

40-Year Anniversary of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



December 27 this year marks the 40th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Just 40 years ago today, Red Army soldiers, armed with deadly weapons, arrived in Afghanistan via the port of Hiratan. However, a number of Soviet military units had previously flown to Bagram Airfield by air and moved to sensitive locations. The main reason for the attack was the suppression of popular resistance against the Moscow-based regime in most provinces. But there were other reasons that led Soviet troops to Afghanistan. The fire that was lit four decades ago by the Democratic People's Party and their internationalist friends in our country is still ringing, and dozens of people are dying every day. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is one of the darkest moments in our country's contemporary history. In this analysis, the rape and its underlying causes are discussed.

Invasion & Resistance

As the new generation of Russian leaders admits, the invasion of Afghanistan is one of the great mistakes of the Kremlin in its foreign policy in the 1980s. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, apparently under the pretext of asking for help from government officials of the time, but in practice, the constituent factions of the

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people, both the people and the flag, are trying to shield themselves from the burden of this historic crime. One day after the attack, Babrak Karmal, the leader of the People's Democratic Party's flag faction, made a brief statement via Tashkent radio, announcing the fall of the Hafizullah Amin Brotherhood's ruling wing in Afghanistan. From that time on, the Mujahideen of Afghanistan relied on Allah Almighty to fight against the most powerful army on earth at that time. On the first day of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Communist President Hafizullah Amin was killed after killing the genius of the East and his master, Noor Mohammad Taraki, over the power of Kabul, while destroying a sumptuous party of government and party leaders. He was with the ladies in the luxurious Taj Big Palace. According to reports, Hafizullah Amin was first poisoned by her Russian chef and later destroyed by Soviet commandos. And later his protection knife, numbering hundreds, was defeated by Russian commandos. Babrak karmel boarded the Russian tank and, instead, secured the power. Thus, during an organized coup, power is transferred from the People's Party to the flag group in the Democratic People's Party. In the new phase of the Thor revolution, the number of Russian advisers in various government agencies increased several times, with all civilian and military affairs under their direct supervision. About 620,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan fought with the Mujahideen (that is, the number of soldiers fought in Afghanistan, not the same number as Soviet troops in the country) ended after 9 years of resistance on December 31, 1991. Eaters are leaving Afghanistan.

The Decision to Attack

The Soviet Political Office, with the participation of Foreign Minister Gromyko, Chief Andropov KJB. Defense Minister Marshal Ostinov, Deputy Foreign Minister Kernikov, Lieutenant General Agarakov Levy Doris and General Ivanov Thoren Discuss the Political and Military Situation of Afghanistan in August 1979, Following repeated meetings of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Steinov with his related General, held from August 1 to 24, 1979, the Secretary of Defense announces the party's leadership and government leadership will finally announce on August 24 Military components shipped to Afghanistan, explaining that they will enter Afghanistan tomorrow by crossing the Amu river, On August 25, 1979, the 40th Corps, which had already been deployed near the northern borders of Afghanistan for this purpose, was flown by land and air to Afghanistan. And the formation of military appointments is as follows: Tukharinov as commander, Brigadier General Vtkapov as political commander, Brigadier General Loyanov as chief, and Brigadier



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General Kerkakin as commander, The 40-unit Army consisted of 100 pieces and four motorized sects, including gunner's, rocket and air defensive, engine and transmission parts, and supply and logistics dogs and cats. In 1979, the number of troops increased to eighty thousand, which was later increased to one hundred and fifteen thousand. Key issues such as Kabul, Bagram and Shin Dand airfields have been displaced.

