

大会  
安全理事会Distr.  
GENERALA/51/654  
S/1996/909  
4 November 1996  
CHINESE  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

大会

安全理事会

第五十一届会议

第五十一年

议程项目39

阿富汗局势及其对国际和平  
与安全的影响

1996年11月4日

阿富汗代理外交部长给秘书长和  
安全理事会主席的同一封信

继我1996年10月18日的信(A/51/527-S/1996/863), 谨请阁下紧急注意下列情事:

阿富汗伊斯兰国, 自从1994年首都喀布尔及国内一些其他省份冲突开始以来, 曾就阿富汗境内冲突不息背后的主要原因之一多次致函阁下, 且几乎都已应阿富汗政府要求作为安全理事会或大会的正式文件分发。

值得注意的是, 这些信函的共同见解历来精确集中在巴基斯坦方面的干涉, 特别是三军情报部及其对阿富汗冲突的直接介入, 而联合国迄今尚未予以明确指认。这样地玩忽职守, 联合国一些当局却仅仅以“缺乏可靠证据”作为辩解理由。这种说法在联合国争取巴基斯坦停止干涉的努力方面已证明是绝对起反作用的。阿富汗伊斯兰国不断报告在它羁押下有许多巴基斯坦俘虏, 但在联合国内得不到支持。此外, 请求派遣实况调查团前往阿富汗调查关于巴基斯坦干涉的报告, 也得不到积极的回应。

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但是,安全理事会最近一致通过的1996年10月22日第1076(1996)号决议执行部分第3段首次提到“外国军事人员卷入”阿富汗,赢得了全世界的称心和赞赏。

在今天,这一描述是长期奥秘的一项大揭露。阿富汗伊斯兰国可以指向正在显露的“可靠证据”,即在塔利班最近攻打首都喀布尔之后,被俘获的巴基斯坦武装士兵的实际、有形的卷入。一位独立的记者爱德华·巴恩斯前往潘杰希尔谷地,采访了狱中的巴基斯坦被俘士兵。采访报导与照片证据一道在1996年11月4日的《时代周刊》发表(见附件),其中指出,在26名巴基斯坦俘虏中,采访了兩名巴基斯坦被俘士兵。两名士兵中有一名是哈利德·穆罕默德·扎伊,22岁,自称是巴基斯坦伊斯兰非军事部队的成员,基地在巴基斯坦旁遮普省库尔蒂查尼。他说,“他的部队受巴基斯坦军事情报单位三军情报部控制,任务如他及其他在过去2个月间进入阿富汗1000名巴基斯坦战士所听到的说明那样,“作为战士前往,晋升至有影响力的高级职位”。据哈利德·穆罕默德·扎伊说,“巴基斯坦军车把他送过边界。到达喀布尔后,于1996年9月27日从喀布尔的巴基斯坦高级军官处接受命令和金钱。他说,他于1996年10月13日在萨朗巴斯附近被俘。

有很多可靠的报导说,塔利班阻止外国记者到喀布尔周围的塔利班前线访问。据我们所知,这样作全都是为了担心巴基斯坦人用以与政府军作战的巴基斯坦牌子军事装备将被觉察。

受害的阿富汗民族早就该发出怒吼了。我现代表他们通过阁下向联合国提出上述“可靠证据”,作为世界大家庭的一个被压迫的受苦受难的弱小成员的一线希望,并热切希望:

1. 根据独立记者关于巴基斯坦确实直接军事卷入阿富汗的调查和报导,和按照安全理事会第1076(1996)号决议第13段授命就阿富汗境内的政治、军事和人道主义局势提出报告的联合国阿富汗特派团的调查结果,安理会必须确定巴基斯坦是否破坏和平以及对阿富汗犯下侵略行为,按照《联合国宪章》第七章第三十九条的规定决定采取何种措施以对付侵略者。

2. 为达到上述目的,联合国阿富汗特派团团长诺贝特·霍尔博士应当迅速视察该地区,在其提交安全理事会和大会的报告内列入他关于阿富汗伊斯兰国武装部队俘虏的巴基斯坦军事人员的调查和结论。这件事是查明阿富汗冲突不止的真正原因的一个转折点。

伊朗伊斯兰国深信,上述调查将导致揭露使阿富汗冲突与流血不止并且阻碍联合国和伊斯兰会议组织促成饱受战火践踏的阿富汗实现和平与全面稳定的主因。

同时,上述实况也证明了,塔利班民兵集团是通过巴基斯坦直接军事卷入而夺得首都喀布尔,以及在此以前,夺得一些其他省份的。因此,按照国际接受的规范,塔利班的身份只能被确认为雇佣团伙和外国干涉的产物,因此在对待它时应让它知道它不见容于国际社会。

