

GLOSSARY

- Afghan Millat*. Afghan Nation. Name of the political party that adhered to Pashtun nationalist ideology.
- Afghan*. A citizen of Afghanistan. Originally used to refer to Pashtun tribes while other citizens were referred to by their ethnic designations. The country's constitution recognizes all ethnolinguistic communities and individuals residing in the country as Afghans.
- Afghanistan Compact*. The outcome of a conference on Afghanistan held in London on February 26, 2006. Donor nations gathered to establish the structure of Afghanistan's reconstruction and to represent the participating nations' political commitments.
- afghani*. The currency of Afghanistan.
- amir*. Prince, chief. In Afghanistan the Sadozai Pashtun rulers adopted the title "king" or "shah," but the Mohammadzai Pashtun rulers from 1826 adopted the title "amir" until King Amanullah adopted the title of "king" in 1926. The title "amir" to the Islamic resistance groups meant a commander in the civil and military sphere.
- Amri Bilmarof wa Nabi al-Munkir*. Department for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice. This department implemented the Taliban's strict vision of *Sharia* law.
- azan*. In Islam, the call for prayers.
- Baba-e-Millat*. Father of the Nation. An honorary title conferred upon ex-king Zahir in 2002 by the emergency *Loya Jirgah*.
- begari*. Impressed labor, also known as *corvée*. Labor that people in power have authority to compel their subjects to perform, sometimes without compensation.
- chadari*. A veil or mantle worn by women that covers their body from head to toe with only a small lattice opening for the eyes.
- Club-e-Milli*. National Club. A political organization formed to facilitate Mohammad Daoud's rise to power as prime minister.
- Constitutional *Loya Jirgah* (CLJ). Constitutional Grand Assembly convened from December 13, 2003, to January 4, 2004, in Kabul to ratify the constitution.
- Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)*. A UN-sponsored initiative launched in 2002 to disarm and disband private militias and help integrate their members into civil society.
- Durand Line*. The boundary between Afghanistan and British India that separates Pashtuns and Baluchis between Afghanistan and present-day Pakistan; created by the Duran Agreement concluded by Abd al-Rahman and the British government in 1893.
- Ettihad-e-Marksist-Leninista-e-Afghanistan*. Union of Marxist-Leninist of Afghanistan (EMLA). Formed in a failed attempt to unite revolutionary political organizations into a single party in the 1980s.
- fitwa*. A judicial decree or sentence handed down by a judge. Also known as a *fatwa*.
- ghulam bacha*. Eunuchs in a palace *harem*.
- Grub-e-haftganah*. Alliance of Seven. Reference to seven prominent Sunni resistance groups.

- hadith* (pl. *ahadith*). The Prophet Muhammad's responses in words and deeds to a wide range of events.
- hakim*. Philosopher, sage, a man considered to be wise.
- harakat*. Movement.
- Harakat-e-Enqilabi-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan.
- Harakat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Islamic Movement of Afghanistan. A *Shia* Islamic party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- hijab*. Refers both to the veil and the modest style of wearing the veil and being private; moral.
- hizb*. Party or political sect.
- Hizb-e-Demokratik-e-Khalq-e-Afghanistan*. Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Pro-Soviet political party with two main factions: *Khalq* (Masses) and *Parcham* (Banner).
- Hizb-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Islamic Party of Afghanistan. Sunni political party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Hizb-e-Rad-e-Islami*. Islamic Thunder organization. Shia Islamic party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Hizb-e-Wahdat*. Unity Party. Alliance of several Shia political parties.
- Hizb-e-Wahdat-e-Milli-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Islamic Party of National Unity of Afghanistan.
- Hizbollah*. Party of God. Shia political organization in the 1980s and 1990s.
- ijtihad*. Practice of divine science or theology (by *ulama* [religious scholars]).
- imam*. Divinely authorized interpreter of the *Quran* and leader of the community.
- ISI*. Inter-Services Intelligence. Pakistan's intelligence agency.
- Jabba-e-Milli-e-Nijat-e-Afghanistan*. National Salvation Front of Afghanistan. Traditionalist Sunni political party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Jabba-e-Milli-Padar Watan*. National Fatherland Front. Pro-Soviet political organization.
- Jabba-e-Mubarizin-e-Mujahidin-e-Afghanistan*. Afghanistan Revolutionary Mujahidin Front. A group of militant Islamic and radical organizations.
- Jabba-e-Muttahid-e-Milli-e-Afghanistan*. National United Front of Afghanistan. Political front formed to fight the Soviet occupation army.
- Jamaat-e-Islami*. Islamic Association. Islamic organization in Pakistan that supported its counterpart in Afghanistan.
- Jamiat al-Ulama*. Society of Islamic Scholars.
- jamiat*. Assembly, community.
- Jamiat-e-Enqilabi-e-Zanan-e-Afghanistan*. Revolutionary Association of Women of Afghanistan (RAWA).
- Jamiat-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Islamic Society of Afghanistan. Fundamentalist Sunni political party.
- jihad*. Literally, "striving in Allah's path," commonly translate to mean a holy war, the objective of which is either the expansion or defense of Islam.
- jihadis, jihadist*. Someone who wages jihad.
- Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB)*. Formed to monitor and supervise the process of presidential and parliamentary elections.
- Junbish-e-Milli-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan.
- kafir*. Infidel or heathen.
- kaniz*. Odalisques; female slaves in a palace *hareem*.
- KHAD*. See *Wizarat-e-Amniyat-e-Dawlat*.
- Khalq*. Masses. Faction of the PDPA.

