

“To Tilt or Not to Tilt:
Nixon’s Diplomacy during the Indo-Pakistani Conflict”

- I. Intro – Tilt or Not to Tilt
 - A. Most scholars – Nixon tilted – Pakistan
 1. Didn’t condemn oppression
 2. Nixon sided with Pakistan during India-Pakistan war
 - B. This Doesn’t show Nixon’s motives
 - C. Emphasizing Nixon’s decisions during war doesn’t show the extent of his neutrality throughout

- II Who Does Nixon Favor?
 - A. Nixon likes Yahya Khan more than Indira Gandhi
 - B. Favoritism ≠ policy decisions
 - C. Nixon worked for America’s Best interest – real politick

- III. Opening to China
 - A. Pakistan – intermediary to China
 - B. Claim that America’s relations with China was solely responsible for Nixon’s decision-making is flawed
 - C. Nixon wanted to maintain influence in West Pakistan

- IV. Conflict – Internal Matter
 - A. Nixon Believed Awami League (East Pakistan) wanted independence, not autonomy
 - B. Didn’t want to interfere in Civil War because that was a criticism of Vietnam

- V. Indians
 - A. Oppressed East Pakistanis fled to India – internationalizing conflict
 - B. Most targeted individuals were Hindus
 - C. Indian guerillas attacked West Pakistani military in East Pakistan

VI Indian Democracy

- A. Nixon felt Indians were antagonizing Pakistan and interfering in a civil war when Nixon was working to get aid for refugees
- B. India wouldn't let UN officials in to see refugees
- C. India – Soviet treaty – August 1971
- D. Pakistan – Cold War ally
- E. India – neutral

VII. Focus of Paper

- A. Nixon's decision-making over nine-month conflict
- B. Nixon's work to resolve India-Pakistan problems
- C. Nixon's handling of opposition from Congress, American public, and from within his administration (Keating – India)

VIII. Sources

- A. *Foreign Relations of the United States*
- B. National Security Archive