

SOV PRESS

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

HB
AW

U.S. MISSILES FOR PAKISTAN INTENDED FOR AFGHAN REBELS

BK241209 Moscow In Urdu to Pakistan 1100 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Korolev Commentary]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. State Department announced that Washington has decided to supply a large consignment of Sidewinder and 100 portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Pakistan. These two kinds of missiles will be supplied very expeditiously. But what is the reason for this haste? The U.S. State Department representatives, especially the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Deane Hinton, say Pakistan's defense capability needs to be strengthened. At the same time, they also make provocative statements that Afghanistan poses a threat to Pakistan. But certain reports published in the American press make it clear that all these arguments forwarded by the U.S. State Department are a mere game of words in a bid to cover the reason for the supply of these military missiles.

There are also ample reasons to understand why the United States wants to conceal who will receive these dangerous supplies. Who are they, actually? It would not be out of place to mention in this regard the report published by the American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. The paper has clearly indicated that the Stinger missiles will be provided to Pakistan for those enemy groups that are waging a war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and as far as Islamabad is concerned it will play the role of a mere agent in this regard. The newspaper has noted in this context the concern expressed by a number of American Congressmen over the sale of portable Stinger missiles to Pakistan and other countries. The Stinger missiles are said to have been made in a way that they can be fired from a man's shoulder. THE NEW YORK TIMES says these portable missiles are considered to be the best weapons for those terrorists who try to shoot down passenger planes. As is already known, the hired terrorists in Afghanistan, who are regarded by some people as the holy warriors of Islam, keep on indulging in such criminal activities. It was only these holy warriors of Islam who fired on an Afghan DC-10 passenger plane while it was on a return flight from Saudi Arabia to Kabul carrying Afghan haj pilgrims after their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina last autumn. The enemy missiles, which caused considerable damage to the plane and endangered the lives of a number of Hajis, were supplied by the United States. Now the Washington administration,

in the years during the past war. Now both concerns are doing their old business--producing military aircraft. In doing so, they again obtain tremendous profits. The turnover of the Messerschmitt exceeded DM5 billion last year. Dornier likewise indicates some positive development in its financial report. However, all this is not surprising, taking into account the cost of the death-dealing products they produce. One Tornado military aircraft costs DM105 million. The Bundeswehr has bought 160 of them. Multiply these figures, and you will get an impression of the sums the West German aviation concerns control. They anticipate even greater profits laying ahead of them.

Plans for producing the so-called aircraft of the 90s are being widely discussed now in Bonn. In this connection, the West German press writes about a forthcoming military order of about DM80-100 billion. One can only guess how this will boost profits of the above-mentioned Messerschmitt and Dornier. These are exactly those in whose interests military appropriations in the FRG are being stepped up. And the 300,000 warm underpants, as we can see, is far from being the largest article of these generous spendings.

CSO: 1801/278

which has adopted the line of a terrorist-waged war against Afghanistan, has decided to immediately supply one more consignment of Stinger missiles to Pakistan. These are the missiles which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, are considered to be exemplary weapons for terrorists.

Another feature of this new deal for the supply of Stinger missiles to Pakistan is that the U.S. State Department has fixed their price at \$8.5 million so as to avoid the need for congressional approval of the deal, keeping in view the concern expressed by a number of U.S. congressmen over the supply of these exemplary weapons for terrorists in other countries. According to law, the only deals required to be approved by the Congress are those whose amount exceeds \$14 million. In fact, when any question of preparation for new terrorist activities against revolutionary Afghanistan arises, the Washington administration becomes ready to play various kinds of tricks.

