.m. Proceeds with President to reception in garden at President's House.  
All members of the Vice President's party will receive invitations.  
9:00 p.m. Dinner with President  
A number of the members of the Vice President's party will receive invitations.

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1961

8:30 a.m. Leave President's House for Korangi Township.  
The following should proceed from the President's House:  
Vice President and Mrs. Johnson  
Ambassador and Mrs. Rountree  
Mr. and Mrs. Smith  
Mr. Suffridge  
Mr. Busby and Mr. Bisbee  
Messrs. Killen and Robinson (USOM Director and Economic Counselor)  
  
(All other members of the party should proceed directly to the airport leaving the Guest House or hotel by 9:00 a.m. and boarding the plane before the Vice President arrives.)  
8:50 a.m. Arrive Korangi Township and inspect Housing Projects.  
9:25 a.m. Leave Korangi Township for Civil Airport  
9:55 a.m. Arrive Airport (no ceremonies)  
10:00 a.m. Leave Pakistan.

PROGRAM FOR MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

SUMMARY

May 20

10:15 a.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Johnson arrive and are met by General Burki. Airport ceremonies. Motorcade.

10:55 a.m. Arrive President's House. Meets the President.

11:20 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. Rest period.

12:15 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. Visit to Civil Hospital, Karachi

1:10 p.m. Luncheon at State Guest House hosted by Begum (Mrs.) Manzur Qadir.

3:05 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Rest period

4:00 p.m. to 5:40 p.m. Visits to Pakistan Cottage Industries and Design Center (tea).

6:15 p.m. Attend Citizens' Reception with Vice President

8:15 p.m. Proceeds with President Ayub and Vice President to reception in garden at President's House

9:00 p.m. Dinner with President Ayub

May 21

Breakfast at President's House

8:30 a.m. Depart for Korangi Township with the Vice President to inspect housing projects.

9:55 a.m. Arrive airport and depart.

B





(The cars listed below are at your disposal for the entire visit. Please instruct your driver as to your wishes. Other cars are available through the Embassy. Contact your duty officer.)

MOTORCADE FROM AIRPORT

Two Trucks for Photographers  
One Police Car (Jeep)

Car No. 1 Vice President Johnson  
Lt. Gen. Burki  
Mr. Stuart H. Knight in front seat.

Police Car containing Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Bisbee.

Car No. 2 Press Pool Car containing Mr. Reedy and  
assigned members of Press.

Car No. 3 Mrs. Johnson  
Begum Burki  
Mr. Jones in front seat.

Protocol Car for Chief of Protocol and members of his staff.

Car No. 4 Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Stephen Smith  
Mr. Busby in front seat.

Car No. 5 Mrs. Stephen Smith  
Mrs. Rountree

Car No. 6 Mr. James Suffridge  
Mr. Eggers, ICA

Car No. 7 Miss Mary Margaret Wiley  
Miss Elizabeth Carpenter

Car No. 8 Mr. Walter Jenkins

Car No. 9 Dr. James Cain  
Mr. Robert Waldron

Protocol Car

Cars No. 1 to 9 only will enter the President's House.  
Cars mentioned below will proceed straight to Kutcher Road  
and disperse.

<u>Car No. 10</u>	Col. William Jackson Capt. L. A. Lajaunie
<u>Car No. 11</u>	Col. Howard Burris Mrs. Ashton Thornhill
<u>Car No. 12</u>	Cmdr. Pickett Lumpkin Mr. Bruce W. Evans
<u>Car No. 13</u>	Capt. Earl Dunn Mrs. Willie D. Taylor
<u>Car No. 14</u>	Mr. Frank Valeo
<u>Car No. 15</u>	Ambassador Horace H. Smith
<u>Car No. 16</u>	Mr. Carl Rowan
<u>Car No. 17</u>	Mr. John H. Ohly Miss Frances P. Criss
<u>Car No. 18</u>	Mr. David Waters Miss Irene K. Berman
<u>Bus No. 19 and 20</u>	Press Party

ADVANCE PARTY LEAVING AIRPORT IMMEDIATELY  
UPON ARRIVAL AND PRIOR TO AIRPORT CEREMONIES

<u>Car No. 21</u>	Assistant Secretary Crockett Mr. John J. Janke Mr. Serge P. Horeff
<u>Car No. 22</u>	Mr. Henry H. Ford Mr. Cecil B. Sanner
<u>Car No. 23</u>	Mr. Edwin Martin Mr. Richard Ericson
<u>Car No. 24</u>	Mr. Francis E. Meloy
<u>Car No. 25</u>	Mr. Harry Thayer Miss Betty Donovan
<u>Car No. 26</u>	Sgt. Woodward
<u>Car No. 27</u>	Spare

WREATH LAYING CEREMONY AT MAZAAR OF  
MOHAMED ALI JINNAH

One Police Jeep.

Car No.1            Vice President Johnson  
                     Mr. Stuart H. Knight in front seat.

Police car containing Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Bisbee.

Protocol Car

Car No.2            Press Pool Car containing Mr. Reedy and  
                     assigned members of Press.

Car No.4            Ambassador Rountree  
                     Mr. Stephen Smith  
                     Mr. Busby in front seat.

Car No.10          Col. William Jackson  
                     Capt. L.A. Lajaunie

Car No.11          Col. Howard Burris  
                     Lt. Col. W.D. Ward

Car No.21          Assistant Secretary Crockett  
                     Mr. Serge P. Horeff

Protocol Car

Cars No.10, 11 and 21 will leave State Guest House at  
1105 and proceed to President's House where they will  
join the other cars for the drive to the Mazaar.

NAVY CEREMONY

One Police Jeep.

Car No. 1 Vice President Johnson  
Lt. Gen. Burki  
Mr. Stuart H. Knight in front seat.

Police Car containing Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Bisbee.

Car No. 2 Press Pool Car containing Mr. Reedy  
and assigned members of Press.

Protocol Car.

Car No. 4 Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Stephen Smith  
Mr. Busby in front seat.

Car No. 10 Gen. Robert H. Wienecke  
Col. William Jackson  
Capt. L. A. Lajaunie

Car No. 11 Col. Howard Burris  
Capt. James R. Kittrell

Car No. 21 Assistant Secretary Crockett  
Mr. Serge P. Horeff

Protocol Car.

Cars No. 10, 11 and 21 will leave State Guest House at 1600 and proceed to President's House where they will join the other cars for the drive to the Navy Ceremony.



MOTORCADE TO FRERE HALL RECEPTION

One Police Jeep.

Car No. 1 Vice President Johnson  
Lt. Gen. Burki  
Mr. Stuart H. Knight in front seat.

Police Car containing Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Bisbee.

Car No. 2 Press Pool Car containing Mr. Reedy and  
assigned members of Press.

Car No. 3 Mrs. Johnson  
Begum Burki  
Mr. Jones in front seat.

Protocol Car.

Car No. 4 Ambassador Rountree  
Mr. Stephen Smith  
Mr. Busby in front seat.

Car No. 5 Mrs. Stephen Smith  
Mrs. Rountree

Car No. 6 Mr. James Suffridge  
Mr. Eggers, ICA

Car No. 21 Assistant Secretary Crockett  
Mr. Serge P. Horeff

MOTORCADE TO KORANGI

One Police Jeep

Car No. 1      Vice President Johnson  
                 Mr. Stuart H. Knight

Police Car containing Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Bisbee

Car No. 2      Press Pool Car containing Reedy and  
                 assigned members of Press.

Car No. 3      Mrs. Johnson  
                 Begum Burki  
                 Mr. Jones in front seat.

Protocol Car

Car No. 4      Ambassador Rountree  
                 Mr. Stephen Smith  
                 Mr. Busby in front seat.

Car No. 5      Mrs. Stephen Smith  
                 Mrs. Rountree

Car No. 6      Mr. James Suffridge  
                 Mr. Eggers, ICA

Car No. 21     Assistant Secretary Crockett  
                 Mr. Serge P. Horeff





ACCOMMODATIONS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. JOHNSON	President's House		50201
Abernathy, Bob	Hotel Metropole	443	52051/443
Atkins, Stan	Hotel Metropole	455	52051/455
Atkinson	Hotel Metropole	434	52051/434
Aucalino, John	Hotel Metropole	460	52051/460
Beech, Keyes	Hotel Metropole	441	52051/441
Berman, Miss Irene K.	Hotel Metropole	453	52051/453
Bisbee, Royal D., Jr.	Hotel Metropole	458	52051/458
Bolton, Paul	Hotel Metropole	438	52051/438
Bradsher	Hotel Metropole	440	52051/440
Burris, Howard, Col.	State Guest House	3	50101/3
Busby, Horace	President's House		50201
Cain, James, Dr.	President's House		50201
Carpenter, Elizabeth, Mrs.	President's House		50201
Criss, Miss Frances P.	Guest House Annex	1A	50101/1A
Crockett, The Honorable William J.	State Guest House	7	50101/7
Davis, Spencer	Hotel Metropole	450	52051/450
Donovan, Miss Betty	Guest House Annex	1A	50101/1A
Dunn, Earl, Capt.	State Guest House	5	50101/5



<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Bricson, Richard	Guest House Annex	5A	50101/5A
Evans, Bruce W.	Hotel Metropole	452	52051/452
Fiore, Illario	Hotel Metropole	445	52051/445
Ford, Henry H.	State Guest House	7	50101/7
Garvey, Paul	Hotel Metropole	460	52051/460
Griffin, Gerald	Hotel Metropole	446	52051/446
Grimes, Paul	Hotel Metropole	440	52051/440
Grunberg, Ed	Hotel Metropole	448	52051/448
Guthrie	Hotel Metropole	330	52051/330
Hanschmann, Miss Nancy	Hotel Metropole	447	52051/447
Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs.	Hotel Metropole	439	52051/439
Jackson, Bob	Hotel Metropole	434	52051/434
Jackson, William, Col.	State Guest House	3	50101/3
Jenkins, Walter	President's House		50201
Kilpatrick, Carroll	Hotel Metropole	448	52051/448
Kisis, Jess	Hotel Metropole	457	52051/457
Knight, Stuart H.	State Guest House	6	50101/6
Lajaunie, L. A., Capt.	State Guest House	5	50101/5
Louviere, Vernon	Hotel Metropole	449	52051/449
Lumpkin, Pickett, Cmdr.	Hotel Metropole	452	52051/452
Martin, Edwin	Guest House Annex	5A	50101/5A
Nathie, Jim	Hotel Metropole	441	52051/441



