THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Abdur Rahman Khan; born January 4, 1908 in District Hazara, West Pakistan;

obtained his Degree in Arts from the Muslim University, Aligarh, and Degree in Law from the Delhi University; joined the Provincial Civil Service of North-West Frontier Province in 1931; served as Consul, Jalalabad from April 1944 to September 1948; First Secretary and later Counsellor, Pakistan Embassy, Kabul from September 1948 to September 1952; appointed Officer-on-Special Duty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations from September 1953 to May 1955, when he was transferred as Minister to the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington; appointed as Ambassador of Pakistan to Indonesia in February 1957; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan, 1959.

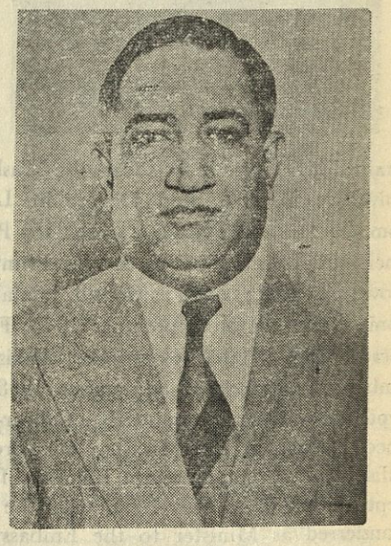
Agha Hilaly; aged 43 years; M.A. from Madras University; is a career diplomat;

joined Indian Civil Service in 1937; after holding responsible executive appointments under the undivided Government of Bengal, became Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1947; opted for service in Pakistan and was Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations till 1951, when he was promoted Joint Secretary; acted as Foreign Secretary for three months during 1954; attended the 1955 course at the Imperial Defence College, London, and returned to Karachi in 1956 to take over as Joint Secretary; is Ambassador of Pakistan to Sweden and concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Norway and Denmark and Minister to Finland since August 1956.

Agha Mohammad Raza, Major-General; educated at Bishop Cotton's School,

Simla and in England; was commissioned from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1927; belongs to the well-known Qazilbash family of the Punjab which claims a number of diplomats and soldiers; grandfather, Sardar Daud Khan, visited Afghanistan as a member of a diplomatic mission fifty years ago; father, Nawab Agha Ali Raza Khan, was the first Indian to enter the Indian Police; uncle, Khan Bahadur Agha Ghulam Murtaza Khan, served in the foreign and political department of the undivided Government of India, and brother, A.M. Mustafa, is Pakistan's Minister to Iraq; General Raza worked in the Government of united India's Foreign and Political Departments and was given important assignments in the former N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Baroda; commanded a Brigade in Burma during World War II; after the War, was appointed Director for the selection of personnel for the Army; on Independence, was appointed Senior Member for Pakistan on the Army Reconstruction Committee; later appointed Adjutant-General and was mainly responsible for the re-organisation of the Army; was requested by the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs to take over and organise Kashmir Refugees Camps; took personal interest in conducting the camps and helped to establish industrial homes; also organised the collection of gifts of garments and food for the refugees; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran in September, 1951; has the distinction of being the first serviceman to be appointed as an Ambassador for Pakistan; married to a well-known social worker who was the President of the Kashmir Refugees Industrial Home.

Ali Akbar Khan; born in 1911; graduated from Government College, Lahore, 1933;



obtained Law degree from Lahore, 1935; Secretary, Punjab Zamindar Young Men's League, 1935-40; Secretary, District War Board, 1940-44; President, District Muslim League, 1944-47; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1945-49; Councillor, Provincial Muslim League, 1944-45; Councillor, All-India Muslim League, 1944-47; Councillor, All-Pakistan Muslim League, 1948-55; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1951-55; Member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, 1949-51; Member, Pakistan Delegation to Parliamentary Conference, Istanbul, 1951; Minister of Education, Punjab, 1953-55; President, Bar Association, Lyallpur; resigned from Muslim League in 1955 and joined Republican Party in 1956; elected Organizing Secretary of Republican Party; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to the Sudan from March, 1957; Ambassador of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia since September, 1958.

