

SEPTEMBER 2012



THE WARRIOR DISPATCH

Greeting from FOB Salerno!

Labor day is now behind us and another September 11th has come and gone. As we remember why we are here, we are also beginning preparations to send the majority of the PRT home in a few short weeks. We are in contact with the replacements at Camp Atterbury and they are excited to get here and get started.

I ask that, as family members, everyone please think about Operational Security as there are always people in the world who would do us harm. Flight dates and times are very important as our loved ones return, but please keep this information inside official channels such as the family support group. Once your soldier/sailor arrives back in the US, they will have a short demobilization, which is typically less than a week and they will be home. Please encourage your warrior to document any injury or ailment they have sustained on the deployment before finishing the demobilization process to ensure that they have access to the services they deserve when they return to civilian life.

I am very proud of the work that we have done so far, but we are still focused on completing the mission and keeping everyone here safe until they return home to you.



MAJ Gregory Motz
PRT Khost Deputy Commander

Reflections on September 11, 2001

Eleven years ago – September 11th 2001 – Nineteen men attacked us with a barbarity without equal in our history. Our lives changed that day, and have continued to evolve since then. On that day there were many courageous Americans that stepped forward without regard for themselves, and performed countless acts of extraordinary bravery.

I can remember being at work when one of my coworkers came running into the office and announced, “An airplane has crashed into the World Trade Center.” I got to the television in time to see the second plane strike the other tower as I watched in disbelief. We were glued to the television for the remainder of the day, attempting to understand what was happening. None of us would have guessed how this day would transform our lives.

Our nation would be at war within a month, and only now is the end in sight of our mission in Afghanistan. For the children of our country who have not yet completed primary school, they have never known our country to be at peace. More than half of our service members have joined our ranks since that day out of patriotism and devotion to our country. Our Department of Defense has sent thousands of service members to war throughout this time frame, and many have multiple tours. During this period we have lost many great Americans as we meet head-on this threat in their homeland instead of waiting for them to bring it to ours.

The initial ground wars in both Afghanistan and Iraq found our service members in a very austere environment that lacked both equipment and supplies. It was easy to feel sorry for our military as they lived really hard during those times. Since then we have transitioned to superior equipment that helps save lives, and have experienced many improvements to our living conditions.

The lives of our families may have seen the most change as they deal with the daily stress of the unknown and doing everything without the assistance of their service member. Family members unknowingly signed up for this mission when your loved one made their commitment to our country. In many ways those of you at home have the more difficult job.

Our nation is blessed to be filled with countless citizens who, like our ancestors, have always answered the call. Whether you are in uniform or in any of the numerous supporting roles, your devotion is much appreciated. The spirit of our people is the source of America’s strength. We go forward and trust in that spirit, confident in our purpose, and with faith in a loving God who made us to be free. Thank you for doing your part.

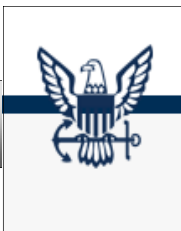


SGM Michael Stafford
PRT Khost
Sergeant Major

Internet links



<http://www.army.mil/>



<http://www.navy.mil/>



<http://www.defense.gov/>



<http://www.state.gov/>



<http://www.usaid.gov/>

Why Am I Here?

For those of us who arrived in February and March of this year, our deployment is more than half over. We can vaguely see the end of this trip to Afghanistan on the horizon, although it doesn't seem to be approaching very quickly. All of the novelties of this experience have long worn off. The food at the Dining Facility (DFAC) isn't bad, but we've had it all, and there haven't been any surprises there for months. Our occasional darts tournaments have lost a lot of their excitement because at this point we almost know who's going to win before it starts (after all, he won the last two).

So, with nothing really to distract my attention (and distracting my attention is not difficult), I sometimes find myself thinking of all the joys and comforts of home that I'm missing out on, and ask myself, "What am I doing here?" Osama Bin Laden is dead, right? Al Qa'eda has been chased out of Afghanistan and is hiding out in Pakistan, right? These questions pop into my head because I've seen them in the media, so they must be important. After I've sat and asked myself these questions (which gets me strange looks from the people walking by), I find the answers come to me almost immediately.

If you spend any amount of time in Afghanistan, you learn very quickly that there really are bad people in the world. Some of them want nothing more than a chance to kill us. When I say "us," I don't just mean we here on the PRT; I mean Americans in general. In fact, they seem to get pretty excited about destroying anyone who doesn't adhere to their brand of Islam, including a large portion of Afghans and Pakistanis. The problem these people have is that, well, honestly they aren't very well trained. The skilled cadre they used to have that was able to kill hundreds of Spaniards and British and thousands of Americans is gone, and the big training bases they used to have to make the next generation of terrorists are gone. What they are hoping to achieve is to win a sanctuary again in which they can build their training center, so they can strike out against the infidel world that is spreading its corruption among the lands of the true believers. In the past few years, they discovered that while Pakistan may at times tolerate their presence, it is not really interested in letting them build a training center. With Pakistan not cooperating, they keep looking at what they see as a weak government in Afghanistan, and see that country as a more likely spot in which to win their sanctuary.

So what does that have to do with us here at PRT Khost? Well, it turns out that we have a big part to play in making Afghanistan an unfriendly place for those who want to build training centers so they can better kill Americans. You see, the current government here agrees that having terrorists on their soil is bad. We are working hard to train them to provide the services that will keep the population on the government's side. If the people are on the government's side, they won't give food and shelter to the bad guys when they visit the area. This will make the bad guys cold, wet, tired, and hungry, so it will be much easier for Afghan authorities to find them and defeat them. With the insurgents unable to take control, the terrorists won't be able to build big training centers, which will make all of us safer. So, you can quite literally proudly brag that your loved one is over here making the world a safer place, and everyone on this team is working very hard to do just that. Except for me... I mostly just sit around and talk to myself.



MAJ Corey Shea
PRT Khost Operation Officer (S3)



We're on Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/PRTKhost>



A word from an American Soldier



In addition to my duties as a soldier, gunner, and driver for D 1/143 IR and PRT Khost, I am also a worship leader at the FOB chapel. I am in charge of the worship team which practices songs, and scheduling, I accomplish this while managing my daily jobs on and off the FOB.

Being a worship leader is more than just songs and instruments, it asks of me to lead people to Christ. I may be an American Soldier, but my faith asks me to be more than that, I'm asked to be God's Soldier. In being so open with my faith my First Sergeant also asked me to be the platoon Sky Soldier. The responsibilities of a Sky Soldier is to pray for the Airborne men and women before each jump and to be the religious support for the platoon if a Chaplain isn't available.

I gladly accept any opportunity to grow in my relationship with Christ and to be the spiritual support for the men and women who serve our country and the great state of Texas with me.