- Kochis*. Decamped migrants; nomads who migrate from one region to another in search of livelihood. Usually refers to Pashtun nomads.
- Kumita-e-Markazi-e-Enqilabiyun-e-Afghanistan*. Central Committee of the Afghan Revolutionaries (CCAR). Group that agitated for the overthrow of the monarchy.
- Loya Jirgah*. Grand Assembly of tribal leaders.
- madrasa*. School; usually used to refer to a religious school.
- Mahaz-e-Milli-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. National Islamic Front of Afghanistan. Traditionalist Sunni political party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- maktab*. School; usually used to refer to a secular school.
- mawlawi*. A learned man. In Sunni tradition the *ulama* are popularly known by the title of *mawlawi*.
- mebr*. Marriage portion; money given to the bride as insurance against divorce.
- Milli Jirgah*. Grand Assembly.
- mubtasibs*. Religious enforcement officials.
- mujahid, mujahidin*. Islamic warrior(s).
- mullah*. Cleric or religious leader; one who is filled with religious knowledge.
- Nahzat-e-Milli-e-Afghanistan*. National Movement of Afghanistan, also known as the *Nahzat Party*.
- Operation Agat (Agate)*. December 27, 1979, operation that launched the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- Parcham*. Banner. Faction of the PDPA.
- Pasdaran-e-Jihad-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Guardians of the Islamic *Jihad* of Afghanistan. Shia Islamic party in the 1980s and 1990s.
- PDPA. See *Hizb-e-Demokratik-e-Khalq-e-Afghanistan*.
- Peshawar Agreement*. An agreement concluded on April 24, 1992, that provided the two-stage framework for an interim government in Afghanistan.
- qazi*. A judge or magistrate. In the Islamic tradition the *ulama* are popularly known by the title of *qazi* when they hold judicial office.
- Quran*. The central religious text of Islam.
- sakhtamanha-e-poodari*. Narcotecture. Opulent houses, markets, and other structures built from the proceeds of narcotics trafficking.
- sardar*. Commander, generalissimo. Title reserved for members of the ruling family.
- sayyed*. Someone who traces his lineage to the Prophet Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law Ali through his wife Fatima, the prophet's daughter.
- sazman*. Organization.
- Sazman-e-Azadi-Bakhsb-e-Zahmatkashan-e-Afghanistan*. Organization for Freedom of the Toilers of Afghanistan (SAZA), split from the pro-Soviet PDPA party. The organization's sole objective was to fight national oppression and demand justice and equality for national minorities.
- Sazman-e-Azadi-Bakhsb-e-Mardom-e-Afghanistan*. Peoples' Liberation Organization of Afghanistan (SAMA). Revolutionary political organization that emphasized the formation of a working-class party, united front, and a people's army.
- Sazman-e-Demokratik-e-Nawin-e-Afghanistan*. Neo-Democratic Organization of Afghanistan, also known as *Shula-e-Jawid* (Eternal Flame). Revolutionary organization that adhered to the political ideology of the Communist Party of China headed by Mao Tse-tung.
- Sazman-e-Enqilabi-e-Zanan-e-Afghanistan*. Revolutionary Association of Women of Afghanistan (RAWA). An anti-Soviet revolutionary organization.
- Sazman-e-Jawanan-e-Musalman*. Islamic Youth Organization, also known as *Ikhwan al-Muslimin* (Islamic Brotherhood).

