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Mr. President,

It is a great pleasure and a privilege to present to you the letters accrediting me as the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United States of America. I avail myself of the opportunity to also present the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Sultan Muhammad Khan.

2. I am also happy to bring to you the sincere good wishes and personal regards of President Zia-ul-Haq and cordial greetings from the people of Pakistan.

3. Mr. President, I have come to your country at a time when the wind of change has swept across the political landscape. Today we see evidence of a new spirit and a new resolution. We have been particularly impressed by the overwhelming mandate that you received from the American people and subsequently by their response to your call for a "new beginning". This has helped

to re-inforce our belief that under your inspiring leadership your great country's dedication to the cause of peace, justice and the defense of freedom will acquire new and more meaningful dimensions.

4. My country too, Mr. President, has endeavoured to make a contribution to the cause of peace both globally and in our own part of the world. Recent events have introduced a qualitative change in the situation in our region and have injected ominous elements of instability in an area, the peace and well-being of which is vital to the peace and well-being of the world. The induction of foreign troops in Afghanistan with which we share not only a common border, but with whose people we have had religious and cultural ties is not only affecting our security but has brought in its wake a massive influx of over 2 million refugees. On a purely humanitarian basis Pakistan has borne the burden of providing shelter to those who have fled their own homeland in protest against a tyrannical unrepresentative regime which remains in power only on the strength

of foreign troops. We are grateful, Mr. President, that the international community and your great country in particular, has in some measure shared this burden.

5. It is Pakistan's firm belief, Mr. President, that the preservation of peace and stability in the world requires strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and notably to the principle of inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in inter-state relations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for their territorial integrity and political sovereignty and recognition of the inviolability of their frontiers. Pakistan attaches great value to its membership of the Non Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference which too are firmly committed to the pursuit of these purposes.

6. Pakistan has not and will not in the future accept as a fait accompli the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan. At the same time, we will spare no effort to seek a peaceful resolution

of the problem which would lead to withdrawal of foreign troops, the restoration of the non-aligned status of Afghanistan and the creation of conditions in which the two million refugees now in Pakistan can return to their homes in safety and honour.

7. The course Pakistan has set for itself, and the efforts it has made single-handedly to rally international support for this position have served to focus attention on the threat to regional and global peace and stability but they have also added a new dimension to Pakistan's security concerns. The importance of Pakistan's geo-strategic location has been emphasised further. It is in this context that Pakistan's efforts to strengthen itself and to allay thereby its security concerns should be viewed as being in the interest of not only Pakistan and the region but for peace and stability in the world as a whole. It is a matter of satisfaction to us, Mr. President, that in your administration this fact is recognised and appreciated. The agreement recently arrived at on an economic aid and military sales package bears testimony to this fact. We in Pakistan

Mr. President look forward to a quick endorsement of this agreement by the United States Congress and to its early implementation.

8. The ties of friendship between your great country and mine are rooted in our shared commitments to the promotion of international peace and stability and in the values which the people of America and Pakistan hold in common. In the recent past our differences have appeared to overwhelm these factors but this, I can confidently assert, was a transient phase that has now been put behind us. Today as we take the first measured steps towards creating the basis for a durable relationship based on mutual trust and confidence, I look forward to the future with renewed optimism.

9. To have the privilege, Mr. President, of being accredited as my country's Ambassador to the United States is a high honour at any time but at this juncture when a new relationship is being forged I feel doubly honoured. It shall be my sincere endeavour to seek out all avenues of further cooperation between the two countries and I am confident that in this pleasant task I shall have your gracious support as well as the unstinting cooperation of your administration.

10. May I, Mr. President, before concluding, extend to you and Mrs. Reagan a cordial invitation from the President of Pakistan to pay a visit to my country at a mutually convenient time. I can assure you that the people of Pakistan will extend to you a warm and friendly welcome reflecting the affection and esteem in which you are held by them.



Il-President tar-Repubblika ta' Malta

Lill-

Eċċellenza Tiegħu Ronald Reagan,
President ta' l-Istati Uniti ta' l-Amerika

Eċċellenza,

Bix-xewqa li tinzamm u tissaħħaħ il-ħbiberija u l-koperazzjoni bejn iż-żewġ pajjiżi tagħna, Jiena ħtart lil LESLIE N. AGIUS bħala 'Ambaxxatur tar-Repubblika ta' Malta għall-Istati Uniti ta' l-Amerika.

