

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful

Those who believed and those who suffered exile and fought (and strove and struggled) in the path of Allah, they have the hope of the Mercy of Allah: And Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful.

Qur'an (II-118)

مهاجر

... إِنَّ الدِّينَ أَمْرًا وَعَلَيْكُمْ عَاقِبَتُهُ
وَجِهْدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
أَوْ كَيْفَ يَرْجُونَ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ
وَلَنْ يَغْفُرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ ۝ بقره

دافغانی محصلان و اسلامی اتحادیہ

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AN EXCUSE WORSE THAN THE CRIME*

The coup-planner of Kremlin finally realized it was impossible to implement expansionism through puppetism in Afghanistan. The unstable Marxist regimes of Taraki-Amin, though fully backed by a most aggressive Super-power, the Soviet Union, could not fulfill the demands of Kremlin expansionists. As resistance against oppression increased day by day a major part of the country was practically under the control of anti-aggressive forces who were only supported by the local people.

After twenty months of armed resistance by anti-aggressive forces of the people of Afghanistan, Soviet leadership clearly understood it would be rather impossible to get the things done simply through puppetism. Thus, the aggressive Soviet leadership committed another international crime by its naked military intervention in Afghanistan and its installation of Babrak Karmal as the successor to Amin. Babrak Karmal is called anti-imperialist the same as Amin was called. We all remember when Amin was installed he was also called an anti-imperialist by Mr. Brezhnev.

Although the naked military intervention of the Soviet Union can by no means be justified, both Moscow and Kabul are trying to do so. The Soviet Union asserts that its "limited military contingent" was sent late last month at the invitation of the Afghan government in order to repel "external aggression." It is not strange to hear such excuses from Soviet leadership, as it is the typical jargon of the expansionist colonialism.

Let us examine the facts to determine if Moscow leadership is true in its unconvincing claim. If the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was at the request of the government of Afghanistan then it should be made clear which

*Reprint from MUJAHID, a fortnightly News Bulletin of Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghanistan (Jan. 15, 1980).

government the Soviet leadership means. If it was the government of Mr. Amin (who has recently been gifted the name of C.I.A.'s agent by Moscow and Kabul) on what basis was he to receive the military assistance from Moscow, if Brezhnev and Karmal are not telling a lie that Amin was an agent of C.I.A. and not a dog of Kremlin? As this claim is contradictory to Moscow leadership's accusation that America was interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan against "the revolutionary government" of Amin. (It should be pointed out that we are not trying to prove that Amin was not an agent of C.I.A., as it is very much possible for a K.G.B. agent to work for C.I.A., as well. Moreover, to us agent is agent whether of C.I.A. or K.G.B.) Does the Soviet leadership remember that it was the only outside power supporting Amin's government against the people of Afghanistan and the anti-government forces? How could this abrupt change occur, so soon, in the mind of Mr. Brezhnev and enable him to see that his dog was taking water in an American glass? Who did bring this agent of C.I.A. to power and who did use him against the people of Afghanistan? Who was behind the black curtain of the crime when 12,000 innocent political prisoners, in Puli-Churkhi, were cruelly murdered? Does the Soviet leadership remember even a moment in which it condemned even a single oppressive practice of this American C.I.A.'s dog, Mr. Amin?

If on the other hand the Soviet Union claims to have responded to Karmal's government, then it was yet to be spoken of. Karmal was supposed to be the "secretary general" of his own band in Prague. The band which was composed of Noor Mohd. Noor, Anaheeta, Najeeb and Barialai, who had stolen a handsome amount of dollars under his proper guidance from Afghan embassies in a number of countries, according to Taraki the leader of the band and other Khalqis.

Moreover, the Soviet military units were already dispatched before the taped speech of Babrak Karmal were played on the Radio Dushanba, Tajekistan. Therefore, on what basis and on what position could he have the right to invite Soviet military units to enter Afghanistan or Soviet planes to land in the Kabul airport?