- Sazman-e-Mubariza Baray-e-Azadi-e-Tabaq-e-Kargar*. Organization for the Liberation of the Working Class, also known as *Akhgar*. A revolutionary splinter group that emphasized building a working-class party.
- Sazman-e-Mujahidin-e-Mustazafin*. Organization of Warriors of the Dispossessed. Shia political organization in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Sazman-e-Nasr-e-Enqilab-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Victory Organization for Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan. Pro-Iranian Shia Islamic party formed in 1979 with the objective to unite the Shias, mobilize them against the Kabul regime, and fight for the establishment of an Islamic state.
- Sazman-e-Paikar Baray-e-Azadi-e-Afghanistan*. Organization for the Liberation of Afghanistan, also known as *Paikar*.
- Sazman-e-Rahay-e-Afghanistan*. Afghanistan Liberation Organization (ALO).
- Sazman-e-Watanparastan-e-Waqiei (SAWO)*. Organization of the True Patriots.
- Sayum-e-Aqrab*. The third day in the Islamic calendar. Refers to a major antistate rally by students in Kabul on October 25, 1965.
- Sharia*. A divine or religious law.
- shura*. Council.
- Shura-e-Enqilabi-e-Ittifaq-e-Islami-e-Afghanistan*. Revolutionary Council for the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan.
- Shura-e-Milli*. National Assembly. Afghanistan's legislative body, composed of the House of Representatives and House of Elders, or Senate.
- Shura-e-Wilayati*. Provincial councils.
- talib*. Student; one who searches.
- Taliban*. Sunni Islamic movement comprised mainly of Pashtuns espousing a radical Islamic theology. Members studied at *madradas* (religious schools).
- tanzim*. Resistance group.
- Treaty of Rawalpindi*. Treaty signed on August 8, 1919, recognizing Afghanistan's independence after the British defeat in the Third Anglo-Afghan War.
- ulama*. Religious scholars or authority.
- ummah*. Civil society.
- waqf*. Endowment; a pious legacy or bequest.
- wazir*. Minister.
- wilayat*. Province.
- Wishzalmayan*. Awakened Youth. A political organization that advocated constitutional monarchy, free and democratic elections, and civil liberties.
- Wizarat-e-Amniyat-e-Dawlat (WAD)*. Ministry of State Security. The Soviet-backed regime's intelligence agency. Formerly known as *Khedamat-e Aittilaat-e Dawlat* (State Security Service) and by its acronym KHAD.
- zakat*. A religious tax on assets and liquidity.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER 1

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32. It is suggested that the United States and Pakistan were inclined toward supporting Karzai after U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited Pakistan in late October and convinced Pakistani leaders to help negotiate peace with the Taliban in Afghanistan in exchange for U.S. efforts in convincing India to pull out its forces along the Pakistan border near the disputed Kashmir region, allowing Pakistan to focus on fighting *Al-Qaeda*. Syed Saleem Shahzad, "U.S. Puts Its Faith in Pakistan's Military," *Asia Times*, November 6, 2009, available at <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South Asia/KK06DF02.html> (accessed November 6, 2009).
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34. Ted Rall, "Our Bad War in Afghanistan: How the Taliban Will Retake the Land," *Los Angeles Times*, August 7, 2008, 13.
35. James Dunnigan, "Getting Afghans to Talk without Torture," Strategypage.com, April 16, 2005, available at http://www.strategypage.com/the_war_on_terror/tactics/2005416019.asp (accessed August 25, 2008).
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37. Rall, "Our Bad War in Afghanistan," 12.
38. *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, rendered into English by Edward Fitzgerald with drawings by Edmund J. Sullivan (New York: Avencel Books, n.d.), LX.

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