Godspeed and God Bless.



SPC Jose A. Ramos Jr.
PRT Khost Security Force

Internet links



Civil Affairs Command



Indiana National Guard



1st Battalion (Airborne)
143rd Infantry Regiment

Greetings from the Civil Affairs Team

The Civil Affairs Team A (CAT-A) have been busy connecting the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) with the local population. Their mission, to increase the legitimacy of the Government to the Afghan people. With new District Governors in some of the surrounding provinces, the CAT-A consisting of SSG Van Scyoc, SGT Castro and SGT Crawford are making new introductions and seeing how the change has affected the province. They are also visiting remote villages that do not have direct contact with GIROA and connecting the people to their government. The CAT-A visits local villages and speaks with village elders to gather information from the Afghans. Topics that have come up in conversations have been on security, the local government and how it has or has not helped the people, the economy and business at the bazaars.

The Civil Military Operations Center (CMOC) staffed by LTC Blashford, MAJ Spangberg, MAJ Freyer, 1LT Berenson, SFC Miller and SSG Molteni have been out and about in the Khost, Matun area visiting with Provincial Governor Naeemi and other Directors of government agencies and departments. Visits to the Director of Agriculture, Irrigation and Land (DAIL) have brought awareness to conditions and issues of local farmers to GIROA. The Agriculture Development Team (ADT) have spread the word about the DAIL to all the farmers in Khost Province and what the DAIL can do for them.

As we wind down our mission here, the Civil Affairs (CA) team has made significant strides in making Afghanistan a more reliable, efficient government able to provide for its citizens. The CA team is looking forward to making a smooth transition from Coalition Forces to the Afghan government and head back home to our families and friends.



SFC James Miller
PRT Khost Civil Affairs





U.S. Army Maj. Corey Shea, Operations Officer for Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, watches out the window of a mine-resistant, ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicle during a convoy between the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Compound and Forward Operating Base Salerno, Khost Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 14, 2012.
(U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)



Dr. Mehmed Ali (left, middle) speaks during a meeting between Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, local officials and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) members at the UNAMA Compound, Khost Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 14, 2012.
The regularly scheduled meeting was conducted to exchange information on governance and development initiatives in Khost.
(U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)



Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, local officials and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) members conduct a meeting at the UNAMA Compound, Khost Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 14, 2012.
(U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)



Local girls talk with U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 143rd Infantry Regiment, Task Force, 4-25, through the fence surrounding the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Compound, Khost Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 14, 2012.
(U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)

MISSION PICTURES



from Afghanistan



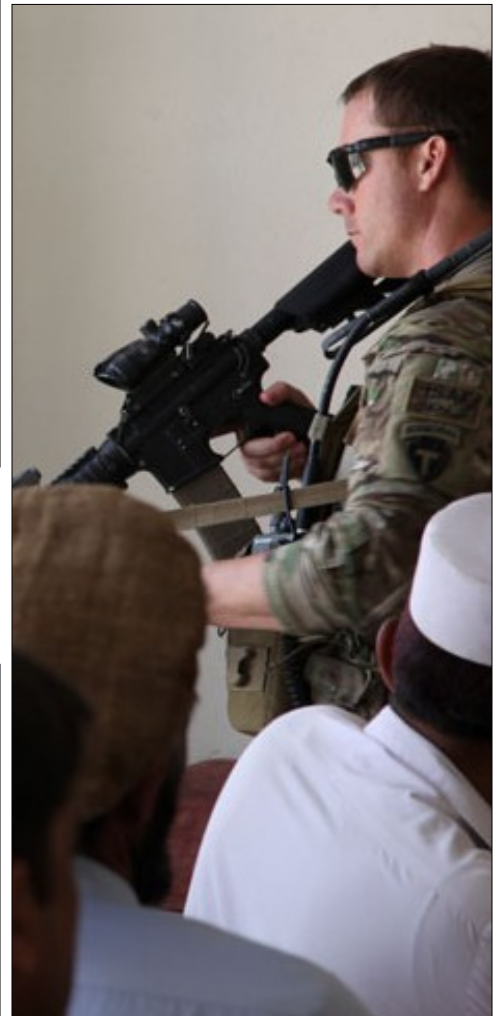


U.S. Army Soldiers and representatives with Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Khost hold a meeting with the Khost District Governor and other officials in the governor's office at the Gorbuz District Center, Khowst Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 13, 2012. The meeting was to discuss upcoming projects that PRT Khost would be able to give assistance. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)



U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Diana Wellborne, assigned to the 5-19th Agribusiness Development Team, attached to the Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, Task Force 4-25, discusses how a greenhouse is beneficial to the plants inside at a high school near the Gorbuz District Center, Khowst Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 13, 2012. U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)

Mission Pictures *from Afghanistan*



U.S. Army Staff Sgt. JJ Houlton, a squad leader in 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 143rd Infantry Regiment, Task Force 4-25, keeps a lookout from a window during a class at a high school near the Gorbuz District Center, Khowst Province, Afghanistan, Aug. 13, 2012. U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Diana Wellborne, assigned to the 5-19th Agribusiness Development Team, attached to the Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, Task Force 4-25, taught a class to local Future Farmers of Afghanistan on caring for crops in a greenhouse. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kimberly Trumbull)

Patrick Tillman: A True American Leader



Following the attacks of September 11th, Tillman finished the remaining 15 games of the NFL season and following the completion of the season, Tillman enlisted in the Army. He turned down a three year, 3.6 million dollar contract from the Cardinals and with his brother Kevin, who turned down a chance to play professional baseball, the Tillman brothers enlisted. Tillman chose to enlist because he felt his life playing football was no longer important given what had happened to his country. In two different interviews Tillman gave the following quotes:

"My great-grandfather was at Pearl Harbor and a lot of my family has... gone and fought in wars, and I really haven't done a damn thing as far as laying myself on the line like that."

"For much of my life I've tried to follow a path I believed important. Sports embodied many of the qualities I deem meaningful: courage, toughness, strength, etc. However, these last few years, especially after recent events, I've come to appreciate just how shallow and insignificant my role is. I'm no longer satisfied with the path I've been following...it's no longer important."