<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
McClendon, Miss Sarah	Hotel Metropole	447	52051/447
Meloy, Francis E.	Hotel Metropole	459	52051/459
Miller, Loye	Hotel Metropole	443	52051/443
Nipson, Herbert	Hotel Metropole	449	52051/449
O'Halloran, Tommy	Hotel Metropole	456	52051/456
Ohly, John H.	Guest House Annex	4A	50101/4A
O'Neill, Mike	Hotel Metropole	457	52051/457
Plane Crews	Hotel Metropole		52051
Reedy, George	Hotel Metropole	451	52051/451
Rolfson, John	Hotel Metropole	445	52051/445
Rowan, Carl T.	Hotel Metropole	451	52051/451
Ruth, Bob	Hotel Metropole	456	52051/456
Schechter	Hotel Metropole	435	52051/435
Seiver, Don	Hotel Metropole	435	52051/435
Short	Hotel Metropole	330	52051/330
Small	Hotel Metropole	442	52051/442
Smith, The Honorable Horace H.	State Guest House	8	50101/8
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen	President's House		50201
Spelce, Neal	Hotel Metropole	437	52051/437
Sweetman, Edward L.	Hotel Metropole	438	52051/438
Thayer, Harry E. T.	Guest House Annex	3A	50101/3A

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Theis, William	Hotel Metropole	450	52051/450
Thornhill, Mrs. Ashton	State Guest House	2	50101/2
Trumbull, Robert	Hotel Metropole	446	52051/446
Valeo, Frank	Guest House Annex	2A	50101/2A
Vermillion, Bob	Hotel Metropole	442	52051/442
Waldron, Robert	President's House		50201
Waters, David	Hotel Metropole	451	52051/451
Wiley, Miss Mary Margaret	President's House		50201
Woods, Howard	Hotel Metropole	437	52051/437
Woodward, Jack M., Sgt.	President's House		50201
Youngblood, Rufus W.	State Guest House	6	50101/6



ACCOMMODATIONSPLANE CREWSHotel Metropole - 52051

<u>Name</u>	<u>Plane</u>	<u>Room No.</u>
Albertazzio, Ralph D., Capt.	MATS	128
Atkins, James L., Sgt.	MATS	227
Bacchus	PAA	270
Bailey, Merle L., M/Sgt.	MATS	129
Barnes, William J., M/Sgt.	MATS	147
Box	PAA	230
Brennan, Miss	PAA	371
Cain, Percy W., M/Sgt.	MATS	129
Carlone, Joseph L., S/Sgt.	MATS	143
Carter	PAA	230
Clemens	PAA	231
Elze	PAA	253
Flynn, Alfred	PAA	243
Gladding, Donald K., Maj.	MATS	126
Hanley, John J., Capt.	MATS	128
Harper, Richard W., S/Sgt.	MATS	227
Hartley, Aubrey L., S/Sgt.	MATS	152
Landa	PAA	231

<u>Name</u>	<u>Plane</u>	<u>Room No.</u>
Maier, Miss	PAA	326
Martin, James M., S/Sgt.	MATS	152
Martin, Robert E., M/Sgt.	MATS	147
Maxwell, Miss	PAA	325
Mayer, Miss	PAA	326
McEvoy, William	PAA	244
McGuire	PAA	270
Ruberg, Charles R., S/Sgt.	MATS	143
Rudd, Robert J., Lt. Col.	MATS	126
Schad, Miss	PAA	325
Sinski	PAA	253





# KEY EMBASSY DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>Telephone Numbers</u>	
	<u>Office*</u>	<u>Home</u>
CONTROL OFFICER - Mr. Linebaugh	327	50150
PROTOCOL - Mr. Lucius	327	50201
PRESS AND INFORMATION - Mr. Hutchinson	267	41192
Press - Mr. Stone	415	42395
Mr. Kuest	449	40481
Photographs - Mr. Kuest	445	40481
Motion Pictures and Radio - Mr. Vaughan	408	41727
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT - Mr. Janke	370	42271
Administrative Control - Mr. Gwynn	200	50628
Staff Aide to Mr. Crockett - Mr. Roreff	"	42868
Assist in Administrative Matters - Mr. Stratton	200	
<u>General Services</u> - Mr. Sanner	369	52477
Transportation - Mr. Leckbrenner	375	53453
Accommodations - Mr. Ten Pagenhardt	52051/08	42345
Assist in Accommodations - Mr. Johnson	or 462	40198
Baggage - Col. Davis (YAG)	70041/112	40939
Embassy contact - Mr. Johnson		
Office space and supplies - Mr. Johnson	52051/08 or 462	40198
<u>Fiscal and Currency Exchange</u> - Mr. Woodward	207	42135
Accommodation exchange - Hotel Metropole		
Mr. Anderson	52051/462	41704
Accommodation exchange - President's House	53561/Rm. 5	
Miss Eddy	50101/1	
State Guest House		
<u>Security and Passes</u> - Mr. Kitterman	269	40653
Assist Security Officer - Classified material		
Mr. Blackman	343	70182

\*All office numbers are Chancery (55081) extensions, unless otherwise indicated.



	Telephone Numbers	
	Office	Home
<u>Personnel Requirements (secretaries, etc.) - Mrs. Finne</u>	488	50118
<u>Communications - Mr. Woley</u>	353	51932
Assist in Communications - Mr. Muroaka	345	42644
<u>Passports, Visas and Customs - Mr. Kempe</u>	402	40455
<u>Miscellaneous Services</u>		
Commissary - Mr. Paul Robinson	37239	42468
Shopping Services - Miss Brooks	362	
Health Services - Miss Sawadzki	270	51929
Mail Service - Miss Fernandez	494	
Standby Building Maintenance	70051	
Canteen - Miss Shapp	256	50149
<u>PLANE CREWS - Col. Sawyer</u>	454	42535
<u>LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN ARMY - Col. Ward</u>	465	40262
<u>LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN NAVY - Capt. Kittrell</u>	462	51320
<u>LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN AIR FORCE - Col. Hoover</u>	454	42535
<u>LIAISON OFFICERS AT PRESIDENT'S HOUSE - Mr. Simon</u>	53561/Rm. 5	43303
Mr. Macuk		41436
<u>LIAISON OFFICER AT METROPOLE HOTEL</u>		
Mr. Von Pagenhardt	52051/Ext. 08 or 462	42354
<u>LIAISON OFFICERS AT STATE GUEST HOUSE</u>	50101/1	41115
Mr. Cordell		41493
Mr. Tanes		



NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED FOR SPECIAL DUTIES

Mr. Royal D. Bisbee, Jr., is the interpreter for  
Vice President Johnson

Mr. Bruce Laingen is the control officer for  
Mrs. Johnson

Mr. Jodie G. Eggers is the control officer for  
Mr. James Suffridge

Mr. Serge P. Horeff is assigned to assist  
The Honorable William J. Crockett

Mr. Arthur C. Bauman is the control officer for  
The Lasker Awards Group

Biographies are attached.

ROYAL D. BISBEE, JR.

Royal D. Bisbee, Jr., who will serve as the Vice President's interpreter, is Public Affairs Officer for USIS in Lahore, West Pakistan. Mr. Bisbee was born in India and received his early education there. He is fluent in three of the major languages of Pakistan and Northern India (Urdu, Hindi, and Gujarati), is knowledgeable in Punjabi, and understands some Pushtu and Bengali.

After wartime service in the Army in Iraq, Mr. Bisbee joined the Department of State in 1947. He was first assigned to Bombay as a vice consul, later moving to New Delhi. During this period of service he headed a rescue mission which brought the American news broadcaster Lowell Thomas, who had been injured in Tibet, and his son back to India, an act which won him a Commendable Service Award. In 1950 he was detailed to the University of Pennsylvania Hindustani language and training program. Afterward he was chief of the India unit of the VOA in Washington. He returned to India in 1951, serving in Delhi and Lucknow until 1956 when he was reassigned to Thessaloniki, Greece. He has been in Pakistan since March 1959. Mr. Bisbee was nominated for the Arthur S. Flemming Award by the U.S. Information Agency in 1961. He is married and has two daughters.



BRUCE LAINGEN

Bruce Laingen, who will act as control officer for Mrs. Johnson's schedule, is a Second Secretary and Political Officer in the American Embassy. Mr. Laingen was born in Minnesota in 1922 and studied at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and the University of Minnesota.

After wartime service with the Navy in the Pacific, Mr. Laingen joined the Department of State in 1949. He became a member of the Foreign Service in 1950 and was assigned to the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany. His subsequent assignments have included Tehran, Iran (economic officer), Meshed, Iran (acting Principal Officer), and Officer in Charge of Greek Affairs in the Department of State. He has been assigned to the Embassy in Karachi since August 1960. He is married and has one son.

JODIE G. EGGERS

Mr. Eggers, who will act as control officer for Mr. Suffridge, is Chief of the Labor Division, USOM to Pakistan. Mr. Eggers was born in Oklahoma in 1914 and studied at Pacific College and Multnomah College.

Mr. Eggers has worked in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Labor, with special emphasis on the development of a conciliation and arbitration service. A participating training project has been affording U.S. and third country training to the Ministry personnel and trade union leaders.

A joint project is giving assistance to the technical training program of the Ministry by the supply of equipment and technical assistance in two trade schools located in Karachi and Dacca. Before coming to Pakistan Mr. Eggers served as Labor Advisor to the USOM in Saigon, Viet-Nam. Prior to joining ICA Mr. Eggers was for many years associated with the U.S. Trade Union movement as a member and officer of the International Woodworkers of America in Portland, Oregon. During the war years Mr. Eggers served as a labor member of the 12 Regional War Labor Board.

SERGE P. HOREFF

Mr. Horeff, who will act as Staff Aide to Assistant Secretary Crockett, is a third secretary in the U.S. Embassy. He was born in 1933 and studied at public schools in New Jersey, Harvard College, and the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration.

Mr. Horeff entered the Navy after his schooling and served as an aviator on the West Coast and in the Far East. He joined the Foreign Service in 1959 and was assigned to the Embassy in March, 1960. Mr. Horeff is married and has a 20-month old daughter.







