CONCERN ABOUT PRESENT GENEVA TALKS

Now the 7th round of talks are taking place in Geneva for a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan. Some circles are concerned about the possible unjust outcome of these talks which would harm the people of Afghanistan.

Mujahideen are those who are primarily concerned about these talks. Their concern is understandable because talks are going on about Afghanistan but the people of Afghanistan have not been asked to take part in them. Mujahideen have repeated their positions on a number of occasions. They will not accept the outcome of any talks which they do not take part in. Mujahideen think that there are only two sides in the conflict in Afghanistan, the Soviets who have invaded our country and the Mujahideen who defend it against the invaders.

An American official who was asked by the members of the congress about a possible sell out of the Afghan cause rejected the idea but gave unreasonable explanations. He said that Mujahideen are not part of the negotiation because in 1982 when the talks began the Mujahideen were not united. Now that they have formed a coalition they are being kept informed. In 1982 the Mujahideen were not asked to take part so they were not given the chance to send a delegation. Now that they are united they do not have any role to play except to wait for the news to reach them. The question is not one of information. How can someone solve the problem of Afghanistan while the people of Afghanistan do not have any opportunity to talk about the future of their country. How can some countries provide guarantees for the implementation of the agreement in which the people of that country do not participate.

More than that we witness a contradiction in the policy of those who support the Geneva talks and at the same time vote for annual U.N.'s resolutions. In the Geneva talks there is no talk about the right of the people of Afghanistan for self-determination and the restoration of the non-aligned status of Afghanistan.
While the annual resolutions of the U.N are a good base for a political solution the Geneva talks in their present format will not bring about any solution. If an agreement is reached that would legitimize the Soviet occupation and give legal status to the notorious puppet regime, it would not be a solution but the beginning of more trouble for the people of Afghanistan, the region and the world as a whole.

A CIVIL WAR OR THE WAR FOR LIBERATION

The Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979. Since then more than 100,000 men of the Red Army have been engaged in a war against the people of Afghanistan. Their invasion under whatever name it hides, is considered by the majority of the people of the world as aggression. The struggle of the people of Afghanistan is aimed at getting the Soviets out of Afghanistan. This is why their struggle is a war for liberation.

Unfortunately some irresponsible journalists have started to call this war of liberation a civil war. They want to give the impression that Afghans are killing Afghans and this way minimise moral pressure for the Soviet soldiers. It may be that they are arguing that the puppet army is fighting Mujahideen. However the role of the puppet army is secondary and relies completely on the Soviets for all their activities.

Furthermore history has recorded the fact that when an invading army comes to occupy a land a few thousand materialistic opportunists betray their people and join hands with the invading army while a large number of people are also forced to work for the invaders as soldiers. The quisling regime in Finland is a good example for understanding the puppet regime in Kabul. Before the Soviet invasion there was a war in Afghanistan. People wanted to get rid of the Communist regime. The regime had the material support of the Soviets and Soviet advisors even helped the regime against the Mujahideen. One may call that war a civil war because it was not a direct invasion. After 1979 the situation completely changed and the war for liberation started which has continued ever since.

Some hard-line journalists use the term of rebel for Mujahideen even after the invasion and want to give legal status to the puppet regime in Kabul. Once the writer of this article asked a journalist why he insists on calling them rebels when he knew that the Mujahideen are fighting against foreigners, not a legal government. He said that that was true but his boss likes it that way. I hope the directors of the papers and news agencies become more realistic and mention us by our true name not by the terminology which our enemy uses.
CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Disasters are nature and the Chernobyl incident was one of them. No matter how much we hate the Soviet government we cannot criticise them for the incident itself. What is important here is the way Soviet leaders dealt with the disaster. They tried to keep it a secret for as long as possible and they tried to play down its dangers. Even though the incident which will have an effect on the life of other people thousands of miles away can not be considered small. This incident revealed the nature of Moscow's proletarian dictatorship which is afraid of telling the truth to its people.

The Soviets claim that their system is the best. When such an incidents occur they try to conceal it so as not to be criticised for their failure. This incident also revealed the true nature of the Soviet system in its lack of care for millions of people outside the Soviet borders.

NEWS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

17-5-1986

HERAT PROVINCE

According to a report from Karukh district of Herat, Mujahideen of Jamiat have been able to liberate the villages like Kohi Chasht, Badam Tow, Lajjid, Kamar Lard, and Deh Chawbi. These villages have been under enemy's control.

Reports add that during 3 days operation, Mujahideen killed 30 enemy soldiers and captured 31 light and heavy weapons. Five Mujahids were martyred and ten injured.

JEGDALIK

According to a report from Jegdallik from 27 April to 5 May, Mujahideen successfully attacked three times on three different posts and outposts. They were able to inflict heavy losses on them.

