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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** CANNISTRARO, VINCENT: FILES

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SMF 5/19/2009

**File Folder** AFGHANISTAN [08/01/1986-01/15/1987]

**FOIA**

F07-006/1

**Box Number** 1

DAUGHERTY

15

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
70985	REPORT	DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN	27	8/1/1986	B1 B3
70986	MEMO	MEYER TO MCDANIEL RE AFGHANISTAN ACTION PLAN FY 86	1	8/11/1986	B1
70987	MEMO	AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FY 86 ACTION PLAN	2	ND	B1
70990	ROUTING SLIP		1	8/20/1986	B1 B3
70991	MEMO	TO CANNISTRARO	1	8/20/1986	B1 B3
70993	PAPER	RE AFGHANISTAN	2	ND	B1 B3
72603	LIST	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS	1	10/27/1986	B1 B3
70995	MEMO	DUNBAR TO HAGERTY ET AL RE DECISION AT DEC 17 MEETING	2	12/16/1986	B1
70998	AGENDA	FOR JAN 7, 1987 MEETING	1	ND	B1

**The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing**

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TO

MCDANIEL

FROM MEYER, R

DOCDATE 11 AUG 86

KEYWORDS: AFGHANISTAN

*file Afghanistan*

SUBJECT AFGHANISTAN ACTION PLAN FOR FY 86

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FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

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	AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FY 86 ACTION PLAN			

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FILE AFGHAN

اتحاد اسلامي مجاهدين افغانستان  
حرکت انقلاب اسلامي، جبهه ملی نجات، مازلی اسلامي

**Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahideen**

*Afghan National Liberation Front*

*Islamic Revolutionary Movement*

*National Islamic Front*

June 23, 1986

Mr. Vincent M. Cannistraro  
Senior Staff Member  
National Security Council  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cannistraro:

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for the support and cooperation that you have given our office in Washington D.C.. Mr. Mohammad Nabi Salehi, who was our representative in the Washington office since it was established, is considered for a different kind of responsibility in our central office in Peshawar. As much as we appreciate and understand his activity in Washington, at this time we feel a need for his presence in our central office in Peshawar.

Mr. Abdul Ghafor Waseel, who is quite experienced and a sincere person, and has all the qualifications, is appointed to be our representative in the Washington office. We would appreciate very much your continuous support and cooperation with Mr. Waseel.

Sincerely,

*Sibghatullah Al-Moj*

Sibghatullah Mojaddedi, Chairman  
Afghan National Liberation Front,  
Member of High Council of the Freedom Fighters



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

A Vice  
Committee

# AFGHAN NEWS

A FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF JAMI'AT ISLAMI AFGHANISTAN

Post Office Box No. 264. Peshawar - Pakistan.

Vol. II, No. 16, 15/8/1986.

## URGENT ATTENTION IS NEEDED

A tragedy has been played in Afghanistan since eight years. Millions of Afghans have lost their property. Afghanistan is divided between the countryside, controlled by Mujahideen and the cities controlled by occupation forces. 80% of the countryside has been destroyed by continuous offensives and protracted aerial bombardments. Many farmers have left the country and become refugees. Farm production has declined. Animals have been killed by the war. Trees cut down by the Soviets have withered unwanted when left unattended. All sorts of economic activities have come to an end.

In such circumstances the need to support civilians, mainly old men, women and children is becoming necessary. If they are not helped, they will leave the country and join million others in the neighbouring countries. This is what the Soviets want and we are trying not to allow. The best way is to help them inside. Give them food, clothes and medicine.

There are some private relief organizations who have helped the people inside but their means are very limited and the problems have now become so large.

Last year there was extensive talk of millions of Dollars of aid for the war-affected Afghans was on the radios and in the papers. Although now 8 months of the current year has passed no improvement has been seen. The difficulties have increased and the Soviets are still following their economic war and migratory genocide.

Can we feed starving children, women and old men with words? People are in desperate need of assistance and the commanders are fighting on two fronts: against the Soviets and against the hunger which is threatening the survival of their people.

**We hope that all those who have a heart to feel and an ear to hear will do something urgently. The situation requires quick action and real emergency relief work.**

### **STUDENTS DELEGATION FROM NORWAY**

On Monday 27th of July a students delegation from Norway met with officials from Jamiat Islami Afghanistan to get first hand information about the situation in Afghanistan. The delegation was the representative of 170,000 high school and vocational school students who launched a campaign of "one day work" each year. The money earned through this campaign goes to an educational project in a third world country. In 1985 they collected 2.01 million dollars.