# EMBASSY DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

	Telephone Numbers	
	Office*	Home
<u>CONTROL OFFICER</u> - Mr. Lanebaugh	327	50150
<u>RECEPTION</u> - Mr. Lanebaugh	327	50281
<u>PRESS AND INFORMATION</u> - Mr. Hutchinson	267	41192
Press - Mr. Stone	415	42395
Mr. Kuest	449	40481
Photographs - Mr. Kuest	449	40481
Motion Pictures and Radio - Mr. Vaughan	408	41727
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT &amp; SUPPORT</u> - Mr. Janke	370	42271
Administrative Control - Mr. Gwynn	200	50628
Staff Aide to Mr. Crockett - Mr. Horeff		42868
Assist in Administrative Matters - Mr. Stratton	200	
<u>General Services</u> - Mr. Saxner	369	52477
Transportation - Mr. Kaakbrenner	375	53453
Accommodations - Mr. Von Fegenhardt	52051/08	42345
Assist in Accommodations - Mr. Johnson	or 462	40198
Baggage - Col. Davis (HAG)	70041/112	40939
Embassy contact - Mr. Johnson		
Office space and supplies - Mr. Johnson	52051/08 or 462	40198
<u>Fiscal and Currency Exchange</u> - Mr. Woodward	207	42135
Accommodation exchange - Hotel Metropole		
Mr. Anderson	52051/462	41704
Accommodation exchange - President's House	53561/Rm. 5	
Miss Eddy	50101/1	
State Guest House		
<u>Security and Passes</u> - Mr. Kitterman	269	40653
Assist Security Officer - Classified material		
Mr. Blackman	343	70182

\*All office numbers are Chancery (55081) extensions, unless otherwise indicated.

	Telephone Numbers	
	Office*	Home
<u>Personnel Requirements</u> (secretaries, etc.)-Mrs. Minne	488	50118
<u>Communications</u> - Mr. Foley	353	51932
Asst in Communications - Mr. Nuroaka	345	42644
<u>Passports, Visas and Customs</u> - Mr. Kempe	402	40455
<u>Miscellaneous Services</u>		
Commissary - Mr. Paul Robinson	37239	42468
Shopping Services - Miss Brooks	362	
Health Services - Miss Zawadzki	270	51929
Mail Service - Miss Fernandez	494	
Standby Building Maintenance	70051	
Canteen - Miss Snapp	256	50149
PLANE CREWS - Col. Hoover	454	42535
LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN ARMY - Col. Ward	465	40262
LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN NAVY - Capt. Kittrell	462	51320
LIAISON WITH AMERICAN AND PAKISTAN AIR FORCE - Col. Hoover	454	42535
LIAISON OFFICERS AT PRESIDENT'S HOUSE - Mr. Simon]	53561/Rm. 5	43303
Mr. Macuk]		41436
LIAISON OFFICER AT METROPOLE HOTEL		
Mr. Von Pagenhardt	52051/Ext. 08 or 462	42354
LIAISON OFFICERS AT STATE GUEST HOUSE - Mr. Cordell]	50101/1	41115
Mr. Tanes]		41493



NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED FOR SPECIAL DUTIES

Mr. Royal D. Bisbee, Jr., is the interpreter for  
Vice President Johnson

Mr. Bruce Laingen is the control officer for  
Mrs. Johnson

Mr. Jodie G. Eggers is the control officer for  
Mr. James Suffridge

Mr. Serge P. Horeff is assigned to assist  
The Honorable William J. Crockett

Mr. Arthur C. Bauman is the control officer for  
The Lasker Awards Group

Biographies are attached.

ROYAL D. BISBEE, JR.

Royal D. Bisbee, Jr., who will serve as the Vice President's interpreter, is Public Affairs Officer for USIS in Lahore, West Pakistan. Mr. Bisbee was born in India and received his early education there. He is fluent in three of the major languages of Pakistan and Northern India (Urdu, Hindi, and Gujarati), is knowledgeable in Punjabi, and understands some Pushtu and Bengali.

After wartime service in the Army in Iraq, Mr. Bisbee joined the Department of State in 1947. He was first assigned to Bombay as a vice consul, later moving to New Delhi. During this period of service he headed a rescue mission which brought the American news broadcaster Lowell Thomas, who had been injured in Tibet, and his son back to India, an act which won him a Commendable Service Award. In 1950 he was detailed to the University of Pennsylvania Hindustani language and training program. Afterward he was chief of the India unit of the VOA in Washington. He returned to India in 1951, serving in Delhi and Lucknow until 1956 when he was reassigned to Thessaloniki, Greece. He has been in Pakistan since March 1959. Mr. Bisbee was nominated for the Arthur S. Flemming Award by the U.S. Information Agency in 1961. He is married and has two daughters.



BRUCE LAINGEN

Bruce Laingen, who will act as control officer for Mrs. Johnson's schedule, is a Second Secretary and Political Officer in the American Embassy. Mr. Laingen was born in Minnesota in 1922 and studied at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and the University of Minnesota.

After wartime service with the Navy in the Pacific, Mr. Laingen joined the Department of State in 1949. He became a member of the Foreign Service in 1950 and was assigned to the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany. His subsequent assignments have included Tehran, Iran (economic officer), Meshed, Iran (acting Principal Officer), and Officer in Charge of Greek Affairs in the Department of State. He has been assigned to the Embassy in Karachi since August 1960. He is married and has one son.

JODIE G. EGGERS

Mr. Eggers, who will act as control officer for Mr. Suffridge, is Chief of the Labor Division, USOM to Pakistan. Mr. Eggers was born in Oklahoma in 1914 and studied at Pacific College and Multnomah College.

Mr. Eggers has worked in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Labor, with special emphasis on the development of a conciliation and arbitration service. A participating training project has been affording U.S. and third country training to the Ministry personnel and trade union leaders.

A joint project is giving assistance to the technical training program of the Ministry by the supply of equipment and technical assistance in two trade schools located in Karachi and Dacca. Before coming to Pakistan Mr. Eggers served as Labor Advisor to the USOM in Saigon, Viet-Nam. Prior to joining ICA Mr. Eggers was for many years associated with the U.S. Trade Union movement as a member and officer of the International Woodworkers of America in Portland, Oregon. During the war years Mr. Eggers served as a labor member of the ~~12~~ Regional War Labor Board.

SERGE P. HOREFF

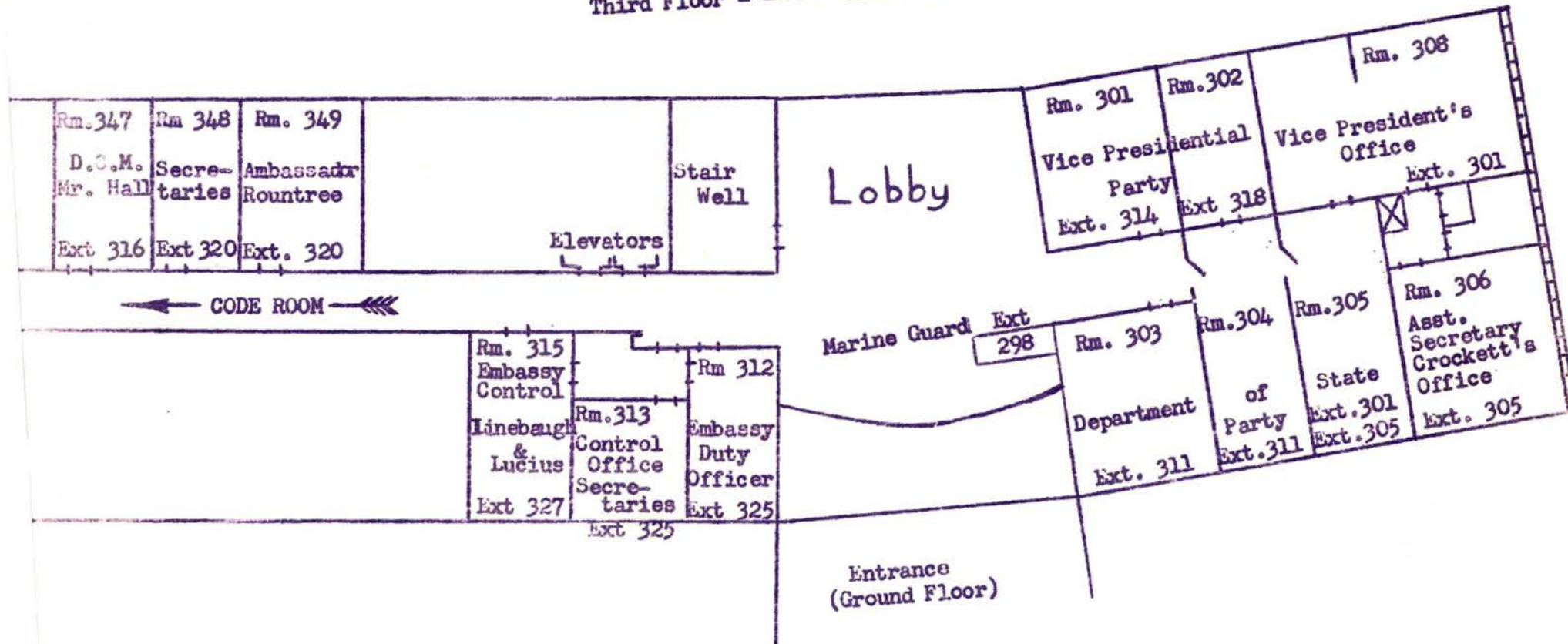
Mr. Horeff, who will act as Staff Aide to Assistant Secretary Crockett, is a third secretary in the U.S. Embassy. He was born in 1933 and studied at public schools in New Jersey, Harvard College, and the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration.

Mr. Horeff entered the Navy after his schooling and served as an aviator on the West Coast and in the Far East. He joined the Foreign Service in 1959 and was assigned to the Embassy in March, 1960. Mr. Horeff is married and has a 20-month old daughter.

