DOCUMENT ID: 12705932

INQNO:

DOC37D 00014473

DOCNO:

TEL 034053 96

PRODUCER: WASHDC SOURCE:

STATE

DOCTYPE:

OUT

DOR:

19960221 135429

TOR:

DOCPREC: 0

ORIGDATE: 199602211854

MHFNO:

96 3254965

DOCCLASS: C

C 69230STATE 340530521903ZSCO

96-3254965

MIDB

UPID

S

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: ,2,3,4,

96 3254965

PAGE 001 TOR: 211903Z FEB 96 NC 3254965

HEADER OO RUEAIIB ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH MPH4053 OO RUEHC DE RUEHC #4053 0521857 ZNY CCCCC ZZH O P 211854Z FEB 96 FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO RUEHIL/AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD IMMEDIATE 0000 RUSBPW/AMCONSUL PESHAWAR PRIORITY 0000

INFO RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK PRIORITY 0000

RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 0000

RUEHLO/AMEMBASSY LONDON 0000 RUEHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 0000

RUEHRH/AMEMBASSY RIYADH 0000

RUEHJI/AMCONSUL JEDDAH 0000

RUEHAK/AMEMBASSY ANKARA 0000

Dept. of State, RPS/IPS, Margaret P. Grafeld, Dis. () Release (() Excise () Deny (1) Declassify Date 0/0/03 Exemption B1

UNCLASSIFED

RUEHNT/AMEMBASSY TASHKENT 0000
RUEHDB/AMEMBASSY DUSHANBE 0000
RUEHAH/AMEMBASSY ASHGABAT 0000
RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME 0000
RUEHKA/AMEMBASSY DHAKA 0000
RT

CONTROLS

CONFIDENTIAL STATE 034053

E.O. 12958: DECL: 02/09/06

TEXT

TAGS: PREL, PGOV, PHUM, PNUC, PTER, PK, IN, RS, IR, AF SUBJECT: PAK FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS U.S. COOPERATION ON AFGHAN I STAN

LONDON FOR TUELLER, PARIS FOR ALLEGRONE, ROME FOR STORELLA

1. (U) CLASSIFIED BY LEE O. COLDREN, DIRECTOR, SA/PAB, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. REASON: 1.5(D).

2. (C) SUMMARY:

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER ASSEF ALL MET WITH ACTING SECRETARY TALBOTT FEBRUARY 9 TO REQUEST CLOSER POLICY COORDINATION ON AFGHANISTAN AIMED AT REDUCING THE RECENT INCREASE OF FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE KABUL AUTHORITIES. THE ACTING SECRETARY NOTED THAT PAKISTANI SUPPORT, AND THE PRESUMED BUT MISTAKEN IMPRESSION OF U.S. ASSISTANCE FOR THE ISLAMIST TALL BAN MOVEMENT HAD STIMULATED MOSCOW AND TEHERAN TO INCREASE ASSISTANCE TO RABBANI AND MASOOD. THE U.S. SHARED PAKISTANI CONCERN OVER INCREASED INTERFERENCE AND AGREED THAT AFGHAN INSTABILITY AND EXPORT OF TERRORISTS AND DRUGS AFFECTED OUR COMMON INTERESTS.

HOWEVER, PAKISTAN WOULD NEED TO REESTABLISH A POLICY OF MORE VISIBLE NEUTRALITY BEFORE IT WOULD BECOME PRACTICAL TO ACT IN CONCERT TO STRENGTHEN THE UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN. ALL CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT PAKISTAN PROVIDED MILITARY ASSISTAN ?TO THE TALIBAN AND URGED THE U.S. TO WORK WITH PAKISTAN ON THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF A PEACE PLAN WHICH WOULD BECOME THE UN PLAN. DURING THE 70 MINUTE MEETING ALL ALSO TOUCHED BRIEFLY ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS, KASHMIR, U.S. EFFORTS TO PREVENT AN INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST, AND U.S. MEDIA TREATMENT OF SINO-PAKISTANI NUCLEAR COOPERATION.

.81

3. (C) MISPERCEPTION OF U.S. AFGHAN ROLE IN CENTRAL ASIA





IN HIS JANUARY 9 MEETING WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER SARDAR ASSEF ALL, ACTING SECRETARY TALBOTT RECALLED THAT HE VISITED AFGHANISTAN SEVERAL TINES AS A JOURNALIST AND IS WELL AWARE OF WHAT IS AT STAKE THERE. THE RECENT INCREASE IN EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE IS SIMILAR TO POLARIZATION DURING THE COLD WAR. ONE PROBLEM IS THE WIDE BUT MISTAKEN-PRESUMPTION THAT THE U.S. IS IN LEAGUE WITH PAKISTAN IN SUPPORTING THE TALIBAN. INDEED, WE ARE RECEIVING WARNING SIGNALS FROM CENTRAL ASIA STATES WHO ASK WHY PAKISTAN AND THE U.S. ARE SUPPORTING A MOVEMENT OF FANATIC ISLAMIC CRUSADERS. THE REPUTATION OF THE TALIBAN IS VERY UPSETTING TO COUNTRIES WHOSE GOVERNMENTS FEAR ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM, NOT ONLY IN CENTRAL ASIA BUT ALSO RUSSIA AND INDIA.

4. (C) ASSEF ALL MENTIONS NON-PRO AND INDO-PAK ISSUES

BEFORE RESPONDING ON AFGHANISTAN, ASSEF ALL TOUCHED BRIEFLY ON A RANGE OF REGIONAL AND BILATERAL ISSUES. HE THANKED THE ADMINISTRATION FOR ITS EFFORTS ON THE BROWN AMENDMENT, NOTING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT REALIZES THERE ARE NOW SENSITIVE IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES. SAYING THAT HE FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED PAKISTAN-CHINESE RELATIONS WITH PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO, HE AVERRED THAT CHINA WAS HELPING TO BUILD A POWER REACTOR IN PAKISTAN FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES ONLY. HE EXPRESSED SHOCK OVER THE CONTINUING MEDIA ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO "THE MAGNET ISSUE". INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS CONTINUED TO DETERIORATE BUT THIS WAS LARGELY A RESULT OF THE POPULARITY OF BASHING PAKISTAN PRIOR TO NATIONAL ELECTIONS. IN INDIA HE REFERRED TO THE ROCKET THAT DESTROYED A MOSQUE IN AZAD

KASHMIR ON REPUBLIC DAY AS A SIGN OF INDIAN HOSTILITY. FINALLY HE EXPRESSED CONTINUING PAKISTANI CONGERN WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST, NOTING THAT INDIA HAS NOT GIVEN A CATEGORICAL PLEDGE NOT TO TEST. SUCH A TEST, HE SAID, WOULD PUT AN END TO CTBT HOPES. HE HOPED THE U.S. WILL CONTINUE TO RESTRAIN INDIA BY STRONGLY ADVISING THEM NOT TO TEST.

5. (C) PAKISTAN CONCERNED WITH INCREASED INTERFERENCE

TURNING TO AFGHANISTAN, FOREIGN MINISTER ASSEF ALL MAINTAINED THAT TWO YEARS AGO PAKISTAN FOLLOWED A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE WARRING AFGHAN FACTIONS, AND SEARCHED FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION DRAWING ON BROAD-BASED SUPPORT. HOWEVER, OTHER COUNTRIES INTERFERED AND PAKISTAN WAS NOW THE ONLY COUNTRY WITHOUT GOOD RELATIONS WITH RABBANI AND MASCOD DESPITE PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN BROKERING THE ACCORDS THAT ORIGINALLY PUT THEM IN KABUL. ORIGINALLY PART OF A WIDER COALITION, RABBANI CULTIVATES OUTSIDE SUPPORT ONLY TO CONQUER EVERYONE ELSE. ALL ASSERTED THAT WHILE THE KABUL REGIME CONTROLS ONLY 4 PROVINCES AND REPRESENTS ONLY THE TAJIK MINORITY, IT NONETHELESS IS RECEIVING A MAJOR INFLUX OF ARMS. RUSSIA, IRAN AND INDIA PROVIDE HUNDREDS OF FLIGHTS OF AMMUNITION AND FUEL TO KABUL PER MONTH. ISLAMABAD HAS TRIED TO EXTEND THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP TO KABUL, BUT HAS



MET HARSH REBUFFS SUCH AS THE FATAL ATTACK ON PERSONNEL AND THE BURNING OF THE PAKISTANI EMBASSY LAST SEPTEMBER.