我还要请你注意,塔利班雇佣兵不具代表性。他们受到我国群众反抗。但是,塔利班不同的人不断表示他们对联合国和平进程持抵制态度。塔利班政府并不存在。他们的一些人的讲话被别的塔利班所否认,或至少不予证实。

塔利班大规模有系统地侵犯人权,特别是妇女权利。他们许多人完全抵制民主原则,包括自由选举,认为这是违反他们的意识形态(见1996年10月16日阿拉伯文杂志《AL-MUJALLAH》)。

请将本函及附件作为大会议程项目39下的正式文件和安全理事会的正式文件分发为荷。

感谢你,亟愿阿富汗恢复全面和平与稳定。

代理外交部长

阿卜杜勒·拉希姆·加福扎伊(签名)

附件

1996年11月4日《时代周刊》所发表的文章

WORLD

# Friends of the Taliban

## As fighting nears Kabul, two POWs tell TIME that Pakistan sent soldiers to help the extreme Islamists

By **EDWARD BARNES** PANJSHIR VALLEY

**T**HE 26 MEN SIT IN GRIM ISOLATION, huddled in a darkened cell of a former Soviet-built prison deep in northern Afghanistan's Panjshir Valley. They are sequestered from nearly 600 other prisoners, but even if they were allowed to mingle, they would still stand apart. The style of their clothes, the color of their skin, their very language mark them as outsiders. They are not Afghans. They are Pakistanis, captured while fighting against the forces of the Afghan government that was driven from the capital five weeks ago by the group of Islamic fighters known as the Taliban. The presence of these foreign supporters of the Taliban, claim officials at the prison, is hard proof that Pakistan, a U.S. ally, has arrogated for itself a more extensive role in Afghanistan's war than has ever been acknowledged.

Even before the Taliban's victorious drive on Kabul, the ousted government had long insisted that the student-led band of Muslim warriors were actively backed by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI) and by some members of the country's powerful military. The motive: gaining some influence over a neighbor with whom it shares a long and exceeding-

ly porous border. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has denied any involvement, but in late September, Naseerullah Babar, Pakistan's Interior Minister, flew to Afghanistan to work out a settlement between the Taliban and the most powerful of the Afghan warlords. While that seemed to support suspicions, the stories told by several of the prisoners in the Panjshir, if true, would constitute the first direct evidence that Islamabad's involvement with the war-riven nation to the west extends to recruiting Pakistanis and paying them to fight alongside the Taliban.

Khalid Mohammed Zai, 22, was a member of an Islamic paramilitary unit, based in Kulty Chawni in Pakistan's Punjab province. He says his unit was under the control of the ISI, and his mission, as it was explained to him and 1,000 other Pakistani fighters he says entered Afghan-

istan during the past two months, was to "go as a fighter and rise to a high position of influence." He was transported across the border by Pakistani military vehicles and, once in Kabul, received orders and money from the senior Pakistani officer in Kabul, a man named Naser. Zai was in the forefront of the Taliban troops who swept into Kabul on Sept. 27 and pushed the armies of Ahmad Shah Massoud, the for-

mer government's army commander, into the hills surrounding the capital. Zai was captured Oct. 13 near the Salang Pass, the high-water mark of the Taliban effort to drive Massoud's forces from the region. The campaign turned disastrous when Massoud retreated until the Taliban had stretched their lines dangerously thin. Then the Lion of Panjshir turned and abruptly struck at their flanks, a tactic he had used many times against the Soviets.

The momentum of this counterattack carried Massoud's forces through the village of Charikar, where Mohammed Zahid Pashtun, 26, another Pakistani fighter, was stationed. A devout Muslim and former engineering student, Zahid says he signed up for combat duty with a Pakistani intelligence officer and was given 40 days of training. He eventually reached Charikar, where Afghan civilians, who initially welcomed the Taliban, revolted after just 11 days of repressive rule, outraged by a draconian regime that bars women from working outside the home. Also outlawed are movies, music and chess. Captured, he now says he regrets his role. "I heard and saw how the Taliban treated people. If I get home again, I will tell people that the Taliban are not true Islam."

While Massoud is eager to drive them out, the Taliban have sworn they will not leave Kabul. Massoud, an ethnic Tajik, is aided by the Taliban's plummeting popularity, but the key to his offensive is his tenuous alliance with Abdul Rashid Dostum, a powerful Uzbek warlord, who is with Massoud's forces battling the Taliban near Kabul. The tribal nature of the conflict has always complicated the fighting. Last week the Taliban, mostly ethnic Pashtun, were going house to house in Kabul in search of Tajiks and Uzbeks. Pakistan's meddling can only worsen the hostilities, and the lines of refugees will stretch deep into the winter. —With reporting by Meenakshi Ganguly/  
New Delhi and Lewis M. Simons/Washington



**IN JAIL:** Pakistanis Zahid, left, and Zai acknowledged their mission