



## Federation for American Afghan Action

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Thomas Gouttierre

### Executive Director

Andrew L. Eiva

### Legislative Director

Matthew D. Erulkar

Subject: 1983-1984 After Action Report (Abridged)

Overall Objective: Effective United States support for the Afghan resistance by creating a legislative consensus on the necessity and means of doing so.

1983-1984 Objective: Passage in both houses of Congress of Senate Concurrent Resolution 74 and House Concurrent Resolution 237, respectively, also known as the Tsongas-Ritter effective assistance resolution.

1983-1984 Opposition: The CIA Directorate of Operations (the portion of the CIA which conducts covert operations), and its allies in media and Congress tried to confuse, amend, and delay the resolution through secret testimony (January 31, 1984 by Howard B. Schaeffer). There were also articles attacking the resolution in the press (Trouble with Noble Gestures-Philip Geyelin), along with objections to the resolution's wording.

1983-1984 Accomplishment: The Federation for American Afghan Action (FAAA) led a sustained grass roots effort for two years to pass the controversial effective support resolution by a 97 to 0 roll call vote in the Senate and by unanimous consent in the House.

What it Means: This is the first time that Congress has called for effective support of a resistance movement and it puts the CIA bureaucrats on notice that "it would be indefensible to give the freedom fighters only enough to fight and die, but not enough to advance their cause of freedom." The resolution caused growing Congressional support for the Afghan resistance, triggering a \$280 million dollar covert appropriation for the Afghan resistance, approximately \$100 million dollars more than the Administration asked for. It was also the largest annual budget ever for a covert paramilitary operation. Additionally, scrutiny by the Congressional Intelligence Committees of the CIA's ineffective performance in Afghanistan was greatly intensified in September and October of 1984.

Key Opposition and Obstacles Left for 1985: First, the CIA's Directorate of Operations continues to resist congressional efforts to change its "no-win" policy in Afghanistan.

Second, the United States still does not have an effective capability to support legitimate resistance movements. The Directorate of Operations has lost 12 in a row.

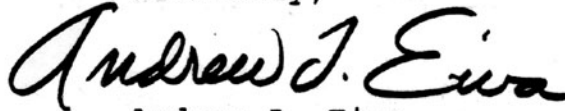
Third, in spite of the hundreds of millions of dollars being appropriated to the Directorate of Operations in the name of the Afghan resistance, only a small fraction of that amount is reaching the Afghans in effective aid.

FAAA 1985 Goals:

- 1) A clear-cut bipartisan policy decision combining the President and Congress to give effective aid to the Afghan resistance.
- 2) Executive branch initiation of an American capability to support resistance movements.
- 3) Tougher accountability by the Congressional Intelligence Committees to insure that a meaningful portion of the appropriations given to the bureaucrats gets to those for whom it was intended.

To help expedite these objectives, FAAA is hosting a two day conference in Washington, D.C. to identify the problem areas and develop solutions for effective aid to the Afghans on May 30th and 31st of 1985. Phone (202) 547-0202

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew L. Eiva". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Andrew L. Eiva  
Executive Director

## OVERVIEW

**SIZE:** Afghanistan covers the same area as Texas.

**TERRAIN:** There are three major regions. The Central Highlands belong to the Himalayan mountain range and are known as the Hindu Kush. With peaks above 21,000 feet, the range descends from China and Pakistan towards Iran and covers two-thirds of the country. The Northern Plains above the Hindu Kush are fertile while the Southern Plateau is arid. Using their limited land wisely, Afghan farmers have enabled Afghanistan to be one of the few Third World nations that have never experienced famine at least not until the Soviet invasion occurred.