Ali Muhammad Rashdi, Pir; aged 42 years; is an eminent Journalist, writer and

leading intellectual of the former Province of Sind; has been Editor of the English daily 'Sind Observer', Karachi, and President of Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference; led the Pakistan Press Delegation to India in 1950 and was elected President of the Joint Indo-Pakistan Press Committee; prior to joining the Central Government as Minister for Information and Broadcasting, was Minister for Revenue, Medical and Public Health, and Information in the fomer Province of Sind; Ambassador for Pakistan to the Republic of Philippines since September, 1957.

A. M. Malik, Dr.; born 1905 at Chuadanga, East Pakistan; educated at Bogra,

Bankura and Calcutta; also studied at Dr. Tagores University at Santiniketan; specialised in Ophthalmic Surgery at Vienna; started political and social work early in life; joined the labour movement and became President of the Indian Quartermasters' Union and Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta, 1936; was associated with the Press Employees' Union, Dockers' Union, Port Commissioners' Union and several other bodies;

was Member of Executive Committee of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour and also of the Working Committee of Provincial Muslim League, East Pakistan; was Founder-Secretary of the All-India Seafarers' Federation and Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress till 1947; was Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress; after Independence, was the First President of All-Pakistan Trade Union Federation; attended the I.L.O. Conference as an Adviser of Workers and led several Pakistan Delegations to the I.L.O. Conference; was elected Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., 1953-54; has inaugurated various Conferences held under the auspices of the I.L.O. in Asia and Europe; was appointed Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries and Labour in the Government of East Pakistan; Minister for Minorities Affairs in the Government of Pakistan, 1950-51; was later holding the portfolio of Labour, Health and Works; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Switzerland,1955; Ambassador of Pakistan to the Peoples, Republic of China since September, 1958.

Aziz Ahmed; joined the Indian Civil Service in 1930 and was posted to the Province of Bengal in undivided India; as Sub-Divisional Officer, Chandpore, 1934; devised and set up Debt Settlement Boards for relieving agriculturists of indebtedness; the success of this system was followed by Government Legislation, and he was appointed Director of Debt Conciliation to organize similar Debt Settlement Boards throughout the Province; District Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahi District, 1939; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal, 1941; Director of Procurement, Department of Civil Supplies, 1943; organized food supplies during Bengal Famine and awarded O.B.E. in recognition of meritorious services, 1944; then served as Joint Secretary, Department of Planning, Bengal, 1944-46; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 1946-47; Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food, Provisional Government of Pakistan, 1947; took over as Chief Secretary to Government of East Pakistan on Independence and served in this capacity for five years; transferred as Secretary to the Cabinet, Government of Pakistan, 1952 and served in this capacity for four and-a-half years;

also served as Establishment Secretary during this period; appointed Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, 1956 and Secretary, Ministry of Industries and Supplies in addition, 1958; later transferred as Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation, 1958; has had wide experience of work at International Conferences; was appointed a member of the Indian Delegation to the F.A.O. Commission on World Flood Plan, Washington, 1946; Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Wheat Conference, London, 1947; Member of the Pakistan Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 1950; accompanied the Prime Minister to participate in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London, 1952-56, the Colombo Powers' Conferences of 1954-55, the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, 1955, and meetings of the Baghdad Pact and SEATO Pact Council, 1956; led a high-powered trade delegation to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, 1957; awarded the Sitara-i-Pakistan, 1958; appointed Secretary-General to the Government of Pakistan, October, 1958; Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States of America since February, 1959.

Hamid Hussain; born in 1914 at Delhi; received education at Muslim University,

Aligarh, and the Prince of Wales' Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, and was commissioned from the Indian Academy in the first batch of 1934; belongs to the well-known Loharoo family; is connected with the family of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan on his mother's side; H. Hussain was the first and Senior-most Indian Commissioned Officer to join the Indian Army Ordnance Corps in 1940; served in Iraq and Iran in various senior appointments as DADOS, 10th Army and Chief Ordnance Officer; graduated from Staff College, Quetta in 1945; on Independence, joined the Pakistan Army, where he held several important assignments; was selected for Pakistan Foreign Service in 1951; served as Counsellor in Pakistan Diplomatic Missions in the United Kingdom, Iran, Iraq and Turkey from 1952 to 1957; during this period, he also acted as Charge d'Affaires and interim, Embassy of Pakistan at Jedda; High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ceylon since March, 1959.