# OFFICE

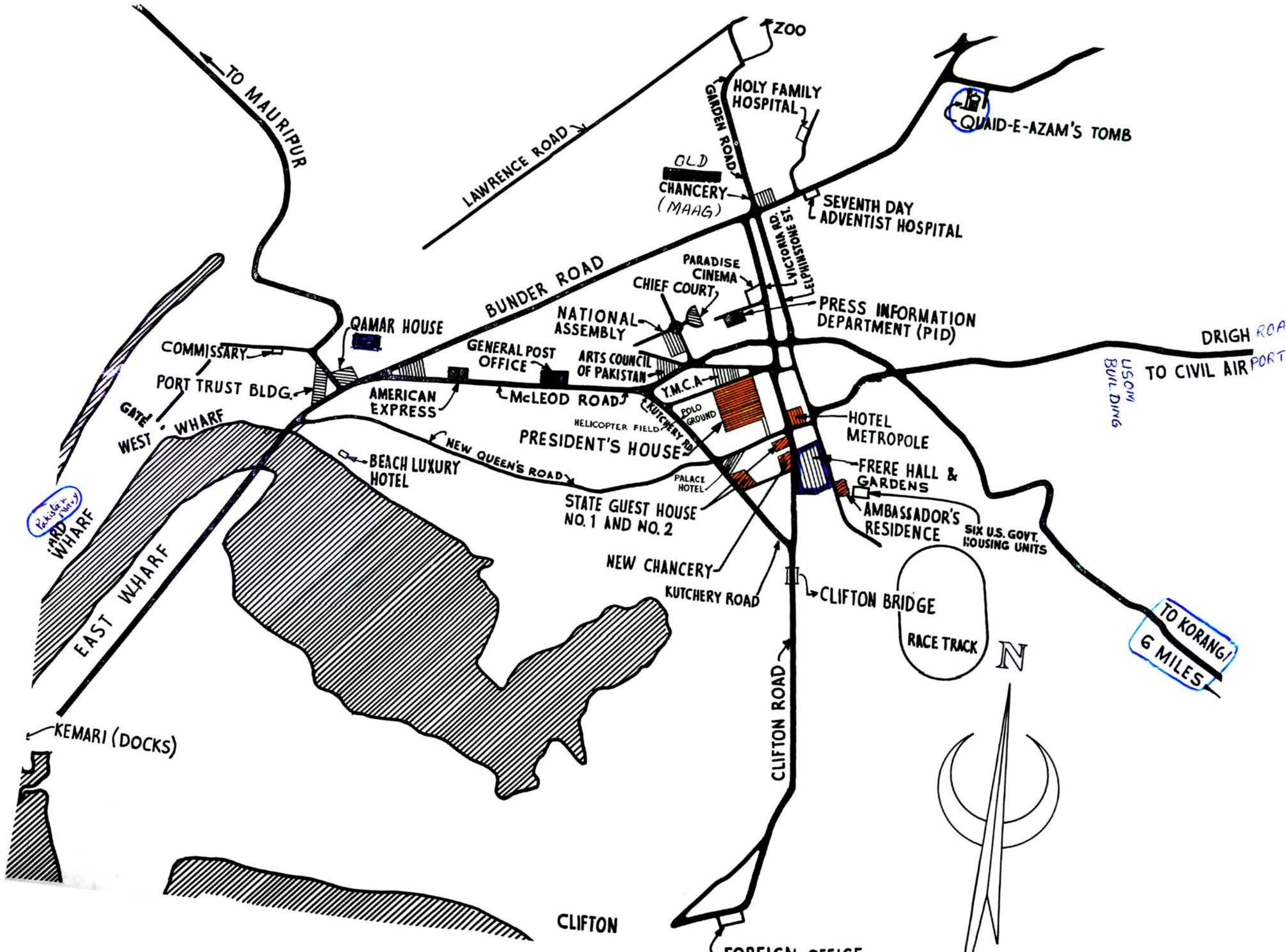
# SPACE

Third Floor - - - - American Embassy Chancery



American Embassy Telephone No. = 55081









Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan

President of Pakistan

Born: 1907 - Rehana, Hazara District (Former N. W. Frontier Province)

Wife: Zaidi Khatoon - 4 sons, 3 daughters

Education: Aligarh University, Sandhurst

Religion: Muslim (Sunni Sect)

Languages: English, Urdu, Pushtu

Interests: Hunting, tennis, squash, riding

President Ayub was commissioned in the army in 1928 after graduation from Sandhurst. He gradually rose through the ranks so that by World War II he saw service in Burma as Battalion Commander. After partition, Ayub's rise was meteoric. He went from Divisional Commander, to Adjutant General, to Deputy Commander-in-Chief, to Commander-in-Chief between 1947 and 1951. In 1954 he was appointed Defense Minister. He remained Commander-in-Chief until the Revolution of October, 1958.

President Ayub is a tall, erect, physically handsome Pathan, whose bearing reflects his long and distinguished military career. He is energetic and hard working and possesses a great deal of confidence in the success of his Government.

President Ayub is determined to transform Pakistan into a modern state. He believes that democracy on the western pattern is not suited to the needs of the country. He feels that, in order for Pakistan to progress economically and socially, it must have a governmental system suited to the genius of the people of Pakistan. A constitution embodying Ayub's ideas will soon be completed. The new constitution is expected to come into effect late in 1961 or in early 1962.

The President is fully conscious of the difficulties that his country has faced and will continue to face by being divided into two wings separated by over 1100 miles of Indian territory.

He recognizes the strong regional rivalries which exist in Pakistan; one of his main aims is to reduce these conflicts and create a united country in which people will cease to regard themselves as Punjabis, Sindhis, Bengalis, etc., but feel themselves to be first and foremost Pakistanis.

President Ayub is well aware of the important role Islam plays as a cementing force in the country. As he has made clear in his speeches, his great hope is that orthodox Islam can adapt itself to the modern age.

President Ayub has travelled widely. He visited the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1954.

Lt. General W. A. Burki  
Minister of Health, Labor and Social Welfare

Born: 1900 - Jullundur (now Indian Punjab)  
Wife: Iqbal Burki - 3 sons, 2 daughters  
Education: M. D. ChB (St. Andrews), D.O.M.S. (London)  
Languages: English, Punjabi, Urdu

General Burki was commissioned in the Indian Medical Service in 1926 and until 1939 served in various military hospitals in the sub-continent. General Burki had a distinguished World War II service record with the Indian Army in Eritrea, Egypt and Burma. Following partition he was appointed Deputy Director General of the Medical Services and in 1955 was promoted to Director General.

General Burki is considered to be intelligent and well informed and has a reputation for frankness and forthrightness. He is ranked number two in the Cabinet and assumes the position of Acting President in the absence of Ayub from the country.



Manzur Qadir  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born: 1913 - Lahore  
Wife: Asghari Fazle Hussain - 2 sons, 1 daughter  
Education: Government College, Lahore; Cambridge (1935)  
Languages: English, Urdu, Punjabi  
Interests: Reading, jurisprudence

Mr. Qadir is from a distinguished Punjabi family. His father, the late Sir Abdul Qadir, enjoyed international fame as a scholar and a literateur. Mr. Qadir received his legal training in the U.K. and was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1935. In 1936 he began his practice at the Lahore High Court. He quickly made his mark in the legal profession and became one of Pakistan's leading lawyers. He is especially interested in constitutional law.

Although Mr. Qadir has never taken an active part in politics prior to October 1958, his father was an early Muslim League leader. Mr. Qadir is an able and intelligent negotiator and a stimulating conversationalist with a flair for intellectualism. He has taken an active part in shaping broad government policies, particularly with regard to the shape of the future constitution and form of government. He is expected to take a leading role in the drafting of Pakistan's future constitution; at the moment he is heading a Cabinet subcommittee studying a report just submitted by the Constitution Commission appointed by President Ayub in February 1960.



Rear Admiral Afzal Rehman Khan, S.Q.A., PN  
Commander in Chief, Pakistan Navy

Born: March 20, 1921 - Batala, East Punjab, India  
Wife: Hameeda Khan  
Education: Government College, Lahore. Naval training.  
Languages: English, Urdu, Punjabi, elementary Persian  
Interests: Reading, history, tennis

After secondary school matriculation, Admiral Khan joined Government College, Lahore. From 1935 to 1938, he served as a Mercantile Marine trainee on board the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship DUFFERIN at Bombay. In 1938 after standing first in the competitive examination for the Royal Indian Navy, he went to the United Kingdom for training as a cadet.

Admiral Khan was appointed Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Navy, and promoted to Rear Admiral concurrently, effective March 1, 1959. He is a good leader, of strong character and exceedingly sound judgment. He has an outstanding service reputation. His manner is pleasant, relaxed and informal. He is very neat and well dressed in appearance. He is an avid reader, plays tennis, and occasionally relaxes by taking brief hunting or fishing trips.

In September 1960 Admiral Khan visited the United States as a guest of Admiral Burke, USN, Chief of Naval Operations.

Agha Abdul Hamid  
Administrator of Karachi

Born: 1912 - Sialkot  
Wife: Married  
Education: Government College, Lahore - MA  
Emmanuel College, Cambridge  
Languages: Urdu, English  
Interests: Art, literature, writing

1  
76  
no

Mr. Agha Hamid became a member of the old Indian Civil Service (ICS) in 1935. In 1940 he was appointed Deputy Director General of the All India Radio. In 1943 he became Deputy Registrar and then Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Lahore. Among subsequent assignments was one as Secretary to the late Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan from 1948-1950. In 1956 he was named Joint Secretary in Charge, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. He also served as Cabinet Secretary. Immediately before coming to Karachi he was Commissioner for one and a half years for the Peshawar Division. He became Administrator of the Karachi Federal Territory in August 1960. He stands 34th in seniority among approximately 340 Pakistan Civil Service (CSP) officers.

Mr. Hamid is an able, conscientious, highly regarded civil servant with wide interests—particularly in the field of the arts, history and archeology.



Hafiz Mohamad Habibullah  
(Title: Khan Bahadur)  
Vice Chairman, Karachi Municipal Committee

Born: About 1901 at Makhad, Attock (Punjab) West Pakistan  
Wife: Married - name not known  
Educated: In India and Russia  
Languages: English, Urdu, Persian and Punjabi  
Interests: Hunting, business, politics

As Vice Chairman of the Karachi Municipal Committee, Mr. Habibullah is the highest ranking elected member of the Basic Democracies in Karachi. He is a businessman with interests in textiles (KBHM Habibullah & Co.), mining (Baluchistan Coal Mines), and other business and financial enterprises. At one time he was Chairman of the All-Pakistani Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Habibullah has participated in politics in the past, having served in the former West Pakistan Provincial Assembly, the former Karachi Municipal Corporation (City Council) and as a Deputy Mayor of Karachi.

Mr. Habibullah's father was a merchant whose business took him to Central Asia and Russia. The family lived in Russia from 1911 until after the Communist revolution when the family returned to India. From 1927 to 1938 Habibullah lived in Shanghai where he was engaged in trading enterprise. His company also had offices in Japan.

Mr. Habibullah has traveled extensively in connection with his business interests and has visited the United States. He has ten children—six daughters and four sons. Three of his sons have been educated in the United States, one in the field of textiles, one in mining engineering and one in mechanical engineering. The latter son took his degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1950.