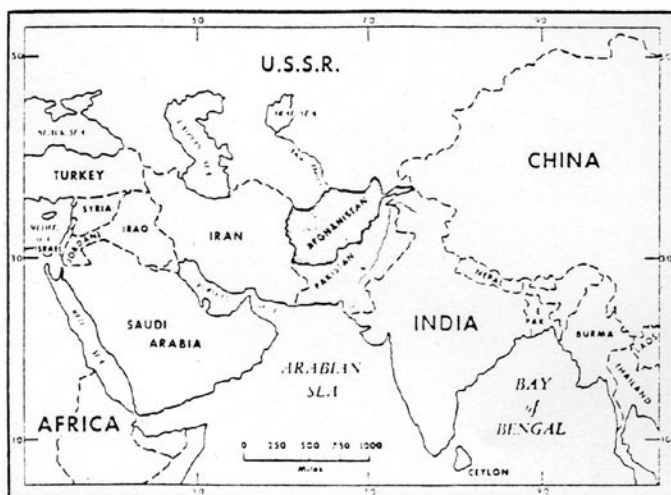
**CLIMATE:** Cold winters and dry summers mark the varied geography of Afghanistan. The northeastern mountainous regions are extremely cold in the winter, the central area of Afghanistan is seasonal with a rainy period and the south is generally hot and dry.

**POPULATION:** 16 to 19 million.

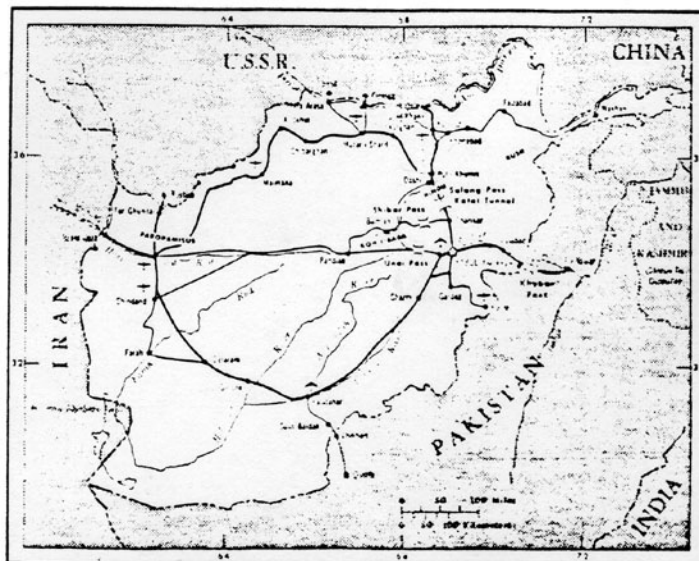
**ETHNIC COMPOSITION:** 75% of the people are sedentary, the others are nomadic. The two largest tribal groups are the Pashtuns and the Tadjiks. Other significant groups include the Uzbeks, Turkomans and Hazaras. Afghans are renowned for their strict code of honor which entails defending friends and guests to the death, protecting their families and adhering to their religious principles honestly and devoutly.

**RELIGION:** Predominantly Islam, 80% are Sunnis and 19% are Shiites. Islam was brought to Afghanistan in the seventh century by Arab invaders and displaced Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and Hinduism by the ninth century.

**LANGUAGES:** Dari (Afghan Farsi or Persian) and Pashto (language of the Pashtuns) are the official tongues of Afghanistan although more than twenty others are spoken.



Legend:  
 — Principal Roads  
 — Main Secondary Roads  
 ✈ Airports  
 + Airfields  
 ) ( Passes  
 — Tunnel



## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Afghanistan is the birthplace of Zoroaster, founder of the first monotheistic religion, Zoroastrianism, which was based on the universal struggle of good against evil.

Alexander the Great could not conquer Afghanistan militarily, so he approached the situation from a new angle and married an Afghan, Roxanne of Kunar, and Afghanistan united with the Hellenic Empire in 331 B.C.

The last person to conquer Afghanistan was Chinghiz Khan in the thirteenth century. He used battalions of 1000 men called Hazaras to subdue the area; today, his descendants, who occupy the central region of Afghanistan and are highly respected for their courage, military astuteness and success in resisting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, share the same name.

Great speculation exists on the origin of Afghanistan's people. According to some people, the inhabitants of Nuristan are descendants of the Aryan race. After WWII, several German officers on the run settled in Afghanistan because of their resemblance to those Afghans with light hair and blue eyes. Ironically, some members of the Pashtu tribe claim to be related to one of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

The first expression of Russian interest in Afghanistan backfired in 1836 when a travelling British archeologist, E. Humboldt, hoodwinked the Russian military commander of Central Asia into sending a Lithuanian revolutionary anarchist, Jonas Vitkevicius, to Kabul as the Russian agent of influence. Information sent back to the general was, of course, faulty and benefited the British who also had plans for Afghanistan.

