

Historical Analysis of Pak-US Diplomatic Relationship and Kashmir Case (1947-2000)

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Abstract

After only 66 days from the independence, Pakistan was determinant to build ideological, and multifaceted relations extended in socioeconomic, infrastructural development, energy, military assistance and arm trade upto drawdown of from Afghanistan. This cooperation strengthening with the intensity of cold war and swiveled Pakistan fondled for inclusion in SEATO and CENTO to protect the United States' interests. These relations were further strengthened after Russian invasion in Afghanistan which resulted in dissolution of Russia. Pakistan's inclination towards USA was desire to resolve Kashmir dispute and maintain effective deterrence to India. While USA never allowed Pakistan to get stability and regional security neither fully support in Kashmir issue nor assisted in diplomatic extensions. US really enjoyed instable, frustrated and insecure Pakistan to use it for its strategic motives and regional hegemony. This study is an analysis of Pak-US chronological relationship with ups and downs in prospects of Kashmir issue.

Keywords: Indo-Pak, Indo-US, Pak-US, War on Terror, Geostrategic, international Politics, Regional Hegemony, Deterrence, Terrorism

Pak-United States Diplomatic Relationship (An Overview)

The most vicissitudes relationship in current world is between the Pakistan and United States realized as "Roller Coaster"¹ started just after 66 days the independence of newly born Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The leadership of Pakistan drew its inclination towards United States and took it to the principal State from establishment of diplomatic, economic and strategic relationship after the introductory visit of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali

Khan on October 20, 1947.² After only a single decade Pakistan made its alliance with US especially in the most crucial era of Cold War and proving itself as primary and most influential member of “CENTO, SEATO and other many alliances and groups against USSR.”³ Declining of close knits by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto after 1971 Indo-Pak war, relations immediately improved and extended during “Operation Cyclone”. It was coordinated versus USSR extension under umbrella of US, preparing Mujahideen in Afghanistan battling the USSR.⁴ This partnership was fortified strategic close knits in the SEATO and CENTO platforms until 2002 when a considerable financial support package of 25 billion dollars arrived in Pakistan.⁵

1947–1970: Us and The Newly-Founded State

After three years of independence during 1950, the United States of America penetrated into foreign office of Pakistan, invited PM Liaqat Ali Khan for the official visit of US and made a strong welcome for his official visit as the Soviet Union rebuked to make the Pakistan most industrialist and by itself towards the Pakistan's adversaries, but the Pak players, actors and crafter gifted that kept up invitation in regards of relationship with both global superpowers was really great and unimaginable. Liaqat Ali Khan, as chief administrator being Prime Minister of Pakistan made an acknowledgement of the US welcome and greeting which was paid on his first ever official US trip dated March 3, 1950.⁶ These historic moments were profoundly celebrated and politicized all around the country and the nation was slighted as liberal and viewed as real occasion that often commanded and prompted with enthusiastically warm conciliatory links during four to five year in post tour era from 1950-55. US President Truman demanded from Liaqat Ali Khan to grant permission from the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan to allow the US Intelligence agency CIA on the territory of Pakistan who carefully monitor the advancement, movements and exercises of USSR which is a solicitation that was strictly denied by Pak official.⁷ Although it would have lack compliance of the USSR communism ideological thoughts, but it had full submission to the Soviet interests which consequence ultimately to possess the preferences over all other considerations.⁸

Up to 1953, some significant tour had been made from the military officials and government and political figures of Pakistan to US. The era of martial law, Ayub Khan paid multiple tours of US which impacted later into foundation an emphatically genius American military fascism. US personal generosity seems in multiple occasion during the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan at Liaqat Bagh, Rawalpindi just after one year later of his visit to USA and the upcoming Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin was highly favoured by US authorities and developed inspirational frames of mind towards each other. During 1953, United States made cooperation in agriculture and forestry, but the delegation listened that Pakistani people had a magnificent militia

custom while in the capital of Pakistan, Karachi, the US delegation met with a camel man and respected him a lot which was best he had ever seen.⁹