This year it has been decided that the fund will be spent in support of educational programs in the liberated areas of Afghanistan and the young Afghan Refugees in Pakistan. This campaign of "one day work" is not just collecting funds but a way of getting more information about the specific country and informing those students involved.

Afghan News believes that this type of work is very useful. We congratulate the Norwegian students for their humanitarian gesture and for choosing Afghanistan for the current year's campaign. This type of work can be a good example for the students in the rest of the world. It should be added that the cause of Afghanistan has grass-roots support in Norway.

### **NEWS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD**

#### **PAKTIA PROVINCE**

18/7/1986: A report from Urgoon district says that the Mujahideen attacked an enemy post in Razme Hola area. The fighting continued for 12 hours. At least 15 soldiers and 4 military officers were killed. Two Mujahideen were martyred and 6 others wounded.

27/7/1986: In a series of incidents between Mujahideen and Soviet-DRA forces, Mujahideen captured 6 enemy posts in Jaji. Eleven militias were killed. One heavy machinegun, four AK-47s, 100 anti-personnel mines and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. Five Mujahideen were wounded.

#### **HERAT PROVINCE**

23/7/1986: Mujahideen from Jamiat in Pashtoon Zarghoon district launched attacks on the enemy posts in Mehrabad, Boryabaf and Pushtabar areas and captured all of them. Three hundred militia surrendered to the Mujahideen with their weapons. Five militiamen were killed and two Mujahids were martyred during the operation.



**KABUL PROVINCE**

17/7/1986: Mujahideen of Soofi Rasool and Anwar Khan attacked Bagram Airbase with 122mm rockets. According to reliable sources from Bagram, 20 aircraft, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

15/7/1986: Mujahideen of J.I.A attacked the enemy headquarters in Mirbachakoot district. The attack lasted for three hours. Many Russian-DRA troops were killed or wounded. Two DRA officers were captured. One of them was an intelligence officer. They are under interrogation.

18/7/1986: The Mujahideen from Jamiat in Shakardara launched an attack on the Russian headquarters in Khairkhana of Kabul by 122mm rockets. Some Soviet soldiers were killed or wounded and four trucks were destroyed.

**SAMANGAN PROVINCE**

25/7/86: Mujahideen of J.I.A attacked puppet-troop posts in Hesarak. The district headquarter was hit and many puppets were killed or wounded.

21/7/86: Mujahideen of J.I.A attacked Chaknawor posts. Four soldiers were captured, four killed and 13 others wounded.

29/7/86: According to a report written by the commander of Jamiat in Samangan province, the enemy in the past 20 days launched several attacks against the strongholds of Harakat Enqilab Islami. Mujahideen of Jamiat attacked the enemy. In different clashes the Communists lost 3 tanks, 5 trucks and more than 100 enemy were killed or wounded. The enemy heavily bombed the area with long range artillery and airforce. Around the Aibak city (the provincial capital of Samangan) most of the houses have been destroyed. During the operations 13 militiamen joined the Mujahideen along with their weapons.

**LOGAR PROVINCE**

30/7/1986: Some KHAD agents with the help of militiamen entered Sarsang area of Kalangar district aiming at searching the civilian houses there. Mujahideen in the area led by Mullah Mohammad Nawab attacked the KHAD and militia forces killing 25 militiamen and capturing 8 KHAD agents. The Mujahideen also seized 2 rocket launchers and 8 AK-47s and wounded the local director of KHAD in the operation. Two Mujahideen were martyred and three others wounded.

16/7/1986: The Mujahideen attacked the residences of government militia in Puli Alam located one kilometer from the city and were able to capture 18 men of whom two were wounded. Two Mujahideen were also wounded.

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### **KUNAR PROVINCE**

19/7/1986: Mujahideen of J.I.A attacked Marwara post. Seven soldiers were killed and four others wounded.

25/7/1986: Mujahideen in Tangi-Babur ambushed enemy forces, destroyed one tank and killed four soldiers.

28/7/1986: The enemy launched a ground and air offensive on Badil valley of Kunar. The attack was repulsed by the Mujahideen. Mujahideen lost 5 men but enemy casualties have not been reported yet.