On September 11, 2001, our nation drastically changed as a result of the terrorist attacks on America. The loss of human life at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and on the numerous airplanes used during the attack affected the lives of millions of people. As a result of these attacks, Americans began to look at their purpose in life in a different manner. They began to ask questions like *"Why did this travesty occur? How should we respond as a country? What will prevent this type of tragedy from occurring in the future?"* These questions all had different answers depending on who answered them. But for some Americans, the answer did not come through their words, it came through their actions. The one American that I admired the most following the devastation of 9/11 was Patrick Tillman, a former National Football League player, who volunteered to join the United States Army as an enlisted Infantry Ranger. He honorably served his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom but ultimately lost his life by friendly fire during a tragic mission in the mountains of Afghanistan. In the Army's Field Manual (FM) 6-22, an *Army leader is defined as anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people to accomplish organizational goals and motivates people both inside and outside the chain of command to pursue actions, focus thinking, and shape decisions for the greater good of the organization.* As a man, Soldier and Army leader, Patrick Tillman exemplified the seven Army values throughout his life and Army service. The seven Army values are loyalty, duty, respect, selfless-service, honor, integrity and personal courage. Personally, as a former enlisted Soldier and a current Officer in the U.S. Army Reserve, I consider Patrick Tillman a leader's leader. His decision to join the military after 9/11 should be the inspiration to future generations of Americans to take a stand on issues and concerns that deeply affect our nation's safety and well-being.

Patrick Tillman came from a family of veterans. His paternal grandfather, Hank Tillman, and two great uncles had served in the Navy, and all were stationed at Pearl Harbor when it was bombed by the Japanese. His family's tradition of service to their nation, especially during a time of war, influenced Patrick Tillman to turn down a \$3.6 million professional football contract and become an Army Ranger destined to serve in the Global War on Terror. As a member of the Army, Tillman understood the importance of loyalty. *Loyalty is to bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other Soldiers*" (FM 6-22, 2006). Throughout his early life, Patrick Tillman always maintained loyalty to his family and especially his friends. He was such a loyal person. He always wanted to do right by the people who mattered to him (Tillman, 2008). While attending high school in California, one of Tillman's drunken friends instigated a fight with students from a rival high school resulting in his friend being assaulted. As Tillman ate dinner in a local restaurant with his other friends, he received word that his friend was being beaten up in the parking lot. Tillman immediately reacted by rushing to the parking lot and attacking the first individual he saw running from the area of his beaten friend. Despite Pat's quickness to resort to fists, he was in many ways the antithesis bully. As a matter of principle, he fought only with kids who were bigger than he was, and on several occasions he intervened to rescue nerdy classmates who were being hassled by older, larger tormentors (Krakauer, 2009). Although in the situation at the restaurant, Tillman attacked an innocent bystander who just happened to be running from the area for his own protection. Tillman showed no mercy during the beating but was overwhelmed with guilt and remorse when local authorities arrived and he found out that he assaulted the wrong man. This experience depend the level of loyalty his friends showed toward Pat and highlighted his willingness and ability to defend his friends when in need. Also, this event had a drastic impact on Tillman as a man and forced him to be more aware of the overall situation before he reacted in such a decisive manner.

The second Army value is duty. *Duty extends beyond everything required by law, regulation, and orders. Professionals work not just to meet the minimum standard, but consistently strive to do their very best* (FM 6-22, 2006). Pat always strived for excellence in everything he did. During high school he showed leadership qualities not only on the athletic field but also in the classroom. While a student at Arizona State University, Pat was a starter on the NCAA Division I football team. Having attended classes during the previous two summers, Pat had accrued enough credits to earn his bachelor's degree in just three and a half years, and in December 1997 he graduated summa cum laude with a 3.84 grade point average (Krakauer, 2009). After joining the Army and serving two and a half months in support of Iraqi Freedom, Pat returned home to Fort Lewis, Washington.

(Patrick Tillman—continued on page 7)

Patrick Tillman: A True American Leader

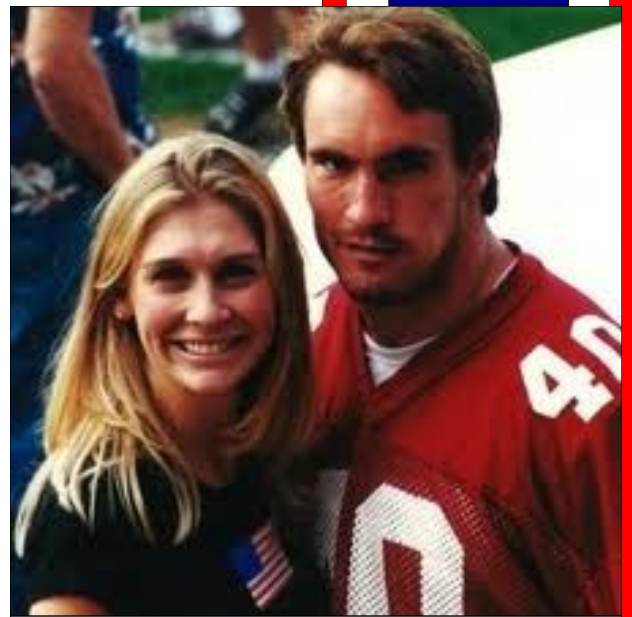
(Patrick Tillman—continued from page 6)

He immediately volunteered and was sent to attend the Army's elite Ranger School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Ranger School is a nine week course that teaches Soldiers and Officers how to be leaders and is oriented to small-unit tactics. Pat's high sense of duty to the Army was reflected in his successful graduation from Ranger School. In 2003, Pat was given the option of ending his enlistment in the Army to rejoin the National Football League as a player. But, his commitment and duty to his fellow Rangers was too important to him. There was no way he was going to bail out of the Army halfway through. He said, 'I'm going to serve my three years and then go back and play in the NFL after I've finished. That's what my plan was all along. It's the right thing to do. And I'm going to stick with that' (Krakauer, 2009). This decision signified the importance of duty to Tillman. He understood that he made a decision, signed a contract and promised to serve his nation as a Soldier. Even though his prior service in Iraq offered him the option to terminate his enlistment and return to football, his personal values and support of his troops prevented him from taking the offer and he returned to his unit to continue his service in the Army.

The third Army value is respect. The respect that Tillman gained from his fellow Soldiers, his family and friends declining an early out from the Army strengthened his reputation as a leader's leader. *Respect for the individual is the basis for the rule of law—the very essence of what the Nation stands for. In the Army, respect means treating others as they should be treated. This value reiterates that people are the most precious resource and that one is bound to treat others with dignity and respect* (FM 6-22, 2006). Over the years since his initial enlistment in the Army, Pat began to respect the different members of his unit. They all joined the Army for their own personal reasons but the key to the success of their unit was their willingness and ability to take care of each other. When times got tough, it was their teammates that would inspire them to never give up and always strive to accomplish the assigned mission. This mutual respect was important because it created a strong bond between the team and provided each member with a strong sense of purpose and drive. Although, prior to Tillman's successful completion of the Army Ranger School, it was customary for the Ranger qualified Soldiers to treat the non-Ranger qualified Soldiers with disrespect. This was a form of negative motivation that attempted to inspire the non-Ranger qualified Soldiers to volunteer and successfully complete the Ranger School requirements as soon as possible so that they would no longer be the focus of the negative attention. Tillman did not enjoy this negative attention and thought that the disrespect shown to the non-Rangers was unjustified and counterproductive to the team spirit. Tillman always attempted to *"help subordinates along the path to their goals by selecting specific behaviors that are best suited to subordinates' needs and to the situation in which subordinates are working"* (Northouse, 2010). In Tillman's opinion, a negative work environment would flourish if the Rangers mocked the non-Rangers or gave their subordinates a hard time as a result of their failure to attend or graduate from the Ranger School. This negative work environment would be counterproductive to a military at war against a highly effective and fanatical enemy.