Iqbal Athar; aged 43 years; is a career diplomat; joined the Indian Civil Service in 1939; after holding responsible executive appointments under the undivided Government of Bengal, became Deputy Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1950-52; Counsellor, Embassy of Pakistan, Brazil, 1952-53; Counsellor, and later, Deputy High Commissioner, New Delhi, 1953-56; Deputy High Commissioner, London, 1956-57; Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1957-59; Ambassador of Pakistan to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg since March, 1959.

Jalaluddin Abdur Rahim; aged 45 years; graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and also from the University of Munich; joined the Indian Civil Service in 1931; appointed Indian Government Trade Commissioner to the Middle East with Headquarters in Egypt in 1945; after Independence

was appointed Pakistan's Charge d'Affaires in Cairo; later posted to Damascus as Charge d'Affaires, December 1949; joined the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations as Joint Secretary, 1950-52; Ambassador of Pakistan to Germany since March, 1952.

Kamruddin Ahmad; aged 45 years; was a prominent Advocate of East Pakistan and has been in the political life of the Province since 1936; was connected with the Trade Union Movement in Pakistan since 1948 and was President of the East Pakistan Federation of Labour from 1950 to 1955; was member of the All-Pakistan Federation of Labour from its very inception; represented Pakistan Labour in the session of the I.L.O. held at Havana in 1953; later appointed Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India at Calcutta; Ambassador of Pakistan to the Union of Burma since August, 1958.

Mohammad Abdullah Khan; born in 1897; is a resident of Wazirabad, District Gujranwala; received education in the Chiefs' College, Lahore; was commissioned in the old Indian Army in 1920; resigned after some years for domestic reasons and rejoined the Army in 1941 during the Second World War, and was released again in December, 1947; has been active in the political life of his district; was President of the Wazirabad Municipality for some years and President of the District Muslim League and a Member of the Provincial Muslim League Council and also of the All-India Muslim League Council; was later associated with the Republican Party; is Ambassador of Pakistan to Brazil since May, 1958.

Mohammad Ali; aged 49 years; belongs to a well-known family of Bogra in East

Pakistan; after graduation from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1930, entered public life and served on various local bodies in his home district; was elected Member of

Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937; has served on several important Committees and Boards and was the Chairman of District Muslim League, 1937-48; was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bengal in 1943; was appointed Minister of Finance and Health in 1946 and for short periods acted as Chief Minister; was a member of Pakistan Constituent Assembly prior to his appointment as Pakistan's first Ambassador to Burma in May 1948; was appointed as first High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada in July, 1949; was then transferred as Ambassador to the United States of America in February, 1952; was Prime Minister of Pakistan from April 1953 till August 1955, when again he was appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States of America; Ambassador of Pakistan to Japan since March, 1959.

Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak; born April 5, 1908; graduated from the Islamia College, Peshawar, and obtained his Master's Degree from the University of Oxford; was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn; started practice in 1933 and joined the Frontier Civil Service in 1934; served in various capacities under the Provincial and the Central Governments; appointed Counsellor in the Embassy of Pakistan, Kabul, 1953; later promoted as Minister of Pakistan to Kabul in 1956; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Australia, December, 1959.

Mohammad Mir Khan; after passing his M.Sc. and LL.B. examinations, joined the Hyderabad State Civil Service in 1927; appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Executive Council of Hyderabad State in 1943; also held the post of Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad in various departments; was appointed as Agent-General for Hyderabad in the United Kingdom, 1947; relinquishing charge of that post, came over to Pakistan, and was appointed Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 1949; joined the Pakistan Foreign Service in September, 1951 and was appointed Minister of Pakistan to Sweden, Norway,

Denmark and Finland on November 5, 1951; was also a member of the Pakistan Delegation to the 8th Session of the United Nations' General Assembly held in New York in September—December, 1953; was appointed as Minister in the Pakistan Embassy in Washington, 1953; letor appointed Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations with the rank of an Ambassador, 1954; Pakistan Ambassador to France since November, 1956.

