

The relationship between the United States (USA) and Pakistan is complex and has seen many changes over the decades. This relationship has not only influenced the domestic policies of both countries but has also impacted their regional and global relationships. Here's a comprehensive look, although no source can claim to know "each and every hidden detail":

#### Historical Background:

**Cold War Era (1947-1991):** After gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan allied itself with the U.S. against the Soviet Union. The U.S. saw Pakistan as a counterweight to India, which was non-aligned but had friendly ties with the USSR.

**Afghan Jihad (1979-1989):** When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, Pakistan became the frontline state in the U.S. campaign to drive out the Soviets. The U.S. and its allies funded, trained, and armed the Mujahideen via Pakistan. This period saw a significant influx of arms and fighters into the region.

#### Post-Cold War Era:

**Nuclear Tests (1998):** Pakistan conducted nuclear tests shortly after India's tests, raising global concerns about nuclear arms in the subcontinent. U.S. imposed sanctions on both countries.

**Post 9/11 Era:** After the September 11 attacks, Pakistan became a major ally in the U.S.'s "War on Terror". The U.S. provided significant financial and military aid to Pakistan to help combat Taliban and other extremist groups.

#### Key Issues:

**Counter-terrorism:** While Pakistan has been an ally in the fight against terrorism, U.S. officials have sometimes accused it of not doing enough, or of supporting certain groups as strategic assets against India and Afghanistan.

**China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):** China's increasing investment in Pakistan, especially with the development of the CPEC, has raised eyebrows in Washington. The U.S. views China's increasing influence in the region with caution.

India: Pakistan's rivalry with India has always been a significant factor. The U.S., while historically aligned more with Pakistan, has grown closer to India in recent decades, impacting its relations with Pakistan.

#### Impact on Other Countries:

Afghanistan: The relationship between the U.S. and Pakistan directly affects Afghanistan, especially in the context of the Taliban and peace negotiations.

India: As mentioned, the U.S.-Pakistan relationship impacts U.S.-India ties and by extension affects the dynamics of the South Asian region.

China: As the U.S. pivots to Asia and considers China its main strategic competitor, Pakistan's close ties with China come under scrutiny. The trilateral relationship between the U.S., China, and Pakistan is crucial in regional geopolitics.

Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States: Pakistan has historical ties with Saudi Arabia, which is a significant U.S. ally. This triangular relationship affects Middle Eastern politics, especially in the context of the Iran-Saudi rivalry.

#### Hidden Aspects:

While the above summary provides a broad overview, the actual relationship will have nuances, covert operations, and behind-the-scenes diplomacy that may not always be in the public domain. Intelligence agencies, back-channel dialogues, and strategic imperatives often shape the visible aspects of international relations.

In summary, the U.S.-Pakistan relationship is multifaceted, with a mix of cooperation and tension. It significantly impacts regional geopolitics, and the interests of various global powers converge and conflict in this dynamic.