CSO: 4656/147

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV REPORTS STEADY GROWTH OF AFGHAN PARTY

LD041654 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Video report from correspondent in Afghanistan Mikhail Leshchinskiy -- recorded: from the "Vremye" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows ruins of small building, other buildings with damaged facades] This house was blown up by bandits in the very center of Mazar-e-Sharif, one of the most ancient and beautiful towns of Central Asia. Tens of peaceful citizens died or were seriously wounded as a result, including old people, women, and children. This, however, is not all that shook the town's residents. The explosion occurred very close to the famous mosque. [Video shows building decorated with mosaic tiles]

Under the cover of religious slogans, hired killers are waging a struggle against their own people and the religion they respect. Withstanding and being victorious in this undeclared war imposed on Afghanistan is the most important task of the current stage of the national-democratic revolution. The social base of the new power is steadfastly expanding. The ranks of the party's members are growing, with more than half the increase being craftsmen, small traders, the intelligentsia, and religious figures. The role of these strata of the population is also increasing in the organs of local self-government. [Video shows people in street, market stall]

I would like to introduce (Abdol Jamil Zarifi). [Video shows Leshchinskiy and Zarifi on broad path leading to mosque in distance] He is well-known in Afghanistan as a religious figure, and, at the same time, he is a member of the PDPA. Quite recently he was appointed governor of Balkh Province, one of the biggest provinces of the country, in the north. [Zafiri speaking in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] At the current stage of the April Revolution, the party is doing all it can for the prosperity of Muslim working people and for the progress of the people. People's power respects religious feelings, and the fact that I am a governor confirms this. Our task now is to tell the people, who support the revolution and must do everything it can for its victory, about all this.

CSO: 1801/276

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CLAIMS DUSHMAN ATROCITIES IN DRA

PM091447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Dispatch from Afghanistan": "Dushmans' New Victims"--First two paragraphs are editorial instruction]

[Text] Recently our press reported a provocative falsehood concocted by the West German ARD television channel. In one of its programs it "informed" FRG viewers of "atrocities" allegedly perpetrated by Soviet and Afghan troops on DRA territory. Without bothering to find out the real facts about the situation in the republic, the program's organizers fabricated "photographic evidence" of "victims" among Afghanistan's population, for which they say the "Russians" are responsible.

Indeed, the true facts mean nothing to the provocateurs. These facts graphically show who is bringing death and sufferings to the Afghan people and at whose bidding. There are numerous such pieces of evidence and here is one of them. Our correspondent in the DRA describes the dushmans' latest bloody crime against the people of Afghanistan.

Panjsher. A mountainous region of Afghanistan. Until recently, the counterrevolution regarded it as its own domain. The rebel leader (Akhmad Shakh) formed his gangs there. The dushmans carried out combat training there and rested there following bloody raids. The peasants of the Panjsher, extortionately taxed and under pain of death, were forced to feed the bandits. Stocks of precious and semiprecious stones--emeralds and lazurite--seized by (Akhmad Shakh) and sent to Pakistan, ensured him "most-favored status" in the provision of modern weapons.

However, the rebels' "prosperity" has come to an end. Under the attacks of the Afghan forces, the counterrevolutionaries were forced to retreat into almost inaccessible gorges. (Ahmad Shakh) was counting on sitting it out there until better times. In one such gorge, near the village of (Dekhmikini), the dushmans established a base.

The attack was unexpected. The dushmans, who at first resisted stubbornly, preferred to escape and flee under threat of being surrounded. They abandoned weapons, ammunition, powerful communications apparatus (apparently it was intended to establish a radio center there), equipment, and food.

The trophies were impressive, but they were of secondary interest when the servicemen saw the base's main "sight"--an underground prison.

On examining this sinister structure, somebody remarked: "a tiger pit." And indeed it was an enlarged copy of those same "tiger pits" in which Vietnamese patriots languished during the U.S. aggression in Indochina. Well, the resemblance is only natural: The aggression against Afghanistan is being directed from the same "command center"--Washington.

The Panjsher prison was a huge cellar divided into three compartments. There were traces of caked blood everywhere. On the floor there were numerous instruments of torture: wire lashes with lead tips, sharp sticks, chains, shackles, blocks, hooks, and pincers. In addition to home-made pincers, there were nickel-plated ones of Italian manufacture. The inquisitors had found a more "fitting" use, in their opinion, for this medical instrument.