In the eighteenth century, Afghanistan became a scene of confrontation as Russia expanded southwards and Great Britain moved to the north from India. Although the British controlled Afghanistan's kings and outmaneuvered the Russians in the region throughout the nineteenth century, they never succeeded in subduing the people who gained their full independence in 1919 with the signing of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty.

Afghan leaders went to great lengths to ensure the security of their nation. In 1921, an Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship was signed. This was followed by a treaty of non-aggression in 1926, and in 1931 by the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Neutrality and Mutual Non-Aggression. Under the reign of King Zahir Shah, who ascended to the throne in 1933, and with the protection of these treaties, Afghanistan developed a mutual economic relationship with the Soviet Union over the next forty years based on Afghanistan's need to develop and the Soviet Union's need for raw materials.

A nationalist president, Mohammad Daoud, who took over in a bloodless coup in 1973, eventually decreased the Soviet presence in Afghanistan because of fears over the increasing role that the Soviets were playing in Afghan domestic politics. This led to the communist takeover on April 27, 1978, in which Daoud, his family and advisors were executed, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on December 27, 1979.

# Free Afghanistan Alliance



P.O. BOX 462  
CAMBRIDGE, MA., 02138

Andrew L. Eiva (Eitavicius)

## Biographical Background

Free Afghanistan Alliance

Boston, Mass.

President. Actively assisting Afghan Freedom Fighters liberate their country from Soviet occupation. Specific actions in the United States, Europe, Pakistan, and occupied Afghanistan include:

- Technical advice and training for key officials of Afghan mujahadeen groups

- Coordinator of "Operation Bastille", a project sponsored by international human rights organizations under the leadership of Russian dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, which protected the lives of Soviet prisoners and defectors in Afghanistan.

- For Radio Free Kabul, which provides free information for Afghan and Soviet soldiers, organized and coordinated on site technical and material support. Worked directly with RFK project sponsor Winston S. Churchill, Jr., M.P. (Member of Parliament)

- Authored resolution introduced in U.S. Senate by Senator Paul Tsongas (D-Mass) calling for a policy of effective support for the Afghan freedom fighters. Was the key lobbyist for this resolution which received the endorsement of 99 Senatorial co-sponsors.

- Published "The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan; the Facts Behind the Takeover" in Islamic Defense Review on March 1981.

Captive Nations Committee

New England

Treasurer and member of Executive Board for the coordination of U.S. based liberation movements in New England.

Support of Solidarity

Boston, Mass.

Executive Council member of the most active organization in the United States supporting the Polish Free Trade Union Movement.

United States Army (1972-1980)

U.S. and Germany

Infantry Officer. Resigned active duty with rank of Captain. Positions and achievements include:



# Free Afghanistan Alliance



Andrew L. Eiva (Eitavicius)

## Biographical Background

Free Afghanistan Alliance

Boston, Mass.

President of human rights organization actively assisting Afghan freedom fighters liberate their country from Soviet occupation. Specific actions in the United States, Europe, Pakistan, and occupied Afghanistan include:

-Author and implementer of "Operation Bastille", a project to protect Soviet prisoners and defectors in Afghanistan sponsored by international human rights organizations under the leadership of Russian dissident Vladimir Bukovsky. Accounted for 46 live Soviets in eighteen months.

-Organizer and coordinator of on-site technical and material support for Radio Free Kabul, a portable guerilla FM radio network broadcasting inside Afghanistan to Afghans and Soviet soldiers. Worked directly with RFK project sponsor Winston S. Churchill, Jr., M.P. (Member of Parliament)

-Author of resolution introduced in U.S. Senate by Senator Paul Tsongas (D-Mass) calling for a policy of effective American support for the Afghan freedom fighters. Was the key lobbyist for this resolution which received the endorsement of 99 Senatorial co-sponsors.

-Technical advisor and trainer of key officials of Afghan resistance groups.

-Published "The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan; the Facts Behind the Takeover" in Islamic Defense Review in March of 1981.

Support of Solidarity

Boston, Mass.

Executive Council Member of the most active organization in the United States supporting the Polish Free Trade Union Movement.