Mohammad Sher Ali Khan, Nawabzada, Major-General; born May 13, 1913 at Pataudi, Pataudi State, India; educated at Chiefs' College, Lahore, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; belongs to the ruling family of Pataudi, being the second son of the Ruler of Pataudi and the younger brother of the famed Cricketer, the late Nawab of Pataudi; was commissioned in the Indian Army in 1933; served in the 7th Light Cavalry in Loralai, Baluchistan, 1934; commanded the First Battalion of the First Punjab Regiment in World War II; appointed General Staff Officer II for Assam Reconnaissance, 1942; later appointed General Staff Officer, Grade II of 23 Indian Division; saw active service in Burma and Java; at the end of World War II, was selected to represent the Army at the Surrender Ceremony of the Japanese in Singapore; was later appointed India's First Military Attache at the Embassy in Washington, D.C., 1946; while still holding that appointment, elected to serve in Pakistan, July 1947; on the 14th of August, 1947, proceeded to Australia as Military Adviser to the Pakistan Delegation for Canberra Peace Treaty talks with Japan, the very first delegation sent out by Pakistan; on return, commanded the Parachute Brigade, and at the end of hostilities in Kashmir, was selected as Military Adviser to the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, dealing with Kashmir Negotiations; was appointed Adjutant-General, Pakistan Army, 1951, and was directly responsible for the Thal, Makhi Dhand and other resettlement projects, and also handled the first big demobilisation of the Army in 1954; was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Pakistan Army, 1955; later, was appointed the first Military Deputy for Pakistan in the Baghdad Pact (now C.E.N.T.O.) Military Committee; retired from the Army, 1957; after retirement, volunteered to teach as Lecturer at his Alma Mater, the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, of which he is the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors; is also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Viqar-un-Nisa Girls' College, Rawalpindi; was awarded on Republic Day, 1957, the Hilal-e-Jurrat for distinguished services; is High Commissioner for Pakistan in the Federation of Malaya since May 1958; is a Veteran Hockey and Polo Player.

Mohammad Yousuf, Lt.-General; born in 1908; commissioned from Royal

Military College, Sandhurst, in 1928; held several regimental appointments; took part in operations in Arakan and Assam during the Second World War; supervised evacuation of refugees from India on Independence; served on Pakistan Nationalisation Committee; promoted Brigadier, 1948; Major-General and Lt.-General, 1948-54, respectively; led the Pakistan contingent to

the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953; retired from the Army in 1956; appointed High Commissioner for Pakistan in Australia and New Zealand in December, 1956; High Commissioner for Pakistan in United Kingdom since March, 1959.

Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum; born at Almora, U.P., India; received her