US-Pak nexus and developing relationship further merged through “a common resistance settlement was observed during the mid of 1954. The official of the military of Pakistan described that the consistently prepare in US and soon US smelled the reaction from Pakistani side. After some time, a member of United States Military Assistant Advisory Group (MAAG) came and resided in Pindi, Pakistani officials were prepared in military strategies, yet in addition showed initiative, the board, and financial theory”.¹⁰ General Ayub Khan being Chief of Army Staff on his trip to US of 1954 being the chief administrator of the State of Pakistan. Ayub Khan was emphatically pure US citizen and during his trip he deliberately and broadly unveiled to US Army Brig. General H. A. Byroade, He further described that he did not come to Pakistan to get a gander at garrison. He further added that our military can be your force on the off chance that you need us and be that as it may be, and it will be decided by us on which direction we want to go further.¹¹

During 1956, US President Dwight Eisenhower asked for the authorization by Suhrawardy, to take on rent or lease of Pakistani Airport in the northern city of Peshawar most familiarly known as Peshawar Air Station that will be operated in insight social event of the USSR intercontinental ballistic missiles.¹² After the advent of military rule in Pakistan when Ayub Khan rolled over the constitutional government and promulgated Martial Law in Pakistan in 1958, he contended the left-wing activism and could hold onto mainstream power share in Pakistan, subsequently imperilling US interests in entire region. In this phase, United States of America was very keenly looking for its strategic ties with Pakistan to encounter the Soviets from their expansion specifically in cold war.

In May 1960, the US Airforce captain Gary Powers was caught by the Soviets and CIA stressed General Ayub Khan when he was in London on the State trip. Ayub Khan purportedly made a meaningful shrug of his shoulders and conveyed that he had earlier anticipated of such event in such type of events and accidents will be happen soon.¹³ President Ayub went to US for his official State trip being the head of the State and while the American altruism about president of Pakistan was explicitly clear by a detailed status supper located at Mount Vernon, and a ticker tape march.¹⁴ General Ayub Khan was propelled the supposed Operation Gibraltar against India inside Jammu and Kashmir State under the supervision and guidance of Ayub Khan which caused first full-fledged Indo-Pakistan war in September 1965 when Pakistani economic development was rationally negligible 0.88%.

Relations During War Of 1971-1991

At the beginning of threats among India and Pakistan which prompted the fourteen day long horrible war in the month of the December

1971, US President Nixon asked Yahya Khan to make a limit for Pakistani forces, to forestall intensifying the war, and to shield and shelter Pakistan's inclinations. In this war the expectations of US president Nixon were that the Indian attack over the Western Pakistan would allow the communist India's mastery over subcontinent to fortify situation for Soviets.

By the ending of Indo-Pak battle of 1971, President Nixon officials professed Pak's inescapable spanking, and the military intelligence of US wants its further extension, so they launched their USS enterprise and Task Force-74 of the US fleet into the most strategic Indian Ocean which was famously known as a signal to India for combat raising assaults against West Pakistan.¹⁵ Due to the tallness of the "Vietnam War", the USA wanted to show off power in the region of South Asia to hide behind the military assistance of the Pakistan to save its eastern part as about ambushed West Pak Military. Nixon desired surreptitiously assist to Pakistan, so urged Iran for the shipment of military equipment. Jordan and Istanbul also in US panel in support of Pakistan which compensated the pressure on India to stop hostility. From CIA knowledge archives, it is assumed India proposed to scrutinize Pakistan and decimate its military, to give potential loss to US partner exposed battle which resulted that it cannot afford to lose. US President Nixon naming India as Stooge of USSR just earlier to the request of the enterprise which took to the Task Force -74.¹⁶ Nixon made another impression on USSR by encouraging them in a different strategy to struck Soviets from India support. US President said that it was the impossible to leave the small countries on the third states interference - we also to make serious efforts and fixed the terms to restrain India with Soviets which have bigger influence and impact on India. If there appeared any stability you must share the responsibility whose actions and consequence.¹⁷