The fourth Army value is Selfless-Service. *Selfless-Service is putting the welfare of the Nation, the Army, and subordinates before your own* (FM 6-22, 2006). As a direct result of the hostilities directed against our nation on September 11 by international terrorist, Pat along with his brother Kevin, put the welfare of the nation and the Army above their own by volunteering to serve in the Army. They both comprehended the magnitude of 9/11 and its consequences on the future of a free and democratic society. The Tillman brothers knew that if they did not step up to defend the liberty and justice of the American way against the tyranny and destruction of the terrorist, our nation's future may be diminished. Pat and Kevin made the ultimate sacrifice: They left behind the lives they had known and they went and they did something about it (Tillman, 2008). Ultimately, their beliefs changed after serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(Patrick Tillman—continued on page 10)



Marie and Pat were high school sweethearts at Leland High in San Jose, Calif. While Pat went on to stardom at Arizona State University, Marie went to the University of California-Santa Barbara.

She moved to Arizona while Pat played with the Arizona Cardinals, and the two were married shortly before Pat joined the Army in 2002. Her life changed after April 22, 2004, the day Pat was killed by friendly fire.

[More info](#)



Coalition Forces bow their heads in a moment of silence during a ceremony Sunday April 3, 2005 to open a United Service Organizations (USO) center at Bagram Air Field, Afghanistan to honor the former NFL player and US Army Ranger Pat Tillman, who was killed in Afghanistan last year. The National Football League donated \$ 250,000 to fund the center for the former Arizona Cardinal's player. (USO photo by Mike Theiler)



U.S. Army Cpt. Scott Godby, an officer with the 5-19th Agribusiness Development Team (ADT) assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team conducts a key leader engagement with village elders in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



An Infantryman with 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team provides security during a key leader engagement conducted in a village located in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



U.S. Army 1st Sgt. John Mesiroff, an Infantryman with Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team takes a break after conducting a dismounted civil reconnaissance mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



U.S. Army Spc. Jacob Gutierrez, a member of 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment (Airborne) and U.S. Army Cpt. Scott Godby assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team conduct a civil reconnaissance in eastern Afghanistan.
(Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



U.S. Army Sgt. Ryan Manos, an Infantryman with 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team conducts a dismounted civil reconnaissance in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Carlos Saldivar, an Infantryman with 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team provides security during a recent mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



KHOST PROVINCE, Afghanistan — Members of the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team prepare to load a UH 60 Black Hawk helicopter during a recent mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



Patrick Tillman: A True American Leader

(Patrick Tillman—continued from page 7)

The fifth Army value is Honor. *Honor provides the moral compass for character and personal conduct for all members of the Army. Honor belongs to those living by words and actions consistent with high ideals* (FM 6-22, 2006). Honor was very important to Pat and it was one of the main reasons why he chose to serve his country. Jim Rome, ESPN Radio Sportscaster, and master of ceremonies at Tillmans' memorial service, said: "Certainly none of us nor the world in which we lived would ever be the same after the terrorist attacks, but we had no choice but to forge ahead. The terrorist attacks were no longer front and center in our mind. But not for Pat and not for Kevin. It seems they couldn't shake those horrific images" (Towle, 2004). From a development perspective, the Tillman brothers were authentic leaders that developed over time and were greatly affected by major life events. Authentic leadership is composed of four distinct but related components: self-awareness, internalized moral perspective, balanced processing and relational transparency (Northouse, 2010). As a result of being authentic leaders, both brothers began to question the legality of the Army's role in Iraq. Pat had planned to meet with Noam Chomsky, an American linguist and political activist, after his Army service was completed. Chomsky was a strident critic of the Bush administration and its Global War on Terror, and although Tillman certainly didn't agree with all of Chomsky's views, he concurred with many of them (Krakauer, 2009). Tillman's disagreement with certain policies of the politically elected government of our country at the time did not fit well with his military obligation. Freedom of speech in the military is highly restricted by the uniform code of military justice (UCMJ) which Tillman understood and respected. Although, as a result of his death, his meeting with Noam Chomsky never occurred and his views on the war will never be documented in detail. But his service and dedication to our country will always remain honorable.

The sixth Army value is Integrity. *Leaders of integrity consistently act according to clear principles, not just what works now. The Army relies on leaders of integrity who possess high moral standards and who are honest in word and deed. Leaders are honest to others by not presenting themselves or their actions as anything other than what they are, remaining committed to the truth.* (FM 6-22, 2006). The viewpoints that Pat began to acquire towards the end of his service began to conflict with those of his fellow serviceman and superiors. Yet, Pat's integrity prevented him from remaining silent on numerous issues and he documented his opposition to the Bush administration's policies in Iraq in his journal. In 2003, Pat wrote in his journal, "It may be very soon that...I will be called upon to take part in something I see no clear purpose for...Were our case for war even somewhat justifiable, no doubt many of our traditional allies...would be praising our initiative... However, every leader in the world, with a few exceptions, is crying foul, as is the voice of much of the people.. This...leads me to believe that we have little or no justification other than our imperial whim" (Krakauer, 2009). As a member of the military, Pat would not be authorized to speak publicly about his views against the war in Iraq and justifiably so since this could create a mutiny situation where he could unknowingly influence Soldiers to refuse to fight. Our nation's military members take an oath to "obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over" them, "according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice." His beliefs must have been a heavy weight on his mind but his integrity and his professionalism allowed him to continue to serve as a member of the military and perform his duties in an honorable manner. If Tillman had survived his service in Afghanistan and returned to America and publicly spoke about his experiences and disagreements with the current public policy on Iraq, his influence on the press and public opinion would have been extremely powerful.

The last Army value is Personal Courage. *Physical courage requires overcoming fears of bodily harm and doing one's duty. It triggers bravery that allows a Soldier to take risks in combat in spite of the fear of wounds or even death. Moral courage is the willingness to stand firm on values, principles, and convictions. It enables all leaders to stand up for what they believe is right, regardless of the consequences. Leaders, who take full responsibility for their decisions and actions, even when things go wrong, display moral courage* (FM 6-22, 2006). In my opinion, this Army value most represents Patrick Tillman's life.

(Patrick Tillman—continued on page 11)



Pat Tillman (left) and his brother Kevin stand in front of a Chinook helicopter in Saudi Arabia before their tour of duty as Army Rangers in Iraq in 2003.