6. (C) IRAN HAS EXPANSIONIST AIMS

ELABORATING ON MASSIVE IRANIAN MILITARY SUPPORT FOR KABUL, ASSEF ALL ASSERTED THAT IRAN CONSIDERED PERSIAN-SPEAKING WESTERN AFGHANISTAN AS PART OF IRAN. TEHERAN HAD SHIFTED FROM PLAYING THE "SHIA CARD" TO ATTEMPTING TO EXTEND ITS INFLUENCE OVER ALL PERSIAN SPEAKING AFGHANS. INDEED, BY COURTING GENERAL DOSTAM THEY HOPED TO OBTAIN A FREE HAND IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN IN ORDER TO EXPAND INFLUENCE INTO TAJIKISTAN AND, ULTIMATELY, CHINA. MOREOVER, IRAN DID NOT WANT STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN AS THIS WOULD ENABLE AFGHANISTAN TO SERVE AS A COMPETING LANDBRIDGE FOR CENTRAL ASIAN TRADE.

7. (C) U.S. INVOLVEMENT TO PROTECT SHARED INTERESTS

CITING BOTH NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND THE EXPORT OF TERRORISM FROM AFGHANISTAN AS HARMFUL TO BOTH PAKISTAN AND THE U.S., ALL ALSO SAID THE EVOLVING VIEWS ABOUT AMERICA IN AFGHANISTAN WERE A PROBLEM. THE AFGHANS FELT THAT THEY HAD

BEEN ABANDONED BY THE U.S. AT THE END OF THE COLD WAR, AN EVENT WHICH WAS PARTIALLY THE RESULT OF THEIR RESISTANCE TO THE U.S.S.R. THE U.S. POLICY OF SUPPORTING UN SPECIAL MISSION LEADER MESTIRI, WHO IS CONSIDERED MORE AN OBSERVER THAN SERIOUS MEDIATOR, WAS SEEN, HE SAID, AS COVER FOR A BASIC LACK OF INTEREST AND COMMITMENT TO PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN. THIS VIEW WAS BEING USED BY RADICALS WHO PORTRAYED THE U.S. AS AN ENEMY OF ISLAM, THOUGH U.S. ACTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS AND IN BOSNIA-HAD UNDERMINED THAT VIEW.

8. (C) PAKISTAN WANTS TO COOPERATE WITH .S.

ALL STATED THAT PAKISTAN SHARED THE U.S. VEW THAT A MILITARY SOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN WAS NT POSSIBLE AND THAT FURTHER FIGHTING IN KABUL WOLD NOT DISLODGE MASOOD BUT CAUSE GREATER SUFFERIG, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION. WHAT WAS NEEDED WAS GREATER U.S. POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT, WHICH NEED NOT INVOLVE GREAT SUMS OF MONEY. THE PROBLEM WITH THE MESTIRI MISSION WAS THAT IT IS NOT GIVEN PRIORITY BY MAJOR COUNTRIES SUCH AS THE U.S. AND RUSSIA. PAKISTAN DID NOT WANT TO INVOLVE THE U.S. IN DETAILS BUT RATHER BROAD PRINCIPLES FOR THE COMPOSITION OF A TRANSITION GOVERNMENT AND THE CONDITIONS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE. CRITERIA FOR THE COMPOSITION OF A TRANSITION SHURA (COUNCIL) SHOULD INCLUDE "REALITIES ON THE GROUND" I.E. THE AMOUNT OF TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY EACH FACTION, AND THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF THOSE AREAS SUCH AS POPULATION AND ETHNICITY. MOREOVER, KABUL WOULD HAVE TO BE DEMILITARIZED AND A NEUTRAL SECURITY FORCE CREATED THAT WOULD NOT BE BOUND TO INDIVIDUAL FACTION LEADERS. IF THE U.S. AGREED TO THIS APPROACH, THE DETAILS



COULD BE WORKED OUT AND THE PLAN PRESENTED TO THE AFGHANS BY THE UN.

9. (C) U.S. COOPERATION DEPENDS ON PAKISTANI ACTION

THE ACTING SECRETARY RESPONDED THAT THERE IS NO DISAGREEMENT ON FUNDAMENTALS AND THAT THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR THE U.S. TO SEEK STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN, NOT LEAST THE THREAT WHICH CURRENT INSTABILITY POSES FOR PAKISTAN, A COUNTRY IMPORTANT TO THE U.S. TALBOTT SAID THE U.S. CONSIDERS MUCH OF THE RECENT INCREASE IN FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR RABBANI TO BE A BACKLASH TO PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN WITH WIDELY PRESUMED APPROVAL BY THE U.S. SINCE SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN UNDERCUTS ALL OUR SHARED GOALS, PAKISTAN SHOULD RETURN TO A POSITION OF NEUTRALITY AND RESTORE ITS RELATIONS WITH THE KABUL REGIME. THE VISCERAL REACTION TO THE TALIBAN BY MOSCOW MIGHT BE