Can Mr. Brezhnev justify the clashes taking place between Afghan people and Soviet troops, now, in different parts of Afghanistan? Can Mr. Brezhnev justify the destruction of villages in Afghanistan, going on every day by Soviet pilots and bombers? Can Mr. Brezhnev indicate any inch of Afghan soil where foreign aggression other than Soviet aggression is taking place?

If the events are to be weighed logically utilizing internationally accepted norms and principles, then the Soviet leadership must accept that it has committed crimes in Afghanistan that are far below the dignity of normal human beings. If it is a question of power, then the Soviet Union is bound to receive the same lesson that Britain got from Afghan nation, in 1919.

The Soviet Union's excuses for its aggressiveness and expansionist measures against non-aligned Muslim Afghanistan are merely "yatata", and are indeed far worse than the crimes committed by it.

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MARTYRS IN THE CAUSE OF TRUTH*

وَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ قُتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَمْوَاتًا ۚ بَلْ أَحْيَاءٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ يُرْزَقُونَ ۝

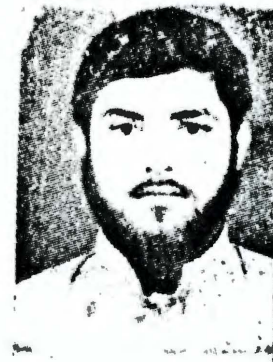
"Think not of those who are slain in Allah's way as dead, Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord." (III-169)

Shahid Qazi Ghulam Mohammed (Ahmad)

Days are passing, and with the passing of time the caravan of martyrs of Islam, in the battle of TRUTH against Falsehood, is continuing its journey to the ETERNAL LIFE.

In the series of introducing the immortal figures of our history, we would like to present our honored Shahid, Qazi Ghulam Mohammed, to Mujahideen and all those who are fighting against Kufr and tyranny:

Sayed Ghulam Mohammed Son of Mohammed Zubeir was born in the year 1954, in Jirm District, Province of Badakhshan in a pious and religious family. In 1966 he entered school and, with great aptitude and intelligence that he had, finished the elementary and secondary school as a top student, and graduated from Gheyasi High School with the first rank. Shahid Ghulam Mohammed became a member of the Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghanistan in 1970 and began his Islamic activities. Because of enthusiasm in learning, he took the university entrance exams in 1972 and, began his studies in the Law College of Kabul University.



In addition to college he also continued his activities in publishing and spreading Islamic education among people and took an effective role in making DA'AWA to Islam. He was inviting people to Islam and was participating in the demonstrations and gatherings of Muslims.

In 1975 he graduated from Kabul University and one year later finished military training in the Reserve Officers Corps. In 1977 he entered Judicial Cadre of the Ministry of Justice and a year later obtained certificate for a judicial job.

With the coming of the atheistic and anti-Islamic "Khalq" regime conditions became unfavorable for Islamic activities. He migrated to Iran and then, to participate in the Islamic Revolution, went to Pakistan and began his armed struggle, against the evil regime, under the leadership of Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghanistan.

First he went to Nuristan with a group of Mujahid brothers and completed a number of missions. Then, he took part with other fighters of Jamiat-i-Islami of

*Translated from MUJAHID (Jan. 15, 1980).

Afghanistan in battles with the enemy in the districts of Kran and Menjan of Badakhshan province. Subsequently, he accomplished his duties as a brave and courageous commander in the conquest of Jirm district. In another attack on the enemy in Ali Moghul Bridge he was again chosen as the battle commander and achieved victory.

He was fighting against the enemy with a calm spirit and firm determination, and became very famous in the JIHAD front. Islamic Revolution was advancing in the Badakhshan province and Mujahideen of Jamiat-i-Islami with the assistance of brave and God-fearing Muslims were destroying the enemy fortifications one after another.

Islamic Revolutionaries were getting nearer to the capital of Badakhshan province and in a last onslaught on the capital city of Faiz Abad, Qazi Ghulam Mohammed was assigned to lead a group for an attack on the enemy.

He, with complete faith in ALLAH (Subhanahu-wa-Ta'ala) and great desire and love for SHAHADAH, attacked the enemy in Jalghar and after capturing the strong enemy fortifications, at 11 PM on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1979, was hit by the enemy bullet. At last he quenched his thirst in the cool, sweet and blessed fountain of martyrdom.