"I needed some time to be under the radar and to deal with things the way I needed to deal with them," Marie Tillman, widow of Pat Tillman, said in her first interview since her husband died from friendly fire almost four years ago.

Patrick Tillman: A True American Leader

(Patrick Tillman—continued from page 10)

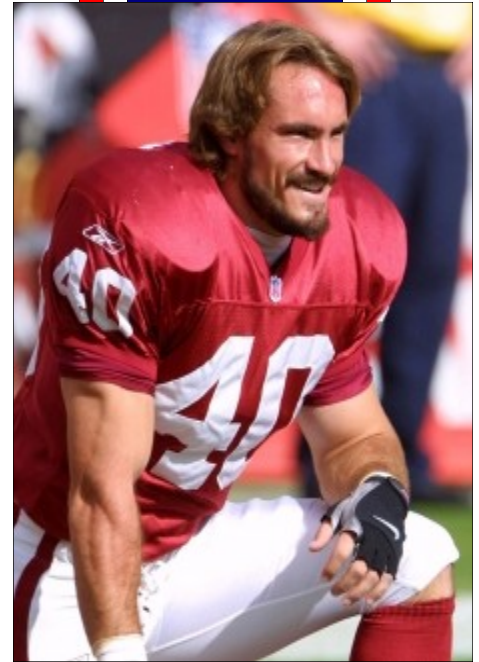
As a football player and an Army Ranger, he always maintained a high standard of physical fitness and possessed a high level of moral courage throughout his life experiences. During his final mission, Tillman's platoon had been separated into two teams and given two different missions. As a result of the platoon being split into two, the leadership skills of the chain of command diminished. Leadership skills are *"the ability to use one's knowledge and competencies to accomplish a set of goals or objectives"* (Northouse, 2010). The separation prevented the assigned platoon leader from controlling his platoon as a group like he normally did during combat operations. As a result of the separation, Pat's brother Kevin was assigned to one team and Pat was assigned to the other team. As the teams dispersed on their assigned missions, Kevin's team was involved in a fire fight with the enemy. Upon hearing the engagement in the distance, Pat and his team reversed course and attempted to provide support to his brother's team. When Pat's team reached the engagement area and tried to visibly contact the other team, they were mistakenly identified as enemy and were fired upon. As a result of Pat's attempt to provide assistance to his fellow Rangers, and the chaos of war, he was killed by a member of his own platoon. In my opinion, the ramifications of the U.S. Government's initial failure to inform the Tillman family about the truth behind Pat's death and the Army's inability to appropriately investigate the events of April 22, 2004 will never be resolved. The death of Patrick Tillman was a travesty but his life was an inspiration. His leadership style and his charisma were unique.

Looking at Patrick Tillman's experience in the Army, the only thing that I could recommend that may have changed his course in life and increase his leadership skills would have been his enrollment in the U.S. Army's Officer Candidate School (OCS) located at Fort Benning, Georgia. Since Tillman already had an undergraduate degree, he was eligible to be commissioned as an Officer in the Army upon completion of OCS. As a Second Lieutenant, Tillman would have been the leader of his platoon and not just a member taking orders from his superiors. This higher level of responsibility would have given Tillman the ability to develop mission plans and not just execute them as a member of the platoon. Becoming an Officer would have increased Tillman's technical, human and conceptual skills as a leader. Technical skill is the knowledge about and proficiency in a specific type of work or activity, human skill is knowledge about and ability to work with people and conceptual skills are the ability to work with ideas and concepts (Northouse, 2010). These skills may have given Tillman the ability to better control the situation on the day of his death.

In conclusion, Patrick Tillman, his family and friends were immediately impacted and forever affected by the decisions made as a direct result of the terrorist attacks on 9/11. Tillman's love for his country and his understanding of right and wrong was pertinent in his decision to join the Army. He gave up a good life to defend those in need of defense. Ultimately, his decisions cost him his life and his actions will forever influence not only his family and friends attitudes and beliefs toward our nation's government but those of the American public. Tillman agreed with the numerous citizens in this country who disagreed with certain aspects of the War on Terror to include the invasion of Iraq but he always believed that the strong should always protect the weak. He continued to serve his nation as a Soldier but never wavered from his core beliefs as a man. He served as a leader in life and his memory continues to influence others to dedicate their lives in the service of others. Patrick's wife Marie and numerous friends organized the Pat Tillman Foundation in honor of his life and service to our country. The foundation's aim is to carry Pat's legacy forward by motivating young people to better themselves and their communities. On more than one occasion, people have asked Marie if she harbors any anger toward Pat for enlisting in the military and going off to war. "I was never mad at him for that," she says, "You love someone for who they are; I can't really be angry with him for enlisting because needing to do that was part of who he was" (Krakauer, 2009). Athletes are soldiers and soldiers are athletes. Uninformed, fit and trained, they fight for one cause, one team. They take ground and defend it. Both are carried off on their teammates' shoulders, athletes when they win and Soldiers when they die (Reilly, 2004).

On a personal note, my wife and I were so inspired by Patrick Tillman and his family that we named our son, who was born in 2005, "Tillman". The Tillman family has not only dealt with the death of their son, they continue to work on finding out the truth behind his death and continue using his life to inspire the future generations of our country through the [Pat Tillman Foundation](#). The tragic events of September 11, 2001 and the memorial service for Pat Tillman were highly emotional events that greatly affected my life.

- Major Jonathan Freyer





U.S. Army Sgt. Jaime Esparza, an Infantryman with Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team flies in a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter prior to conducting a dismounted civil reconnaissance mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



A view of eastern Afghanistan from a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter during a recent airmobile mission. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



Members of the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team prepare to load a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter to return to FOB Salerno after completing a mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



Elements of the Department of State, USAID, Civil Affairs and 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team prepare to be picked up by helicopters after conducting a mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



Elements of the Department of State, USAID, Civil Affairs and 1st Platoon, Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team conduct a dismounted patrol in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



An Infantryman with Delta Company, 143rd Infantry Regiment assigned to the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team provides security during a recent mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



MISSION PICTURES

from Afghanistan



A view of Khost Province in eastern Afghanistan.



Members of the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team prepare to load a UH 60 Black Hawk helicopter during a recent mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)

The Invasion of Khost – 1879



Dr. Mehmed Ali
U.S. Agency for
International Development

It is understood that the first Westerners to ever visit Khost Province were actually part of the British forces that came during the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Britain decided to invade Afghanistan in late 1878 when they became concerned that the ruler, Sher Ali Khan, was making overtures to the Russians. As part of the campaign, one British army converged on Khost in early January of 1879.