Saiyed Saghir Hasan  
Lt. Col. Pakistan Army (Engineers)  
Director of Programs, National Housing and Settlement Agency  
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Works

Born: July 5, 1913, United Province, India  
Wife: Ummei Salma  
Education: Lucknow University, B.S.C., 1931 (physics,  
chemistry, mathematics and English), Lucknow  
University, L.L.B., 1933  
Languages: English, Urdu

After graduating from Lucknow University, Lt. Col. Hasan joined the Survey of India as an Engineer Officer. He served in the Royal Indian Engineers until partition. He became a Major in the Pakistan Engineers in 1949 and was promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. in 1960. He has seven children.



## SHOPPING

The main shopping district is in Saddar, on Elphinstone Street and Victoria Road, where a variety of goods can be purchased. Bhoori Bazaar on Somerset Street in Saddar is the most centrally located bazaar. There is an old silver and copper bazaar off Napier Road. (Space does not permit the listing here of all firms patronized by Americans. The firms listed here are not necessarily better than others which have been omitted.)

### Books and Magazines:

Grenich Bookstore, Elphinstone Street  
Thomas & Thomas, Elphinstone Street  
Pak American, Elphinstone Street  
Paramount Book Stall, Frere Road

### Camera Shops:

Car & Co., Elphinstone Street  
Photocraft Studio, Clarke Street  
Karim Brothers, Elphinstone Street

### Drug Stores:

Bliss & Co., Elphinstone Street  
Murphy's, Metropole Hotel  
Queen's, Victoria Road

### Handicrafts:

National Small Industries Corp., Cor. Preedy & Victoria Rd.  
APWA Cottage Industries, Victoria Road  
Pakistan Cottage Industries, Frere Road  
Parsi Industrial Home, Preedy Street  
Gul-e-Rana Industrial Home, Clayton Road  
St. Lawrence Nuns, DeCruz Road  
Pakistan Handicrafts, Charter Bank Building  
Kashmir Art Emporium, Elphinstone Street

### Jewelers:

Ceylon Trading Company, Elphinstone Street



Shoe Stores:

Bata Shoe Stores, Elphinstone Street  
L. Iyuk, Chinese Shoe Stores, Elphinstone Street  
Kingson, Victoria Road

Best Buys:

Attractive sandals for women are made locally, as are some good textile items including saris, mirror-work embroidery of Sindhi and Baluchi manufacture, and Kashmiri shawls. Brass and copper trays and a variety of handicraft items are available in profusion in Karachi, as in most other cities of the subcontinent. Ashtrays, vases, cigarette boxes made of local marble are also available.



## RESTAURANTS

For those members of the Vice President's party who will be staying at the State Guest House, lunch on Saturday and breakfast on Sunday will be served at the Guest House. Mr. William O. Hall, Minister of the Embassy, is inviting for dinner all members of the official party not attending President Ayub's dinner on May 20 at his residence, 3 Golf Club Road.

Members of the press, and other members of the official party who will be staying at the Hotel Metropole, should bear in mind that meals are charged for separately. The charges may be signed for and added to the bill. The dining room hours of the Hotel Metropole are:

Breakfast	- from whatever hour is necessary until 9:30 a.m.
Lunch	- 1230 - 1430
Dinner	- 1930 - 2200

The Grill Room, where there is a floor show and dancing, is open until 0200. Room Service is also available.

Should you desire not to have your meals at the Hotel Metropole, some of the leading restaurants in Karachi are:

KLM Rest House - on the airport entrance road about half way between the terminal building and Drigh Road (the main highway which the Vice President's party will take to and from the airport).

Air France Rest House - on Drigh Road directly across from the entrance to the airport.

Palace Hotel - (The Gourmet Room) about one quarter mile behind the Chancery and next door to State Guest House No. 1.

Shezan Restaurant - (pronounced "Shay-Z-an") on Victoria Road one mile from the Chancery and near the Military Assistance Advisory Group/Pakistan.

Ampi's - Behind the Metropole Hotel. Is a branch of Shezan and serves light snacks.



Beach Luxury Hotel - about one mile from the Chancery  
overlooks the harbor area.

Hotel Farooqui - a quarter of a mile from the Chancery  
just off Elphinstone Street, features  
Pakistani dishes--their chicken "teeka"  
with basmati rice is particularly well  
known.



## KARACHI

Karachi, chief city of Pakistan and sole seaport of the west wing of this divided country, is a city of over two million people situated at the mouth of the Lyari River between the Sind desert and the Arabian Sea.

Though the Indus Valley a few miles to the east of Karachi was the home of one of the earliest civilizations in the world, Karachi is a city of no great antiquity. Two hundred years ago it was a tiny fishing village much like dozens of others scattered along the coast from Iran to Bombay. As recently as 15 years ago it was only a tenth of its present size.

It owes its present development to two factors chiefly: (1) its fortunate situation on one of the best natural harbors of the Indo-Pak subcontinent, and (2) the partition of the subcontinent in 1947 in which several millions of Muslim refugees fled India to Pakistan. Many thousands of these people eventually made their way to Karachi.

Most of the displaced persons were destitute and many had suffered almost inconceivable hardship on their flight from India. As recently as three years ago most of these refugees still lived in mud and matting huts and shacks throughout Karachi. Some are still to be seen, but many have been rehoused. The township of Korangi, built in a matter of months, 6 miles southeast of the city, now houses over 75,000 persons in one of the world's largest low-cost housing projects.

Karachi was the birthplace of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan; and for the first dozen years after partition it was the capital of the country. Within the past year, however, Field Marshal Ayub has shifted his capital to the environs of Rawalpindi in the northern Punjab.

Since the new capital, to be called Islamabad, has not yet been built, foreign embassies remain at present in Karachi, and probably will continue here for several years. The Ministry of External Affairs is likewise staying on in Karachi for the present, as is a part of the Ministry of Defence. Many other functions of government continue to be exercised in Karachi, and the city's economic importance requires Government



ministers to spend a good deal of their time commuting between the two cities.

The Hotel Metropole, (see the map in section 6 of this briefing book) where members of the press will be billeted, is in the heart of one of Karachi's oldest residential areas and a good orientation landmark for other points of interest in the vicinity which will become familiar to the members of the Vice President's party. Close by is the President's House where the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson will be staying as guests of President Ayub Khan. Just a few yards from the Metropole is the new American Embassy Chancery which was just completed last month. Behind the Chancery is State Guest House No. 1, which was the residence of the prime minister, where most of the Vice President's and State Department party will stay. The Chancery faces onto Frere Hall gardens, the site for the Citizens Reception for the Vice President. On the other side of Frere Hall is the Residence of the Ambassador, and homes of some of the Embassy officers are located in the area immediately behind his home.

Stretching north from the Metropole along Bonus Road and Elphinstone Street are theaters and churches and the fashionable shopping district of the city. About two miles away, where this street (now called Garden Road) crosses M.A. Jinnah Road, is the old American Chancery where the Military Assistance Advisory Group/Pakistan still has its offices. Northeast along M.A. Jinnah Road about one mile is the Quaid-i-Azam's Mazar, the burial place of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, where Vice President Johnson will lay a wreath soon after his arrival in Pakistan.

The main business and commercial section of Karachi lies to the west of this axis connecting the Metropole and the present Chancery. It is concentrated along Bunder Road (which leads to the harbor) and McLeod Road (see map). The newer residential areas of the city are mostly four to five miles to the east of this downtown area.

Like cities in many other new countries, Karachi has a fairly austere night life. Movies are almost the only diversion, although there is good beach about 15 miles away. Several night clubs exist.





## LOCAL ATTITUDES ON PHOTOGRAPHY, FOREIGNERS, TIPPING, ETC.

The desire of Muslims for a separate state was a major reason for the partitioning of the sub-continent into predominantly Hindu India and predominantly Muslim Pakistan. Islam is, therefore, not only the religion but the basis for the creation of Pakistan, and as such exercises enormous influence on the customs, beliefs and daily living habits of most Pakistanis. Good taste and common sense should enable the average American to avoid giving offense to his Muslim friends but there are a few specific points that the visitor might consider. These are:

1. Until recently Muslim women of Pakistan, particularly in the upper and middle classes, observed the custom of purdah or the strict seclusion and veiling of women. This is slowly beginning to change as more and more educated Pakistani women come forward to take their place in public life. Purdah-observing ladies will not accept invitations for dinner parties or other gatherings at which men are present; their husbands will frequently appear alone.
2. Bare shoulders and deep décolletages are offensive to conservative Muslims. It is, therefore, recommended that a stole or scarf be worn with a strapless evening dress or with an extreme sun dress in public.
3. Pakistanis generally do not drink alcoholic beverages. Many do not smoke.
4. No Muslim will eat pork; most will not handle it.
5. Dogs are considered unclean by many Muslims.
6. The devout Muslim prays five times a day wherever he may happen to be, at home, on the street or in his office. This is a custom that visitors should treat respectfully. In visiting mosques or holy places, shoes must be removed and voices kept low.
7. There is plenty of interesting material for the amateur photographer in Pakistan but pictures should be taken with discretion to avoid giving offense. Permission should always be asked before photographing people, particularly women, and before photographing places of religious significance.





### MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Health Room in the Chancery will be open on May 20 from 9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On May 21 the Embassy nurse will be on call at her home (51929) between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.

Mr. Harold G. Beeson, Medical Officer of the Embassy, and Miss Irene Zawadzki, American Nurse, will be in attendance in the Health Room during these hours and services will be provided to all Americans in the official party and the press. The Embassy telephone is 55081.

Dr. Beeson's home telephone is 43227; Miss Zawadzki's home telephone is 51929.

Oxygen tents are available at the Pakistan Naval Hospital, Holy Family Hospital and the Jinnah Hospital.

### Health Suggestions

1. Eat freshly prepared well-cooked foods, preferably hot. Exception: freshly peeled non-moisture-absorbing fruits such as bananas or washed oranges and grapefruit.

2. Avoid local milk and milk products.

3. Do not drink or brush teeth with water that has not been treated with iodine or boiled 10 minutes.

4. Do not drink water or iced drinks in restaurants. The bottled soda water and soft drinks (such as Coca Cola and Pakola) served in leading hotels and restaurants are relatively safe.

5. In hotels do not accept assurances that water has been boiled. Treat it yourself with iodine (proportions: 1 tablet to 1 qt. water). Halazone tablets are not considered safe.