SHINDAND DISTRICT

On 23 April, the Soviets and DRA forces intended to close the route to Herat province by using tanks and artillery. The fighting continued for 8 hours.

Mujahideen of Jamiat resisted well and as a result of which 20 Soviets and their puppets were killed and many others wounded. One Mujahid was martyred in the operation.

During a clash between Mujahideen and Soviets near Shindand District the Soviets lost 2 personnel carrier and its crew by rocket fire of Mujahideen. During this fighting 25 Soviet-puppet soldiers including Abdul Mali commander of puppet post were killed.

A HERAT COMMANDER SPEAKS

An Afghan News reporter talked with Basir Ahmad Ghoryani, a senior commander in Herat. Here we present some of his views about himself and situation in Herat.
Commander Ghoryani was a student in the faculty of literature of Kabul University before he joined the resistance in 1920. He has been active inside Herat city and has participated in more than one hundred operations against the Soviets and their puppets. He has been captured twice by the enemy forces but was able to break out from jail and escape.

The first time, he was captured on the 11 March 1979. He and 60 other prisoners escaped from the prison by digging a tunnel 40 meters long. Digging the tunnel took 30 nights using knives and iron spickets which were smuggled to them by their relatives. That time he was in jail for 6 months.

The commander said that the second time he had a meeting with some informers. These men betrayed him. The death sentence was passed on him by a Special Revolutionary Court. Only Babak’s signature was needed for the execution of the order. He and his friends made a hole in the ceiling of the prison and jumped off the roof joining Lujahideen who were positioned only one kilometer from the jail.

When he was asked about the latest situation in Herat he said that the Lujahideen there are doing quite well. Shulan Rasool a militia commander was killed a few weeks ago. The commander of the border regiment of the puppet regime was also killed recently.

He added that the enemy policy at the moment is heavy aerial and ground bombardments of the villages which aims to destroy their means of living and drive the people out of their country.

Concerning Soviet bases in the area, the commander said that the Soviets had two main bases there, namely Shindand and Mir Barwood. He mentioned that the Soviets were making extensive use of SU planes against Lujahideen. The commander has seen some very long rockets on long vehicles but does not know their name or other specifications. The commander hopes that the Iraq-Iran war will soon come to an end because it has drawn the attention of Iran from the serious problem on its eastern border.

About Soviet plans in the area, the Commander said the formation of militia units and the blocking of supply routes of Lujahideen are their priorities. The commander was asked if he had any proposition for the leaders of the parties and he replied “they must be united”. About the problems for the Lujahideen, he complained of the lack of enough weapons and ammunition. He said that they do not even have mine detectors to clear the mine fields which the Soviets have planted inside the villages. This is why Lujahideen and so many people are killed or maimed. He added that in Herat, Soviet advisors are interrogating prisoners. According to another prisoner, the enemy has now built an underground prison in Herat which is 40 steps below the surface of the ground. No sunlight reaches the prisoners.

Commander Ghoryani belongs to Jamiat Islami Afghanistan and works closely under commander Hameed Khan.
LESS FRUIT FOR NAZAR AREA

According to informed sources the people around Nazar will have very little fruit this summer. The reason for this is that after a very mild winter the blossom came early but this was then destroyed by severe weather in the spring.

Fruit compensates for the shortage of food. This year because of lack of rain and continuous fighting the farm production will be less than last year and growing only a small amount of fruit adds to the problems of the people.

DIVIDED FAMILIES

The war in Afghanistan is a disaster for the family system. Because of repeated offensives people move from one place to another. Some leave the country and become refugees in neighbouring countries or other parts of the world. These people have left relatives behind. Sometimes they are able to send letters but often they even do not know where members of their family are.

Lack of economic opportunities and forced conscription in enemy controlled areas have forced a large number of young people to leave the country. They have left behind mothers, sisters, brothers even wives and children.

There are thousands who have children of 2 to 3 years old who they have never seen. They have only their photographs.

Imprisonment is another cause of separation. Thousands of Afghans are suffering in jails and do not have permission to meet their families. By forced conscription a large number of people are taken to serve in the puppet army. They are either killed or blown up by mines when they want to desert. Others take refuge in neighbouring countries and their families do not know what has happened to them. The Communist coup and then the invasion was a great blow to family life and this side of our society has been hit harder than others.

From all the signs one can see the tragedy will not come to an end in the near future. Every effort is being made by the enemy to establish themselves permanent. While this is happening the world is paying little attention and the Soviets are not being criticised as they should be and a reasonable step is being taken to end this tragedy. As every one is a member of a family and knows how dear the family is more attention should be paid to this tragedy.