Striking out from Hazir Pir in British controlled India, Major General Frederick Roberts (no relation to Lieutenant Colonel David B. Roberts as far as the author knows) led a force consisting of 2,082 men, 1,539 camels, 8 guns and 565 mules. The army was comprised of such legendary units as the 10th Hussars, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 72nd Highlanders, and the 21st Punjab Infantry. In invading Afghanistan, General Roberts had visions of incorporating Khost into the Raj.

Because they were the first foreigners to enter the area in modern times, the army had no maps to work with when they arrived in Jaji Maidan. Making their way to Bak through local guides, the force encountered their first casualty when an NCO was killed at night less than 50 yards from the camp's sentries. The man who had committed the crime and escaped was identified as someone who had been recently flogged by the British for a previous transgression. Another death occurred soon after when local tribesmen killed one of the men and ran off with several camels.

A couple days march led to Matun which one person described as, "the rich and peaceful Khost Valley, with its terraced rice-fields... and dotted with pretty, clean, whitewashed villages; a smiling scene, pleasant to look upon, but with fever lurking in the fertile, water-logged ground." The Afghan governor for Khost, Mohamed Akram Khan, immediately surrendered the town's dilapidated fort and gave over the revenue records of the area to the new visitors. The fort was so decrepit that the British decided to leave it and set up camp elsewhere.

While the residents of Matun, the Malik Tribe, seemed to be somewhat accommodating to the foreign presence it wasn't long before rumors were out that the Mangals were gathering their forces, approximately 8000 strong, to attack. By the morning of January 7th, General Roberts realized that, "all Khost, with the exception of villages nearest to the British position, was now swarming with armed men." Taking the initiative, the Brits sent out their cavalry and a body of 250 troops straight up the center of the Mangal forces sending them into the hills in retreat. After a few more side battles that morning and afternoon, the numbers of Afghans killed numbered about 80 men while the British forces had three dead and four wounded.

Deciding that the villages to the south and east of their position had allowed the Mangal hill tribes to come into their area, General Roberts ordered that his forces "plunder and burn them as a punishment." An observer to the events related, "The people into whose homes fire and sword were carried, were really men of unwarlike disposition and habits, accustomed to look to the Afghan troops quartered in their midst, for protection against the very tribesmen who, having coerced them into a contest with their new rulers, now left them to bear the consequences of their weakness. There were no Afghan troops to defend them now; so they could but watch from afar, whilst eleven of the pretty villages that had charmed the eyes of the British soldier as he marched down into Khost only the day before, were burned to the ground, and all their treasured possessions, all their means of subsistence... were carried off." That night it was reported that the soldiers slept comfortably knowing that the enemy could not easily attack the camp because "the glare from the burning villages made it so impossible for them to approach unnoticed."



**Attack of the British Cavalry
at Matun, January 7, 1879**



Major General Frederick Roberts

(Invasion of Khost—continued on page 15)

The Invasion of Khost (cont.)

(Invasion of Khost—continued from page 14)

On the next evening, spooked sentries began firing wildly at unseen enemies they thought were attacking the camp. In the confusion, one of the local village chiefs who just left a meeting with General Roberts was shot at and wounded. Worse yet, nine Afghan prisoners tied up together and trying to move away from the chaos were fired upon and killed.

Word of what was happening in Afghanistan spread back to Great Britain. Parliament decided to investigate what became known as the “Massacre in Khost.” A critic reported that “General Roberts put back the clock of progress for the whole world.” But, unflustered, the old soldier flaunted the political flak by declaring that the whole undertaking was “military necessity.”

In the meantime, sickness began to take its hold with the British forces as malaria, fever, dysentery and pneumonia hit. In a period of four days, 16 men died while many others suffered in the ranks. Even the animals used for transportation suffered gravely impacting the army’s ability to move all of their men and equipment.

With living conditions not favorable and feeling that his tough stance with the locals would keep them in line, General Roberts decided to leave Khost. He appointed an outsider civil servant, Shazada Sultan Jan, to be the new governor and set up a native guard to support him. The General gathered all of the area’s village leaders, addressed them on the beneficent reasons the British had come to Khost, and gave them a meal of 20 sheep coupled with a performance by the 21st Punjab Infantry Band. One witness thought that a lecture on “British honesty and humanity must have sounded strange in the ears of men who had seen their own or their neighbours’ houses looted and destroyed.”

On January 28th, the force moved out back towards Hazir Pir. Within a day, the new governor and his guard found themselves hopelessly outnumbered by approximately 10,000 angry tribesmen who had surrounded the fort in Matun. General Roberts hastily beat a path back to the area where his men dumped most of the grain stores into a nearby lake, destroyed the ammunition they had left behind for the governor, and set fire to the fort to make sure the locals could not use it in the future.

Abandoning Khost on January 31st the British slipped back across the border, their month-long Afghanistan incursion coming to an end. Although the British had achieved their objective of getting rid of the Afghan ruler Sher Ali Khan, they certainly could not claim that they had conquered the nation and especially not Khost. As they departed the mountainous corner of the country a member of the force related, “Nobody in the Khost Expedition regretted in the least that he was leaving the Khost Valley, and would never, in all probability, see it again.”



MISSION PICTURES

from Afghanistan



Members of the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team prepare to load a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter to return to FOB Salerno after completing a mission in eastern Afghanistan. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters arrive at the landing zone in eastern Afghanistan to pick up members of the Khost Provincial Reconstruction Team and return them to FOB Salerno after completing their assigned mission. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)

Often abbreviated to Eid, this is a Muslim holiday that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting (sawm). The religious Eid is a single day and Muslims are not permitted to fast that day. Eid is an Arabic word meaning “festivity”, while Fitr means “breaking the fast”. The holiday celebrates the conclusion of the 29 or 30 days of dawn-to-sunset fasting during the entire month of Ramadan. The day of Eid, therefore, falls on the first day of the month Shawwal. This is a day where Muslims around the world try to show a common goal of unity.

Eid ul-Fitr is celebrated for one, two or three days. Common greetings during this holiday are the Arabic greeting Eid Mubarak (“Blessed Eid”) or Eid Sa’id (“Happy Eid”). In addition, many countries have their own greetings in the local languages. Here in Khost, local people usually say “Akhtar Mubarak”. Muslims are also encouraged on this day to forgive and forget any differences with others or animosities that may have occurred during the year.

Typically, Muslims wake up early in the morning—always before sunrise—offer Salat al Fajr (the pre-sunrise prayer), and in keeping with the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, take a shower before prayers, put on new clothes (or the best available), and apply perfume.