early education at Wellesley Girls' High School, Nainital, U.P., India; later attended the Isabella Thoburn High School and College at Lucknow from where she graduated in Arts; took her Master's degree in Economics and Sociology, standing First in Master of Arts Examination of the Lucknow University; submitted for this degree a thesis on 'Woman Labour in Agriculture in the United Provinces, India' which was acknowledged as the best thesis of the year; entered the Diocesan College in Calcutta for the Graduate Teachers' Training Course, and passed the Licentiate of Teaching Examination of the Calcutta University, standing First in both the theory and the practice of teaching; taught in Gokhale Memorial School, Calcutta, for a little over 6 months; served as Professor of Economics in the Indra Prastha Girls' College, Delhi, for a year and-a-half; married the late Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan in 1933; acted as his Secretary and typed his work and correspondence when the late Nawabzada was Secretary-General of the All-India Muslim League prior to Independence; formed the Pak Women's Voluntary Service for organising and co-ordinating women's relief activities in the gigantic task of feeding and looking after refugees during the influx of refugees after Independence; founded Employment Exchange Bureau, Lost & Found Bureau, Marriage Bureau, Widows' Home and Abducted Women's Home, which were run by women volunteers under her direction and guidance; worked tirelessly and ceaselessly to cope with the mass exodus of refugees during the early years of the founding of Pakistan; placed the nursing profession on a sound and efficient footing and pioneered arrangements for the training of Pakistani nurses abroad; founded the Pakistan Women's National Guard for training girls in physical fitness and methods of defence and to give them elementary knowledge of nursing and was Chief Comptroller with the rank of Brigadier of the Guard; Founder-President of the Pakistan Cottage Industries Association in March 1948 with the object of reviving and sustaining the national cottage industries' arts and crafts, providing employment to millions of refugees and finding a suitable market for their goods; established the Pakistan Industries Emporium at Karachi in June, 1949; founded the Ra'ana Liaquat Model Colony for Craftsmen including the Colony's Iqbal Malik Hospital Centre; founded the Gul-i-Ra'ana Nusrat Industrial Home; Founder-President of the All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) in February, 1949, which is devoted to the social, educational, political and cultural uplift of women; was Member

of the Karachi Educational Enquiry Committee set up to deal with the general educational problems; Member, Karachi University Syndicate and Senate; Chairman, Pakistan Council of Fundamental Education; Honour Member of the International Montessori Association and the Pakistan Mental Health Association; contributed to the establishment of the Karachi College of Domestic Science and the Pakistan National Council of Youth of which she is Patron; played a leading part in the setting up of the Karachi University Women's Association and the Karachi Business & Professional Women's Club; became a widow in October, 1951 on the assassination of her husband, the late Quaid-i-Millat Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan; attended as a delegate to United Nation's 7th General Assembly, New York, 1952; founded the Women's International Club, Karachi; proceeded to London in 1953 and attended the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as one of the Royal Guests from Pakistan; appoined Ambassador of Pakistan to the Netherlands, September, 1954; became Member, International Labour Organisation's Committee of Experts on Conventions and Recommendations, 1955; has travelled all over Pakistan, Middle-East, United Kingdom (during the Commonwealth Conferences, 1948-51) and the U.S.A. and Canada (on a State Visit in the summer of 1950 with her late husband); was conferred upon the Honorary Citizenship of Texas, Honorary Associate Membership in the Negro Women's Association and awarded the Jane Adams Medal (1951), the Women of Achievement Medal (1951) and Mother of Pakistan Citation, all from the U.S.A.; has two sons, Ashraf, born October 3, 1937 and Akbar, born April 10, 1941, both studying in the United Kingdom.

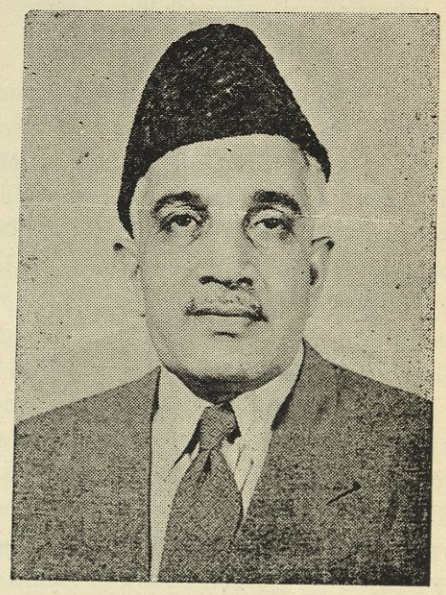
Samuel Martin Burke; aged 52 years; is a career diplomat; joined the Indian Civil

Service in 1931 and held the posts of District Officer and District and Sessions Judge of several Divisions; was appointed Chairman of the Election Tribunal, Punjab, 1946; retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1947 and joined the Pakistan Foreign Office in 1948 as Deputy Secretary, holding charge of branches dealing with Indian and United Nations Affairs; was Counsellor in London, 1949-52; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1951; Counsellor, and later, Minister in Washington, 1952-53; led Special Missions to the Dominican Republic and to Mexico, 1952; Charge d'Affaires, Rio de Janeiro, 1953; Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom, 1953; Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, 1953-56; Member, United Nations Committee on Contributions, 1953-56; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Thailand and Minister to Laos and Cambodia, 1956; is also Council Representative of Pakistan in SEATO; High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada since April, 1959.