The unfair circumstance, after unpopular political uncompromised and rigid deals and decisions which ends at the "Fall of Dhaka" and resulted into emergence of Bangladesh and Quaid's Pakistan has fallen into two independent entities. Western Pakistan, which is now renowned as Pakistan with legendary leadership, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, magnetic familiarity based communistic approached person took charge as Marshal law administrator for four years during 1971-74 and later became first Prime Minister after implementation of unanimously approved new constitution in 1973. His tenure is recognized as "Calm virus War" in Pakistan who was managed under his fame equal distribution of resources-based speeches in huge public gathering made a look on "communist drove" in Pakistan.

In the meantime, Bhutto attempted to keep up and maintain the offset with USA, hence such happenings were repelled by America. Bhutto opposed and contradicted the old theories and challenging the ultra-leftism ideology which changes into a new solid defender which is against conventional thoughts, merged into left wing legislature and legislation conflicts and challenges of whom America restricted from day by day. This

situation was stated by Bhutto that when mistrusts develop then a small country like us which has not holds great power head on, it's wiser and more logically that it must be duck, detour, side-step and make a struggle to enter from back doors.¹⁸

Presidential race in USA and its hype badly disturbed the US-Pak relations while Carter elected as president. In his inaugural speech he showed determination towards nuclear proliferation and assured to impose sanctions until sign NPT and reduction of nuclear arsenals and weapons. Furthermore, Carter offensively declared the economic barriers and rolled off close knits and cooperation by diverting from agreements and its implication soon felt to be Bhutto which was proved a turnover his desires and election. Meanwhile, Indian nuclear program was at its last stage with the USSR assistance and India also conducted a test on May 18, 1974, named "Operation Smiling Budha" literally meaning 'Peaceful Nuclear Explosion'.¹⁹ The Pakistan reaction was multidimensional as Bhutto on May 18, 1974 on Pakistan Television, Indian so-called Peaceful Nuclear Explosion PNE was, indeed, a test that designed for the intimidation and foundation of Indo hegemony in the region of subcontinent which is very particular to blackmail its neighbour.²⁰

The oral and scripture responses of Bhutto to the west and world nuclear legends was absolute stunning hence they stated, Bhutto made it unmistakable and kept up to the USA, although Carter set a ban on Pakistan, Bhutto under the specialized direction and conciliatory. He further declared his delicate policy which latterly got fame as "eating grass statement" which globally discussed. Bhutto says, if India make an atomic bomb then we will eat the grass and leaves, even though we have to remain hungry otherwise we have not any other choice.²¹ Hence the government officials and leadership maintained a worthful connection with entire world while they did not meet with American envoy because they were well aware of that what will be implication of their such respectable games arranged by the team and administration of President Carter. When US official smelled the Bhutto's administration demonstration and stance against the US envoy and the nuclear project journey was at well-propelled stage, besides that, American showed their grievous impact on "SALT-I Treaty" which pre long breakdown, a disappointment for the Carter and his administration who keenly and offensively looking to crush down Pakistan's atomic program and nuclear multiplication which turned into arms race in the region: transferring from the USA and USSR.

Upcoming Zia command Pak-US ties somehow shackled during 1979 enraged when local students set on fire the embassy of United States in Islamabad as well as the ground killing of couple of US citizens in reactive protest in series of Grand Mosque Seizure when they found US involvement. Hamid describes the post-Vietnam US situation that when US lost in that territory they returned home in crying similarly when USSR kicked back

from Egypt then diverted towards Libya. So, in which manner and respect US is the leader of the globe. There will be restoration of US countervailing contribution which was discarded after the defeat in Vietnam.²²

During December 1979, in Afghanistan when Soviet's forces crossed the Afghan border and entered rolling. A twist arose as U-turn in US policy and President desperately announced it now strategic policy known as Carter Doctrine. The salient characteristics of this policy offer for the foundation of (RDF) Rapid Deployment Forces with US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) for the joint security platform and a regional security platform with commitment and responsibility to the Pakistan defence by providing the healthy quantity of war arsenals, monetarism and war weapons.²³ The infiltration of USSR proposed regional hegemony in south Asia and easy access to warm waters which resulted into a joint military struggle for bi-interest movement between US and Pakistan. Both nations signed an agreement of 3.2 billion dollars of the military and economic aid and assistance to maintain regional security by boosting up economy and infrastructural development in Pakistan.

