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Subject: Pakistan Relations Sept 79



THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

General M. Zia-ul-Haq

ISLAMABAD

21 Jamadi-us-Sani 1404 AH

25 March 1984

Her Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,
Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom,
London.

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T48B184

Dear Madam Prime Minister,

It was a great pleasure to have met Your Excellency once again in Moscow on February 14 and to have had another opportunity for an extremely valuable exchange of views on a number of matters of mutual interest and concern.

Your Excellency would recall that in the course of our meeting, I had informed you that while considerable progress had taken place in combating the drug menace, a great deal more could be achieved if the capabilities of Pakistan's enforcement agencies were to be enhanced for interdicting this evil traffic. I was greatly heartened by the interest evinced by Your Excellency in the matter and, as suggested, I enclose a list of some of the items of equipment required by us to improve and strengthen the effectiveness of our customs and law enforcement agencies.

I was gratified to learn from Baroness Young of Your Excellency's decision to appoint a customs official at the British Embassy in Islamabad for the purpose of coordinating drug control measures with our



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authorities. I would like to assure Your Excellency that he would receive our full cooperation in this common endeavour and that we look forward to benefiting from his expertise.

While reviewing the possibilities of promoting the cordial ties that exist between the armed forces of our two countries, I had requested that consideration may be given to increasing the number of seats presently allocated to our personnel, particularly from our Army and Navy, in Britain's defense training institutions. Your Excellency had given a most gracious response and had asked that our requirements in this regard may be indicated. I am, accordingly, enclosing a list of courses which are of particular interest to our defence forces. This list is somewhat long but has been formulated in consideration of our pressing need to have highly trained professionals in our armed forces at what is for us a critical time. We would, of course, appreciate and understand if these additional requirements cannot be met in full.

As I had briefly mentioned in our talk at Moscow, I would like to apprise Your Excellency, in the spirit of candour and understanding that has traditionally characterised relations between the United Kingdom and Pakistan, of the considerations that led to the appointment of Air Marshal Azim Daudpota of the Pakistan Air Force as Commander-in-Chief of the Zimbabwe Air Force.

Eversince the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Mugabe had, on several occasions, approached us for assistance for the safeguarding of Zimbabwe's sovereignty and national independence. When I met Prime Minister Mugabe in New Delhi

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in March 1983 on the occasion of the Non-aligned Summit, he informed me that the Zimbabwe Air Force anticipated facing serious deficiencies in qualified personnel. It was for this reason that he requested me to depute a senior officer of the Pakistan Air Force to serve as C-in-C of the Zimbabwe Air Force and to also assign some Pakistani instructors and technicians to it.

We regarded this request by Zimbabwe as a signal honour for Pakistan's Armed Forces and a mark of confidence in our integrity and sincerity as a country that would not misuse this important assignment to achieve any ulterior political ends. In giving Prime Minister Mugabe's request the most careful consideration, my Government took particular account of the fact that if Pakistan declined the offer, it was more than likely that Zimbabwe would turn to one of the radical socialist countries such as North Korea, Cuba or East Germany, the augmentation of whose influence in Zimbabwe and in the surrounding region would not have accorded with the interests of the free world.

We, accordingly, decided to accede to Zimbabwe's request and selected Air Marshal Azim Daudpota to serve as C-in-C of the Zimbabwe Air Force. A small contingent of our Air Force personnel was also seconded to Zimbabwe as part of a technical assistance programme with the object of imparting training and professional expertise to its Air Force.

Air Marshal Daudpota assumed charge of the Zimbabwe Air Force in July 1983, following the retirement of Air Marshal Norman Marsh. Air Marshal Daudpota has assured me that he is receiving the full cooperation and support of the contingent of the Royal Air Force serving with the Zimbabwe Air Force. This is entirely in keeping with the time-honoured tradition of friendship and trust between the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom and Pakistan everywhere in the world.

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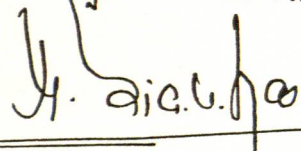
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As I had indicated to Your Excellency in Moscow, I am conveying this information to show that our acceptance of this role in Zimbabwe is motivated solely by our desire to assist a newly independent and friendly country to train and organise its Air Force on a professional basis. I am certain that, in doing so, we are striving to fulfil a shared objective of assisting Zimbabwe to enable it to meet the challenges of an independent and self-respecting nation.