It is difficult to imagine how these underground bunkers could accommodate 127 prisoners, whose bodies were later thrown by the dushmans into the rapid mountain river (Mikini). Three captured dushmans testified that (Akhmad Shah) had come to the base 2 weeks before the villainous massacre. And he had ordered the prisoners to be killed in the event of attack. His subordinates started to execute the ringleader's order immediately. It was a real bloodbath. They carved the prisoners' backs with straps, put out their eyes, and cut off noses and ears. Delighting in the prisoners' tortures, the dushmans dragged the broken people to the steep bank of the (Mikini). They shot those who could still stand up. They simply pushed the others over the precipice. The river swept the disfigured bodies 3 km downstream with the current. When, after the liberation, people tried to identify the victims, they were totally unable to do so: The faces and bodies of the wretched people were so mutilated.

The West writes a great deal about the "lofty aims" for which the Afghan "mujahidin" are allegedly fighting. It is possible that some people believe this. After all, the dushmans are presented to Western readers, radio audiences, and television viewers in the most decent guise possible. And if there are also reports about schools and hospitals burned down by the bandits and murdered peasants, they try to din into ordinary people's heads that this is "red propaganda."

Nobody will succeed in vindicating the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution. Nothing can conceal its brutal face, however, it is disguised and whatever banners it appears under.

At a meeting in memory of the Panjsher victims, one of the leaders of the operation to capture the prison--Colonel Zalmay--said:

"We will never forget what we have seen here. The blood spilled by our comrades calls for vengeance."

CSO: 1801/289

AFGHANISTAN

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

MOSCOW TV: DRA ECONOMY 'BECOMING STABLE, DEVELOPING'

LD262009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[From the Vremya newscast; presented by correspondent M. Neshchinskiy]

[Text] Despite continuing subversive acts by counterrevolutionary bands the economy of Afghanistan is becoming stable and developing.

[video shows women displaying fabrics] These smart fabrics were produced at one of the republic's largest textile combines at Golbahar. Capturing all the hues of this land, the variegated nature of the blossoming valleys and the snowy whiteness of the summits about the clouds, the linen fabrics delight the eye and embellish the life of the Afghan people. The combine provides work for 12,000 inhabitants of the surrounding villages and an opportunity to sell their cotton to the combine for the land workers.
[video shows aerial view of combine and surrounding area]

However, gloomier events are linked precisely with the life of this combine. The territory of Kapisa Province, which is situated in the direct vicinity of the border with Pakistan is most frequently subjected to the bandit forays of the mercenaries of international imperialism. During one of these forays, pylons on the Naghlu-Golbahar power line, high in the mountains, were blown up. This power line was the lifeblood of the combine. The machinery came to a halt and people were left without work. But like all such acts, this too was doomed to failure. In a very short space of time temporary power generators were delivered here, and then the construction got underway of a diesel power station of 7,000 kw capacity. [video shows pictures of construction work and a power facility, then of an armored vehicle on guard in mountainous terrain] [Video shows the correspondent interviewing Aslam Wazir, who is named as an engineer]

The former feudal chiefs and the large landowners who have fled abroad are fighting against us, Aslam Wazir says. Afghan workers and peasants and the entire people are now uniting in the struggle against their enemies. We workers are restoring everything that has been destroyed by the dushmans so that our enterprise is able once again to turn out products to improve the people's lives. We have a loyal friend in the Soviet Union, and our enemies will not be able to intimidate us.

Once again the eye is being delighted by the fabrics of Golbahar. [video shows women displaying fabrics]

Positions manned by Afghan servicemen and a subunit of the people's militia are on permanent duty right alongside the combine and the station that is being built. [video shows a group of servicemen and an armored vehicle] The heights of folk skill and the majesty of their serviceman's duty--such a combination represents the present day of the Golbahar Combine and the whole republic.

CSO: 1801/278

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW REPORTS DRA PROTEST ABOUT PAKISTAN'S INTERFERENCE

LD251132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] Afghanistan's Armed Forces are carrying out successful operations in eliminating bands of counterrevolutionaries. As the BAKHTAR agency reports, one such major band has been wiped out in Parwan Province. A large amount of weapons and ammunition was seized from the dushmans.

A press conference has been held in Kabul at which new facts were revealed about the wide involvement of the Pakistani special services in anti-Afghan subversive activity. Journalists' questions were answered by (Nasir Khan) and (Wahid Shah), Pakistani intelligence employees arrested by security organs, who had been operating under the cover of the Pakistani Embassy. The spys admitted that they had many years of service in the Pakistani intelligence. They were instructed to recruit agents and collect information about the Afghan Armed Forces.

A note from the Afghan Foreign Affairs Ministry points out that the Republic's government protests decisively against Pakistan's violation of generally accepted norms of international law, and demands a halt to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

CSO: 1801/278

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

SERVICEMEN RECALL DRA EXPERIENCE

PM231348 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 July 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 a 2,500-word report by special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Filatov under the headline "highest yardstick for battle," profiling a Lieutenant Colonel Danelyan of the Belorussian military district whose training methods are seen through the eyes of officers returning from Afghanistan.

Senior Lieutenant A. Yarkovyy, a senior battery officer in Afghanistan, states: "the dushmans once carried out a pincer movement attack. They used the mountain terrain well. We had to resort to weapons," Yarkovyy said. 'Of course, this was no shooting gallery [Strelba V Babushkino Kono]. You try to hit the target, but they're trying to hit you. Since then I've put everything into training and I see the commander's demandingness as a boon. For it really is just that.'"

Captain N. Lavrenchuk, a former senior battery officer in Afghanistan, says: "We carried out various tasks over there but the main task was to guard a pipeline and the road running alongside it," Lavrenchuk said. 'The pipeline carried fuel and the road carried trucks with various goods. In Afghanistan the dushmans hit the republic's main nerve -- its roads and pipelines.'" He goes on to speak of the role of Junior commanders: "'in the regiment this category of commanders are given the most serious attention. After all, it is the junior commander who is closest to the soldiers in real combat.'" He even says that "'to a certain extent working with soldiers is easier in Afghanistan... When I left Afghanistan to join this regiment, quite honestly I felt no special enthusiasm: there were the same old firing ranges, the same old exercise locations -- you could shoot and attack with your eyes shut... But, starting from last winter our entire setup changed sharply. There were surprise alerts, and all at night. Our ammunition load was as it would be in a real situation. We were shown a spot on the map and then set off. There were road blocks. And ambushes alongside. We rapidly took up positions, fired three or four shots at the target, broke away and moved rapidly to the next position marked on the map... Everything as it would be in a real battle. That is what demandingness basically means. Does it really offend people? Is it really a bind?'"

Major D. Akhmadeyev, deputy commander of a battalion political unit in Afghanistan, recalls: "'we had to accompany convoys and sweep for mines. We once guarded a section of an important main road. We did a bit of everything,' Akhmadeyev said pensively. 'What did I learn from those events? The most important thing -- the plain truth. And the truth is that each officer in a raging battle, when absolutely everthing can change from minute to minute, must be able to lead his subunit and not let go of the reins of battle.'"

MINE-CLEARING OPERATION IN DRA DESCRIBED

PM021500 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 5
The "Tour of Duty--DRA" Rubric, a 1,600-word Kabul-dated lined dispatch
entitled "Brave Men" by own correspondent G. Ustinov.

The article describes the role played in the lifting of the rebel siege of the border settlement of Barikowt, Konar Province, by a Soviet engineer-sapper subunit commanded by Georgiy Gil. The sappers' help was requested by the Afghan army command because the approaches to the settlement were "crammed with explosives."

It is reported how the subunit covered 28 kilometers to reach Barikowt, continuing to clear a way even at night, "literally groping their way forward with their probe" as any light would have given them away. The subunit "detected and neutralized more than 100 cunningly disguised charges" and suffered no losses.

