

Massoud L Afghan

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La Guerre de l'ombre des Français en Afghanistan Jean-Christophe Notin 2011-05-25 Officiellement, la France n'est pas en guerre en Afghanistan. Pourtant, depuis 2001, quelques dizaines de milliers des siens y ont porté les armes, dont 50 au prix de leur vie. Dès l'invasion du pays par l'URSS en décembre 1979, des Français sont venus prêter main forte aux résistants afghans. Eux ne portaient pas d'armes, mais des médicaments, de la nourriture, de l'argent. Certains étaient appelés les French Doctors, mais à leur côté se trouvaient nombre d'anciens coopérants, d'aventuriers, de journalistes, qui ne pouvaient tolérer que, en cette fin de XXe siècle, un peuple puisse encore subir une oppression semblable à celle vécue par leurs parents sous le joug allemand. Ce sont ces quarante années d'un lien unique entre deux pays, a priori, sans histoire commune, que Jean-Christophe Notin se propose de raconter pour la toute première fois. Plus largement, c'est le traitement même d'une guerre longue et lointaine qu'il expose. L'auteur, grâce à des archives inédites et près de 250 témoignages, nous transporte des maquis arides où oeuvrent les ONG aux couloirs feutrés des gouvernants et des diplomates, en passant par les chancelleries internationales et les rédactions parisiennes. Il dépeint en particulier le travail accompli sur place par les services secrets français, un récit exceptionnel et sans équivalent en France, où s'entrechoquent Massoud, les filières djihadistes, les Talibans, le 11 Septembre. Sa description des opérations militaires françaises initiées à la fin 2001 est également une pièce de choix, grâce aux confidences recueillies au plus haut niveau des hiérarchies militaires et gouvernementales.

From That Flame MaryAnn T. Beverly 2007 From that Flame follows the journey of a female journalist, Michelle Garrett, into Afghanistan's rugged Hindu Kush Mountains as she attempts to interview the legendary Commander Massoud. In the process, an attack by combined Taliban and al-Qaeda troops propels Michelle Garrett into a wartime adventure with Commander Massoud and his Mujahidin. As the novel progresses, a friendship between the journalist and the Afghan commander grows, giving her a unique perspective into the man the "Wall Street Journal" credited as the Afghan who ended the Cold War. The novel is best described as a well-researched blend of fact and credible fiction.

Holy War, Inc. Peter L. Bergen 2002-06-04 CNN's terrorism analyst examines Osama bin Laden's global terrorist network, al-Queda, discussing its operations and mission, the planning and execution of specific terrorist acts, and future threats from militant Islamic movements.

My Forbidden Face Latifa, 2008-09-04 Latifa was born into an educated middle-class Afghan family in Kabul in 1980. She dreamed of one day of becoming a journalist, she was interested in fashion, movies and friends. Her father was in the import/export business and her mother was a doctor. Then in September 1996, Taliban soldiers seized power in Kabul. From that moment, Latifa, just 16 years old

became a prisoner in her own home. Her school was closed. Her mother was banned from working. The simplest and most basic freedoms - walking down the street, looking out a window - were no longer hers. She was now forced to wear a chadri. My Forbidden Face provides a poignant and highly personal account of life under the Taliban regime. With painful honesty and clarity Latifa describes the way she watched her world falling apart, in the name of a fanatical interpretation of a faith that she could not comprehend. Her voice captures a lost innocence, but also echoes her determination to live in freedom and hope. Earlier this year, Latifa and her parents escaped Afghanistan with the help of a French-based Afghan resistance group.

L'Afghanistan en guerre Eric Bachelier 1992

Afghan blues Jean-Luc Camilleri 2011 Majesté rugueuse de l'Hindu Kûsh! Course-poursuite à la recherche de Marie-Nefissé enlevée par des talibans après le meurtre de son mari. Nouria veut les venger et faire payer le prix du sang! Aussi, profite-t-elle de passage d'une mission menée par un original pour se rendre à Bamiyan. La route de la soie est devenue celle de l'opium, les pistes sont parsemées de tanks rouillés... Miraculeusement, malgré les massacres, un charme médiéval surnage dans la tourmente.

The Caravan Thomas Hegghammer 2020-03-05 Traces Abdallah Azzam's path from a West Bank village to the battlefields of Afghanistan and explains why jihadism went global.