Captive Nations Committee

New England

Treasurer and Member of Executive Board for the coordination of activities of New England ethnic groups for the liberation of nationalities under Soviet control.

United States Army (1972-1980)

U.S., Korea, and Germany

Infantry Officer. Resigned active duty with rank of Captain. Positions and achievements include:

-Special Forces Detachment Commander (Green Beret) of unit designed to conduct unconventional operations and train guerilla forces. Unit had Soviet operational focus.

-Mechanized Infantry Company Commander of 192 men and 37 armored combat vehicles. The Company's Redeye Section (shoulder-fired, heat seeking, anti-air missile) rated best by test of 102 in European Command and the heavy mortar platoon tested best of 16 in the 8th Infantry Division.

-Completed all major available U.S. Army schools and qualified as Ranger, Master Parachutist, Jumpmaster, and Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Warfare Officer. Awarded Army Commendation Medal.

#### Personal

-Regimental boxing champion and graduated United States Military Academy, West Point, with engineering degree in 1972. Previously attended University of Massachusetts.

-Grandson of General Kazimieras Ladyga, former Chief of Staff of the armed forces of independent Lithuania.

-Conversant in Lithuanian, German, Dari, and Russian (learned from study of Russian Bible and conversations with Soviet prisoners while interned in jail in Pakistan)

#### Mailing Address:

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139 Bellevue Ave.  
Brockton, Mass. 02402

Telephone: 617-492-0277

Telex: 940536 (Attn: Eiva)

# Free Afghanistan Alliance



P.O. BOX 462  
CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02138

April 11, 1983

Dr. Charles Moser  
Coalition for America  
721 2d St. NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Dr. Moser,

The enclosed proposal is in response to the need perceived by the Coalition for America for the organization of a lobby effort that will result in increased aid for the Afghan resistance based on our conversation on April 7th.

The proposal integrates the following experiences; lobbying the Afghan issue through the Senate in 1982, contacts with Americans and Afghan-Americans in the United States with a stake in the Afghan cause, working meetings concerning the Afghan issue with political leaders of East European ethnic groups, and an analysis of the defeat of the twelve previous popular guerilla movements the United States government has covertly supported since World War II.

## Proposal elements include

- Current situation
- Long term goals
- Implementation of Afghan issue
- Budget and timing

1. Current situation. The political environment for this lobby effort contains both obstacles to overcome and exploitable advantages.

### A. Obstacles

1. Indifference. To most Americans Afghanistan is an exotic place low on the priority list. For example, during the December lame duck session, higher priority items crowded the Afghan issue off the regular legislative calendar and into the fatal "unanimous consent" procedure.

2. Backlash against ethnic politics. Sen. Mathias, whose condemnations of ethnic politics have included Op-ed pieces in the New York Times, was also the Senator who scuttled the Afghan resolution last December.



3. Institutional Inertia. All 12 popular guerilla movements the United States has been involved in since World War II have been backed covertly, under the doctrine of "plausible denial." In most cases, this has undermined the development of the political will/consensus to provide and sustain decisive support. The curious coalition of 16 mostly-northern Democrats and 10 mostly-southern Republicans that quickly signed on as co-sponsors of the resolution with little or no urging last Fall consisted primarily of first-termers. Apparently, senior Senators with seniority and experience were slow to sign a document with unprecedented clauses openly urging material assistance until grass roots, contributor, and peer leverage was applied.

4. No person/agency exists to focus, coordinate, and follow through in grass roots efforts to generate American political support for Afghan victory.

5. Government "off-the-record" claims of adequate support for the Afghan resistance have undermined the push for aid. On-the-scene investigation this past January contradicted government claims.

#### B. Exploitable Advantages

1. Political/Budgetary resistance to administration defense requests lends additional attractiveness to bargain-basement approach to damage Soviet military power. Senator Grassley, a Pentagon foe and an Afghan hawk, epitomizes this trend.

2. The combination of political leverage and broad consensus makes open political resistance to this issue difficult. For example, Senator Percy, a frequent rhetorical supporter of the Afghan cause, initially declined to endorse the "material assistance" clause, but after endorsement by 85 Senators and visits by Latvian and Polish representatives he signed on.