It was third party involvement against USSR invasion into Afghanistan and US fought proxy war through the Islamic militants and Pakistan found military, defence and economic assistance from the USA and western block to prove itself as their strong ally and Pakistan succeeded in a deal of worthy 658 million dollar for 28 jets fighters and popular by its name and technology "F-16" but after the activation of some reciprocal forces congress froze the deal and Pakistan reinitiated its nuclear program but US always oppressed to roll back. US decided to keep the amount worth of 658 million dollar and F-16. Carter primarily proposed 325 million dollars as foreign aid for the period of three years, but the president of Pakistan General Zia rejected by declaring it "peanuts".²⁴ Carter at last signed a deal in 1980 of 50 million dollar per year for the mujahideen. Soon after Roland Reagan took the charge of presidency and made dynamism in Afghanistan policy. Reagan introduced top priorities and remarkable struggles assisted by Charles Wilson, Joanne Herring and Afghan affairs Desk of CIA Avrakotos to maximize the funds and aids for Operation Cyclone. US funds for Afghanistan endurance, assistance and defence to Pakistan risen significantly, at last it crossed one billion. US provided financial and military assistance against USSR forces in Afghanistan with supervisory role subsequently, US made greater influence in the politics of Pakistan effectively to curbed with innovation as liberals, socialistic approaches, communism followers with the slogans of democracy during 1983 besides of directing General Zia for conduct the free, fair and impartial election in 1985.

A military and intelligence-based nexus just arose when ISI Chief Akhtar Abdul Rahman and CIA chief William Casey contributed altogether to form cohesion, harmony and unity within environment of trust and confidence on each other. It was indeed a great shock to the Jihad when

former CIA chief, General Casey unveiled about the factor of Islamization led by Ziaul Haq. It was, indeed, US policy to play Islamization card for motivation towards Jihad against USSR. The US intelligence made marvelous assistance to Zia for the promotion and expansion of the ideology of establishment in the Pakistan as well as US official also approved the sale of F 16 fighting Falcons, latest technologies for the modification and upgradation of nuclear plants, naval warship tools, devices and equipment along with enhancement in skills by trainings and workshops.

Pak-US Relationship in Post Cold War: 1991-2000

The Afghan war was over, and USSR separated into multiple separate entities, forcefully left not only from Afghanistan but also from Central Asian States and United States of America on one side celebrating his victory and soon after diverted its Pakistan policy by oppressing through tough and firm measures regarding nuclear policy of Pakistan. To detract Pakistan from nuclear power program US passing the Pressler amendment bill, and strategically made a diversion its policy and significantly improving the relationship with India. Respectively, formation of governments of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Shareef after one another was repeatedly pressurized and suppressed to roll back nuclear program and stop further nuclear development. US state along with European states multidimensionally forced the Pakistan to sign NPT for the disarmament of nuclear arms by signing CTBT. Soon Pakistan realized that US would not take steps against what Pakistan was feeling as an existential threat. The tale of expectations and misconceptions on one side by situation was just got out from hands when Nicholas Platt the ambassador of United States of America firmly advised that Pakistan maintained the support to terrorists in India or any Indian territory, then the Secretary of States of US may enroll Pakistan in the list of states sponsors of terrorism list.²⁵

Later down in 1995, Benazir went on her visit to US for convincing the Bill Clinton, the president of US to amend the Pressler Bill also stressed to launch the campaign against extremism and Pakistan will be ally in this war too. She was succeeded and brought "Brown Amendments".²⁶ Under many ups and downs, shacking Pak-US relationship, Pakistan at last strongly believed that US will only support Pakistan for its interest and hegemony in the region and devotion full close knit and public welfare ties which was promised were only tale in accomplishment of Pak-US relationship. At last Pakistan very forcefully and deliberately retaliated to India against its nuclear bomb tests after couple of weeks on May 28, 1998, on the orders of the PM of Pakistan Nawaz Shareef when Opposition Leader showed their utmost support and call for nuclear tests which were tested on "Chagai-1 and Chagai-2".²⁷