La multiplication des images en pays d'Islam Bernard Heyberger 2003 Dieser Band beinhaltet: Actes du colloque Images : fonctions et langages. L'incursion de l'image moderne dans l'Orient musulman et sa peripherie. Istanbul, Universite du Bosphore (Bogazici Universitesi), 25 - 27 mars 1999. Dieser Band beinhaltet: Actes du colloque Images : fonctions et langages. L'incursion de l'image moderne dans l'Orient musulman et sa peripherie. Istanbul, Universite du Bosphore (Bogazici Universitesi), 25 - 27 mars 1999.

The Lion's Grave Jon Lee Anderson 2003-08 The New Yorker correspondent and author of Che Guevara: A Revolutionary Life shares a series of reports from Afghanistan in the wake of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, describing a dangerous world of violence, feudal society, conspiracy, religious fanaticism, hardship, and war. Reprint.

The Impostor Jade Lindgaard 2014-06-01 A careful investigation comparing Bernard-Henri Lévy's words with his deeds. How do we explain what Perry Anderson calls "the bizarre prominence of Bernard-Henri Lévy," easily the best-known "thinker" under sixty in France? "It would," he continues, "be difficult to imagine a more extraordinary reversal of national standards of taste and intelligence than the attention accorded this crass booby in France's public sphere, despite innumerable demonstrations of his inability to get a fact or an idea straight. Could such a grotesque flourish in any other major Western culture today?" This book, based on a careful investigation comparing BHL's words with his deeds, seeks to explore the remarkable persistence of this celebrity pseudo-philosopher since he burst onto the scene in 1977. Delving into his networks in the spheres of politics, the media and big business, Lindgaard and de la Porte reveal what the success of this three-decade long imposture tells us about the degeneration of contemporary French intellectual and cultural life. About the series: Counterblasts is a new Verso series that aims to revive the tradition of polemical writing inaugurated by Puritan and leveller pamphleteers in the seventeenth century, when in the words of one of them, Gerard Winstanley, the old world was "running up like parchment in the fire." From 1640 to 1663, a leading bookseller and publisher, George Thomason, recorded that his collection alone contained over twenty thousand pamphlets. Such polemics reappeared both before and during the French, Russian, Chinese and Cuban revolutions of the last

century. In a period of conformity where politicians, media barons and their ideological hirelings rarely challenge the basis of existing society, it's time to revive the tradition. Verso's Counterblasts will challenge the apologists of Empire and Capital.

Afghanistan Heather Bleaney 2006-02-01 This up-to-date, comprehensive, thematically indexed bibliography devoted to Afghanistan now and yesterday will help readers to efficiently find their way in the massive secondary literature available.

The History of Afghanistan, 2nd Edition Meredith L. Runion 2017-04-24 This chronological account traces the history of Afghanistan from pre-civilization to present-day events and considers the future of democracy in Afghanistan. • Includes an additional chapter on the events of the past 10 years, covering modern Afghanistan and its people • Features Operation Neptune Spear, the Central Intelligence Agency-led operation responsible for the death of Osama bin Laden • Provides an updated timeline of key events, including those that have occurred since the first edition

Afghanistan Micheline Centlivres-Demont 2015-02-13 Over the last three decades Afghanistan has been plagued by crisis - from Soviet invasion in 1979 and Taliban rule to US invasion following the events of 9/11. Here the top specialists on Afghanistan, including Olivier Roy, Ahmad Rashid and Jonathan Goodhand, provide a unique overview of the evolution, causes and future of the Afghan crisis. Covering political and military events and examining the role of ethnic groups, religious and ideological factors and the role of the leaders and war chiefs of the period - from the anti-Soviet resistance to the presidency of Hamid Karzai - this book will prove essential reading to all interested in Afghanistan and the wider Middle East region. Examining recent events in the light of the country's economy, Afghan civil society, cultural heritage and state reconstruction attempts, this is a comprehensive and diverse look at a country whose recent history has been marked by internal conflicts and foreign intervention.