"To ALLAH we belong and to Him is our return." إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ ۞

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NEWS OF MUJAHIDEEN IN AFGHANISTAN

BAGHLAN Province, Jan. 5: A report from Baghlan province reveals that the Mujahideen together with the people attacked the office of the governor of the province and set it on fire. The governor and two of his security guards escaped but were caught and executed later by the Mujahideen.

JALALABAD, Jan. 5: It is reported from Surkh Road that following a severe clash that took place between the Soviet forces and the Mujahideen backed by the local people, the Surkh Road area came under control of the Mujahideen. Two helicopters were shot down and the electric lines to the city of Jalalabad were cut off by the Mujahideen.

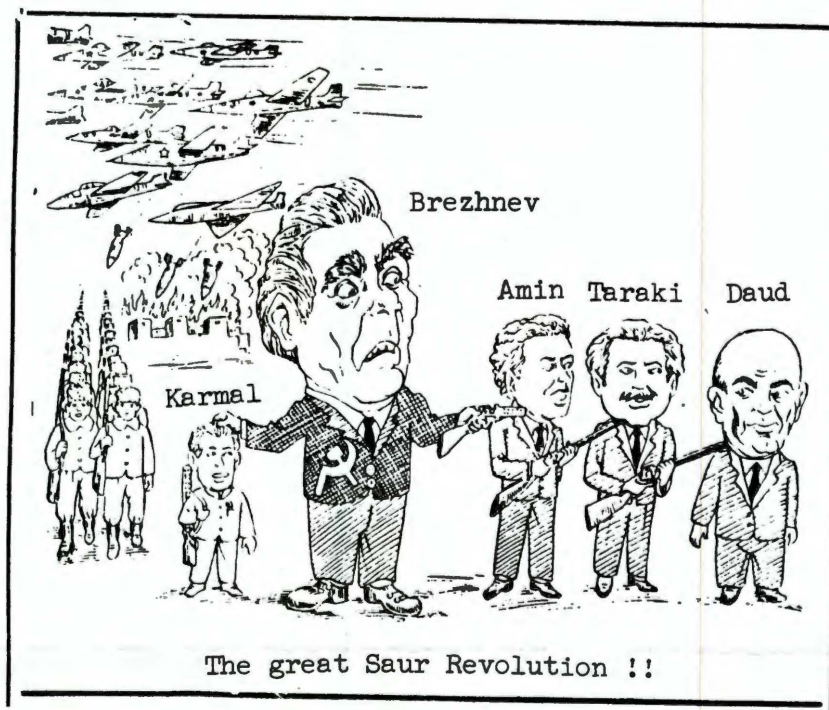
PARWAN Province, Jan. 7: A report from the Kalakan county of Parwan indicates that a Soviet jeep carrying six armed Soviets got out of order and stopped near the Kalakan bazaar. Around twenty Mujahideen encircled the jeep and after killing all the Soviets and taking their arms, they set the jeep on fire.

LAGHMAN Province, Jan. 12: The Mujahideen of Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghanistan--member of Payman-e-Ittehad-e-Islami of Afghanistan--reported to have attacked the central jail of the province and freed all the political prisoners after defeating the security forces. Similarly an attack was made on a center in the provincial capital, where Soviet troops, together with the local communists, had a defensive position. The Mujahideen imposed huge number of casualties on the enemy. In the mean-time the Soviet bombers bombed and inflicted high casualties on the people and destroyed many houses.

BADAKHSHAN Province, Jan. 12: According to a report from Kishm County of Badakhshan, the Soviet forces with the help of local communists attacked the Mujahideen in Kishm. The Mujahideen resisted firmly and as a result six armored trucks of the enemy were destroyed and set on fire. Twenty-four Soviet troops were taken prisoners.

Another report reveals that a number of Soviet tanks crossed the Afghan-Soviet border and entered Kishm county of Badakhshan. Mujahideen firmly resisted the attack and forced the aggressive enemy columns to withdraw inside Russia. A number of the local communists who were guiding the Soviet forces were caught by the Mujahideen.

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