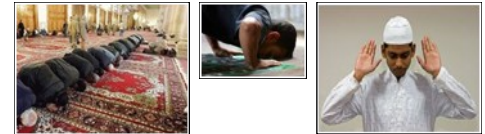
It is forbidden to fast on the Day of Eid. It is customary to acknowledge this with a small sweet breakfast, preferably of the date fruit, before attending a special Eid prayer (known as salaah). Eid ul-Fitr has a particular salaah (Islamic Prayer) consisting of two raka’ah (units) and generally offered in an open field or large hall. It may only be performed in congregation (*Jama’at*) and has an additional extra six Takbirs (raising of the hands to the ears while saying “Allahu Akbar” [God is Great]), three of them in the beginning of the first raka’ah and three of them just before ruku’ in the second raka’ah in the Hanafi school. This Eid al-Fitr salat is, depending on which juristic opinion is followed, Fard (obligatory), Mustahabb (strongly recommended, just short of obligatory) or mandoob (preferable).

The Eid prayer is performed in the congregation in open areas like fields, community centers, etc. or at mosques. No call to prayer is given for this Eid prayer, and it consists of only two units of prayer with an additional six incantations. The Eid prayer is followed by the sermon and then a supplication asking for God’s forgiveness, mercy, peace and blessings for all living beings across the world. The sermon also instructs Muslims as to the performance of rituals of Eid, such as the Zakat al-fitr (it is charity given to the poor at the end of the fasting in the Islamic holy month Ramadan. It is obligatory upon all Muslims to give 2.5% of wealth and assets each year to the poor). Listening to the sermon at Eid is a requirement i.e. while the sermon is being delivered; it is prohibited to talk about or offer prayer. After the prayers, Muslims visit their relatives, friends and acquaintances or hold large communal celebrations in homes, community centers or rented halls.

Afghans start preparing for the Eid ul-Fitr festival up to ten days prior by cleaning up their homes. The practice is called Khana Takani in Dari. Afghans visit their local bazaars to buy new clothes, sweets and snacks. Special treats served to guests during the festivities during Eid are: Jelabi (Jalebi), short Nakhod (made with chickpeas), and Cake wa Kolcha (a simple cake, similar to pound cake).

On the day of Eid ul-Fitr, Afghans will first offer their Eid prayers and then gather in their homes with their families, greeting one another by saying “Eid Mubarak” and usually adding “Eidet Mubarak” and usually adding Eidet Mubarak Roza wa Namazet Qabool Dakhel Hajiha wa Ghaziha,” which means “Happy Eid to you; may your fasting and prayers be accepted by God, and may you be counted among those who will go to the Hajj-pilgrimage.” Family elders will give money and gifts to children. It is also common practice to visit families and friends, which may be difficult to do at other times of the year. Children walk from home to home saying “Khala, Eidet Mubarak” (“aunt, happy Eid”) and they receive cookies or Pala.

- Karmella Bebla—US Linguist





U.S. Army Spc. Jacob Gutierrez receives the Combat Action Badge (CAB) from the Provincial Reconstruction Team Commander U.S. Army Lt. Col. David Roberts.



U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Blashford receives the Combat Action Badge (CAB) from the Provincial Reconstruction Team Commander U.S. Army Lt. Col. David Roberts.



U.S. Army Maj. John Spangberg receives the Combat Action Badge (CAB) from the Provincial Reconstruction Team Commander U.S. Army Lt. Col. David Roberts.



Recent PRT Awards



U.S. Army Sgt. Ryan Manos and U.S. Sgt. Jaime Esparza receive the Combat Infantryman Badge (CIB) from the Provincial Reconstruction Team Commander U.S. Army Lt. Col. David Roberts.



U.S. Navy OS2 Alex Rios and U.S. Army Maj. Jonathan Freyer receive the Combat Action Badge (CAB) from the Provincial Reconstruction Team Commander U.S. Army Lt. Col. David Roberts and U.S. Army Sgt. Maj. Michael Stafford.

News from the Ag Section

The Ag Section has been very busy the past month! We are entering a new phase in our agricultural efforts with a focus on training local farmers and agricultural extension agents (AEAs). Great progress has been made on our new demonstration farm on the north side of FOB Salerno. We have completed a new greenhouse with test plots growing okra, tomatoes, sweet corn, soybeans, cantaloupe, and cucumbers. We are also working the ground on a new one acre plot to demonstrate the advantages of drilling wheat seed instead of the traditional broadcast method. We use only fertilizer and implements that can be purchased locally at the bazaar or through farm supply dealers in Afghanistan, to keep the variables to a minimum.

We have worked closely with our Afghan partners through the Director of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL). The DAIL has 18 AEAs working for him, one for each active district, or in some cases, tribe. He has a primary staff of 20, and a total workforce of about 110 people. Each village has what they call a “master farmer”, a person who has the most land or experience in farming. They are considered to be the “go to” people for farming questions and are similar in status to a village elder. The problem is that most farmers and members of the DAIL staff are not as well trained by US standards. Because of that, and the devastation brought on by over three decades of war, local farming is mostly at subsistence levels and the produce is of poor quality. It also means that the DAIL is not as effective as it could be in providing agricultural services to the farmers of Khost province. Our challenge is raising the level of education and training for the DAIL and his staff, the Ag Extension Agents and the local master farmers. They can then improve both the quality and overall yield of their crops, in order to better feed themselves and increase the level of marketable cash crops.

Many people think that because poppy is grown successfully by *some* farmers in *some* parts of Afghanistan, that *all* Afghans know how to grow *anything*. Nothing could be further from the truth. While agriculture is the major activity in Afghanistan, many of the techniques we have seen are outdated or misguided. I’m not talking about a lack of advanced, modern methods. Many basic things that we take for granted are truly foreign concepts to many farmers here. Some examples of the training/issues we have been working on are:

- Row planting to save seed and have bigger yields
- Proper pruning to produce bigger, better quality fruit
- Using the right amount of fertilizer (farmers tend to use too much or not the right kind)
- That greenhouses are as much about humidity as heat (many see no reason to cover greenhouses in the summer)
- Use of cover crops, as well as basic crop and soil management
- Proper irrigation, the use of tiling and preventing soil erosion
- Cross-pollination and seed breeding to produce better crops (most have never heard of detasseling)
- Bees help pollination, they don’t “steal” pollen (many farmers see bees as pests and spray them)
- Indiscriminant line breeding that results in widespread disease transmission and poor traits
- Improper feeding of animals, causing bloat
- The proper role and use of vaccines (many think everything can be cured with a vaccine)
- Proper diagnosis of common animal health issues

One of the great sources of satisfaction is watching a group of farmers’ eyes light up when they understand a new concept for the first time. It’s priceless and lets you know that you’re opening minds and having an effect.

We have also worked with the DAIL on topics such as budget planning, project management and training schedules. Whenever we conduct training, we also show the AEAs how to conduct the training on their own, so that the information can be relayed to the master farmers. As part of the Coalition Forces (CF) transition plan for Afghanistan, we encourage the local farmers to look towards the DAIL to provide agricultural services instead of us. In the same way, we guide the DAIL to focus on getting assistance from the Afghan government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), instead of handouts or projects from the PRT.