Warlord Survival Romain Malejacq 2020-01-15 How do warlords survive and even thrive in contexts that are explicitly set up to undermine them? How do they rise after each fall? Warlord Survival answers these questions. Drawing on hundreds of in-depth interviews in Afghanistan between 2007 and 2018, with ministers, governors, a former vice-president, warlords and their entourages, opposition leaders, diplomats, NGO workers, and local journalists and researchers, Romain Malejacq provides a full investigation of how warlords adapt and explains why weak states like Afghanistan allow it to happen. Malejacq follows the careers of four warlords in Herat, Sheberghan, and Panjshir—Ismaïl Khan, Abdul Rashid Dostum, Ahmad Shah Massoud, and Mohammad Qasim Fahim). He shows how they have successfully negotiated complicated political environments to survive ever since the beginning of the Soviet-Afghan war. The picture he paints in Warlord Survival is one of astute political entrepreneurs with a proven ability to organize violence. Warlords exert authority through a process in which they combine, instrumentalize, and convert different forms of power to prevent the emergence of a strong, centralized state. But, as Malejacq shows, the personal relationships and networks fundamental to the authority of Ismaïl Khan, Dostum, Massoud, and Fahim are not necessarily contrary to bureaucratic state authority. In fact, these four warlords, and others like them, offer durable and flexible forms of power in unstable, violent countries.

DE MASSOUD À MASSOUD, 20 ANS APRÈS Salvatore Lombardo 2021-09-02 Le 11 septembre 2021 le monde célèbre le terrifiant anniversaire des attaques islamistes sur New-York, attaques précédées deux jours plus tôt par l'assassinat du mythique Commandant Ahmad Shah Massoud. Vingt ans après, l'écrivain et journaliste Salvatore Lombardo se penche sur le destin lumineux et tragique de celui que l'on considère comme le " Che Guevara musulman ". Spécialiste du monde arabo-musulman, auteur de deux

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ouvrages dédiés au héros national afghan, Salvatore Lombardo a pu dialoguer avec Ahmad Massoud, le jeune fils du Commandant, et avec lui, ceux qui furent les frères historiques de son père. De son frère aîné et confident Yahya Massoud à son représentant à Paris Mehrabuddin Masstan, jusqu'au légendaire Commandant Daoud et aux principaux protagonistes d'une histoire de résistance devenue métaphore de nos crises occidentales face au terrorisme islamiste. Aujourd'hui, les Talibans sont arrivés à Kaboul et l'univers arabo-musulman explose de colère et de désespoir. Massoud, assassiné par deux terroristes tunisiens serait-il mort pour rien ? En digne héritier du père, le fils tente de prendre la relève et d'organiser la résistance face aux Talibans. Mais à quel prix ? Ce livre lui rend hommage tout en permettant de mieux saisir les enjeux décisifs auxquels est confronté le jeune Massoud.

The Lion and I Ariana S.K. 2012-01-17 Ahmad Shah Massoud, the most prominent leader of the Afghan Mujahedin since the 1980s, has been dubbed the Lion of Panjshir and has been considered a guerrilla genius for his successful tactics which were instrumental at expelling the Soviets out of Afghanistan. After their withdrawal and the ensuing civil war among the Mujahedin factions, Massoud maintained the last stronghold in the country against the advancing radical Taliban who had taken over the capital Kabul in 1996 and had taken over 90% of the country by 2001. Sebastian Junger - the author of the Perfect Storm visited Massoud at the frontlines in 2000 together with the internationally acclaimed photographer Reza. Junger had this to say about the commander: There was something about his face, the look in his eyes, his smile, the way he spoke, that made it clear we were in the presence of a very great man. This quote reflects the immediate impact Massoud had on me when I first watched a report about him in late 2003 and this resulted in the writing of this book. I can say without any reservation that there has never been anyone who has had a bigger impact on me. It was because of him that I went to Afghanistan for 5 years. This book is a fictional account but told against the backdrop of historic facts, actual persons and places of recent Afghan history. It sprung from a desperate heart unable to deal with the death of this incredible man whom I was unable to meet due to him being murdered on 9th September 2001, two days before the 9-11 attacks on New York. A murder committed by the same people Massoud had been battling for years.

