

Reconciliation talks: US duped by fake interlocutor in talks, says Taliban

By [Global Research](#)

Global Research, August 21, 2011

[Pakistan Express Tribune](#) 21 August 2011

Region: [Asia](#)

Theme: [US NATO War Agenda](#)

In-depth Report: [AFGHANISTAN](#)

KARACHI: *The Taliban have raised doubts about the identity of a key interlocutor that US government officials say they have engaged with in countries as far afield as Qatar and Germany earlier this year.*

A spokesman for the Taliban Zabiullah Mujahid said that the Americans may have been duped by an impostor – just as its Nato allies were earlier taken in by a fake Taliban leader. Mujahid said he was convinced that a man posing as Tayyab Agha, a confidante of reclusive Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar, had duped the Americans and had possibly swindled them.

“Tayyab Agha is as close to us as ever. But he has never met with US officials,” Mujahid told *The Express Tribune* in a telephone interview from an undisclosed location in Afghanistan. “Somebody might have swindled the US officials by impersonating Tayyab Agha,” he added.

In recent months Washington has disclosed that senior State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials have had secret ‘exploratory conversations’ with Tayyab Agha in Qatar and Germany. Though the talks broke down following the disclosure of Taliban negotiator’s identity, it wasn’t known whether or not Agha was still as close to the Taliban as before 2001.

([Read: Afghan endgame – Peace Council still looking for Taliban ‘address’](#))

Mujahid said that last year a shopkeeper from the Pakistani city of Quetta had milked thousands of dollars from Nato and Afghan officials after engaging them in talks as Mullah Akhtar Muhammad Mansur, the second-in-command in the Quetta Shura of Taliban and civil aviation minister in the Taliban regime.

He also rubbished a claim by Afghan lawmaker Homa Sultani that she had met Mullah Omar and that he had mandated her to negotiate with US and Afghan officials on their behalf. “We were simply surprised by her claim. I don’t know at whose instigation she made that claim,” Mujahid said.

The Taliban field commander in the northeastern province of Kunar, Maulvi Abdur Rahim also rejected the reports of talks with the Taliban as a “conspiracy to divide their movement”.

Talks on exchange of prisoners

The Taliban spokesperson, however, did admit that his group had been in talks with ‘foreign officials’ for the past 18 months. “But these talks should not be misconstrued as an effort to find a negotiated settlement of the Afghan issue,” Mujahid said. “The agenda of these interactions was mainly the exchange of prisoners,” he added.

Mujahid said that the Taliban would not sit across the table with US or Afghan officials as long as US-led Nato troops were in Afghanistan. “Our jihad against ‘occupation’ forces will continue till foreign forces pull out of our land,” he added.

The United States is seeking, though not officially, at least five ‘permanent’ military bases for counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan. These facilities will be in places, such as Herat, along the Iranian border; Mazar-e-Sharif, along the border with Central Asian States; and Kandahar and Jalalabad, along the border with Pakistan.

‘Taliban are updating their weaponry’

Earlier this month [Taliban shot down a CH-47 Chinook helicopter](#) during action in the Afghan province of Wardak, killing 31 US soldiers – most of them elite Navy SEALs – and seven Afghan troops. Some US analysts believed that the chopper was brought down not with RPG (Rocket-propelled grenade) but with I-RAM (Improvised rocket-assisted mortar), commonly known as ‘flying IEDs’.

The ‘flying IEDs’ were first used by the insurgents against US troops during the Iraq insurgency. And US military officials suspected that they were provided to the insurgents by Iran. The analysts believe that Iran has also provided the ‘flying IEDs’ to the Taliban to use against their arch foe – the United States.

But Zabiullah Mujahid rejected this allegation. “We continue to update our weaponry. We continue to experiment with our arms. The Chinook helicopter was shot down with the help of a modified version of RPG,” he claimed. “Our modified version of RPG can trigger a fire on its target.”

Asked about the contribution of the [Haqqani network](#) which the US believes is based in Pakistan’s North Waziristan tribal region, the Taliban spokesperson said, “(Jalaluddin) Haqqani is a mujahid (holy warrior). And his role in the Afghan jihad is second to none.”

US Defence Secretary Leon Panetta, speaking in the US National Defence University alleged [earlier this week that Pakistan has links with extremist groups, including the Haqqani network](#). Ties with the Haqqani network are cited for Pakistan’s reluctance to launch a military operation in North Waziristan Agency.

But the Taliban spokesperson rubbished the claims of outside help for their ‘jihad’. “These are baseless rumours. Ours is a purely indigenous struggle. We are not getting any help from any country,” he claimed.

Published in The Express Tribune, August 21st, 2011.

The original source of this article is [Pakistan Express Tribune](#)

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Global Research](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca