FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Who's Who of Afghanistan

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

by

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AKADEMISCHE DRUCK- u. VERLAGSANSTALT
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Publication of my *Historical and Political Who's Who of Afghanistan* has aroused considerable interest and elicited a great deal of comment, including suggestions and advice which will be helpful in the production of a revised and expanded second edition of my work. Research on such a project is now in progress but will take additional time because I am attempting to check each entry in the contemporary part with the individuals concerned. However, the political changes in Afghanistan since the Saur Revolution (April, 27, 1978) have made it necessary to provide some information on the new ruling elite, and I have therefore decided to produce a supplement to the existing *Who's Who*, pending publication of the more comprehensive second edition. The result is this four-part publication which includes 1) a biographical section with some forty entries, 2) a section which lists all government departments with key personnel, 3) a “diplomatic list” with the names and dates of appointment of Afghan and foreign diplomats, and 4) an *errata* section with corrections of errors found in the first edition of this work.

Part 1 was compiled primarily from secondary sources (see below) but biographical entries were sent to the individuals concerned to obtain verifications, corrections, and amplifications. I was especially pleased by the positive response to my queries by mail because almost half the persons contacted found time to reply and give personal approval to their biographical entries. Several entries are “official” in the sense that they are either only slightly edited versions of accounts written by the individuals themselves, or are based on official publications like the “Short Biography of Noor Mohammad Taraki” which was published by the Political Department of the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan in various newspapers and as a separate pamphlet on August 23, 1978. Since this work is historical as well as contemporary, it was felt desirable to also include those individuals who were ousted because of their membership in the *Parcham* faction of the PDPA or who have purportedly conspired against the *Khalqi* faction and have therefore been ousted or arrested. As in the first edition of the *Who’s Who of Afghanistan*, the intention was to include all individuals who in some manner participated in the political process in Afghanistan.

Part 2 lists Afghan government positions, including the cabinet as of the end of March 1979 and all ministries since the Saur Revolution. Ministerial positions are listed, including those individuals who were replaced after May, 1978. All governors are listed (under the Ministry of Interior) who served since April, 1978.

Part 3 is a “diplomatic list” of foreign representatives in Kabul and of Afghan
representatives abroad. This section corrects and completes the lists provided in the first edition of my work. There may, however, still be some gaps and questionable dates which could not be eliminated in spite of the assistance extended by various foreign diplomats in Kabul.

Part 4 points out a number of mistakes which were either carried over from secondary sources or—as in the case of the repetition of some entries—were the fault of this writer. Several of the duplicate entries seemed sufficiently different to make it appear plausible that they described different individuals and therefore were mistakenly included.

As to the sources utilized for this publication, I want to mention The Kabul Times, Anis, Da Saur Enqelab, and Haywad—the last three of which were provided free of charge by the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

In regard to transliteration, no effort was made to follow a complex system, furthermore, a few names may be found under alternate spellings.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who facilitated my efforts either by contributing data or various source materials. This includes all those Afghans who responded to my queries, various Afghan ministries and offices, and members of foreign missions in Kabul—including the United States Embassy and its late Ambassador, Adolph Dubs.

I am also thankful to all those who will help in the future with positive criticism, and hope that many who have biographical data on prominent Afghans will share their information with me. Since no one person is an expert on Afghan biography, a project like the Who's Who of Afghanistan depends on the collaboration of all those who can supply one stone in the mosaic making up the total image of the Afghan social, cultural, and political scene.

L. W. A.

NOTE: This supplement to the Who's Who was already printed when major governmental changes in Afghanistan in April and July of 1979 made it necessary to revise several parts and to make additions. The organization is now as follows: Part 1 contains the biographical section; Part 2 is the diplomatic list; Part 3 contains the corrections to the first edition; Part 4 supplements the biographical section; Part 5 indicates Afghan government positions, 1978–1979; and Part 6 contains a glossary of terms.
WHO IS WHO
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
1978–1979

ABDUL QADIR

ABDUL WAKIL
Born 1947 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1964. In the same year he became a member of the People's Democratic Party. In 1965 admitted to the College of Economics, Kabul University, and graduated in 1971 after two periods of imprisonment in 1969 and 1970. From 1971 to 1978 he was engaged full-time in political party work. In 1973 he completed compulsory military service. Joined the Revolutionary Council in 1978 and was also appointed Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Appointed Ambassador to Britain in July, 1978. He is married and has one son and one daughter. Languages include English. Dismissed from his post in August 1978.