Afghanistan: the Perfect Failure John L. Cook 2012-09-26 LONG BOOK DESCRIPTION: Unparalleled access to all levels of the Afghan government and coalition forces is the result of John Cook's tenure in Afghanistan. Over the past four and a half years, he has developed an intimate and alarming insight into what has become a hand-wringing quagmire of politically correct, socially and culturally sensitive policies and programs that continue to be implemented, and that can only result in catastrophic failure for the United States, the coalition and the average Afghan. Mr. Cook offers unprecedented insight as he digs deep to rip away at the misguided and destructive policies, including the infamous Rules of Engagement that doom our soldiers for the sake of political correctness and cultural sensitivity. This raw and disturbing account covers the truths regarding the appalling and cruel treatment of women, the squandering of foreign aid by, and corruption of, the Karzai-centric government that includes the betrayal of its own people. He presents eye-opening insight into the tribal structure that has traditionally guided the Afghan mindset and, despite efforts to westernize, will not go away. He details the inexplicable and infuriating policies regarding failures associated with poppy eradication, and it is the poppies that are the fuel for terrorist activities. He further provides explanations for the Taliban's continuing control and the problems associated with our well-intentioned but misguided counterinsurgency strategies against the Taliban and al Qaeda - strategies that fail our mission and our soldiers. In this reasoned, forceful and intellectually honest treatise, he also courageously dissects the disturbing role of Islam and forces the reader to come face to face with the reality that Islam, not the Taliban, is the real enemy in Afghanistan. After reading Afghanistan: The Perfect Failure, we can only conclude we must no longer turn a blind eye to what is happening in Afghanistan. Mr. Cook's dissection is powerful and provocative. The American

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public deserves more than the thin veil of reporting that has been done on the subjects in this expose. Due to his longevity in this war torn country and high-level access, few, if any, have had the opportunity to gain the inside and knowledge afforded John Cook; none have had the courage to publicly reveal the shameful truth.

L'Etoile du soldat Christophe de Ponfilly 2015-12-01 Nikolaï, jeune Russe de vingt ans, aime chanter, jouer de la musique, et se moque de la politique. Jusqu'à ce jour de 1984 où sa vie bascule. Envoyé en Afghanistan, pris au piège d'une guerre honteuse, témoin des exactions de l'armée soviétique, il est fait prisonnier par les moudjahidin du commandant Massoud. Il rencontre alors un journaliste français qui, comme lui, éprouve pour les résistants afghans, mais aussi pour cette terre, un profond respect. Dès lors, Nikolaï devient Ahmad, l'Afghan... Christophe de Ponfilly a rencontré son personnage dans les montagnes du Panjshir quand il tentait déjà d'alerter l'opinion sur l'erreur des Américains à alimenter le terrorisme islamiste au lieu de miser sur des opposants politiques tel Massoud. De cette rencontre est né L'Étoile du soldat, un roman d'apprentissage passionnant et émouvant, un chant à l'ouverture de soi et à la connaissance de l'autre.

Physical Evidence Kent Jones 2007-09-28 The first collection from this distinguished American movie critic An expert writer and thinker on movie history and directorial style, Kent Jones is among the most notable film critics of his generation. His sharp, informed analyses and cogent assessments of cinema and its practitioners have made him a significant voice both in America and internationally. Jones' inaugural collection brings together the best of his reviews (on films including *In the Mood for Love*, *A History of Violence*, and *The New World*), evaluations of specific filmmakers (Wes Anderson, John Cassavetes, and the Coen brothers), polemics (on summer blockbusters, digital cinema, and Hollywood politics), and appreciations of other film critics. Several of these pieces are published here in English for the first time, having previously appeared only in the French journals *Cahiers du Cinéma* and *Trafic*. *Physical Evidence* is a penetrating and personal examination of contemporary and classic cinema, one that values nothing so much as seeing on the screen the proof—the physical evidence—of the filmmaker's own personal quest.

To the Mountains Abdullah Anas 2019-03-01 The Algerian Islamist Abdullah Anas, 'perhaps the greatest warrior of the Afghan Arabs', fought the Soviet Union for a decade. As one of the earliest Arabs to join the Afghan jihad, he counted as brothers-in-arms the future icons of Al-Qaeda's global war, from Abdullah Azzam to Osama bin Laden to Omar Abdel-Rahman, and befriended key Afghan jihadi figures such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Ahmad Shah Massoud, the Lion of Panjshir. *To the Mountains* is an intimate portrait of this brutal war, tracing Anas's involvement in the conflict, as well as his experiences of the Algerian civil war (1992-8) and his sojourn in 'Londonistan'. Brushing shoulders with everyone from Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi to Jalaluddin Haqqani, Anas opted for his own independent route, seeking to persuade the Afghan Arabs that they should not be distracted by attacks on the West. Paradoxically, he remains committed to the broader Islamist movement, believing that jihad will continue till the end of time, yet has also spent years talking to the Taliban, seeking to build a lasting peace in Afghanistan. This is his story. Co-written with investigative journalist Tam Hussein, Anas's memoir will doubtless become a seminal primary source on the rise of global jihadism.