### **GHAZNI PROVINCE**

19/7/1986: According to a report from Ghazni the enemy planes attacked Yahya Khail Bazar. Due to this bombardment 14 persons were martyred and 8 persons injured. Three buses and six tractors were burnt. Mujahideen transportation routes pass through this area.

### **PERWAN PROVINCE**

23/6/1986: Mujahideen of J.I.A around Charikar, commanded by Haji Enayatullah attacked Jangal Bagh enemy post. Four Communists were captured with AK-47s as well as some ammunition and hand grenades.

15/7/1986: The Mujahideen launched an attack on Jabulsaraj-Perwan highway, as a result of which two trucks were destroyed and two puppet officers and 8 soldiers were killed. The Mujahideen captured 5 AK-47 from the enemy. The enemy pressure on this area in the form of bombardments has intensified.

### **EIDUL-AZHA**

For Muslims all over the world this is a great occasion. For those who are able to go to the Holy Land (Mecca in Saudi Arabia) it is the fulfilment of a dream.

On this day millions of Muslims from all over the world wearing special clothes, perform Haj and feel close together. Haj is an obligation on every muslim (men & women) to be performed once in a life time.

In the past thousands of Afghans performed Haj along with the rest of the Muslims of the world. Now in occupied Afghanistan very few people can perform Haj. A few who go, use the occasion as a door to escape the terror of the occupation army and their puppets.



From amongst the refugees few can afford the expense. This year a total of 210 out of 3 million people were able to perform Haj. It is a very small number.

This is an example of how the invasion has had a serious detrimental effect on the lives of Afghans. Few people are able to perform a religious obligation. Before the war 12,000 people performed Haj each year.

### **HAPPY EIDUL-UZHA**

*On behalf of the Mujahideen and Muhajireen (Refugees) of Afghanistan, Jami'at Islami Afghanistan, congratulates all Muslim brothers and sisters all over the world on the occasion of EIDUL-UZHA. We ask our Muslim brothers and sisters to pray for the liberation of Afghanistan from the occupation of Godless Communists.*

*May you all have a happy EID.*

### **AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE**

First of all please accept the best regards of the Mujahideen, of Afghanistan who are fighting to free their country from the occupation of Soviet aggressors.

You may know that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 and since then a bloody war has continued. As a result of this war 500,000 people have been killed (U.N Human Right Commission Report) five million people became refugees in the neighbouring countries of Iran and Pakistan, a further two millions have become refugees inside their own country and 75% of all villages and towns have been destroyed.

The Soviet pretext that they have come to defend the government of Afghanistan against foreign intervention has been rejected by the whole world. The Soviets came and killed the head of the government and installed a regime whose head they brought from the Soviet Union. More than 95% of the people of Afghanistan supported the liberation war and continue to support it now.

The Afghan problem has drawn the attention of the world community. Seven successive times the U.N general assembly has voted with a large majority for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Non-aligned countries and the O.I.C have passed similar resolutions, but the Soviets have not listened to the appeal of the world and continue to pursue their aims through military means.

Beside military offensives the Soviets have become active in the political field. They are trying to deceive world opinion by talking about peace. Unfortunately, inside the non-aligned movement there are countries who have not been courageous enough to condemn the invasion of a non-aligned country by a super power. Unfortunately Cuba and India, both friends of the Soviets, became the chairman of the non-aligned countries one after the other. Although in the meeting of non-aligned countries resolutions which asked for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan were passed, because of the influence of these two countries the problem of Afghanistan was not given the importance it deserved.

We hope for a change when Zimbabwe takes the position of India in September.

The puppet regime has recently announced that Zimbabwe will soon open diplomatic ties with them. Although it is difficult to believe this regime, which is so full of lies, if there is any truth in what they claim it would be sad news for the cause of freedom.

We wonder how Zimbabwe can establish ties with a regime which is protected by more than 150,000 foreign soldiers. How a lawful elected government which has fought for its own freedom can take a step against the wishes of millions of Afghans who suffer but continue to fight for their freedom.

The present regime in Kabul does not have any legal status and can not represent anybody except the wishes of the Soviets. The problem of Afghanistan is not an internal struggle between progressive forces and reactionaries. It is a genuine liberation war against an aggressor.

We hope the government of Zimbabwe will not only continue to oppose foreign intervention in Afghanistan but also give this issue its due position in all the forums of the non-aligned movement. True non-alignment is the opposition of injustice whichever side it may come from.