LESLIE N. AGIUS jisthoqqlu l-Kariga għolja li għaliha gie maħtur u bil-kwalitajiet persunali tiegħu jista' jaqdi d-dmirijiet ta' din il-Kariga bl-approvazzjoni ta' l-Eċċellenza Tiegħek.

Għalhekk nitlob lill-Eċċellenza Tiegħek li tagħarf, tilqgħu tajjeb u tgħinu fix-xogħol li jagħmel f'isem ir-Repubblika ta' Malta.

Nieħu din l-okkażjoni biex nibgħat lill-Eċċellenza Tiegħek, lill-Gvern u lill-Poplu ta' l-Istati Uniti ta' l-Amerika t-tislijiet sincieri u x-xewqat tajba tiegħi.

President

Mogħti f'Valletta, illum 6 ta' Lulju

1981.

REMARKS
OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE
ENRIQUE VALENZUELA
UPON THE OCASSION OF THE PRESENTATION
OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting the Letter of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, Ambassador José Miguel Barros.

I also wish to deliver the Letter with which the President of the Republic of Chile, General Augusto Pinochet, accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America.

It is with the deepest pride that I become the first Chilean representative to present his credentials to the new Administration over which you so worthily preside, providing me with the opportunity to express the best wishes which the President as well as the people of Chile extend for the success of your Government because the fate of the Western world depends upon that success.

At a time when the world is passing through

a particularly critical period and mankind seems to confuse the true values of our Western Christian civilization, the clarity of principles and intentions expressed by you, Mr. President, serve as bright light on the horizon. For this reason Chile awaits hopefully the new policy which your Government will apply to hemispheric relations, confident that it will be based on the great principles of international law and on the Inter-American system, especially, regional consensus, which is an indispensable factor for the necessary continental unity. Chile wishes to participate actively in hemispheric development and defense, on a strict basis of equality, without seeking special privileges, as a way of expressing its Americanist character.

Within this context, Chile is advancing towards the goals it has established, experiencing a political stability and an economic situation without possible parallel in its most recent history. Most noteworthy, all this has been achieved with the participation and the efforts of the immense majority of the people who still vividly remember the penury and anguish suffered during the Marxist experience. All this also, Mr. President, despite the lack of understanding on the part of those who by the very nature of what happened, should have been on our side when we were made victims of attack. Fortunately, the character of the

Chilean has always been tempered by adversity. It has been Nature herself, who many times with real fury, has maintained alive that spirit of battle which blends the most noble features of Spanish blood with those of the Araucanian race.

These difficult times now recede in the face of dawn and the fruits of sacrifice are in sight for the benefit of our people. In a free vote, last year Chile gave itself a new Constitution, juridically modern, which will assure the democratic life of the new generations. At the same time it will eradicate the possibility of totalitarian movements, based of foreign ideas and directives which have nothing to do with our idiosyncrasy, taking advantage of our political code of laws to undermine the entire system.

In addition, the new institutionalism we are building, contemplates the principle of a subsidiary role for the State in national life. Thus, political freedom will proceed hand in hand with the economic prosperity Chile enjoys now, which has not only permitted today's obvious recovery, but has also turned the possibility of carving his own destiny over the effort and enterprising spirit of each individual.

It is for this reason that the foreign policy of Chile, faithful reflection of the internal reality, is also identified with those values which are so close to the heart of the noble people of the United States and deeply rooted in the America's epic struggle for independence. This coincidence, based on love of peace and the law, with mutual respect and good faith, brings us to the point of viewing the future of our bilateral relations optimistically, opening a promising avenue for cooperation and reciprocal friendship. With firm step we proceed towards complete normalization of our old relationship through the progress obtained in recent months, especially during the productive visit of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile to this capital. We are confident that under the inspiration of the Administration over which you so eminently preside, the process of removing the obstacles which still exist on the road of our cooperation will be accelerated. Chile desires and can collaborate with the United States in the solution of the important international problems which disturb the world today, and, more concretely, our hemisphere, where once again those who seek to destroy our way of life and impose their ideological servitude through meddling in the internal affairs of the States, subversion, and terrorism, have directed their aims. All that Chile asks in exchange is fair and equitable treatment, in accordance with its dignity as a sovereign nation.

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

The traditional relationship between Chile and the United States will reach new heights when our entrepreneurs consolidate and deepen the already intense economic cooperation, based on the principles of free initiative which are common to both of us.

Becoming personal, Mr. President, I cannot conceal my pride upon being chosen to represent Chile to your Government. My contacts and admiration for this great country go back to my somewhat distant youth, and since then have grown with numerous trips and broadened knowledge. For this reason, I come here in the best of spirits to work ardously for the friendship and understanding between our peoples, sentiments which were born with the awakening of our life of independence. Only in this manner will I be able to fulfill the instructions I received from President Pinochet when he granted me the honor of this representation.