Massoud l'Afghan Christophe de Ponfilly 1998 Un journaliste-cinéaste a filmé pendant plus de 10 ans le commandant Massoud, héros de la résistance afghane contre l'occupation soviétique. Un portrait illustré de photos en noir et blanc extraites des films de l'auteur. Avec une nouvelle postface de l'auteur.

Paris Match 2005-12

Lettre ouverte à Joseph Kessel sur l'Afghanistan Christophe de Ponfilly 2002 Christophe de Ponfilly, grand reporter, prix Albert-Londres, auteur de Massoud l'Afghan, voyage en Afghanistan depuis plus de vingt ans. En s'adressant ici à l'auteur des Cavaliers, Christophe de Ponfilly aborde ce pays comme on entre dans un conte. Il prend résolument le contre-pied des documents d'actualité, s'insurge contre les clichés et rend hommage à un Afghanistan méconnu, intime et mystérieux, celui qu'il porte dans son cœur. Devenu le centre d'une obsession médiatique, ce pays autrefois sublime, aujourd'hui dévasté, se résume pour beaucoup d'entre nous à Oussama Ben Laden et au port du tchadri. Mais qui a vraiment su saisir la complexité et la beauté de l'Afghanistan ? Christophe de Ponfilly nous entraîne dans la poussière des sentiers de montagne, dans ces campagnes où l'on vit encore en harmonie avec la nature, à la rencontre d'un peuple fier, gai et généreux. Incursion dans le temps afghan. Éloge du voyage, de la lenteur et de la fraternité.

Afghanistan'S Experiences Hamid Hadi M.D 2016-03-24 Afghanistan's Experiences is a sweeping analysis of the historic events and interplay between politics, religion, and terrorism in Afghanistan, the southeastern region of the country, and beyond. The author has vividly explained the origin and the rise of Taliban to power one of the most important sources of turmoil in contemporary time. Thus, one can perceive how the dynamics of the sinister politics, religious extremism, and terrorism has culminated in avoidable brutal wars and human tragedies. Hamid Hadi has vividly described and put into political debate Afghanistan's history, the implications of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the Americans, the Pakistanis' and Saudis' role in the civil war, and the creation of the Al-Qaeda that led to the 9/11 tragedy. In a unique research and analysis, the author has examined the acts of Islamic terrorists against the American people and institutions during the last 176 years and brilliantly deduced that Russian invasion of Afghanistan was a watershed era in formation of the contemporary terrorism, and the failure of both superpowers' foreign policy in Afghanistan to a great extent has resulted in growth of the terror network. Besides detailed description of the 9/11 tragedy and Iraq war, Hamid Hadi has painstakingly brought the world religions and Abrahamic religions in particular into debate and discussed the reform of the Islamic faith.

Une vie d'Afghanistan Zalmai Haquani 2006 Que connaît-on au juste de l'Afghanistan ? La mosquée de Mazar-i-sharif, les bouddhas de Bâmyâm, le commandant Massoud, telles ont quelques images qui viennent à l'esprit quand est mentionné le nom de ce pays souvent oublié, sauf quand l'actualité internationale le porte au premier plan. Pour dépasser les stéréotypes, un des meilleurs spécialistes de la région le professeur Zalmai Haquani, ambassadeur d'Afghanistan en France, livre ses analyses et agrmente le récit de nombreuses anecdotes inédites. A travers le parcours exceptionnel d'un homme, c'est tout un pays que l'on découvre. Des années 1950 aux élections législatives de 2005, l'histoire de l'Afghanistan est retracée de manière originale et accessible. Les caractéristiques géographiques, ethniques et socio-économiques du pays sont exposées avec clarté. La place de l'Afghanistan dans le monde est également passée au crible. Le rôle des principaux acteurs internationaux présents dans le pays - dont la France - est analysée avec minutie. Ce livre permet de comprendre pourquoi l'Afghanistan a été et demeure une des pièces stratégiques des l'échiquier régional et mondial.