AFGHANPUR, AMIN

AKRAM MOHAMMAD,

His mother tongue is Dari.

AMIN, HAFIZULLAH

Hafizullah Amin was born in 1929 in Paghman, a district of Kabul Province. He finished his primary education in Paghman and graduated from the Teachers College of Kabul. He joined the Faculty of Sciences of Kabul University and received his B.S. in Physics and Mathematics. After his graduation from the university, he was appointed a Teacher, then Vice Principal at Ibn-Sina School in Kabul.

He went to the United States of America in 1957 and obtained an M.A. in Educational Administration and Organization. Back in Afghanistan he joined the Faculty of Education, Kabul University, as a Lecturer with the academic rank of "Pohanyar." Afterwards he was reappointed Principal of Ibn-Sina School and was later appointed Principal of the Teachers' College of Kabul. He served for a short period in this post and was appointed a member of the newly established Teachers' Training Department in the Ministry of Education. In 1962, after successfully passing a competitive examination, he was sent to the United States for study toward a Ph.D. degree. During the annual meeting of the Union of Afghan Students in the United States in 1963, he was elected President of the Union. On the assumption of this position, his political activities increased considerably causing the interruption of his studies, and he returned to Afghanistan in 1965.

He taught at Rabea-Balkhi Lycée for a year and served as a member of the Department of Primary Education in the Ministry of Education for the next three years.

He stood as a candidate from Paghman in the elections of the 13th Session of the Parliament and won a seat as a member of the Khalqi Democratic Party of Afghanistan. During his four-year term as a member of Parliament he "continued actively on behalf of his party in its struggle against imperialism, feudalism and reactionism, thus fully utilizing all possibilities for the benefit of the people and for the interest of the movement and the party."

After the abolition of the monarchy he was active in all party efforts, particularly in party work in the Armed Forces, which finally culminated in the Revolution of April 27th, 1978.

On May 1st, 1978, in the first Cabinet of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan formed by Nur Muhammad Taraki, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, Hafizullah Amin was appointed Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On July 8, 1978, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan elected Mr. Amin as a Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

Hafizullah Amin is married and has three sons and four daughters. Foreign language is English. According to unconfirmed sources, Hafizullah Amin has become Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ARian, Abdur Rashid

Born November 1941 in Kandahar, the son of Abdul Hamid. Worked as a type-setter in

DR. ANAHITA RATEBZAD See RATEBZAD, DR. ANAHITA

AZIM, DR. MUHAMMAD YASIN


BABRAK KARMAL See KARMAL, BABRAK

BAREQ-SHAFI'I, MUHAMMAD HASAN


BARYALAI, MAHMUD

Born 1944 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1962, and entered College of Economics, Kabul University. In 1965 imprisoned because of his political activities. Was a member of Khalq from the beginning. Graduated from the College of Economics, Kabul University, 1966, and became an official in the Ministry of Planning. Again impris-
one because of his political activities. Rejoined the Ministry of Planning in 1973 and subsequently went to the Soviet Union for higher education in the field of political economics. Became alternate member of the Central Committee of Khalq, 1975, and in 1977, full member of the Central Committee. Obtained an M.A. degree from the State University in Moscow in political economics, 1977. He is a research scholar working on his doctorate in the same field. Ambassador to Pakistan, July, 1978. Recalled in October, 1978. Mr. Baryalai speaks Russian and English and has written several articles in Parcham and translated some scholarly work from Russian. He is married and has one son.