The more education they have, the more farmers and Ag agents will be able to do on their own, and that makes transition easier. Food security plays a big role in the overall security picture. The more secure the food situation is, the happier the people are and that increases their overall satisfaction with the Afghan government. A content population provides our enemies with fewer opportunities to exploit any dissatisfaction with the government. Thus, in a country that is so dependent on agriculture as a way of life, improved food production leads directly to improved physical security — something that is critical for both Afghanistan and the people of the United States.



MAJ John Lake
PRT Khost Ag Section OIC



MAJ John Lake, Ag Section Officer in Charge (OIC), assigned to the 5-19th Agribusiness Development Team (ADT), attached to PRT Khost, and USDA Representative Roger Moore conduct a key leader engagement (KLE) at the DAIL compound in Khost City.





CPT Adam Paris, Ag Section, and MSG Sharla Stevens, Operations NCOIC, on patrol as agricultural team embeds in Gorbuz District. (Photo by U.S. Army SFC Diane Wellborn)



MSG Brian Williamson, 5-19th ADT, with Bahkt Noor, Khost Director of Education, during greenhouse training at Mohammed Qadir High School. (Photo by U.S. Army SFC Diane Wellborn)



Members of PRT Khost on patrol during a “Master Farmer Recon” in eastern Khost Province. Note the cow spotted with red henna paint. (Photo by U.S. Army Major John Lake)



CPT Robert Skomp, 5-19th ADT, on top of Fort Awesome on 9/11. (Photo by U.S. Army CPT Scott Godby)



SFC Diane Wellborn, 5-19th ADT, teaches a class at Mohammed Qadir High School in Khost Province. (Photo by U.S. Army MSG Brian Williamson)



SPC Jared Rybolt and SFC Michael Spurgin, 5-19th ADT, train AEAs at the North Farm on FOB Salerno.



Remembering 9/11—MAJ John Lake, 5-19th ADT, stands in front of the Lava Lamp Lounge. (Photo by U.S. Army Major Jonathan Freyer)



SFC Diane Wellborn, 5-19th ADT, grabbing a hoe while conducting greenhouse training at Mohammed Qadir High School.
(Photo by U.S. Army MSG Brian Williamson)



MISSION PICTURES

from Afghanistan



CPT Scott Godby, 5-19th ADT, and a local high school teacher discuss Ag education while our patrol interacts with kids in the background.
(Photo by U.S. Army Major John Lake)



SPC Jared Rybolt, 5-19th ADT, inspects the condition of a tractor at Sheik Zayed University.
(Photo by U.S. Army MSG Brian Williamson)



U.S. Embassy Budget Representatives Rhonda, Linda, and Michael come to FOB Salerno to assist the PRT for train up.



MAJ John Lake, 5-19th ADT, poses with Roger Moore (USDA) and the Khost Director of AG partners.
(Photo by U.S. Army SFC Diane Wellborn)



Habibullah Ghalib
Minister of Justice

Justice Minister Habibullah Ghalib was born on 7 May 1940 in Qazi Khail village, District of Kohistan of Kapisa Province. The second eldest son of Mawlavi Mohammad Omar Kohistani Ghalib, a prominent Judge and Attorney-at-law, Minister Ghalib spent his primary school years in Gulbahar area of the province before moving onto the Abu Hanifa Theological High School. In 1960, he was admitted to Kabul University, majoring in Islamic Studies and Law.

Having completed his B.A. degree in 1964, he joined the Ministry of Justice at the beginning of what turned to become a life-time career. Between the years 1967 - 1969, Minister Ghalib went to Egypt to pursue his Graduate Studies at Al Azhar University of Cairo. He did his M.A. in Comparative Islamic Jurisprudence and Law, and thereafter registered -- as a Ph.D., candidate -- his Dissertation titled "The Legality of Crime and Punishment", only to return to Afghanistan at the request of the Ministry of Justice.

He resumed his career as Chief of the office of the Minister, and later as Senior Adviser to the Department of Legislation and the Institute of Legislative Affairs. Minister Ghalib was serving as Deputy Attorney General for Investigation and Petitions when the nation was cast into political upheaval in 1979. He was put behind bars for several months and an ensuing year-long house arrest. He re-joined the Justice Ministry following release. Facing imminent re-arrest, however, he fled the country and took refuge in neighboring Pakistan, where he began serving the Afghan refugees in varied capacities. He teamed up with a group of intellectuals, who, together, established the "Cultural Council of Afghanistan Resistance", an influential organization broadly involved in promoting the educational, scholastic and cultural interests of the Afghan refugees and of the greater Afghan cause.

Minister Ghalib then went on to serve at the head of Madina Monawara orphanage and of Department of Education of the orphanages run by Asra Charity, teaching as university professor in the meantime. Years later, upon formation of the Interim Government in Exile, Mr. Ghalib was called upon to assume the office of Director General of Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice.

He returned to Afghanistan in 1992 upon coming into power of the new government and was named as Deputy Attorney General for the Department of Supervision of Implementation of the Law and Director General of the Department of Protection of the Law and Legal and Judicial Affairs. In late 2001, pursuant to the establishment of the Interim Authority and within the course of the subsequent years, Minister Ghalib held diverse portfolios with the Transitional and elected governments. He served as a member of the Independent Legal and Judicial Reform Commission, and Chairman of the Committee on Reform of the Laws.

He then entered the Legal Consultative Board to the President of Afghanistan as a member, and later on as Chairman of the said Board, while simultaneously holding the position of Senior Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Ghalib was nominated for the post of Justice Minister by President Karzi on January 14, 2010, whereupon he won confirmation by the nation's Parliament. He assumed his duties as Minister of Justice of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on January 19th, 2010.

Minister Ghalib has been involved in efforts for peace initiated by the former King of Afghanistan under the aegis of the United Nations, attending its successive gatherings held in Quitta-Pakistan, Bonn and Rome.

He also has attended respective conferences on drafting the Constitution and formation of Government convened in Switzerland and Washington, D.C. As well, Mr. Ghalib has been a member of the Constitutional Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly).

Minister Ghalib has paid working visits to Saudi Arabia, Sudan, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the United States, and Canada.

He has conducted scientific research with the Attorney General Office, the Police, and Prison and Correctional Services in Egypt and Turkey.



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Ministry of
Public Health
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Ministry of Education
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Ministry of Women's Affairs
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MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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<http://mfa.gov.af/en>

Links to other Afghan Government Ministries:

Ministry of Communication
<http://mcit.gov.af/en>

**Ministry of Commerce
and Industries**
<http://moci.gov.af/en>

Ministry of Finance
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**Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation
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