International Index to Film Periodicals 2000

Quand la France préférait les taliban Françoise Causse 2004 En hommage au leader charismatique du Front uni afghan, des témoignages inédits redonnent leur véritable dimension à sa personnalité et à son action. Ils montrent aussi les relations entretenues par la France avec les factions rivales en Afghanistan et avec le Pakistan. Ils livrent les clés pour comprendre les menaces qui pèsent encore et toujours sur cette région

Afghan Modern Robert D. Crews 2015-09-14 Rugged, remote, riven by tribal rivalries and religious violence, Afghanistan seems to many a forsaken country frozen in time. Robert Crews presents a bold challenge to this misperception. During their long history, Afghans have engaged and connected with a wider world, occupying a pivotal position in the Cold War and the decades that followed.

Afghanistan C. Heather Bleaney 2006 Presents a thematically indexed bibliography devoted to Afghanistan. Following the pattern established by one of its major data sources, viz, the acclaimed Index Islamicus, both journal articles and book publications are included and indexed.

Massoud Marcela Grad 2009 Grad explores the life of the late Afghan leader Ahmad Shah Massoud, who struggled to liberate Afghanistan from the Soviet invasion and the Taliban. These extraordinary stories offer rare insight into the being of a remarkable man whose stature has never been fully recognized.

Warlord Survival Romain Malejacq 2020-01-15 How do warlords survive and even thrive in contexts that are explicitly set up to undermine them? How do they rise after each fall? Warlord Survival answers these questions. Drawing on hundreds of in-depth interviews in Afghanistan between 2007 and 2018, with ministers, governors, a former vice-president, warlords and their entourages, opposition leaders, diplomats, NGO workers, and local journalists and researchers, Romain Malejacq provides a full investigation of how warlords adapt and explains why weak states like Afghanistan allow it to happen. Malejacq follows the careers of four warlords in Herat, Sheberghan, and Panjshir—Ismail Khan, Abdul Rashid Dostum, Ahmad Shah Massoud, and Mohammad Qasim Fahim). He shows how they have successfully negotiated complicated political environments to survive ever since the beginning of the Soviet-Afghan war. The picture he paints in Warlord Survival is one of astute political entrepreneurs with a proven ability to organize violence. Warlords exert authority through a process in which they combine, instrumentalize, and convert different forms of power to prevent the emergence of a strong, centralized state. But, as Malejacq shows, the personal relationships and networks fundamental to the authority of Ismail Khan, Dostum, Massoud, and Fahim are not necessarily contrary to bureaucratic state authority. In fact, these four warlords, and others like them, offer durable and flexible forms of power in unstable, violent countries.

Flight Risk Forrest L. Marion 2018-10-15 After 2005, the United States and coalition partners led an air advisory campaign to rebuild the Afghan Air Force (AAF). From the 1920s Afghanistan maintained a smallish air arm that depended heavily upon outside assistance. After the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, the 1990s witnessed the splintering of Afghan air power among mujahideen groups, and in 2001 U.S. air power neutralized what remained of Afghan air assets. By 2005, U.S.-coalition rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan included the AAF and in 2007 a formal joint / combined entity, led by a U.S. Air Force brigadier general, began air advisor work with Afghan airmen. The AAF expected to grow to 8,000 personnel and 150 aircraft by 2016. Between 2007 and 2011, air advising efforts made modest progress in terms of infrastructures, personnel and aircraft accessions, and various training courses. But by 2010, advisors increasingly viewed AAF command and control (C2) as a problem area that required significant improvement if a professional air force was to be built. In the spring of 2011, major institutional changes to AAF C2 procedures were being introduced when nine U.S. air advisors were killed. The attack was the worst single-incident loss of U.S. Air Force personnel in a deployed location since 1996 and the worst insider-attack since 2001. The post-attack investigation failed to uncover evidence of organized corruption contributing to the attack despite the well-known presence of a Criminal Patronage Network as well as certain power brokers within the AAF itself (all unacknowledged in the original report). The

investigation was the victim of command pressure at the U.S. three-star level. From mid-2011 through 2015, air advisors focused on force protection as well as teaching English, training Afghan airmen, and adjusting U.S.-coalition plans to a shifting AAF inventory. As time wore on, the cultural chasm between Afghanistan and the West became more apparent, highlighted by Afghan senior leaders' traditional practice of personal-based C2 through the use of their cell-phones to re-task most AAF aircraft sorties (especially Mi-17s) outside of established procedures and C2 entities. Many sorties were invisible to the air advisors, and others were suspected of transporting illicit goods. Under such circumstances, flying training sorties of AAF aviators failed to keep pace with the air campaign plan. In short, culturally informed ways of doing business precluded AAF professionalization. As of 2015, the dilemma continued with no end in sight to an air advisory mission of uncertain long-term value.

