

**EXTRA**

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APR 21 1955

**DEVELOPMENT OF PUSHTOONISTAN PROBLEM**

- I. In ethnographic terms, both south and southeastern Afghanistan and parts of the Northwest Frontier Province and the Baluchistan area of southwest Pakistan are inhabited by Afghan tribes who speak Pushtu language.
  - A. Present Afghan royal family, which stems from Durani Afghan tribe, gained control of country in 1834.
- II. British-Afghan boundary decision lays basis for current Pushtoonistan problem.
  - A. "Durand Line," separating Afghanistan from British India, was established in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand (representing British India) and Afghan ruler at that time, Amir Abdur Rahman.
  - B. "Line" was established in effort to check mutual encroachments on each other's claimed territory.

south and southeastern limits of Amir's dominions.

2. Each party pledged not to interfere in territory across "Durand Line."

C. Neither lived up wholly to letter of agreement in subsequent years.

1. Afghans continued interest in tribes, some of which were split by Durand Line into Afghan and Indian portions.
2. British continued to exert military and political influence in Afghanistan to halt southward march of Russian power.

III. Present Pushtoonistan dispute arose as result of Afghan propaganda campaign instituted after creation of Pakistan.

A. Afghanistan claimed British withdrawal from India nullified boundary treaty and argued that Pushtu-speaking Afghan tribesmen inhabiting new state of Pakistan should be permitted to establish autonomous state.

B. No mention made of Afghan tribesmen inside Afghanistan (who represent only one of several major tribal groups within the country and constitute only 44 percent of population) also joining autonomous state of Pushtoonistan.

IV. Pakistan claims there is no basis for Afghan argument, that Pak inherited all territory east of "Durand Line." Pak claim supported by following evidence:

A. In July 1947, government of British India held plebiscite in "administered" (i.e. settled) areas of Northwest Frontier Province.

- A. 99.5 percent of vote favored belonging to Pakistan rather than to India.
- B. Simultaneously, British officials canvassed opinion in Northwest Frontier Province's "unadministered" tribal districts and obtained statements of tribal desires to join Pakistan.
- C. After founding of Pakistan (15 Aug '47), Pakistani government again obtained statements of loyalty from tribal leaders in frontier area.
- D. Pak stand on tribes was made official on 27 June 1950, when Pakistani government issued a formal "Notification" stating "Whereas the inhabitants of the (tribal) areas...have, through their accredited representatives, declared their territories to be a part of the Federation of

"Pakistan as constituted on the  
15th day of August 1947...the

areas aforesaid shall be deemed to  
have been included in the Federa-  
tion...as from the 15th day of  
August, 1947."

- V. Liquidation of Pushtoonistan issue by  
amalgamation or erection autonomous  
state would involve unacceptable costs  
to one or other of parties.
- A. If all Pushtu-speakers were detached  
from Afghanistan, nation would  
lose both capital (Kabul) and royal  
family, as well as 44% of population.
- B. If Pushtus detached from Pakistan,  
defense of all West Pakistan (now  
based on Khyber) would be nearly  
impossible.
- C. Autonomous state, moreover, would be  
economically unviable, and present  
even more troublesome political  
hotbed than at present.