MODERATED IF THEY WERE TO RELEASE THE RUSSIAN AIRCREW OF THE PLANE THEY FORCED DOWN IN KANDAHAR. PAKISTAN SHOULD CONTINUE TO PUSH THE TALIBAN TO DO SO. TALBOTT AGREED THAT THE UN SPECIAL MISSION NEEDS TO BE ENERGIZED AND PROMISED TO LOOK FOR WAYS TO STRENGTHEN MESTIRI, INCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT. TALBOTT TOLD ALL THAT HE HAD RECOMMENDED TO THE SECRETARY THAT THE ISSUE OF OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE BE RAISED WITH PRIMAKOV DURING THEIR DINNER IN HELSINKI THAT EVENING.

10. (C) PAKISTANI MILITARY SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN DENIED .

WELCOMING U.S. WILLINGNESS TO RAISE INTERFERENCE WITH RUSSIA, ALL STRONGLY DENIED THAT PAKISTAN PROVIDED MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE TALIBAN. HE ASSERTED THAT IN ADDITION TO RELIEF SUPPLIES WHICH PAKISTAN HAS PROVIDED TO ALL FACTIONS, PAKISTAN'S HELP FOR THE TALIBAN CONSISTED OF PHONE LINES AND COMMUNICATION LINKS AND SOME FUNDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN KANDAHAR. THIS THEME WAS FURTHER ELABORATED BY LTG RANA IN A DISCOURSE ON THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TALIBAN MOVEMENT TO WHICH PAKISTAN GAVE "NOT ONE BULLET". POINTS OF INTEREST INCLUDED HIS ASSERTION THAT PAKISTAN'S ATTEMPTS TO BROKER AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TALL BAN AND GENERAL DOSTAM WERE AIMED AT MODERATING THE VIEWS OF THE TALIBAN WHOSE "SIMPLE, RIGID, AND ANTIQUE" BELIEFS WERE FURTHER CONFUSED BY A LACK OF STRUCTURE AND LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE MOVEMENT. SIMILAR TO ALL'S TREATMENT OF IRANIAN MOTIVATION, RANA ASSERTED THAT MOSCOW NEEDED INSTABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN TO JUSTIFY A MILITARY PRESENCE ON ITS OLD BORDERS AND TO BLOCK ALTERNATIVE TRADE ROUTES TO CENTRAL ASIA. THE DIFFERING U.S. VIEW OF RUSSIAN AIMS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN WAS DISCUSSED DURING FOREIGN MINISTER ALL'S LUNCH WITH A/S RAPHEL (SEPTEL) ..

11. (C) UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF SUPPORTING MILITANTS





WITHOUT CONCEDING PAKISTANI ASSERTIONS CONCERNING MILITARY AID TO THE TALIBAN, TALBOTT NOTED AGAIN THAT PERCEPTIONS OF PAKISTANI AND U.S. SUPPORT WERE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASE IN OUTSIDE MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO RABBANI AND MASOOD. SUCH INTERFERENCE COULD NOT BE DECREASED WITHOUT COUNTERING THOSE PERCEPTIONS AND THIS NECESSARILY INVOLVED CHANGES IN PAKISTANI POLICY. AS THE MEETING CLOSED, THE ACTING SECRETARY DREW AN ANALOGY BETWEEN PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN AND THE MILITANTS IN INDIAN ... CONTROLLED KASHMIR. WHILE SUCH SUPPORT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO SERVE PAKISTANI INTERESTS, THERE WERE UNINTENDED

CONSEQUENCES CONTRARY TO PAKISTAN'S AND THE REGION'S LARGER INTERESTS. ULTIMATELY SUCH GROUPS COULD NOT BE CONTROLLED AND INDULGED IN ACTIONS SUCH AS THE KIDNAPPING OF FOREIGNERS IN KASHMIR.

12. (U) ALL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LTG NASIM RANA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTER-SERVICES INTELLIGENCE (ISI) WHICH IS TRADITIONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEALING WITH THE AFGHAN FACTIONS, AME MALEEHA LODHI AND NOTETAKERS. FOR THE U.S. SIDE SA A/S RAPHEL, INR PDAS KURTZER, AND SA/PAB DIRECTOR COLDREN (NOTETAKER) ATTENDED.

13. (C) COMMENT:

CHRISTOPHER

ADMIN END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