Separate and Dominate Christine Delphy 2015-06-01 An examination of how mainstream feminism has been mobilized in support of racist measures Feminist Christine Delphy co-founded the journal *Nouvelles questions féministes* with Simone de Beauvoir in the 1970s and became one of the most influential figures in French feminism. Today, Delphy remains a prominent and controversial feminist thinker, a rare public voice denouncing the racist motivations of the government's 2011 ban of the Muslim veil. Castigating humanitarian liberals for demanding the cultural assimilation of the women they are purporting to "save," Delphy shows how criminalizing Islam in the name of feminism is fundamentally paradoxical. *Separate and Dominate* is Delphy's manifesto, lambasting liberal hypocrisy and calling for a fluid understanding of political identity that does not place different political struggles in a false opposition. She dismantles the absurd claim that Afghanistan was invaded to save women, and that homosexuals and immigrants alike should reserve their self-expression for private settings. She calls for a true universalism that sacrifices no one at the expense of others. In the aftermath of the Charlie Hebdo massacre, her arguments appear more prescient and pressing than ever.

Social and Economic Change in the Pamirs (Gorno-Badakhshan, Tajikistan) Frank Bliss 2006-05-02 Since Olufsen and Schulz published their monographs on the Pamirs in 1904 and 1914, respectively, this is the first book to deal with the history, anthropology and recent social and economic development of the Pamiri people in Gorno-Badakhshan, Eastern Tajikistan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, such high mountain areas were more or less forgotten and people would have suffered severely from their isolation if an Aga Khan Foundation project in 1993 to 1994 had not afforded broader support. The reader will be confronted by an almost surrealistic world: Pamiri income and living conditions after 1991 dropped to the level of a poor Sahelian country. Former scientists, university professors and engineers found themselves using ox-ploughs to plant potatoes and wheat for survival. On the other hand, 100% literacy and excellent skills proved to be an enormous human capital resource for economic recovery. The first sign of this was an increase in agricultural production, something that had never occurred during Soviet times.

Afghan Napoleon Sandy Gall 2021-09-07 The first biography in a decade of Afghan resistance leader Ahad Shah Massoud. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, the forces of resistance were disparate. Many groups were caught up in fighting each other and competing for Western arms. The exception were those commanded by Ahmad Shah Massoud, the military strategist and political operator who solidified the resistance and undermined the Russian occupation, leading resistance members to a series of defensive victories. Sandy Gall followed Massoud during Soviet incursions and reported on the war in Afghanistan, and he draws on this first-hand experience in his biography of this charismatic guerrilla commander. *Afghan Napoleon* includes excerpts from the surviving volumes of Massoud's prolific diaries--many translated into English for the first time--which detail crucial moments in his personal life and during his time in the resistance. Born into a liberalizing Afghanistan in the 1960s,

Massoud ardently opposed communism, and he rose to prominence by coordinating the defense of the Panjshir Valley against Soviet offensives. Despite being under-equipped and outnumbered, he orchestrated a series of victories over the Russians. Massoud's assassination in 2001, just two days before the attack on the Twin Towers, is believed to have been ordered by Osama bin Laden. Despite the ultimate frustration of Massoud's attempts to build political consensus, he is recognized today as a national hero.

The Gem Hunter Gary W. Bowersox 2004 This is the story of one man's endeavor to discover precious gems and to lead a life filled with loyal friends and extraordinary adventures. He finds it all in the Hindu Kush region of Afghanistan but not without risking his life. In this book Gary W. Bowersox spins his tales of thirty two years of discovery both introspective and worldwide. Along the way he encounters danger and intrigue as he builds lasting friendships. He has traded gems and stories with Afghan miners, ethnic peoples, freedom fighters, government officials, scientist, and on a few occasions, international spies.