Afghan partners of soviet occupation

The branches of the People's Democratic Party and the banner of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have numerous testimonies against each of the branches of the party calling on the Soviets to intervene militarily in Afghanistan. The peoples reject the invitations of the Soviets by themselves and always place the responsibility on the shoulders of flags, and the flags, powered by the invading Soviet forces, also provide the people with documents and evidence. In inviting the Soviets to blame, perhaps the efforts of the flags are to reduce the heavy burden of responsibility for the Soviet aggression on their shoulders. To clarify the matter, here are some of the statements and interviews from the Communists of our country and others from the notes and interviews: "Mohammad Qasim Asmai, one of the authors of the People's Party of Afghanistan's Democratic Party, publishes a translation of Muharram documents. Since the Soviet times, both Noor Mohammad Taraki and Babrak Karmal have been calling on the Soviets to send troops to support the Communist rule in Afghanistan ... »Mohammed Hassan Shargh under Dr. Najib The last Communist president in Afghanistan, on page 158 of the book Striped Bars, writes: "The beginning of September 1 979 Afghan President Noor Mohammad Tareki, who was appointed head of government by the Democratic People's Party after seven years, attended a conference of non-aligned countries in Havana and was welcomed as a head of state by a return visit to Moscow. . Taraki reiterated the Kabul government's demand for the Soviet Union to send Soviet troops to defend the Afghan revolution. "In the book The War in Afghanistan (written by a group of scientists from the Institute of Military History of the Russian Federation), citing a number of confidential documents, Soviet-era Noor Mohammad Taraki and Hafizullah Amin Leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Afghanistan have repeatedly called for Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, with a total of 20 requests, including 7 to Noor Mohammad Toraki. Has been attributed, here to further clarify we quote from those documents: "It would have been great if the



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Soviet side had decided to send in some secret Soviet special forces to if the situation in the capital was to escalate rapidly," said Taraki on June 11, 1979.

August 11 I meet with Amin at his request. Special attention was paid to the arrival of Soviet units in Afghanistan during the talks. I urge Soviet leaders to report the urgent need for Soviet troops to arrive in Kabul. He repeatedly said that "the presence of the Soviet troops in a significant measure will raise our spirits and give us more peace and confidence. Soviet leaders may be worried that our enemies in the world will regard the Soviet troops' deployment to Afghanistan as interfering in the internal affairs of the DPA. Unless I assure you that we are an independent and free government and we resolve everything independently ... Your troops will not take part in the battles. We will call them to help only in critical moments. I think we will need Soviet units until spring ... "Griffel 12/8/1979

"A message from Kabul

On August 12, the head of the Afghan National Security Agency, on his order, asked us to address the request of the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to dispatch Soviet Special Forces Battalions and Delivery Wheelchairs {rotary planes for transport} Hurry up with Soviet personnel. It will be useful to send a special group battalion and the {Rotary planes for transport} with Soviet personnel to Kabul in the coming days ... Another, one to strengthen security at Bagram Air Base and another to deploy at Bassar. "

Pozanov, Ivanov, Griffel 12/8/1979

Wishing for security and peace

The December 27 rape, in addition to the massive financial losses it caused, resulted in the loss of millions of lives for Afghans and tens of thousands of disabled, orphans and widows. And, worse, this unprecedented rape has unprecedentedly opened the door to the illegal interference of aliens, both neighbors and non-neighbors, in the internal affairs of our country. In 1992, after the defeat of the Red Army and the overthrow of Dr. Najib's rule by the Mujahideen, the perpetrators of the Mujahideen were murdered by the Mujahideen in the hope that peace and quiet would return and no other sound would be heard in the country. Failing that, due to the incompetence of the Mujahideen government and the civil wars of rival factions



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on the one hand, and the plots and plots of the internal and external enemies of the Afghan people on the other, our country did not calm down, and the series of unrest and war went so far that Afghanistan came with an aggression. New led by the United States of America became a rival to the Soviet Union. For this reason, the Afghans failed to force the Russian Federation to repatriate Soviet-backed warlords and bring their domestic partners to justice. But given that Afghanistan is in a very critical position, but with an open door to peace, the Russian government is expected to come from outside and the remnants of the Soviet occupation regime from within, because of the part of the religion that the people of Afghanistan have above them. At least sincerely cooperate with the peace process to take part in extinguishing the fires that had co-existed forty years ago.

