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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
97256	MEMCON	RR MEETING WITH ZIA R 9/25/2018 M371/1 #117417	4	12/7/1982	B1
97255	MEMO	PRESIDENT ZIA'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON	8	11/30/1982	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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7184
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Zia Visit
12/1/82

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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December 14, 1982

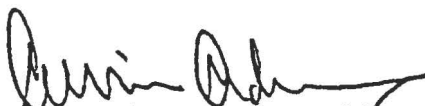
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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: The President's Meeting with Pakistan President Zia

This memorandum transmits a memorandum of conversation on the December 7 meeting in the Cabinet Room between President Reagan and President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Pakistani President Zia

Vice President Bush
Acting Secretary Dam
Secretary Weinberger
Attorney General William French Smith
Ambassador Veliotis
Ambassador Spiers
Mr. McFarlane
Mr. Geoffrey Kemp, NSC
Mr. Howard Teicher, NSC

DATE: December 7, 1982, 11:00 a.m. to 12 Noon

PLACE: The Cabinet Room at the White House

Presidents Reagan and Zia met privately for approximately twenty minutes from 10:40 to 11:00. During this time President Reagan raised our concerns about the Pakistan nuclear program.

The two Presidents joined the larger meeting at 11:00 and the meeting lasted for about an hour. President Reagan asked President Zia to continue the discussions the two had had privately on Afghanistan and Soviet policy. President Zia began by giving an analysis of the reasons why the Soviets invaded Afghanistan:

-- There was a power vacuum to be filled.

-- There was an opportunity to seize important geo-political-strategic territory. Zia emphasized it is only 200 miles across Pakistan to the Indian Ocean and to a position of dominance with respect to Gulf oil.

-- The Soviets wished to intimidate Pakistan because of fears of Pakistan's increasingly Islamic orientation. Zia said this was a fear of the Soviets following the collapse of the Shah and the institution of the Khomeini-led Islamic republic in Iran which was "next to the soft underbelly" of Moslem parts of the Soviet Union.

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President Zia addressed the current status of the Soviet invasion. He noted that in three years the Soviets still could only control major urban areas, adding that 1/3 of the 15 million Afghan population was in exile and emphasizing that all of the Afghan youth will fight the Soviet invasion, with bare hands if necessary.

He then addressed the future of Soviet policy in Afghanistan. He referred to his extensive discussion with Secretary Shultz the day before and repeated the substance of his comments. He added that he told Andropov that the 84 million Paks will resist to the last man if the Soviets attack. He described this exchange in the following manner: he told Andropov that the Soviets may push the Pakistanis and the Pakistanis wouldn't respond; the Soviets might then push harder and the Paks still might not respond; but if the Soviets really pushed too hard, then they would face the entire Pakistani nation in arms. He noted that Afghanistan was the centerpiece of his 50-minute meeting with Andropov and that Andropov's purpose was to try to get Pakistan to cooperate on solving the Soviet dilemma in Afghanistan on Soviet terms. Zia said he had a simple answer for Andropov: the key to the solution was in Moscow's hands. He described it as not a bilateral Pakistani-Soviet problem but a global problem, along lines of his comments to the Secretary. He made clear that Pakistan would insist on:

- Soviet withdrawal;
- refugee return;
- non-aligned, Muslim and independent Afghanistan;
- Afghans must be allowed to work out their political destiny.

The Vice President raised his 40-minute meeting with Andropov in Moscow, noting that he had been instructed by President Reagan to make clear that Afghanistan, Poland and human rights were the major issues standing in the way of improved US-USSR relations. He thought it important that President Zia know that President Reagan had given him these instructions and that Afghanistan was singled out. Zia expressed appreciation for this knowledge, stating in his 50-minute meeting he left no doubts in the Soviet minds where Pakistan stood. President Reagan commented that this was very good to hear.

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President Reagan then initiated a brief discussion of the status of the Pakistan assistance program in the Congress. He then turned to Secretary Weinberger noting he would have the opportunity for discussions with Zia later in the day and asked Weinberger to comment on the subject of possible contingency planning between Pakistan and the US.

Secretary Weinberger's presentation was totally devoted to the US "offer" to work with the Pakistanis in such matters as joint exercises. In reply President Zia expressed appreciation for American concern and consideration and said he would like to mention what he had told President Reagan on this subject in their private chat. The substance of his reply was that the kinds of proposals made by Secretary Weinberger were premature. Perhaps in the future these matters could be considered. He emphasized Pakistan was extremely concerned about its non-aligned status, commenting that perhaps as new converts they were over-zealous. Nevertheless, he noted that once the US relationship is more secure and is perceived as such by the Pakistani people who support it, and once the Pakistanis feel more secure re their problems on the northern border, he might consider such proposals.

President Reagan raised US-PRC relations, explaining we want good relations with the PRC. But, we were not going to renege on our commitments to Taiwan. He hoped the PRC will understand. Zia replied he understood the US position and counseled patience on the PRC. He was confident these issues will be worked out. President Zia asked Foreign Minister Yaqub to comment and his response was limited to agreeing with President Zia's views.

President Reagan introduced the subject of narcotics and asked Attorney General Smith to comment. Smith reviewed his recent trip to Pakistan and was effusive in his praise of Pak refugee assistance. He then made extensive comments on the narcotic problem, urging continued Pak efforts and noting we want to help. Zia replied in detail, clearly indicating his in-depth grasp of this problem. He noted he discussed this matter with Secretary Shultz. He addressed problems of heroin labs, noting Pakistan does have problems of enforcement in tribal areas. Zia then noted that Pakistan's opium production fell from 800 tons to 40 tons. Most opium comes from abroad. He asked for equipment and other help. Zia made his presentation in the context of Pakistan having a narcotics problem and Pakistan was determined to solve this problem. He understands it has international ramifications as well, and is aware of the need for action along the distribution trail.

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President Reagan told the story from a Soviet document emphasizing that if one generation could get addicted, an entire country would be in the Soviet hands forever. The President then turned to Acting Secretary Dam indicating that Presidents Reagan and Zia had discussed the Middle East in their meeting. Dam ran over a list of areas of mutual interest including Iran-Iraq, noting the very useful presentation by the Paks at lunch the day before on the Iran-Iraq war.

President Zia picked up the discussion on Iran noting that for two years the Pakistanis had been "abused" by the Iranians but the Pakistanis were very patient. Relations are better now and Pakistan is encouraging Iran to come out of isolation. Zia counseled patience on the US with the goal of improving relations eventually.

Zia then turned to India and said he is doing his best to improve relations with India but we all had to understand it is impossible to pull India too far from the Soviet embrace, given the network of close Soviet-Indian relations.

President Reagan addressed the Middle East, noting that he was determined to pursue our policy. He emphasized the importance of a solution to the Lebanese problem as a necessary first step. Zia made this point during private discussions. Zia wholeheartedly agreed with the importance of early success for American policy in Lebanon. He concluded by emphasizing that an American success in Lebanon would be the first step in the implementation of the Reagan plan in the Middle East. President Reagan agreed and pledged we would be diligent in pursuing our policy. Zia then asked the Finance Minister to address the financial and economic situation. He presented a 10 minute summary of the successes and problems in the Pakistani economy noting the success of their agricultural program and pointing to the enormous increase in oil costs as a major problem. He made a major pitch for multilateral lending institutions and for the US to support them. He also pointed out the need to increase trade between developing and developed countries. Dam responded to the Finance Minister's presentation in considerable detail emphasizing our support for the multilateral lending institutions as well as bilateral assistance, and also noting that the US is firm in its support of the growth of foreign trade.

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