With best regards

Yours Sincerely

The Mujahideen of Afghanistan.

### **A LETTER FROM A COMMANDER**

Recently Afghan News received a letter from Commander Masood in which he explained the late offensive in Baghlan, Qunduz and Takhar provinces.

According to the letter, Mujahideen in the areas specially in the mountainous region have undergone organizational changes. Mujahideen in Andarab, Nahrin, Eshkamish, Khost, Ferkhar, The Center of Takhar and Qunduz have started to form Shoora (councils) to consult among themselves.



Training of local groups and central forces have made good progress. In each area the commanders and administration are chosen by the local Mujahideen.

The level of fighting has gone up and factional differences have been reduced. The Mujahideen and people are feeling more confident about their victory over the enemy. The moral of the Mujahideen and people is high.

These developments made the Soviets angry and forced them to take military action against the area.

From the first day of Ramazan Eid, 9th June, the enemy air force started to bomb the base areas especially the Khailab valley for ten successive days. Bombing started at dawn (at 3:00 in the morning) and continued till dusk (8:00 in the evening). The enemy planes carried from 50 to 100 missions every day. Such intensive bombardments were unprecedented in the area.

On the 12th June 1986, the 7th, 18th and 20th divisions of the puppets and 20th division of the Soviets reached Kunduz. In addition to the above forces, the units from the logistic authority of the puppet army and the police operative units of Baghlan province participated in the operations.

The enemy wanted to attack the Khailab valley and make it possible for supply convoys to go to Takhar and Badakhshan.

On 12/6/1986, the enemy attacked Khanabad. On 15/6/1986, The enemy forces reached Eshkamish. On 17/6/1986, at 6 am hundreds of Helicopters landed more than 3000 Soviet commandos in the Khailab valley (where the Mujahideen strongholds are located).

Our Mujahid brothers started to fight the enemy. One Helicopter was hit by an RPG-7, another was hit by a Dschk and the third by an RPG-7. With the loss of the Helicopters the enemy could not land more troops. The troops which were advancing from Eshkamish towards the valley were stopped.

In the first clash, the general operational Commander of the Soviet forces was killed. Maps and other documents were captured from his body. After heavy bombardments the enemy wanted to land troops in the afternoon of the same day but failed. A fourth Helicopter was shot down by AK-47 fire. Thank Allah, with a limited number of Mujahideen the enemy was defeated in the first day.

In four days of fighting, during which Mujahideen clashed nine times with the enemy commandos, more than 200 enemy commandos were killed. The enemy also attacked the strongholds of Ittehad (Prof. Sayyaf), the stronghold of Qazi Islamuddin and other Mujahideen groups. Thanks Allah every where they faced resistance from Mujahideen. The Soviets had a minor victory in capturing a base of Ittehad. The reason for that was due to lack of experience in such a massive offensive.



Our casualties numbered 5 Mujahideen. One hundred civilians from Khailab, Eshkamish and Khost were martyred and some others were wounded.

The enemy defeat despite the deployment of a large force was without precedent in this area in 7 years of war. It was achieved with the help of Almighty Allah.

Now the enemy forces have taken positions in Kunduz, Takhar and Faizabad and are protecting the road with hundreds of tanks. They are busy resupplying their garrisons.

In Khanabad Mujahideen were hesitant to engage the enemy in the flat areas. They were afraid that if they did this in the agricultural areas, the enemy would burn the harvests. The enemy exploited this weakness, they burnt the harvests, destroyed the houses and established many posts around the city.

The enemy has deliberately destroyed the irrigation systems to prevent people from sowing rice. The situation in Farkhar, Wursaj and Kalafgan is similar. We can say in the three provinces about 500 civilians were martyred and the same number were injured. Many people have become refugees (inside the country) and are facing shortages of food, medicine etc.

The enemy has a plan to repeat similar types of massive attacks in the future.

### **HARMFUL DEBATES**

The visit of the four Mujahideen leaders to the U.S.A made the other two leaders angry and this was made public in press conferences held on different occasions.

There are journalists who raise the questions and Mujahideen leaders answer them. Now that the position of every body is clear no more debate is justified. The ideals of the Alliance and the need for cooperation are so great that university-type political debates are a waste of time and energy.

