

Friends Not Masters Mohammad Ayub Khan

Born in the North-West Frontier Province, Ayub Khan was educated from the Aligarh Muslim University and trained at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He fought in the Second World War on the British side against the Imperial Japanese Army. After the Partition of British India in August 1947, he joined the Pakistan Army and was posted... 40d84ef595

Altaf Gauhar autobiography entitled Friends Not Masters, published 1967. After the death of his old mentor, he wrote the biography, Ayub Khan : Pakistan's First Military Altaf Hussain Gauhar Janjua (17 March 1923 – 14 November 2000) was a civil servant, journalist, poet, and writer from Pakistan, close to the country's first military dictator Ayub Khan to the point that his detractors called him Khan's Svengali and Goebbels 40d84ef595

From 1972 to 1991, Khan served as the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) who directed and oversaw the completion of the clandestine bomb program from its earliest efforts to develop the atomic weapons to their ultimate nuclear testings in May 1998. His early career was mostly spent in the International Atomic Energy Agency and he used his position to help establish the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Italy and an annual... 40d84ef595 Pataudi, a close friend of Iftikhar, claimed that Iftikhar was concerned about the politicization of officers and he distrusted politicians. According to him, Iftikhar once stated that 'it would be better for both of us if we both got out before our hands... 40d84ef595 Born in Jammu and Kashmir, he graduated from the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College. Aspiring to be a pilot, he intended to join RAF College Cranwell, but admissions were suspended. Instead, he enrolled at the Indian Military Academy in 1939, graduating with distinction and commissioned into the British Indian Army in 1940. With the onset of World War II, the Royal Indian Air Force asked for volunteers... 40d84ef595

Munir Ahmad Khan 1965, Bhutto arranged a meeting between Khan and President Ayub Khan at the Dorchester Hotel in London where Khan made unsuccessful attempt in try convincing Munir Ahmad Khan (Urdu: منیر احمد خان; 20 May 1926 – 22 April 1999), NI, HI, FPAS, was a Pakistani nuclear engineer who is credited, among others, with being the "father of the

atomic bomb program" of Pakistan for their leading role in developing their nation's nuclear weapons during the successive years after the war with India in 1971 40d84ef595

Asghar Khan Mohammad Asghar Khan (17 January 1921 – 5 January 2018) known as Night Flier, held the distinction of being the first native and second Commander-in-Chief Mohammad Asghar Khan (17 January 1921 – 5 January 2018) known as Night Flier, held the distinction of being the first native and second Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force from 1957 to 1965. Additionally, he was the ninth president of the Pakistan Football Federation, an airline executive, politician, and author. He has been described as the Father of the Pakistan Air Force 40d84ef595

Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army Karachi, Pakistan: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780190701413. As an administrative position, the appointment holder had main operational command authority over the army. Khan, Mohammad Ayub (1967) The Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army (abbreviation: C-in-C of the Pakistan Army) was the professional head of the Pakistan Army from 1947 to 1972. Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan: The Rise & Fall of a Soldier, 1947-1971 40d84ef595

Akbar Khan (general, born 1912) Later he served as the Chief of National Security under prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Under his guidance, the Army quelled the Baloch Insurgency during the early mid-1970s. In his book Friends, Not Masters, General Ayub Khan wrote that he (Ayub) decided to post Akbar in the GHQ so that, firstly Akbar should not have direct Akbar Khan, DSO (1912–1994) was a decorated officer of the British Army and Pakistan Army who is widely considered a pioneer of Proxy warfare. He commanded the Kashmiri rebels and Pashtun irregulars in the First Kashmir War under the pseudonym 'General Tariq'. In 1951, he was convicted of an attempted coup, and served a five-year prison sentence 40d84ef595

During World War II, the Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran forced the abdication of Reza Shah and succession of Mohammad Reza Shah. During his reign, the British-owned oil industry was nationalized by the prime minister... 40d84ef595