Various kinds of mines are described and the difficulties in detecting them recounted. The subunit commander remarks that: "The counterrevolution clearly has some experienced instructors. The dushmans place the mines precisely and try not leave any trace." The presence of metal deposits in the rock also creates problems with the detection equipment. The value of dogs is pointed out, although the intense heat in the region can cause them to tire quickly, a dog handler remarks.

CSO: 1801/289

AFGHANISTAN

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

IZVESTIYA ON AFGHAN PILOT'S HEROISM

PM251506 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 July 1985 morning edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Vanquished Death" a 1,400-word "Afghan Reportage" by correspondent G. Ustinov in Kabul, on the heroism of a wounded Afghan pilot. The pilot in question, (Shirzamin Shirzoy), shot down in a successful bombing raid on a bandits' camp near Khowst, managed to escape across mountainous desert terrain covered in many places with thorn bushes, despite an injury to his arm, the loss of his boots during ejection from the plane, and lack of water and heat which made him lose consciousness several times, Ustinov recounts. The pilot eventually crawled into an army outpost near Khowst at midnight, Ustinov goes on, and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for his feat. A year later, (Shirzoy) is serving in air transport and Ustinov concludes by quoting him as saying "Until the revolution is victorious I cannot imagine any other life for myself."

CSO: 1801/278

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA ON PLIGHT OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

PM241543 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 July 1985 first edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word dispatch by special correspondents V. Baykov and V. Okulov datelined Kabul, July, and entitled "In a Foreign Land." It is largely covered by the referent item and contains little additional information. It claims that the Pakistani authorities induce hungry Afghan refugees to commit acts of terrorism by offering them money-- 5,000-7,000 Afghanis for killing an Afghan soldier, and 10,000-15,000 Afghanis for killing a party activist. The dispatch also claims that Pakistan uses foreign humanitarian aid for the refugees to train and equip mercenaries to fight against the Afghan people, and it cites a report that Afghan refugees living under appalling conditions in a camp protested against the Pakistani authorities but were merely dispersed and arrested by soldiers.

AFGHAN CIVILIANS PROTECTED BY SOVIET ARMY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 May 1985 carries a 700 word report on page 4 by V. Vladilov, a TASS correspondent attached to a "border contingent of Soviet forces in the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, describing a number of situations in which the Soviet army comes to the aid of the civilian population. Pointing out that when the army receives the signal to "muster", "in many cases they go to the aid of the local population, protect peaceful motorized columns, struggle against the effects of natural disasters and expedite food shipments to villages which have suffered such disasters." It is added that they also provide immediate support when "bandits" attack motorized columns because "Afghan military should provide help. But, a number of days are needed for this."

CSO: 1835/402

JPRS-UMA-85-050
29 August 1985

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CAPTURED BY DRA--Kabul July 30 TASS--Units of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), vigorously supported by the population, have taken prisoner 26 counterrevolutionaries infiltrated from abroad in Kapisa Province. According to BAKHTAR, eighteen bandits were arrested in Nangarhar Province. As a result of successful operations to render harmless gangs of counterrevolutionaries, weapons which were manufactured abroad and also documents and subversive literature testifying to counterrevolutionaries' links with Anti-Afghan centers set up in the territory of some neighboring states, were seized. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 30 Jul 85 LD]

REBELS DEFEATED IN BALKH PROVINCE--The Afghan Armed Forces are inflicting crushing blows against mercenary bands sent onto the republic's territory from abroad. A large quantity of weapons produced in the west was seized during an operation carried out in Balkh Province. Here armed forces of the republic have wiped out more than 100 bandits and counterrevolutionary groupings which were entrenched on Pakistan's territory. During the operation subversive literature printed in Pakistan was also seized. [video shows captured materials] [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85]

ACTION IN BALKH, LONGAR PROVINCES--Kabul July 7 TASS--The Afghan people and their Armed Forces are resolutely fighting the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, who cross inside Afghan territory from abroad. According to BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, powerful strikes were made lately against bandit units in Balkh and Longar Provinces. Many bandits were destroyed. Heavy and light weapons, American- and Pakistani-made munitions were seized. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 7 Jul 85]

CSO: 1812/287

END