3. A new generation of Americanized young professionals has recently emerged in Eastern European ethnic groups. During recent speaking engagements in Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, I have encountered a growing will and capability to mobilize these communities on a coherent course of action. A growing potential exists to reverse the decades of political impotence on the part of 20 million Americans of East European and Russian descent.

#### 2. Long term goals.

A. Primary goal is to organize the available American political resources to result in effective material aid for Afghan victory and independence. The resolution and its passage are not goals in and of themselves but merely the necessary instruments to create a legislative battleground on which to marshal the maximum number of grass-roots, media and institutions interested in better aid for Afghan resistance. This battleground provides the opportunity to see if it is possible to muster sufficient political leverage on the Afghan issue to give the resistance what it needs. Aid to El Salvador and the Nuclear Freeze resolution are recent examples of the use of such battlegrounds.

B. Useful Intended Byproducts

1. Help rebuild bipartisan consensus on foreign policy.

2. Create the capability to network U.S. ethnic groups under Soviet domination to achieve realistic political goals in the American national interest. Two weeks ago, I conducted a detailed discussion with the VOA director on how a brief, well timed, and focused lobby has the opportunity to rescue the \$44 million overseas broadcast support package during the budget reconciliation process this May or June.

3. Implementation of the Afghan issue - 1983

A. Accomplished already:

1. Commitments to reintroduce the resolution in both the House and the Senate.

2. Extensive networking with East Europeans in 6 American cities on Afghan issue.

3. Grass roots points-of-contact in 12 states that functioned effectively in last year's effort.

4. Commitment of free office space with furniture in Rosslyn within 100 yards of Metro access.

5. Meetings with individuals in the resistance in USA, Europe, and Pakistan to develop solid evidence for the hearings.

6. Roughly 60% of the activities in Phase I are now completed at my expense. (See enclosed schematic---IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFGHAN ISSUE.)

B. Still needed for Phase I

1. Effective introduction and passage strategy in the House.

2. Mechanics to tailor the development of the issue to build a non-hyphenated American base to define the issue based on broad American idealistic and economic interests as opposed to narrow ethnic ones to avoid ethnic backlash.

3. Development of several concise issue papers detailing American interests in supporting Afghanistan.

4. Install phone and rent typewriter.

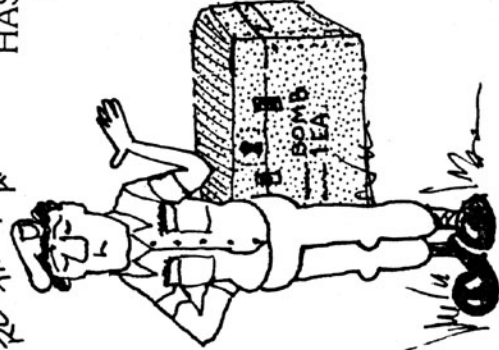
5. Draft and disseminate instruction letter to all key players.



HIROSHIMA NWSB

7TH

REQUEST THE BOMB  
NOT APPEAR



# SPECIAL FORCES

'AIRBORNE'  
WHEREAS

CPT ANDREW L. EIVA

HAS WITHSTOOD THE RIGORS OF THE GREENLIGHT TRAINING PROGRAM  
AND HAS PUT UP WITH HOURS OF NIT NOY TAURINE EXCREMENT,  
ENDLESS REPETITIONS OF TECHNICAL OPERATIONS,  
COUNTLESS SIMULATIONS, DAYS OF BEING FENCED IN  
AT NWSB, AND MIND-BOGGING TIMER CALCULATIONS

AND

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A CORPS LEVEL  
OR HIGHER  
TPI