Us-Pak Relationship and Kashmir Issue

Kashmir issue is one of the most dangerous and destructive conflicts in South Asia which triggering up regional insecurity and instability

particularly the worse ever worst between India and Pakistan. It is also most intractable issue arising soon after the British draw down from Indian subcontinent after partitioned into two dominions in August 1947. The vague partition policy and Lord Mount Batten inclination towards India resulted into the festering conflict between these two newly emerged neighbors. India took this issue into United Nation under chapter six and article 35 and UN Security Council passed couple of resolutions for the solution of this issue through impartial, fair and independent plebiscite. After 1971 Indo-Pak war, both countries converted Cease Fire Line into Line of Control After Simla Agreement of 1972. With the passage of time, this issue made consequences into lack of trust and forced them to take multiple steps to protect their national interests and deterrence to others in multiple ways. Initially both made huge expanses over the military power which enhanced arm contest in subcontinent, then to attain balance of power Pakistan participated into CETO and SENTO and India into Non-Alliance group as both build alliances to increase strategic partnerships with global powers then India initially made insurgency in Srinagar and later down in Pakistan. As the archenemies, both engaged in such subterfuge to weaken each other and finally they even competed in a third country 'Afghanistan' to maximize their interests.²⁸

Both countries fought three wars in 1947, 1965 and 1971 along with 1999 which grabbed thousands of lives and huge infrastructural destruction and East Pakistan was cut down with 'Fall of Dhaka' and emerged as 'Bangladesh' in 1971 in which Kashmir was a peripheral issue.²⁹ This issue took both countries to world's highest battle field at Siachen and further extended to tit for tat testing of nuclear weapons by both during May 1998 transformed this issue much more explicit, and turned it into nuclearization factor.³⁰ Indian mounting insurgencies in Valley of Kashmir, unceasing border clashes, destabilizing Pakistan through Afghanistan and Iran not insecure the Asian region but India also polluted the earthly paradise and converted into valley of death and hell.

United States of America emerged as global leading power in the decisive moments of World War-II when couple of nuclear attacks were conducted on Japanese cities. Indeed WW-II made a so much transition as demising Great Britain and escalation for US. The key position of United States in international politics by possessing United Nations premises made greed for Pakistan for inclination instead of USSR and ventured to capitalized on the prospects of winning its support in peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue. In last seven decades this is a bitter realization of Pakistan dream that United States neither explicitly assist Pakistan on Kashmir issue nor support Kashmiri freedom movement nor restrain India from oppression nor force for impartial plebiscite.

In the pages of history of Pakistan, it can be elaborated that there was any chance for United States most powerful influence on dispassionate

to solve any issue of Pakistan remained insufficient and constrained itself to a crisis management role rather than the much-required resolution of any types of conflicts. Since, with completion of these catastrophes once and for the entire – the key to conflict resolution – is missing, the issue is anticipated to hang back on.³¹ After the acceptance of Indian plea, British organized a special task force as a delegation and charge was given to Neol Baker who presented a draft of resolution for solution of this issue to US State Council which was overruled. According to Rakesh, “Kashmir to be put under an impartial administration under the supremacy of United Nations appointed Chairman; Indo-Pak combined military forces, with United Nations peace forces, for the operation under the United Nations appointed Commander in Chief.”³²

It is true that Pakistan inclination towards US was only for US support to settle disputes specifically Kashmir issue but in 1960s US showed coldness on this issue even though the ceasefire in the war of 1965 was off shoots of Russian efforts which surrounded in Tashkent agreement where Pakistan winning game lost on table. The tale of Pak-Indo war of 1971 in prospects of US Kashmir policy was not different as well as US cooperation with Pakistan. The fleet is turned as a joke in US-Pak relationship and at last Pakistan disintegrated into two parts: Pakistan and Bangladesh. Pakistan had to take difficult decisions to quirt from CETO and SENTO and the US and these organizational contributions were disgusting. USSR during cold war era on directives about the Indian policy which is permanently thwarted the opportunity of resolution of Kashmir issue through veto in United Nations Security Council during 1950-60 in different occasions, although Indian was not in Russian alliance as Pakistan explicitly participated in CETO and SENTO.