Shahabuddin, Khwaja; aged 57 years; had a distinguished political career in

United Bengal; acted as a Member of the Bengal Governor's Executive Council in 1936, and was Chief Whip of the first Muslim Ministry in Bengal from 1937 to 1940; after the fall of the Fazlul Haq-Mukerji Ministry, served his Province as Minister of Commerce, Labour and Industries from 1943 to 1945; on the establishment of Pakistan, was appointed Chief Government Whip of the Pakistan Parliament; appointed Minister of the Interior, Information and Broadcasting in the Government of Pakistan, May 1948; appointed Governor of N.W.F.P. in November, 1951; Ambassador of Pakistan to the United Arab Republic since December, 1954.

Siddiq Ali Khan; aged 52 years; educated at Nagpur; comes from a Nawab family of Nagpur; entered politics in 1934 when he was elected to the Central Legislature of the British Indian Empire; attended the Centenary Celebrations of South Australia as representative of the Indian Empire Parliamentary Association, 1936; was entrusted with responsible and important assignments; ap-



pointed Member of the Pakistan Committee; nominated by the Quaid-i-Azam, 1939; later appointed 'Salar-e-Ala' of the All-India Muslim League National Guards by the Muslim League High Command; presided over the former N.W.F.P. Muslim League Conference inaugurated by the Quaid-i-Azam, 1946; was Deputy Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature of undivided India, 1946-47; was returned unopposed in the last Election; after Independence, was summoned to Karachi by the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who appointed him as Political Secretary to the Prime Minister; cradled the dying Prime Minister in his arms on his assassination at Rawalpindi in October, 1951; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Sudan, July 1952; married Khurshid Ara Begum, a Scholar and Educationist, who was Education Secretary of the APWA, Karachi Branch, and Honorary Treasurer of the Gul-e-Ra'ana Club, Karachi.

S. M. Hassan; born August 24, 1912 at Montgomery; received education at the

Aitchison Chiefs' College and the Government College; Lahore; graduating from the latter in Arts; entered the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun in 1932 and was commissioned in the Indian Army in September, 1934; began his Army career with a year's attachment with the 2nd Bn., The Green Howards at Meerut; subsequently served in the British Indian Army in 5th Bn. (D.C.O.), 11th Sikh Regiment in Waziristan and Southern India; joined the Indian Political Service in undivided India in June, 1946, and, before Independence, was appointed Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Teheran; served as Counsellor in Iran, 1947-49, Turkey, May 1949—October 1949, the U.S.S.R., 1949-51, when Pakistan's diplomatic relations were first established with these countries; was transferred to Karachi as Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in 1952, and promoted Joint Secretary in October, 1952; was alternate representative of Pakistan to the 9th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York in 1954; Ambassador of Pakistan to Turkey since December, 1956; is married and has one son.

Sultanuddin Ahmad; aged 57 years; is a Bachelor of Laws of the Dacca University;

practised Law at Dacca; worked for 10 years as part-time Professor of Law in Dacca University, and on three occasions, acted as Vice-Chancellor; for several years held, in an honorary capacity, the important post of Treasurer of the University; was a member of the Inter-University Board of Pakistan from 1948 to 1952; was prominently connected with the Co-operative Movement in his home province and served as a Director and Deputy Chairman of the Dacca Central Co-operative Bank; was also a Director of the State Bank of Pakistan; participated in politics as a Member of the Legislative Council of Undivided Bengal, 1943-47; was appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to Burma in April 1952; appointed Ambassador of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China in April 1955; appointed Governor of East Pakistan in April, 1958; Ambassador of Pakistan to the Republic of Indonesia since January, 1959.