BUNYADI, YASIN


DANESH, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL


FAIZ MUHAMMAD


GHORBANDI, ABDUL QUDDUS

Born May 1, 1934. Received diploma from Afghan Institute of Technology, 1955.

HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR

JAUZJANI, ABDUL HAKIM SHARA'I

KAKAR, MUHAMMAD ANWAR
Born 1930 in Sohak, Kabul province. Finished elementary school in Shiwaki and subsequently graduated from the Teachers' College (Darul Mulallemin) in Kabul. Graduated with a B.A. in History and Geography from the Faculty of Letters, 1956. Afterwards worked as a Member of the Administrative Court and for a time as Director of Archives in the Prime Ministry. In 1962 he went for one year to the United States, and on his return became Director of Research and Studies (Mudir-i-Tadqiq wa Mutaleat) of the Presidium of Civil Services. In 1971 he was transferred to the Administrative Department of the Ministry of Justice. Was Assistant Secretary of the Attorney General's Office, and, for a time, Adviser in the Legislative Department, and later President of the Kabul Reformatory School. Mr. Kakar participated in a number of seminars sponsored by the UN Institute of Social Defense in Italy and UNAFEI in Japan. Travelled to Saudi Arabia as President of the Administrative Committee of Pilgrimage in 1978. Appointed Afghan Ambassador to Bangladesh, February 1979.

KARMAL, BABRAK
Born 1929 in Kabul, the son of Major General Muhammad Husain, former governor of Pakthia province. Graduated from Amani (Nejat) High School in 1948. In 1950 not admitted to Faculty of Law and Political Science because of his role in the Student Union and the Seventh National Assembly. Attended College of Law and Political Science from 1951 to 1953, when he was imprisoned. In 1956 he worked as translator of English and German; and in 1957 underwent compulsory military training at the Military Reserve School. In 1960 he graduated from the College of Law and Political Science. In 1961 became member of Compilation and Translation Department, Ministry of Education. In 1961–65 official in the Ministry of Planning. In 1965 and 1969 elected to the Wolesi Jirga. In 1974, became member of the Founding Congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Also elected a member of the Central Committee and Secretary to the Central Committee. In 1977 a member of the Secretariat and of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Afghanistan. In 1978 imprisoned after the funeral of Mir Muhammad Akbar Khaibar, but lib-
erated as a result of the Saur Revolution. In April, 1978, elected Vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan. In July, 1978, appointed Afghan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Babrak Karmal has written articles in Khalq and Parcham and other publications. He is married and has four children. Mother tongue is Pashtu, also speaks Dari, English, and German. Dismissed in August, 1978, and accused of plotting against the Revolutionary Government.

**KHAIBAR, MIR AKBAR**


**KISHTMAND, SULTAN ALI**


**LAYEQ, SULAIMAN**

Born October 7, 1930, the son of Abdul Ghani Nazim (who was a leading freedom fighter in the Third Anglo-Afghan War, operating under Haji Abdul Raziq, on the Waziristan front). His father was a devotee of Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi, called the Mujaddidi, Renewer of the Second Millennium, and therefore, he was named Layeq Ghulam Mujaddid. In 1947, having lost faith in the Mujaddidis, Layeq changed his name to Sulaiman, a name his mother wanted to give him, and Layeq, which he obtained from his paternal lineage of seven generations ago.

Prior to attending school he underwent mosque education where he studied popular Dari verse books and elementary Arabic. In 1941 he was enrolled in the second grade of Habibia High School. In 1947 he was enrolled in the secondary level of the Paghman School of Islamic Law, graduating in 1952. He entered the College of Islamic Law, of Kabul University, in 1952, but was expelled in 1954 because of opposition to the Government. He entered the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, in 1954, and graduated in 1957. He worked with Heywad Newspaper in 1958, and received a first prize in Pashtu verse in the same year. Worked for Radio Afghanistan, 1959–1965. Worked in the Ministry of Information, 1965–67. Editor-in-Chief of Parcham newspaper, 1968. Was a candidate of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to run for the 12th and 13th Terms of the National Assembly from the city of Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan Province, 1965 and 1969, and was defeated because of government interference. Was first active in political activities as a student in the 8th grade of the Paghman School of Islamic Law, and was expelled in 1952 temporarily and again in 1953. In 1964 participated in the 27-man Congress which founded the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in the house of Nur Muhammad Taraki, President of the current Revolutionary Council.
and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and therefore was one of the founding members. In 1966 became alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party. After the Saur Revolution, became Minister of Radio and Television.