Osama Bin Laden Michael Scheuer 2011-02-01 9/11 almost instantaneously remade American politics and foreign policy. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Patriot Act, water boarding and Guantanamo are examples of its profound and far-reaching effects. But despite its monumental impact--and a deluge of books about al-Qaeda and Islamist terrorism--no one has written a serious assessment of the man who planned it, Osama bin Laden. Available biographies depict bin Laden as an historical figure, the mastermind behind 9/11, but no longer relevant to the world it created. These accounts, Michael Scheuer strongly believes, have contributed to a widespread and dangerous denial of his continuing significance and power. In this book, Scheuer provides a much-needed corrective--a hard-headed, closely reasoned portrait of bin Laden, showing him to be a figure of remarkable leadership skills, strategic genius, and considerable rhetorical abilities. The first head of the CIA's bin Laden Unit, where he led the effort to track down bin Laden, Scheuer draws from a wealth of information about bin Laden and his evolution from peaceful Saudi dissident to America's Most Wanted. Shedding light on his development as a theologian, media manipulator, and paramilitary commander, Scheuer makes use of all the speeches and interviews bin Laden has given as well as lengthy interviews, testimony, and previously untranslated documents written by those who grew up with bin Laden in Saudi Arabia, served as his bodyguards and drivers, and fought alongside him against the Soviets. The bin Laden who emerges from these accounts is devout, talented, patient, and ruthless; in other words, a truly formidable and implacable enemy of the West. Acclaim for *Imperial Hubris: Why the West is Losing the War on Terrorism* "Pulls few punches...a fascinating window on America's war with Al Qaeda." --Michiko Kakutani, *New York Times* "No serious observer of the war on terrorism can ignore this scathing critique." --Peter Bergen, author of *Holy War, Inc.* "A powerful, persuasive analysis of the terrorist threat and the Bush administration's failed efforts to fight it." --Richard A. Clarke, *Washington Post Book World* "A fire-breathing denunciation of U.S. counterterrorism policy." --Julian Borger, *The Guardian* "Presents overwhelmingly persuasive evidence to buttress a host of significant and controversial arguments." --Benjamin Schwarz, *Atlantic Monthly* "Destined to become a classic in the field of counterterrorism analysis." --Bruce Hoffman, author of *Inside Terrorism*

A Kingdom of Their Own Joshua Partlow 2017-08-08 The key to understanding the calamitous Afghan war is the complex, ultimately failed relationship between the powerful, duplicitous Karzai family and the United States, brilliantly portrayed here by the former Kabul bureau chief for *The Washington Post*. The United States went to Afghanistan on a simple mission: avenge the September 11 attacks and drive the Taliban from power. This took less than two months. Over the course of the next decade, the ensuing fight for power and money—supplied to one of the poorest nations on earth, in ever-greater amounts—left the region even more dangerous than before the first troops arrived. At the center of this

story is the Karzai family. President Hamid Karzai and his brothers began the war as symbols of a new Afghanistan: moderate, educated, fluent in the cultures of East and West, and the antithesis of the brutish and backward Taliban regime. The siblings, from a prominent political family close to Afghanistan's former king, had been thrust into exile by the Soviet war. While Hamid Karzai lived in Pakistan and worked with the resistance, others moved to the United States, finding work as waiters and managers before opening their own restaurants. After September 11, the brothers returned home to help rebuild Afghanistan and reshape their homeland with ambitious plans. Today, with the country in shambles, they are in open conflict with one another and their Western allies. Joshua Partlow's clear-eyed analysis reveals the mistakes, squandered hopes, and wasted chances behind the scenes of a would-be political dynasty. Nothing illustrates the arc of the war and America's relationship with Afghanistan—from optimism to despair, friendship to enmity—as neatly as the story of the Karzai family itself, told here in its entirety for the first time.

Doomed in Afghanistan Phillip Corwin 2003 "In April 1992, Phillip Corwin was in Afghanistan as part of a United Nations team whose mission was to help ensure the transfer of power from the Soviet-installed communist regime of President Najibullah to an interim authority that would prepare for elections. Some years after the Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan, Najibullah's regime crumbled, and he was convinced to resign, with the understanding that he would be evacuated to a neutral country (India). Due to a series of miscalculations and machinations, the UN's diplomatic mission failed. Kabul fell to groups of mujahadin before Najibullah could be evacuated and before an interim authority could be installed. The inability of the various mujahadin factions to unite led to their eventual defeat by the Taliban, who four years later routed Najibullah from his safe haven at the UN compound and executed him."--BOOK JACKET.