The Afghan War and America's Changing Approach



Inside America's views on the Afghan war are becoming more negative, with the American media at the end, when peace talks on the one hand are entering a more sensitive stage than the other, side in Afghanistan. The United States is spreading demand for defeats, high costs, fatalities and endless wars, Last week, the Washington Post published a report that the White House had again told lied its nation about the Afghan war, and also received 2,000 pages of documents in this regard, which US officials say is more relevant to Afghanistan. Under pressure, In the past eighteen years, this war has gotten the lives of tens of thousands Afghans and is still continuing to cost lives. The Taliban's defeat in 2001 was a temporarily downfall and the Taliban are now stronger than the past. Insecurity has extended from southern Afghanistan to the north and the Afghan government does not have control over a great part of its territory. What was the US attack on Afghanistan and the consequences of that attack? The report, published by the Washington Post and a look at America's changing approach.



Background of the U.S. Attack on Afghanistan

When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan the relations between U.S and Afghan Nation became closer to each other due to their common enemy, Soviet Union and Communism, and thus the U.S. was helping the Jihadi movements against in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union. But, After Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan the U.S. left alone Afghanistan and paid her attentions to the Western Europe, where not only the Berlin Wall was demolished, but also many other countries got independence with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, after the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan civil war broke out in Afghanistan, and after three years of civilian war caused the Taliban movement rise to power from Kandahar. Some Arabs, including Osama Bin Laden and some of his other friends, resided in Afghanistan, who had gained shelter in Afghanistan in Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani's government, before the establishment of the Taliban. In 1998 there were conflicts between the Taliban and the U.S. and then between the Taliban and the Saudi Arabia on the issue of Osama Bin Laden, because of which the U.S. fired missiles on Afghanistan many times; but with the incidence of 9/11, the Afghan-U.S. conflict reached its peak because of Osama, and because of which the U.S. attacked Afghanistan. As 9/11 happened in the U.S., the president of the U.S. George W. Bush and the U.S. started attacks on Afghanistan.

Current war and Afghanistan

The US ousted the Taliban, but the US began a long war in Afghanistan. The war in Afghanistan is the longest war in US history, foreign forces from 2001 to 2004, compared to the years after that, the coalition forces had fewer casualties but after that their fatalities increased. In 2004, 60 soldiers of coalition forces died but in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 this number respectively rose to 129, 193, 228 and 296 and reached to 516 in 2009. 2010 was the bloodiest year for foreign troops in Afghanistan because in this year their fatalities reached its heights. The overall fatality of foreign troops in the country till 2019 was more than 3500 soldiers. The Afghan forces, the Afghan forces also had casualties every year after their formation in 2002. In 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively 966, 983 and 931 Afghan soldiers were killed. In 2010, when the war was unprecedentedly intensified, 2113 Afghan soldiers were killed. Although the number of Afghan soldiers' death decreased in



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2011 and reached to 1080 but in the years after 2011, this number was increasing. In 2011, security responsibilities were transited to Afghan soldiers and, thus, after 2011, the fatalities of the Afghan force increased. In 2012 and 2013 the fatalities of Afghan forces was respectively 2765a and 4350. But during national unity government (2014-2018) approximately 45000 Afghan soldiers were killed. Civilian casualties in 2001, when the US and coalition forces began their attacks on Afghanistan, the number of civilian casualties were very high (2375 civilians were killed in this year). Later from 2002 to 2006, overall 2422 civilian were killed in Afghanistan. UNAMA began documenting civilian casualties in 2007 but, in its statistics, UNAMA has not included those incidents of civilian casualties which were not verified or were out of the reach of UNAMA; nor did it include the casualties caused by drone attacks and the foreign forces. But still, according to the statistics of the UN, from 2007 to 2018, the total number of civilian casualties was 62375.