I will dedicate all my efforts to disseminate here the true reality about my country and do the same in Chile when I inform my Government about the happenings in this incomparable nation which is and must continue to be the bulwark of our civilization, not only through material might but also through its moral force which distinguishes the United States in the concert of nations.

SECRET

In officially beginning my activities as the Ambassador of the Republic of Chile to the United States of America, I wish to reiterate to you, Mr. President, the warm message of esteem and admiration which President Pinochet has asked me to convey to you, together with his renewed best wishes for the success of your mandate and the prosperity of the American people.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
FERNANDO GAVIRIA
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present the letter of recall for my distinguished predecessor, Jorge Mario Eastman, together with the letter of credence accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Colombia to the Government of the United States of America.

Colombia is a country that has made moderation a political style. Committed to the values of democracy, it detests extremism. It is perhaps for this reason that it has not received as much attention as extremist political models of the left or right.

We are a valuable and practically unique example in that we have managed through concurrent efforts to maintain representative democratic mechanisms while implementing a vigorous policy of development and social justice.

In his latest message to Congress on July 20, 1981, President Turbay stated:

"Respect for the principle of nonintervention is unquestionably the basis for cordiality and peaceful understanding among peoples. Observance of this principle can be mistaken for peace itself, which is disturbed whenever the principle is violated.

"Recently the Cuban Government, with which we maintained diplomatic relations, took advantage of the asylum offered the persons who had attacked the Dominican Embassy in Bogotá and with additional recruits of Colombian youths trained a large group to invade our territory, cause a blood bath, attempting to destroy the republican form of government.

"This seditious undertaking failed because of the bold courage of the professional armed forces and the incorruptible democratic will of the Colombian people. The Colombians are loyal to their institutions and reject foreign intervention in their internal affairs. It is obvious that if the Cuban expedition had achieved its goals in southern Colombia, the country would have been in serious trouble and we would probably not be meeting today in this Congressional chamber.

"The foregoing examples show that Colombia cannot turn its back on the Caribbean and rely solely on heavenly good will."

Mr. President, with respect to the great country of the United States that you are so skillfully guiding and leading, Colombia is proud of having maintained a tradition of excellent relations and cordial friendship with a country that is the champion of individual and collective freedoms and that is responsible for amazing technological advances, thereby translating into reality the highest values of Western Christian civilization. The government of President Turbay Ayala, with the utmost respect for dignity and sovereignty, wishes to strengthen these ties of cooperation and friendship.

We trade extensively with the United States and our trade could be increased considerably. In the light of this situation, it is important

to continue strengthening it and to proceed accordingly. There are also geographic areas, such as the Caribbean Basin, of common interest to both our countries. It would be surprising if Colombia, a country with an intermediate level of development, were not part of any plans to aid a region that is so important to us. Furthermore, not only do we have a long and luxuriantly beautiful coastline bordering the Caribbean sea, with lands rich in minerals and agricultural products, but also the Archipelago of San Andres and Providencia, which includes Quitasueño, Roncador, and Serrana cays, forms an integral and much valued part of our territory, a fact that unquestionably gives us the status of a true Caribbean country.

The recent United States Senate approval of the 1972 Vasquez-Saccio Treaty, an action which reflected a great deal of effort by you, Mr. President, for which we are extremely grateful, is an expression of the friendship between our two nations and the way in which your country and ours recognize the value and effectiveness of dialogue in international relations, although at times difficult and conflicting situations arise.

This same spirit of mutual respect and cooperation has inspired our joint efforts to end the drug traffic that is such a serious problem. Your government knows that Colombian authorities have cooperated extensively on this difficult problem and is aware of the successes, sometimes spectacular, that we have achieved in this battle, especially during the last three years. Rapid allocation of essential resources and equipment will make this campaign even more effective. The treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance that you have submitted to the Senate for ratification will provide us with useful tools in our battle against that ominous traffic. In addition, we are certain that you agree with us that a great effort should be made to persuade the youth of the United States to cease being the principal user of these deadly products. It is not inappropriate to point out that it has been established that this trade

receives a strong economic support within the United States.

It is particularly satisfying to note that your administration believes in the principle of free trade and that it has, therefore, been removing the protectionist mechanisms that distort the structure of international trade. Our exports of flowers, shrimps, leather articles, textiles and other manufactured goods, as well as the possibilities for consumption of our less important exports require fair, permanent rules that do not hinder trade between our countries.