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi 1964, the Shah, Turkish President Cemal Gürsel, and Pakistani President Ayub Khan announced in Istanbul the establishment of the Regional Cooperation for Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (26 October 1919 – 27 July 1980) was the Shah of Iran from 1941 to 1979. 'Light of the Aryans') and Bozorg Arteshtaran (lit. 'Grand Army

Commander'). 'King of Kings'), and also held several others, including Aryamehr (lit. He was the second and last ruling monarch of the Pahlavi dynasty. He succeeded his father Reza Shah and ruled the Imperial State of Iran until he was overthrown by the 1979 revolution led by Imam Khomeini, which abolished the Iranian monarchy to establish the present-day Islamic Republic of Iran. In 1967, he took the title Shahanshah (lit 40d84ef595

Mirza was educated at the University of Bombay before attending the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. After military service in the British Indian Army, he joined the Indian Political Service and spent the most of his career as a political agent in the Western region of British India until elevated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India at the Ministry of Defence in 1946. Following the independence of Pakistan in 1947 as a result of the Partition of British India, Mirza was appointed... 40d84ef595 The C-in-C designation was changed to 'Chief of Army Staff' in 1972; General Tikka Khan was the first person to hold the new title. Six generals have served as C-in-C, the first two of them were native British and the post's name was derived from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army. 40d84ef595

Iskander Mirza Mirza was educated at the University of Bombay before attending the Royal Iskander Ali Mirza (13 November 1899 – 13 November 1969) was a Pakistani politician and military general who served as the fourth and last governor-general of Pakistan from 1955 to 1956, and then as the first president of Pakistan from 1956 to 1958, when he was overthrown in a coup d'état by Ayub Khan. Pakistan from 1956 to 1958, when he was overthrown in a coup d'État by Ayub Khan 40d84ef595

Ayub Khan He was the first native commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army, serving from 1951 to 1958. Ayub Khan's presidency started in 1958 when he overthrew President Iskander Mirza in a coup d'état, and ended in 1969 when he resigned amid mass protests and strikes across the country. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan (14 May 1907 – 19 April 1974) was a Pakistani military dictator who served as the second president of Pakistan from 1958 Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan (14 May 1907 – 19 April 1974) was a Pakistani military dictator who served as the second president of Pakistan from 1958 until his resignation in 1969 40d84ef595

Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani (overseas mentor) had friendly relations with Ayub Khan's regime, he was not in a position to oppose Ayub Khan. Later, however it became an open secret that Abdul Hamid Khan

Bhashani (12 December 1880 – 17 November 1976), also known reverentially as Maulana Bhashani, was a Bangladeshi politician and statesman who was one of the founders of the Awami League, the oldest and main political party in Bangladesh that played a pivotal role in the country's independence from Pakistan 40d84ef595

Direct appointments to the command of the Pakistan Army came from the British Army Council until 1951, when the first native Pakistani commander-in-chief (General Ayub Khan) was nominated and appointed by the Government of Pakistan. 40d84ef595

Iftikhar Khan senior to later Commander-in-Chief and dictator Ayub Khan. In Ayub Khan's book Friends, not masters, he alleged 'the British were backing Major General Mohammad Iftikhar Khan psc (Urdu: محمد افتخار خان; 10 January 1909 — 13 December 1949) also known as Ifti, was a two-star general in the Pakistan Army serving as GOC 10th Division. He was the most senior to succeed General Douglas Gracey as the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, but unfortunately was killed in a C-53 crash with 22 others, including his wife and infant daughter before he could take office leading to Ayub Khan being appointed instead. Prior to the Partition of British India, he was an officer in the British Indian Army 40d84ef595

His political tenure spanned the British colonial India, Pakistan and Bangladesh periods. Bhashani was popularly known by the honorary title Mozlum Jananeta for his lifelong stance advocating for the poor. He gained nationwide mass popularity among the peasants and helped to build the East Pakistan Peasant Association. Owing to his political leaning to the left, often dubbed Islamic Socialism, he was also called 'The Red Maulana'. He is considered as one of the main pillars... 40d84ef595

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