

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Plenary Meeting with Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan (S)

PARTICIPANTS: The President  
The Vice President  
James A. Baker, Secretary of State  
John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff  
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs  
Robert M. Gates, Deputy Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs  
Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary  
Robert B. Oakley, Ambassador to Pakistan  
Paul Hare, Acting Assistant Secretary of State  
(NEA)  
Richard N. Haass, NSC  
Sandra Charles, NSC, Notetaker

Prime Minister Bhutto  
Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Iqbal Akhund, Advisor to the Prime Minister on  
Foreign Affairs  
Major General M. Imtiaz Ali, Advisor to the Prime  
Minister on Defense  
Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao, Chief Minister,  
Northwest Frontier Province  
Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker, Ambassador to the U.S.  
Mr. Happy Minwala, Ambassador-at-Large  
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Air Chief Marshall  
Mr. M. Bashir Khan Barbar, Notetaker

DATE, TIME June 6, 1989; 11:20-11:30 a.m.  
AND PLACE: Cabinet Room

The meeting began at 11:20 a.m. after a 50-minute one-on-one meeting between the President and the Prime Minister. Apologizing to the two delegations for keeping them waiting, the President reiterated his pleasure at having the Prime Minister as his guest, reiterating the United States' support for the return of democracy in Pakistan. (S)

In her opening remarks, Prime Minister Bhutto said that in their meeting the President had reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to Pakistan. She characterized us as old friends, with a relationship that will continue to grow. Noting our cooperation on Afghanistan, she stressed, however, that U.S.-Pakistan relations had more than one pillar to rest on, not just

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Afghanistan. She noted that Pakistan could play a moderate role in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, with its ties to its neighbors, Iran and China.

Prime Minister Bhutto said that they had talked about Afghanistan, recalling that U.S.-Pakistani objectives for ten years had been to support the Afghan Resistance to free Afghanistan from foreign occupation. She expressed the need to seek a political settlement, but also to maintain military pressure through military supply to the Resistance. PM Bhutto mentioned that she had asked the President for satellite information on SCUD positions urgently. (S)

On the nuclear issues, Prime Minister Bhutto recalled the letter from President Reagan stating that current trends would discourage certification in the future, urging restraint. She reiterated her assurances that Pakistan had no intention to enrich uranium to weapons grade, to make a nuclear device or to share this knowledge with third countries. She firmly restated her belief in nuclear non-proliferation, asking for U.S. help with India in finding a regional solution to proliferation problems in South Asia. She stated emphatically that she was prepared to sign a nuclear test-ban treaty tomorrow with India, noting that the two countries must come to terms. In this regard, Prime Minister Bhutto said that the United States could play a role. (S)

On Iran, Prime Minister Bhutto mentioned that with the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, she would like to use Pakistan's influence to help the moderates. She mentioned Iran's Presidential elections, and her recent visit to Baghdad where she cautioned the Iraqi President not to put pressure Iran on the grounds that to do so risked giving the radicals the upper hand. Iraq was still very determined not to give up any of the Shatt al Arab. (S)

Prime Minister Bhutto then turned to India, characterizing Pakistani talks with India as going quite well. She reported that the Home Secretaries' meetings were successful, and that they were looking forward to the Defense Ministers' meetings.

Prime Minister Bhutto expressed her appreciation for continued U.S. economic and military aid. She mentioned that she and the President discussed various aspects of these programs. Finally, she presented Pakistan's proposal to create a "youth corps" similar to the U.S. Peace Corps.

The President, commenting on her request for SCUD data, suggested she raise it in her upcoming meeting with Secretary Baker. He reiterated U.S. support for democracy in Pakistan, offering to work with the Prime Minister to do what we could to be supportive of the changes in her country. (S)

While acknowledging the importance of our cooperation on Afghanistan, the President stated emphatically that the U.S.-Pakistani relationship was not and must not be built solely on Afghanistan. It was much too important for that. The success of our relationship transcended Afghanistan. (S)

On Afghanistan, the President saluted Pakistan for the courage it had shown in supporting the Resistance and housing 3 million refugees. The President acknowledged our common concerns about Afghanistan and said we must stay in touch. He noted that we did not need another radical leader, like the Ayatollah who just died, resurrecting himself in Afghanistan. Expressing America's gratitude and again commending the Prime Minister for Pakistan's courageous stance, the President stated that we intended to work with Pakistan to continue our support to the Mujahiddin. We sought some reconstruction in Afghanistan. We were not softening our position on Najibullah -- he must go. (S)

The President reiterated that our relationship should and would be vital beyond Afghanistan. He said he told the Prime Minister that we wanted to help Pakistan with its relations with India, noting that he and other senior officials had a good rapport with Prime Minister Gandhi that could be effective for this purpose. The President speculated that there might be things we could do to improve that relationship, like fostering agreements on nuclear or non-nuclear weapons. (S)

The President affirmed that our relationship was sound, that we wanted it to go forward, and that it was not just based on one question. He mentioned Pakistan's close relationship with China, noting that we shared the same agony about the current situation there and that we saw no changes in China that should affect Pakistan. The President expressed his hope that our relations with China would survive, saying that we would not interfere. (S)

Saying that he would leave discussion of the details of the China situation and other issues to her upcoming meetings with Secretaries Baker and Cheney, and that they could follow up later that evening after dinner, the President concluded the meeting. (S)