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November 15, 1979.

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A/CS

TO : The Secretary

FROM: S/AS - Gerard Smith

Consultations in Europe on Pakistan

At your direction, I discussed Pakistan with Foreign Ministers and other senior officials during my recent trip to Europe for post-INFCE explorations. I reported that during the Agha Shahi visit to Washington the US had foreshadowed a drastic change in relations should Pakistan test a nuclear device. I asked governments to consider making similar statements to Pakistan.

A summary of responses in capitals is attached. There seems to be little enthusiasm in Europe to emulate our position with Pakistan. Nor is there optimism in Europe that any combination of available disincentives or incentives will influence Pakistan's nuclear course. It is remembered that the US and Europe did not "punish" India in 1974. It was also not helpful that my visits to Bonn, Paris and London were preceded by those of Hua Guofeng, who preached the need to bolster Pakistan as a barrier to Soviet adventurism in the region.

Attachment:

As Stated

cc: NSC - Dr. Brzezinski
D - Mr. Christopher
P - Mr. Newsom
NEA - Mr. Saunders

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West Germany. Genscher was non-committal, believed the Pakistani government should be supported, and stressed the importance of equal treatment with India. He mentioned that Hua Guofeng, recently in Bonn, had advised against a tough line because of Pakistan's importance in the anti-Soviet structure in the region. The Federal Republic plans to increase economic aid by 10%. Count Lambsdorff took the line that "embracing" and not "denial" was the best hope for nonproliferation.

France. Francois-Poncet was non-committal. Minister of Industry Andre Giraud said that so far France had been the only nation other than the US to take concrete action against Pakistan (halting reprocessing cooperation); others should now pitch in.

United Kingdom. Sir Michael Palliser cited the line of support for Pakistan which Hua Guofeng had also presented in London and surmised that it was a general position behind which the Chinese are cautioning the Pakistanis. Peter Blaker responded similarly and spoke of the need for mutual restraint in the region. Other foreign office officials doubted that the available "sticks" and "carrots" would have much effect, and believed that the solution to the Pakistani problem lay in India.

Netherlands. Van der Klaauw assured his support for nonproliferation, but would have to consult with his colleagues on any statement to the Pakistanis along the line of the US statement.

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