His literary life began early: he wrote his first Pashtu poem, published in Anis, while he was in the third grade of primary school. Afterwards he continued to write poetry. Between 1958 and 1960 he won eight government prizes for prose and poetry in both Pashtu and Dari languages. Many of his works were published in East-bloc countries as well as West Germany and France. In 1973 he participated in the Fifth Congress of Asian and African writers. In the same year he participated in the Symposium of Asian and African Poetry in Erevan, Soviet Union. His first poetic work, entitled Chunghar, The Mountain of the Springs, was published in Kabul in Pashtu in 1962. It was banned, but republished subsequently. The second collection of his works, called Kigdai, The Tent, was published in 1976 in New Delhi. The third collection of his Pashtu poems, Yaduna and Darmanduna, The Harvests and Memories, was published in Kabul in July, 1978. President Taraki wrote an introductory note to this work. Layeq is the author of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As a student, he translated from Arabic to Dari the book, Mafatih-al-Ulum, by Alama Khwarazmi, which is considered the first Islamic encyclopaedia. His mother tongue is Pashtu, but he also has an excellent command of Dari, English, and Arabic. He is married and has five children. Was said to have stepped down from his positions in the Party and Cabinet in December, 1978.

MASUDI, MUHAMMAD SALEM


MISAQ, ABDUL KARIM

MUHTAT, DIPL. ENG. ABDUL HAMID
Born 1944 in Parwan province. Graduated from military school in 1964 and left for the Soviet Union for higher education in engineering. Graduated in 1969, returned to Kabul and joined the Army. Active in the coup of 1973 and appointed Minister of Communications. Ousted from Cabinet during the same year because of political and administrative policy differences. Appointed Ambassador to Tokyo in June, 1978. He is married and has two sons. Speaks Russian and English.

MUMAND, ENG. FATH GUL

DR. NAJIB
Born 1947 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1964, and entered the College of Medicine, Kabul University. In 1965 became member of Khalq and imprisoned in 1969 for his political activities. Resumed his education in 1970, but was jail- ed again. Finally he graduated from the College of Medicine in 1975. Served in the military in 1976. Became member of Central Committee of Khalq in 1977 and was appointed a member of the Revolutionary Council in 1978. Ambassador to Tehran 1978. Dr. Najib has written a number of articles in Parcham. He speaks English and Urdu. He is married and has one daughter. Recalled in October, 1978.

ENG. NAZAR MUHAMMAD

NUR, NUR AHMAD
Born 1937 in Kandahar. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1957, and from the College of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, in 1961, with a B.A. in international relations. In 1962 he became an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the same year, he served in the Military Reserve School. In 1963 became member of the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan. In 1964 he worked in the Archives Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1964 he attended the founding congress of the People’s Democratic Party. In 1965 he was the Panjwayi representative in
the Wolesi Jirga. In 1966 he was an alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party. In 1969, after serving in the 12th term of Parliament, he did not have a government job. In 1977 elected a member of the Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat of the General Committee. In 1978 elected member of the Revolutionary Council. In 1978 appointed Minister of Interior, and July, 1978, was appointed Afghan Ambassador to the United States. Dismissed in October, 1978. Has published articles in Khalq and Parcham. He is married and has one son. His mother tongue is Pashtu.