After Russian invasion in Afghanistan and assured Pakistan for utmost cooperation particularly in resolution of Kashmir issue but when the USSR disintegrated and soon after Russian drawn down from Afghanistan US brought Pressler Amendments by imposing comprehensive prohibition on the trade and supply of the war arsenals and declined to issue certificate by arguing that Pakistan is nuclear capable state although earlier issue as prerequisite.³³ This was enough space for India, and divergence in US policy towards its rivals Russia, India even though China to make a balance relationship instead of further hostility. India on the other side made a dramatic U-turn by forgetting anti-capitalist approach deviated from past allegiances leaped into US bandwagon to adopt open market policy, which was reformed by Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India. During first Gulf war India supplied fuel and oil to US Air forces in 1991.³⁴

In the result of massive resistance, protest and strike in Kashmir as well as diplomatic and organizational efforts of Kashmiri diaspora in Europe and United States flashed this issue and at last John H. Kelly, the Secretary of the States declared that US considered Kashmir as conflicted land. Robert

Oakley, the US ambassador in Pakistan further justified as Pakistan and India should take into focus upon the needs of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Soon after India once made another standby his forces on the border and US very quickly responded and made a positive intervene to calm down both rivals by sending Rober Gates, United States Security Advisor and Alan Craristion, the US Senator who visited Islamabad and New Delhi.³⁵ Besides these measures and ties, it is unfortunate for Pakistan that US once again forced and threatened Pakistan to accept Pressler Amendments and sign NPT as well as CTBT.

From Bush to Clinton era, there was a tactical US strategy to pressurize India about human rights violation in Kashmir from time to time and suppress Pakistan to sign nuclear non-proliferation treaty, on the other hand, India also acquiring nuclear capability, but the meaningful US soft policy narrates much. Clinton who initially focused upon the reduction of human rights violation, made an extra ordinary speech at UNGA session, as we are astonished at this time for the promise of new peace, but we also acknowledge the serious threats which still present religious and civil wars rage from Angola to Caucasus to Kashmir.³⁶ During first reign of Clinton he criticized India and indicated the Himalayan States are bad spots of human rights violation which was protested by India.

The US ambassador Robin Raphael explicitly elaborated the Clinton statement, that it's means to declare that we are looking Kashmir on our radar screen with Yugoslavia and Somalia as well as many other places in the former USSR and Georgia. Where there are civil conflicts, and we cannot easily overlook it and there is a message in that.³⁷ On another occasion Raphael further stressed and made a declarative statement of Indian brutalities in these words. The Indian government is disappearing the people, killing in encounters, extrajudicial executions, custody deaths and all these materials, frankly, it is unforgiveable. The United Nations looks Kashmir as a territorial dispute on which we are very clear that there is not any instrument of accession which means that Kashmir is not forever more an integral part of India.³⁸

At the end of her tenure in India, Raphael who was intensively monitoring the Indian inhuman attitude in Kashmir, she spelled out five important points in a selective press conference at New Delhi, which comprised upon the five main points: firstly, the US support a negotiated end to the issue of Kashmir, beside of our focus that how it was started but more interestingly we are looking how it can be peacefully ended. Secondly, we also support all the struggles for the resolution of this dispute as envisioned according to the Shimla Accord. Thirdly, there is also support for PM Rao struggle in accordance with the political process to eliminate the armed insurgency. Fourthly, there is still our concern on the violations of human rights in Kashmir which recognizes that insurgents also sharing responsibilities in consequence of the military forces. Fifthly, finally, the