6. If you become ill, contact the Embassy Medical Officer or the Embassy Nurse.

## COMMISSARY

Limited commissary supplies will be available in Room 10 of the Chancery.

The Commissary itself will be open to members of the official party upon proper identification on May 20 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The Commissary is located at Gulzar Chambers, West Wharf, near the Port Trust.



SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic)

Masses at: 5:00 a.m.  
6:00 a.m.  
7:00 a.m.  
8:00 a.m.  
9:00 a.m.  
10:15 a.m.

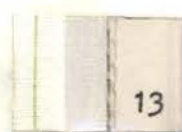
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (Episcopal):

Holy Communion at: 7:30 a.m.

Services at all other churches at 9:00 a.m. or later.

### LAUNDRY SERVICE

Noon to six laundry service will be available at guests' residences and at the Hotel Metropole. Call the "bearer" to take the laundry and instruct him to return it at an agreed suitable hour.





## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

For the Vice President's Party and the Press.

The Government of Pakistan has waived all the customs formalities which are normally required when entering and departing Pakistan.

Passports will be collected after the departure from New Delhi and will be returned on departure from Karachi. It is not anticipated that any member of the party will have any need for his passport while in Pakistan. However, all passports will be available in Room 4 of the Chancery. If any passport is removed from this room, it must be returned before 7:00 a.m., May 21.

$\frac{1}{13}$   
no

$\frac{1}{13}$   
no



### CURRENCY CONVERSION

The value of the Pakistan Rupee is Rs. 4.74 = \$1.00

#### Currency Conversion Table:

Rupees	1 = \$	.21		
Rupees	2 =	.42		
Rupees	3 =	.63	Rupees 15 =	3.16
Rupees	4 =	.85	Rupees 20 =	4.22
Rupees	5 =	1.05	Rupees 25 =	5.27
Rupees	6 =	1.26	Rupees 50 =	10.55
Rupees	7 =	1.47	Rupees 75 =	15.82
Rupees	8 =	1.68	Rupees 100 =	21.10
Rupees	9 =	1.90		
Rupees	10 =	2.11		

Representatives of the Embassy's Disbursing Office will be available to members of the party to make currency conversions in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Hours</u>
May 20	Room 462 Hotel Metropole	1030 - 2400
	Room 125 Chancery	1030 - 1800
May 21	Room 462 Hotel Metropole	0600 - 0900

The Embassy Liaison Officer at the State Guest House can also arrange for currency conversion.





### TIPPING INFORMATION

No tipping will be required by the Vice President's party in connection with the handling of baggage at the airport, or at the Guest House or hotel. This will be supervised by Pakistani and American officials.

Tipping at the Guest House will be handled on a collective and not an individual basis. The Embassy will arrange in consultation with a State Department member of the Vice President's party for an appropriate single sum to be given to the servants at the Guest House.

Members of the party at the hotel, including the press, should be responsible for tipping their room bearers and other servants at the end of their stay. It is suggested that the total tips paid to the servants at the hotel be approximately 10-15% of their room bill.

For individual services at the hotel and for meals, tipping in general should be conservative ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee to Rs. 2 depending upon service rendered. For meals in the restaurant 10% of the cost is adequate.



KEY EMBASSY OFFICERS  
KARACHI

Ambassador

William M. Rountree

Deputy Chief of Mission

William C. Hall

Special Assistant for MDA

E. Clyde Dunn

Counselor for Political Affairs

J. David Winstanough

Counselor for Economic Affairs

Thomas C. M. Robinson

Acting Administrative Officer

John J. Janke

Consular Officer

Edson W. Kempe

Army Attache

Colonel John A. Gloriod

Naval Attache & Naval Attache for A.R.

Captain James R. Kittrell

Air Attache

Colonel John H. Hoover

Agricultural Attache

Donald L. MacDonald

Officer in Charge, Murree Office

Christopher Van Hollen

Commercial Attache

John K. Hagemann



OTHER BRANCHES OF THE MISSION

United States Operations Mission to Pakistan:

Director - James S. Killen  
Assistant Director, Controller - Robert B. Curtis  
Assistant Director, Management - Iffie C. Rogers

Military Assistance Advisory Group:

Chief - Major General Robert H. Wienecke  
Deputy Commander - Colonel Robert N. Davie  
Chief, Air Force Section - Colonel William J. Jowdy, USAF  
Chief, Naval Section - Captain John F. Felter, USN

United States Information Service:

Country Public Affairs Officer - Clifford Manshardt  
Deputy Country Public Affairs Officer - William E. Hutchinson  
Chief Information Officer - Jerome A. Stone  
Press Attache - Frank H. Kuest

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers:

District Engineer - Colonel H. H. Northington

CONSTITUENT POSTS

Consul General, Dacca  
Nat B. King

Consul General, Lahore  
Andrew V. Corry

Consul, Peshawar  
LeRoy Makepeace





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan became a sovereign nation and a member (with dominion status) of the British Commonwealth in August 1947 on the partition of British India. It became a republic in 1956 but continues to be a member of the Commonwealth. It is today the world's most populous Muslim nation.

The decision to divide British India into two states, Pakistan and India, reflected the success of leaders of the Muslim community in asserting their right to be recognized as a separate nation. After 1935, when Great Britain acknowledged Indian independence as an ultimate goal, the split between the Muslim community and the Hindu majority widened. Under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the "Quaid-i-Azam" ("Great Leader") and founder of Pakistan, the Muslim League political party became the focal point of Indian Muslim efforts to achieve independence from the British as a separate Muslim state. Jinnah became Pakistan's first Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan its first Prime Minister.

The months preceding and immediately following partition in 1947 were characterized by the flight of some six million Muslims into Pakistan and a like number of Hindus and Sikhs into India. This exchange of population was accompanied by bloody communal rioting with the loss of many thousands of lives. Partition and the ensuing communal disturbances left a legacy of problems which have embittered Pakistan-Indian relations ever since. Among these problems the Kashmir question is most important but serious differences have also arisen from problems involved in distribution of river waters, border demarcation and refugee property claims.

As a result, Indian-Pakistan relations have at times been highly strained, although much has been done particularly in recent years to improve them and a number of issues between the countries have been worked out. Relations reached perhaps their warmest point in September 1960 at the time of the signing of the Indus Water Treaty, at which time there was considerable hope that the spirit of compromise embodied in that settlement might also contribute to an eventual settlement of the Kashmir issue. No progress has been made in solving this issue, however.

In the years immediately following partition, Pakistan made



remarkable progress in organizing its administration and establishing the forms of representative government. The country suffered a great loss, however, when its two great leaders died—the country's founder, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, in 1948 and its first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, by assassination in 1951. After this tragic loss for the new country, a period of protracted political instability set in. The dominant Muslim League began to lose its unity and suffered a loss in popular support, and opposition parties gained considerably in strength. After 1953-54, the country suffered almost constantly from political factionalism, frequent shifts in political loyalties and a dearth of strong, popular leadership.

Furthermore, with the passing of the first flush of enthusiasm, other divisive forces came to the fore, most notably being provincialism and the question of Islam's role in the state. These and other problems prevented the final adoption of a constitution until March 1956 and led to the splintering of political parties and ever-increasing governmental instability. Widespread business and political corruption added to the country's difficulties. The parliamentary system seemed unable to provide solutions to Pakistan's economic and social problems. For many Pakistanis, the popular enthusiasm which brought Pakistan into existence and carried it through the first difficult years slowly gave way to cynicism regarding the country and its future. To these Pakistanis it seemed unlikely that the country's much-postponed first general elections under the 1956 Constitution, scheduled for February, 1959, would halt the process of political deterioration.

It was against this background that the coup of October 7, 1958 took place. The then President, Iskander Mirza, supported by the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Ayub Khan, and other senior officers, proclaimed a "peaceful revolution" embodying the imposition of Martial Law, abrogation of the constitution, dissolution of the central and provincial legislatures and abolition of all political parties. The period of joint rule by President Mirza and General Ayub was short-lived. General Ayub deposed Mirza on October 27 and assumed the full powers which he still holds. Mirza left the country and now lives in London.

Pakistan is today operating on the basis of Martial Law regulations, statutory laws and those parts of the 1956 constitution not specifically abrogated or inconsistent with post-coup



regulations. The abolition of national and provincial legislatures, of the Prime Ministership and of the provincial cabinets in practice has left the operation of the country's government largely in the hands of the civil servants, supported by the military.