I was delighted to receive Minister of State Baroness Young who visited Pakistan recently. Our exchange of views which covered a wide range of important subjects was both informative and useful, and I trust that she would have already given you a resume of our conversation.

May I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my profound good wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continued prosperity and well-being of the friendly people of the United Kingdom.

With profound regards,

Yours sincerely,


General
(M. Zia-ul-Haq)



List of Equipment required by Pakistan's Narcotics Control Agencies and details of Training facilities.

i) Portable contraband detector:

The operational objective of this device is to detect hidden contraband like narcotics. In this device a gamma beam is directed at the target and the reflected beam component indicates the magnitude of materials present. It penetrates better than X-Ray especially with regard to metal and it can detect efficiently pocketed narcotics otherwise undetectable using dogs or mechanical sniffers.

Quantity 10 units

ii) Ultrasonic range finder:

A simple but very effective electronic tape measure used for detecting false compartments in containers etc.

Quantity 10 units

iii) Narcotic Vapour detector (Wind Tunnel):

In it, a curtain of air, generated by a vertical array of pusher fans, gently sweeping across the entering passenger and any baggage he or she may be carrying and flows to a prow shaped face where air sampling intake probes draw it into a pair of narcotic vapour detector. The detector has a high degree of sensitivity to the vapour normally associated with drug contraband.

Quantity 3 units



iv) Fibrescope:

To examine interior spaces in vehicles such as car doors, under dash board, fuel tanks or any other hallow space accessible through a half inch diameter hole. By the use of fibre optics a light source is conveyed through a three foot flexible tube that is half inch in diameter illuminating an object. By means of an optical lens and inner core of fibre optics an image is conveyed in the same flexible tube to a focussing eye-piece enabling a person to see the object that has been illuminated.

Quantity 10 units

v) Contraband detection kit for field units containing portable contraband detector, ultrasonic range finder, fibrescope, small mirror and metal probe.

Quantity 12 units

vi) X-Ray Systems:

a) Parcel X-Ray systems

b) Mail X-Ray systems.

These devices are used to check the mail and small baggage containers expeditiously.

Quantity Parcel X-Ray system 2
Mail X-Ray system 2



vii) Drug Detection Sniffer Dogs and Tracker Dogs:

Trained drug detection (sniffer dogs) and bitches and tracker dogs and bitches along with training facilities for dog handlers.

a) German Shepherds	- Two males)	
	Four females)	6
b) Labradors	Two males)	
	Four females)	6

viii) Training facility for 6 dog handlers.

ix) Blue Water (deep sea boats):

Blue Water (deep sea boats) for interdiction of smuggling from Pakistan's large coast.

Quantity 2 units

x) Training Facilities for Customs Officials:

It would be appreciated if we could be provided facilities to train customs officials primarily in detection work through formal training courses with added facility of on the job training at international airports in U.K. We request for three vacancies. Travel expenses and cost of boarding and lodging will be borne by the Government of Pakistan.



List of Courses of Defence Services at various British Armed Forces Institutions.

<u>Name of Course</u>	<u>Vacancies being already availed</u>	<u>Additional vacancies Required</u>
<u>ARMY</u>		
Army Staff Course) Division I) Technical	1	-
Army Staff Course) Division II) Staff Courses	1	-
Army Staff Courses Division III (Staff College Camberley)	2	-
Inf P1 Comd Course	1	1
Combat Team Course	1	-
Army Svy Course	1	-
Overseas Signal Offr Comm Course	1	-
Int & Security (Overseas Offrs)	1	-
RAC Troop Leader Course	-	2
Gunnery Staff Course (Fd)	-	1
Regimental Officer Gunnery	-	1
Regimental Officer Locating	-	1
Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal Course	-	2
Advanced Automatic Data Processing Course	-	1
Dog Handler Specialist	-	1
Narcotics Detection Special Dog Course	-	1
<u>NAVY</u>		
RN Staff Course	1	-
International Principal War Officers Course	-	2
Weapons Engg. Application Course	-	1
Electronic Warfare Course	-	1



	<u>Vacancies being already availed</u>	<u>Additional vacancies Required</u>
Advanced Marine Engg. Course	-	1
Long Hydrographer Course	-	1

P.A.F.

Umpire Test Pilot Course	-	1
QFI Jet Provost Course	-	1
Basic Communication Electronic Course	-	1