United State opposed it aid to the militants and for that particular purpose we worked harder as compared to any other to minimize that assistance.³⁹

After her departure from India, the Kashmir case once again went into silent dark cabinet until the Kashmiri freedom fighters were very deeply looking the positive role of US in Kashmir prospects but after that silence that made another strategic tactic to awake again Kashmir issue by occupying few Indian military posts in Kargil. Although these posts were on Pakistani side which were occupied by India during 1980s. with the blame of Pak violation in that area India deployed more than 80,000 forces in Batalik region of Kargil district and porters were brought from Nepal and in May 1999, the bloodshed on the white snow of Kargil were spread by India and from both side heavy weapons were used which was the clear indication of full fledged war between two nuclear rivals spelled out by international community. In reply of Vajpayee letter to Clinton in which he threatened that if Pakistan would not withdrawal its forces from Kargil, then will attack on Pakistan. India also took Geneva route to force Pakistan by G-8 group.⁴⁰

Clinton made a massive pressure on Pakistan for withdrawal Pakistan forces from Kargil by threatening to make alone against any possible Indian attack and G-8 States also supported Indian opinion and announced it as 'infiltration' and forced Pakistan to drawdown its forces. The US General Zaini categorically gave the most horrified US message to Pakistan which was full of threats that United States will not bailout Pakistan and if India decided to launch a major attack across the LoC. United Nations also warned to stop the one hundred million from IMF.⁴¹ On the other hand, the G8 block also sent a secret message to PM of Pakistan to cease the bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance and support while Pakistan only asked for the United Nations balance policy for India and as well as for Pakistan. It is also demanded by Pak officials to uplink Kashmir with Kargil and Siachen issues.

The G-8 countries sent an even tougher private message to Sharif threatening to suspend all multi-lateral and bilateral aid. The Pakistani side demanded of the Americans to adopt a balanced Indo-Pak policy, and do not de-link Kashmir and the Kargil from each other. At the end of Kargil episode, General Musharraf suspended the constitution of Pakistan and imposed Martial Law and United States implicitly supported him and often demanded for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan.

Conclusion

US habitually owing to global hegemony and greed of strategic location to monitor Russian movement as well as economic interests in south Asia, the Washington has been attached with Kashmir issue in multiple options, formulas and proposal but it is also a bitter reality that over seven decades the US role in resolution of this conflict neither honest, nor been uniform, nor persistent as there are too many twists and diversions in US Kashmir policy in accordance with time and situation. Neither US can

explicitly favor Kashmiri freedom movement nor restrict India from genocide of Kashmiris nor pull India towards plebiscite or any other solution. In the era of post disintegration of USSR, the aggressive US policy towards Pakistan nuclear program 1992-98, Indo-Pakistan nuclear test of May 1998, Indo-Pak limited Kargil war of 1999 and subsequent happenings all had deep roots and repercussion on the Kashmir issue.

In the 53 years of Pakistan diplomatic relationship with United States from 1947 to 2000, there are only examples can be quoted with manifest the US honest dealing with Pakistan accordance to Kashmir case. The era when US and USSR were in early phase of cold war and America was demanding for some strategic positions to monitor advancement of its rival specifically in Sarhad (KPK) province during 1950-60 until Trans-Karakorum Pact was signed between Pakistan and China. In that era, Pakistan had to pay the heavy price of USSR opposition and bitterness still not whipped out, as its role as a member of SEATO and CENTO. The second Kashmir dispute-oriented phase was Clinton era when US categorically ask India to stop human right issues in Kashmir. For the solution of Kashmir, US made multiple attempts in mediation manners and Joseph Corbel along with Graham made some serious efforts, but Indian strictness and negation has been appearing in the destruction of heavenly land. In short, it can easily be concluded that United State never like to see Pakistan independent, secure, stable and dispute less because the weaknesses and needs of Pakistan is the necessity of United States. So, US will enjoy the status quo in Pakistan and strengthen its economic ties with India as big market and will try to use Pakistan as strategic tool for China and to frustrate India.

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