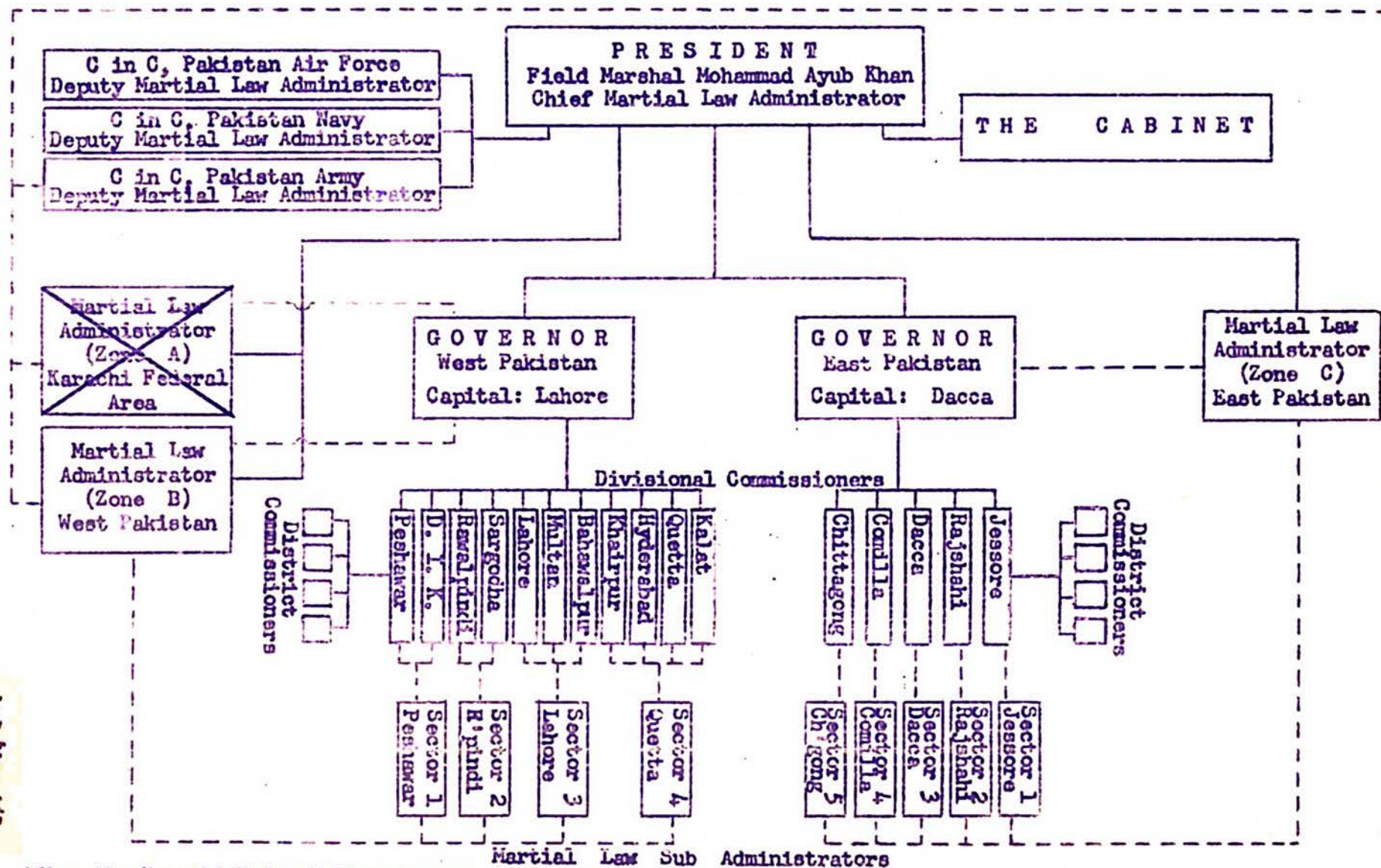
President Ayub announced at the time of the coup in 1958 that he intended ultimately to restore democracy to Pakistan but of a kind that "the people can understand and work". As a first step in this direction he instituted in June 1959 a system of "Basic Democracies", involving local councils for self-government and economic development on the bottom level and with four other higher levels of councils rising to provincial bodies in each of the two wings of the country. Two-thirds of the members of the lowest tier of councils are elected; one-third nominated. Elections were held under this scheme in December-January, 1959 and 1960 and in February Ayub was elected President of Pakistan by an overwhelming majority of 95.6% of the roughly 80,000 newly elected members of these local councils. Subsequently the higher tiers of councils were formed with a heavier proportion of nominated members, and the provincial councils in the Basic Democracy scheme have begun to function in each wing.

In February 1960 President Ayub appointed a Constitution Commission to prepare recommendations to him and his cabinet for the drafting of a new constitution, which is ultimately to replace Martial Law. That Constitution Commission began its work in June 1960 and submitted a two-volume report to the President on May 6, 1961. Actual drafting of the Constitution is to begin after the Constitution Commission report has been reviewed by a Cabinet sub-committee. According to present plans it is expected that the constitution will be promulgated late this year, to permit elections in February 1962 and the convening of a national assembly in March 1962.





# PAKISTAN ADMINISTRATION



hrl/Mer. '62

After the Karachi Federal District was abolished and its area included in the province of West Pakistan, Martial Law Zone "A" was also abolished (April 16, 1961) and the area it controlled placed under Martial Law Zone "B".



# PAKISTAN PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

Minister	Portfolio
1. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President	Cabinet Division Establishment Division Ministry of Defense
2. Lt. Gen. W. M. Burki	Ministry of Health, Labor & Social Welfare
3. Maszûr Adir	Ministry of External Affairs
4. Mohammad Ibrahim	Ministry of Law
5. Lt. Gen. K. M. Sheikh	Ministry of Food & Agriculture Ministry of Rehabilitation & Works Ministry of States & Frontier Regions
6. M. Shoaib	Ministry of Finance
7. Abul Kaseer Khan	Ministry of Industries
8. Khan F. M. Khan	Ministry of Railways & Communications
9. Habibur Rahman	Ministry of National Reconstruction & Information (including Village Aid)
10. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	Ministry of Fuel, Power & Natural Resources (including Water Resources)
11. Mohammad Hafizur Rahman	Ministry of Commerce, (including Tourism)
12. Akhtar Hussain	Ministry of Kashmir Affairs Ministry of Education & Scientific Research Ministry of Minority Affairs
13. Makir Hussain	Ministry of Home Affairs

As of May 1, 1961/br1





## PAKISTAN — BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

AREA 364 thousand square miles, less than 10% of that of U.S.

309 thousand square miles in West Pakistan (85% of total)

55 thousand square miles in East Pakistan (15% of total)

### POPULATION

A census was taken on February 1, 1961, indicating a total population at that time of 93.8 million, 43 million in West Pakistan (including Karachi) and 50.8 million in East Pakistan. The current rate of increase is estimated at slightly over 2% a year.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (In terms of 1957 prices) The estimated GNP for 1958 was \$5,557 million. The estimated per capita GNP for 1958 was \$64.

Note - All income estimates are subject to gross errors, as a large portion of national income consists of agricultural crops grown and consumed in the villages without ever entering trade channels.

### POPULATION DENSITY (February 1, 1961)

West Pakistan (including Karachi) 139 per square mile

East Pakistan 922 per square mile

Pakistan as a whole 257 per square mile

### AGRICULTURAL LAND

Estimated at 26% of the total land area. There has never been a complete agricultural census, but one is planned for the coming year. Estimates of the acreage lost from cultivation each year through waterlogging range from 50,000 to 100,000 acres

### FOREIGN TRADE

Exports average 5% or 6% of GNP. Imports average about 5 8% of GNP, including aid-financed. The four biggest export items are raw jute, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures and raw cotton (74%). The four biggest import items are food grains, machinery, oils, metals and ores.





## SIGNIFICANT MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN PAKISTAN

### WEST PAKISTAN

<u>Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>Indus Basin Replacement Works</u> - involves two dams (Mangla and Tarbela) for storage 4.75 million and 4.21 million acre feet respectively to irrigate a total of 9 million acre feet and to generate up to 900,000 kilowatts. Also involves the construction of some 400 miles of link canals to bring the water from the 3 Western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) into the canal systems now based on the 3 Eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej).	Of the estimated cost of \$1,040 million, about 63 percent is to be from U.S. sources.

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960 in Karachi by President AYUB and Prime Minister NEHRU on behalf of Pakistan and India. The construction is to take place in a transition period of ten years which can be extended up to an additional three years.

<u>Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal</u> - This is to increase Karachi's daily water supply to 70 million gallons in the 1st phase and ultimately to 280 million gallons. Also to provide expanded network for distribution and disposal in Karachi. First phase now virtually complete.	\$56.5 million. Foreign exchange costs total \$10 million which U.S. has provided.
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<u>Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>Taunsa Barrage Project and West Pakistan Ground Water Investigation and Development Project</u> - Purpose is to expand and assure irrigation facilities, prevent floods. Additional annual yield of 232,000 tons food grains expected. Main barrage completed; work on feeder canals in process.	\$58.9 million. External aid entirely from U.S. - totals \$10 million.
<u>Power: Multan-Lyallpur Transmission Line; West Pakistan High Tension Grid Scheme; Secondary Transmission and Distribution Work in West Pakistan Grid Zone.</u>	\$74.3 million. DLF loans of \$37.7 million plus ICA aid of \$3.60 million.
<u>Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan</u> - Virtually complete. Will produce 103,000 tons ammonium nitrate and 59,200 tons Urea annually. Equivalent fertilizer value of 250,000 tons per annum.	\$50.2 million. External aid of \$10.0 million from U.S.
<u>Gulistan-e-Karachi Korangi Township Scheme</u> - Planned to accommodate 500,000 persons of various income groups (all displaced persons). Over 50 percent completed.	\$18.0 million. U.S. has made \$8.15 million available covering all external costs.
<u>Warsak Multipurpose Scheme</u> - Already partly in operation. Will ultimately generate 240,000 K.W. and provide irrigation facilities to 120,000 acres. On Kabul River, 19 miles north of Peshawar.	\$61.5 million. Canada (Colombo Plan) has provided \$37.06 million.
<u>Reconstruction of East Wharves, Karachi</u> - 13 berths have been recommissioned.	\$31.4 million. IBRD Loan of \$14.8 million.





TOTAL U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

(FY 52 thru FY 60 Obligations as of June 30, 1960 and FY 61 Program)

SUMMARY FY MAJOR ACTIVITIES

(In Thousands of \$)

	<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>FY 52</u>	<u>FY 53</u>	<u>FY 54</u>	<u>FY 55</u>	<u>FY 56</u>	<u>FY 57</u>	<u>FY 58</u>	<u>FY 59</u>	<u>FY 60</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 61</u>
I.	<u>M.S.P. ACTIVITIES</u>											
	A. Project Assistance	10,624	12,032	22,642	25,676	38,359	33,873 <sup>a/</sup>	4,874	3,460	5,283	156,823	7,563 <sup>d/</sup>
	B. Non-Project Assistance	-	30,000 <sup>f/</sup>	-	36,826	79,851 <sup>b/</sup>	61,798	49,380	95,886	91,355	445,096	95,572 <sup>e/</sup>
II.	<u>SURPLUS AGRIC. ACTIVITIES</u>	-	-	68,610 <sup>c/</sup>	45,071	58,120	84,079	75,299	85,403	115,710	532,292	45,200
III.	<u>DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	83,700	42,600	131,800	100,000
IV.	<u>REGIONAL ACTIVITIES</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,578	199	11,146	26,923	1,500
	<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	10,624	42,032	91,252	107,573	176,330	179,750	150,631	268,648	266,094	1,292,934	249,835

<sup>a/</sup> Includes \$ 15.0 military assistance funds.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes \$ 9,073.7 of Direct Forces Support and \$ 1,400 of Sugar Subsidy (Sect. 402 FY 56)

<sup>c/</sup> Includes \$ 67,403 of PL 77 Emergency wheat.

<sup>d/</sup> Includes \$ 400 from contingency fund for feasibility surveys.

<sup>e/</sup> Includes \$ 427 from contingency fund for emergency (cyclone) relief.

<sup>f/</sup> Includes \$ 15,000 Emergency Wheat Loan and \$ 15,000 ocean freight

In addition to figures shown above: Ex-Import Bank Loan FY 58 \$ 3,300 and \$ 4,000 in FY 61.