A Short Review of report published by Washington Post

confidential documents obtained by The Washington Post reveal that top US officials misled the American public about the war in Afghanistan in order to conceal doubts about the likelihood that the US could be successful in the nearly 20-year effort since its earliest days, the paper reported in a major investigation on Monday, The Post said it obtained the more than 2,000 pages of documents, The paper said the interviews "bring into sharp relief the core failings of the war that persist to this day" as "U.S. officials acknowledged that their war fighting strategies were fatally flawed and that Washington wasted enormous sums of money trying to remake Afghanistan into a modern nation, "Several of those interviewed described explicit and sustained efforts by the U.S. government to deliberately mislead the public," the Post reported. "They said it was common at military headquarters in Kabul — and at the White House — to distort statistics to make it appear the United States was winning the war when that was not the case." Defense Department "officials have consistently briefed the progress and challenges associated with our efforts in Afghanistan, and (the department) provides regular reports to Congress that highlight these challenges," Campbell continued .In one such case, the Post said Douglas Lute, "a three-star Army general who served as the White House's Afghan war czar" under former Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama, told



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interviewers "we were devoid of a fundamental understanding of Afghanistan -- we didn't know what we were doing." "What are we trying to do here? We didn't have the foggiest notion of what we were undertaking," Lute said in 2015, according to the Post, In another example, Jeffrey Eggers, a retired Navy SEAL and White House staffer for Bush and Obama, bemoaned the cost of the war to interviewers, asking, "What did we get for this \$1 trillion effort? Was it worth \$1 trillion?" the Post said, After the killing of Osama bin Laden, I said that Osama was probably laughing in his watery grave considering how much we have spent on Afghanistan," the former SEAL said, according to the paper, The Post said that in one of Rumsfeld's memos, the former Pentagon chief wrote: "I may be impatient. In fact I know I'm a bit impatient ... We are never going to get the U.S. military out of Afghanistan unless we take care to see that there is something going on that will provide the stability that will be necessary for us to leave," In comparing the new documents to the Pentagon Papers, the Post said that "throughout the Afghan war, documents show that U.S. military officials have resorted to an old tactic from Vietnam — manipulating public opinion". For example, the interviews "contain numerous admissions that the government routinely touted statistics that officials knew were distorted, spurious or downright false," the Post said. One individual identified as a senior National Security Council official said, according to the paper, that "even when casualty counts and other figures looked bad ... the White House and Pentagon would spin them to the point of absurdity". Michael Flynn, the retired three-star Army general who briefly served as Trump's national security adviser, also provided candid thoughts on the war effort to interviewers, questioning in 2015 why officials were touting it as successful, according to the Post. They also failed to prevent corruption in Afghanistan, to properly train and manage the Afghan security forces and to eliminate drug trafficking. The documents say that American military and political officials have lied to their people about the situation in Afghanistan and have tried to cover up their shortcomings and failures, and claim victory.

Conclusion

The actions and expressions of US officials, however, seem to have come to the conclusion that they are losing ground on the battlefield in pursuit of their goals; they are afraid to repeat the experience of the former Soviet Union. If not, it comes to the conclusion that he wants to change his approach deeply, changing his



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approach in Afghanistan through reconciliation with the Taliban, withdrawing or reducing its forces and other changes. How that changes will be and how America will protect its interests is a separate debate, but it is important for Afghans to change this approach to a change that will last four decades of war. You are to be put to an end and take peace instead. The first thing to do is to end hostility, hatred and war with the Afghans, in every name. Those who have been in hostility with their people in friendship with America for the past eighteen years should end this situation further. The United States is using every possible means to reach an agreement with the Taliban. If the path is taken, then all stakeholders (Taliban, government and political party) are responsible to their God and Nation for initiating and succeeding interfaith dialogue. The 40-year-old war that has been inflicted on the Afghans has made the most of their land, taking advantage of this opportunity, as it did for the Russians in the 20th century and the Americans in the 21st century. Teaching historical in the field this time in the field of politics also proved that Afghans can make history in politics too.

Contact Us: _____

Email: info@csrskabul.com - csrskabul@gmail.com

Website: www.csrskabul.com - www.csrskabul.af

Office: (+93) 202564049 93-+ 784089590(0)

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