But there are other areas in which it is important to recognize that some mechanisms have proved beneficial, as is the case with the International Coffee Agreement. The economic fate of many poor and medium-income countries depends on this agreement. Support of the consumer countries for the coffee agreement, in conjunction with an agreement among the producers, is becoming increasingly necessary in order to overcome the current crisis.

In the air and maritime transport sector it would seem advisable to consider revising existing instruments in order to prevent inequalities that hinder Colombia's legitimate desire to provide opportunities for adequate development to the companies that have assumed the responsibility and risks.

On November 21, 1979, United States officials and officials from the Andean Group signed a memorandum of understanding to begin negotiations on matters of interest to both parties in the areas of trade, finance, science and technology, and the development of industry, agriculture, and the infrastructure, including transportation. Within the framework of this agreement, our embassy, with representatives from all the Andean countries, presented to the office of the United States Trade Representative a few weeks ago a joint request to include a number of products in the Generalized System of Preferences. We hope that these multilateral negotiations will be mutually beneficial.

Colombia is deeply concerned about the increasing arms build-up in Latin American countries. Fear of Cuba's armed strength and its exportation "not only of revolutionary ideas but also arms to several regions and countries" as President Turbay Ayala recalled on a memorable occasion, has been undermining the spirit of mutual trust between sister republics and weakening the valuable inter-American legal institutions that have brought peace to our hemisphere. I am referring especially to the instruments for peaceful resolution of conflicts. The present Colombian government, which is committed to a state of law, as were all the administrations that have preceded it, believes in the moral strength of its position and in the rule of law. At the same time, it understands that it cannot run the risk of humiliation or disgrace. It cannot, therefore, fail to undertake adequate preparations for its own defense, ruling out, of course, any desire for aggression. We also support the treaty of Tlatelolco that makes Latin America a denuclearized zone, and we hope that it will soon be ratified by the United States Senate. But above all we are interested in restoring importance to the Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance that continues in full force but is not being utilized although it is the most effective instrument to control the arms build-up.

We sincerely hope that discussions on the law of the sea, which have been going on for so many years, will culminate in a consensus allowing suitable and fair exploitation of marine resources.

Colombia is aware that it has entered a new phase that requires it to act differently on the international scene, but it also hopes to receive corresponding consideration from the community of nations. It is for this reason that the Turbay Ayala administration has been urging a more important role for Colombia in the Caribbean Basin. Colombia joined GATT and is considering approving the Code of Subsidies. All of this means that we are truly interested in participating in and benefitting from

international trade as well as contributing, to the extent of our possibilities, to the advancement of countries that share our ideals and values.

The Colombian Government wishes to take this opportunity to express again its great admiration for the United States and reaffirm its desire to maintain with your government and people the closest possible bonds of friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect. Colombia and your great nation share the same values and we both firmly believe that we are prepared to defend democracy, which is "universal and indivisible," wherever it is threatened, and to do so without violating the principle of nonintervention. We prefer dialogue and negotiation and we despise and reject the use of force.

Mr. President, I hope to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Colombia and the United States of America during my assignment here. I extend my best wishes for the success of your administration, for the continued growth of this formidable nation, and for the personal welfare and happiness of your distinguished family and yourself.







General M. Zia-ul-Haq
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

To His Excellency
Mr. Ronald W. Reagan,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D.C.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening the cordial relations which so happily exist between our two countries, I have made choice of Mr. Ejaz Azim to be ~~Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the~~ United States of America.

The qualities which distinguish Mr. Ejaz Azim assure me that the selection I have made will be perfectly agreeable to Your Excellency and that he will discharge the duties of his mission in such a manner as to merit Your Excellency's approbation and esteem, and to prove himself worthy of this new mark of my confidence.

In this conviction I request Your Excellency to receive him favourably and to give entire credence to all that he may communicate to Your Excellency







General M. Zia-ul-Haq
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

To His Excellency
Mr. Ronald W. Reagan,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D.C.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,

Mr. Sultan Mohammad Khan who has for some time been the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Pakistan, having been recalled, and being unable to present his letter of recall in person, I have entrusted to his successor the duty of placing it in Your Excellency's hands.

I am confident that Mr. Sultan Mohammad Khan during his mission, devoted all his efforts to the promotion of understanding and goodwill and to the strengthening of friendly relations existing between our two countries, and I entertain the hope that while fulfilling satisfactorily the trust reposed in him he succeeded in gaining Your Excellency's esteem and goodwill.