HE IS AWARDED THIS CERTIFICATE OF  
GREENLIGHT PROFICIENCY

GIVEN THIS THIRD

DAY OF

SEPTEMBER 1976

*Charles W. Hester*  
GROUP COMMANDER

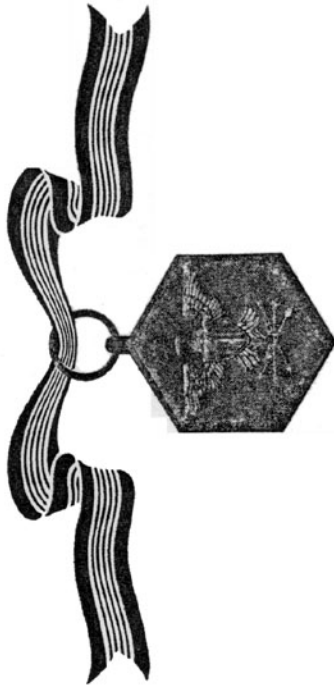
*Walt M. Stevens*  
STAFF ENGINEER



GROUP

DAM, CENTER  
of MASS





# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY HAS AWARDED

## THE ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

TO

CAPTAIN ANDREW L. EIVA, 012-40-3104

FOR meritorious service from 1 June 1974 to 10 November 1976 while assigned to Company C, 2d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. As Battalion S-3 Air Operations Officer, he planned for and coordinated Air Force and Army aircraft for numerous tactical and training operations to include deployments to Alaska, New Mexico, and Utah. In the absence of the S-3, Captain (then First Lieutenant) Eiva initiated, planned, and executed FTX ORBIT TESTER, a free play JTX involving four Special Forces Operational Detachments, civilian police force, fixed and rotary wing aircraft, the SADM and Military Intelligence Detachments, and "downed" Air Force pilots. The outstanding manner in which Captain Eiva performed his duties reflects great credit upon himself, the 7th Special Forces Group, and the United States Army.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

THIS 10th DAY OF November 19 76

*Robert C. Kingston*

ROBERT C. KINGSTON  
Major General, USA  
Commanding



*Martin R. Hoffman*  
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY





ROBERT CLAIR EDWARDS  
Royal Oak, Michigan

F-3

Enjoying the weeks and weekends equally, Bob's smile was always ready. Unhindered by TD or Studies, his life at West Point was his own. A sincere, dependable, productive friend to those who knew him, Bob is a leader to all.

Dialectic Society 3, 2, President 1;  
Goal-Engineer Football

CADET SERGEANT



ROBERT FRANK EFFERTZ  
Raytown, Missouri

Whether blowing his horn with the Pep Band or reading books late at night, "Speed" was never one to just sit back and do nothing. Bob brought a friendly and relaxed attitude to everything and was always ready to lend a helping hand.

Cadet Band 4, 3, 2, 1, Protestant Sunday School Teacher 3, 2, 1, Dialectic Society 4, 3, 2.

CADET SERGEANT



JOSEPH REGINALD EDWARDS  
Washington, D. C.

A-1

Considering Joe's prowess in French, he was an obvious choice for Crossroads Africa. Amazingly enough, the natives couldn't understand him either. To its master talcum artist and titan extraordinary, A-1 bids a fond farewell. Jostens sends its best wishes also.

Ring and Crest Committee 4, 3, 2, Chairman 1; CPRC 3, 2, 1; Behavioral Science Club 2, 1; Fine Arts Forum 4, 3, 2, 1.



CADET CAPTAIN



FRANK JOSEPH EICH  
Wantagh, New York

A-1

Determination and tremendous spirit are his mark. Not one to let the "system" interfere, "Eicher" was the true Corps Squadder. Undaunted, he played inspirationally in both soccer and lacrosse. We'll always be proud to call "Pal" a friend in the true sense.

Lacrosse 4, 3, 2, Captain 1; Soccer 4, 3, 1; Ice Hockey 4.

CADET LIEUTENANT



ANDREW LINAS EIVA  
Brockton, Massachusetts

I-4

After a stormy plebe year, Andy became known as a man who always won in the end. His long streak of boxing victories was matched by a longer streak of hours on the area. A man who fights for what he believes, he will be heard from again.

Military Affairs Club 2; German Club 4, 3, 2, 1; SCUSA 1; Chess Club 4, 3, 2.

CADET SERGEANT



RICHARD ALLEN EKMAN  
Sarasota, Florida

Pick the grayest "Hawg" of them all, fought there for four years here. Against German and MEJC, he fought extra innings to determine the winner. A better friend cannot be found.

Astronomy Club 4, 3, 2, 1, Photography Club 2, Soccer 4, 3, 2, Military Affairs Club 1; Rocket Society 2.

CADET SERGEANT







**Eiva meets Savimbi and shows him John McMahon and explains the true nature of CIA activities**







**Eiva meets Savimbi and shows him John McMahon and explains the true nature of CIA activities**