Prepared May 16, 1961 AD/P USOM





AMERICANS IN KARACHI  
AS OF APRIL 30, 1961

	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Dependents</u>
STATE	62	104
Marines	11	2
USIS	14	30
AGRI	2	1
FBO	1	0
USOM/P	144*	271*
ENG	23	18
MAAG	86	153
ATTACHES	<u>26</u>	<u>66</u>
Total	369	645
Non-Government Civilians	<u>251</u>	<u>322</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>620</u>	<u>977</u>

\*Includes 10 employees and 20 dependents stationed at Quetta.



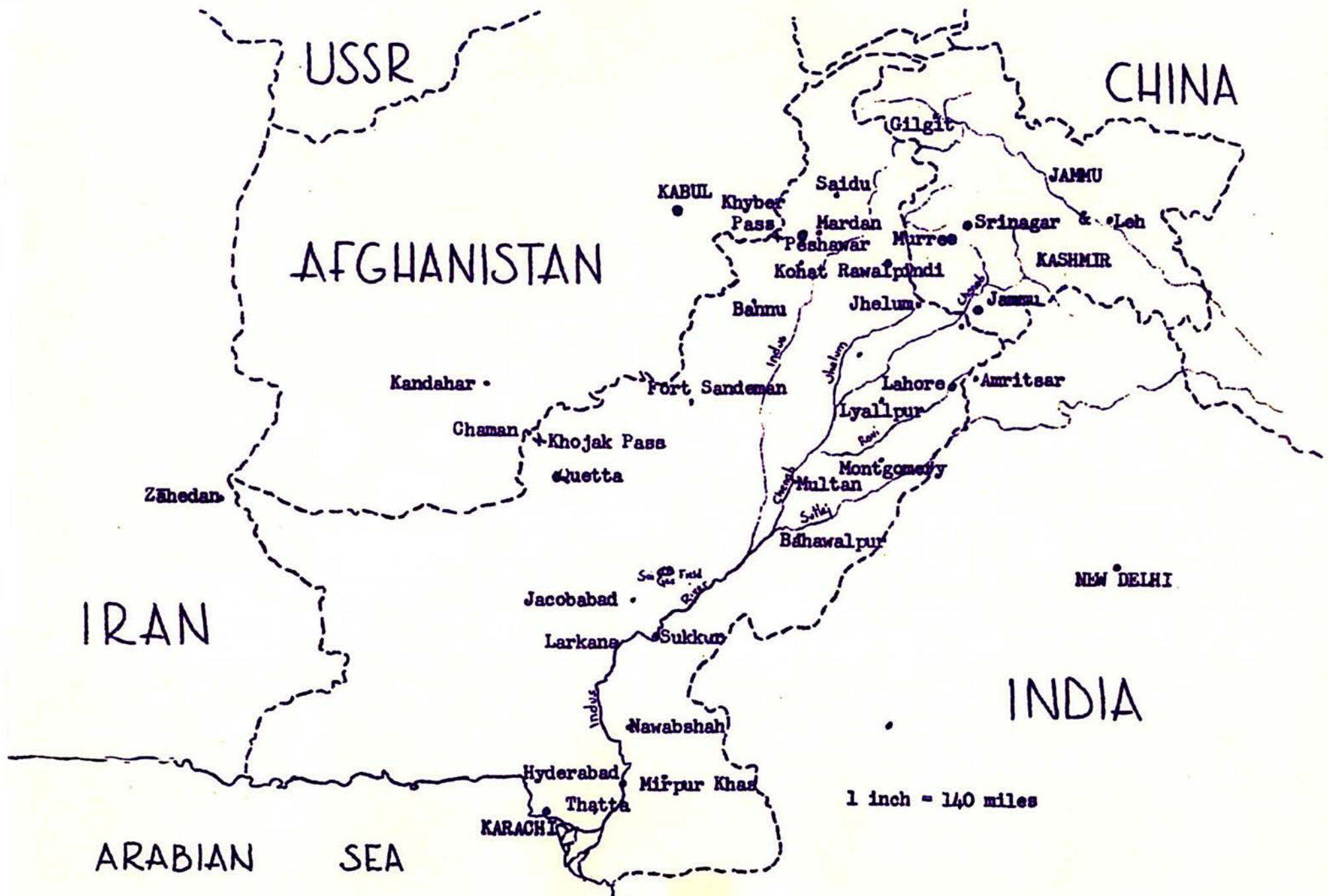
NAMES OF AMERICAN DIRECTORS OF FOUNDATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN  
ORGANIZATIONS IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Allan S. Turnbull	CARE, Director
Mr. Joseph F. Stewart	Catholic Relief Services, Director
Mr. Thomas F. Power	UN Technical Assistance, Resident Representative
Mr. Curtis Farrar	Asia Foundation, Representative for Pakistan
Dr. Harry L. Case	Ford Foundation, Representative in Pakistan
Mr. Daniel S. Watson	Friends of the Middle East, Director
Mr. Donald L. Gordon	I.B.R.D, Resident Representative
Mr. Richard E. Gilbert	Harvard Group, Adviser
Dr. Paul A. Nicoll	Institute of Medical Research
Dr. R. I. McFadden	Seventh-day Adventist Hospital
Sister Mary Gabriel	Holy Family Hospital, Mother General
Sister Mary Delores	Holy Family Hospital, Administrator
Rev. David A. Garrigus	Brooks Memorial Methodist Church
Mr. Boyd B. Lowry	Church World Service
Dr. James H. Cassidy	Pakistan-American Cultural Center, Director
Dr. Dwight L. Ryerson	Executive Secretary, United States Educational Foundation in Pakistan

As of May 15, 1961

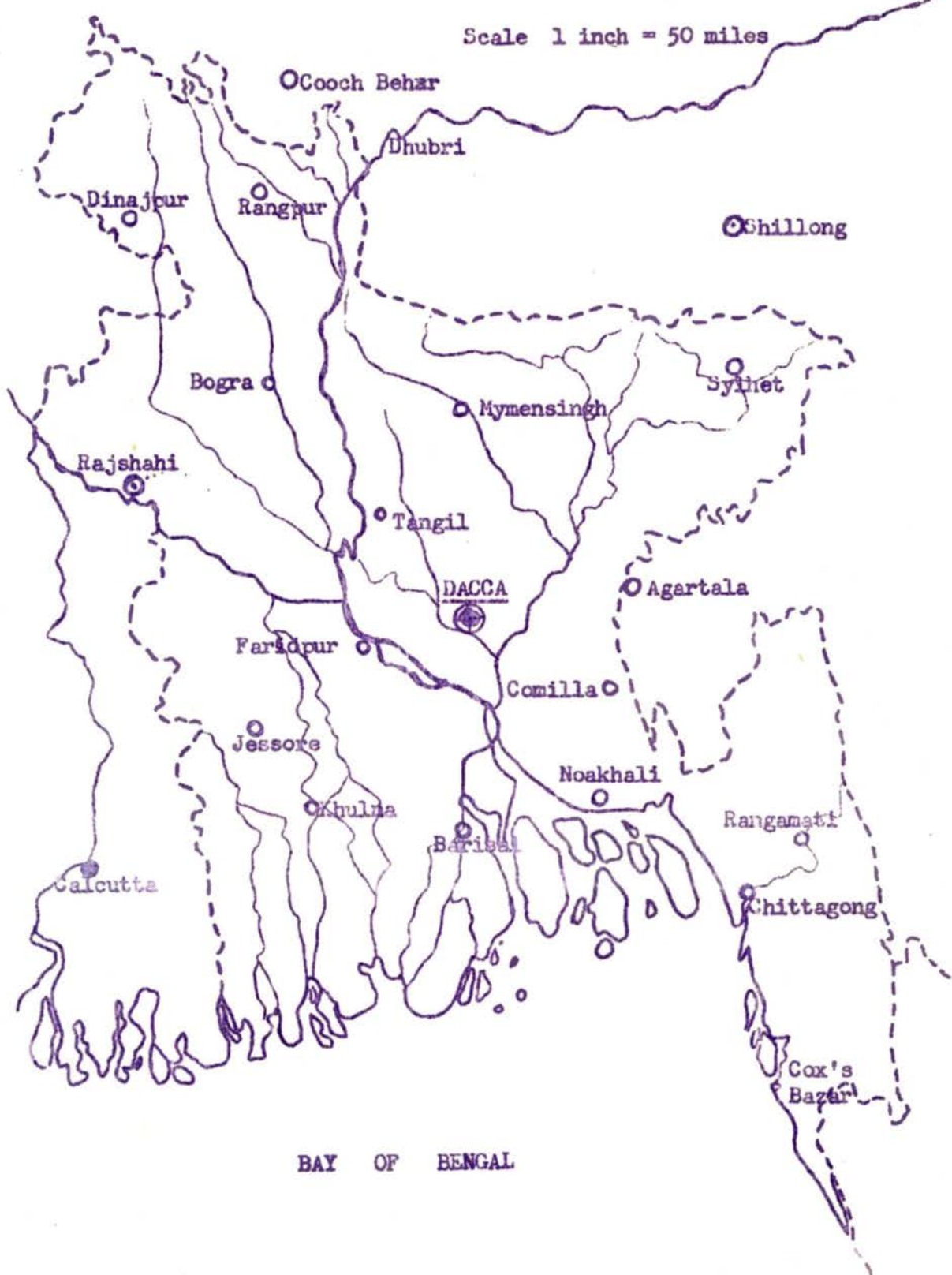






# EAST PAKISTAN

Scale 1 inch = 50 miles







## LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a multi-lingual state. English is the official language of Government and is widely spoken by Government officials, businessmen and the middle and upper classes generally in the major cities. There are several good, English-language daily newspapers. Bengali is the language of East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, Urdu is widely spoken.

English is used as the language of instruction in Pakistan's six universities and in most of its colleges. English is also widely used in secondary schools and in some private elementary schools. A Government-appointed Education Commission recently recommended that Urdu and Bengali gradually replace English and other languages as languages of instruction in Pakistan's elementary and secondary schools over a ten-year period.

### Breakdown of Language Uses by Population, 1951 Census

Arabic	65,043	(.09%)
Baluchi	1,075,999	( 1.5%)
Bengali	41,291,989	(56%)
English	1,377,567	( 1.9%)
Persian	227,275	(.3%)
Punjabi	21,466,815	(29%)
Pushtu	3,589,626	( 5%)
Sindhi	4,359,287	( 6%)
Urdu	5,419,131	( 7.3%)