The respectable leaders of the Mujahideen should bear in mind that there are many a lot of people in the world who give lip service in support of the Afghans and when the time comes to make real decisions, hide themselves behind such pretexts as disunity of the Mujahideen which leads them to question who they should support.

The latest public debates are proving harmful because one more pretext is given to those who do not give real help. Let us not do anything which pleases the Soviets and saddens our people. Let us think about coordination in military and political fields. Let us think about those who are fighting with empty stomachs and bare feet.



There are thousands of campaigns to be won and hundreds of places to show who is more revolutionary. There is no need for revolutionary talks when there is ground for revolutionary action. There are 150,000 Soviet soldiers, thousands of tanks and hundreds of Helicopters in Afghanistan. There is a chance for every body, big or small to show to the world and the people of Afghanistan who he is and what he does.

May Allah lead us all to the right path.

### **CAN GORBACHEV BE TRUSTED**

During his visit of Valadivostok in the far east, Gorbachev announced that 6 regiments of the Red Army will leave Afghanistan before the end of the current year. He announced this on the eve of the Geneva seventh round of proximity talks. Some circles welcomed the move and others called it too small.

The spokesman of the Mujahideen Alliance, Prof. Mujededi called it a propaganda step with no real intention to withdraw.

If we look at the seven years of war in Afghanistan, the Soviets have increased their troops considerably. In the past they had announced that they would take some troops out of Afghanistan but never mentioned replacing them with new troops. At the beginning of the invasion the Soviets had brought very heavy tanks which could not be used in Afghanistan. They replaced them with lighter tanks and called it withdrawal of their troops.

According to a report by Mujahideen of Badakhshan the Soviets have brought several thousand fresh troops to Badakhshan. The Soviet Army also rotates its units regularly bringing in new ones to replace the old.

If there is any truth in withdrawing some of the units it could be a rotational process. The Withdrawing of two AA regiments is hardly a sign of improvement because no air force is threatening the Soviets and their puppets.

The reality of the situation is not that the Soviets are able to decrease the number of their troops but that they need more troops to achieve their aim, the military solution.

The announcement also intended to show that the puppet regime is stronger than before. But demanding four years for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops in the proximity talks reveals its actual weakness.

From all the above reasons it seems that the Soviet leader's announcement of a reduction of troops is not an honest gesture and does not show any change in policy. It is propaganda to fool the world and decrease pressure from the Soviets who are busy killing the people of Afghanistan and destroying its culture and economy. The Soviets seem determined to win the war by military means so the announcement of the reduction of forces is a ploy.



### **AMERICAN WHEAT FOR THE SOVIETS**

The American government has decided to sell great quantities of wheat at subsidized prices to the Soviet Union. The American government calls the deal aid to the American farmers.

The Soviets are using some of the wheat they buy from America to feed their soldiers in Afghanistan and to provide the puppet regime. As with every thing else, food is a political tool in the hands of the Soviets. The American wheat given to the puppet regime by the Soviets will be used to buy off the people whose harvests have been destroyed by their forces.

President Carter had put an embargo on American wheat sale to the Soviets when the Red Army invaded Afghanistan in 1979. Reagan has lifted the embargo and the Soviets did not pay the price they deserved because of their invasion. Offering wheat at subsidised prices is a new bonus for the Soviets who are still busy killing Afghans.

### **JAMIAT CONDEMNS APARTHEID**

Allah created all men and women from the same mother and father so they are equal. Men and women should be judged by their deeds, not the colour of their skin.

Apartheid is the remains of colonialism and is an immoral and inhuman system.

We are sympathetic to the millions of black people who suffer from this cruel system. We support the struggle of the majority for equality of races. We do this because Islam has rejected the supremacy of one race over others



**Prof. B. Rabbani with the French Prime Minister in Paris.**

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
70990	ROUTING SLIP	1	8/20/1986	B1 B3

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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70991	MEMO	1	8/20/1986	B1
	TO CANNISTRARO			B3

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72603	LIST  REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS	1	10/27/1986	B1 B3

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70993	PAPER	2	ND	B1
	RE AFGHANISTAN			B3

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70995	MEMO	2	12/16/1986	B1
	DUNBAR TO HAGERTY ET AL RE DECISION AT DEC 17 MEETING			

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70998	AGENDA	1	ND	B1
	FOR JAN 7, 1987 MEETING			

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72284	MEMO	2	1/15/1987	B1
	SESTANOVICH TO KELLY W/NOTE			B3

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