PAKTIN, DR. RAZ MUHAMMAD

PANJSHIRI, DASTAGIR

PARWANI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR
Born 1911 in Kandahar. Educated at Habibia High School. Became a Civil Servant in 1925. In 1927 joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the same year was appointed Secretary to Afghan Embassy in Ankara. In 1930 Code Clerk, and in 1935 Clerk of Eastern Affairs Desk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1936 was Foreign Liaison Officer at Kandahar, and in 1938 Foreign Liaison Officer in Herat. In 1939 became Director, Fourth Section, of the Political Division, and Acting Director of the Third Section of the Political Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1940 Parwani was Afghan Counselor in Karachi and in 1942 Afghan Trade Representative in Peshawar. In 1947 Commissioner in Puli Khumri, and in 1949 Vice President of the Sugar and Petroleum Institute. In 1951, Afghan Consul in Quetta. President of Transportation, 1956. Executive President of Hotels Joint Stock Company, 1964. Parwani participated in the Commission for Solving Border Issues and Revising the Border Demarcation with Iran. Was unemployed until his present appointment as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, July, 1978. Parwani is married and has two daughters and one son. He speaks English, Turkish, and Urdu.

POHANYAR, SAYYID MASUD
Born 1917 in Kabul. Son of Mir Sayyid Qasim Khan. Served in the Department of Press,

RAFI'I, MAJOR MUHAMMAD
Born about 1946, a Pashtun from the Paghman area. His father was said to have been the first jet pilot in Afghanistan. Was a professional army officer in the Tank Corps. Member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. After the Saur Revolution was Minister of Public Works. In August, 1978, was ousted from his office for plotting against the Khalqi Government.

RATEBZAD, DR. ANAHITA

DR. SHAH WALI
Born 1939 in Kabul. Attended medical school and obtained M.D. with specialization in surgery. Has been a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for more than fourteen years. Was employed with the Ministry of Public Health. Was arrested because of political activities against the Daud regime. Became Minister of Public Health after the Saur Revolution, and Minister of Planning in August 1978. He is married and has eight children. Speaks Dari, Pashtu, and English.

SUMA, MAHMUD

TAHZIB, NIZAMUDDIN
Born 1944 in Kunduz. Taught at Habibia and Ibn Sina Schools in the early 1960's.

TARAKI, NUR MUHAMMAD

Born July 15, 1917 (23, Saratan, 1296) in Surkh village (Sere, or Sur, Kalai in Pashtu), Naveh Woleswali, Ghazni province, the son of Nazir Muhammad Taraki. His family is of Kuchi (nomad) and poor peasant background, and endured a hard life as nomads and farmers. Taraki was barely five years old when he was employed as a servant and housekeeper of a widow. But his father wanted him to enjoy the advantages of literacy and sent him to elementary school in Naveh village. (Anis said Muqur district of Ghazni, but Naveh village is now in the Woleswali of the same name, not in Muqur.) In 1932/1311 Taraki came to Kandahar in search of employment and found work as an office boy at the Pashtun Trading Company. He did so well that he was promoted to the position of clerk in the company's Bombay branch office. In Bombay he attended night school and completed his education to the 10th grade. At that time he was said to have met Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the subsequent fighter for an independent Pashtunistan. He returned to Afghanistan in 1937/1316 and became increasingly politically aware. According to some sources, he attended the Faculty of Law and Political Science at Kabul University, 1938–1941, and subsequently obtained a diploma at the Faculty of Economics and started work with the Ministry of National Economy. Later he worked in the Department of Press and Information for Radio Kabul and the Bakhtar News Agency. Because of his political activism he was transferred to a low-ranking job in Badakhshan. During the period of liberalization following the resignation of Muhammad Hashim, Taraki's activities resulted in the establishment of a political party. The members of this party, the Wish Zalmiyani (Awakened Youth), first met in 1948 in a house Taraki rented in Chardeh, near Kabul. The party attracted members of the intelligentsia and the petit bourgeoisie who had national democratic leanings. In 1949 the party published its own weekly organ called Angar (The Embers) in which Taraki demanded “bread, clothing, education, and equality,” and the reformation of Afghan society. This led to the suspension of the paper. Between 1948 and 1953 Taraki increasingly became known as an author and political activist. He published a number of short stories, entitled “Under the Cow,” “This is Service,” “Maxim Gorki,” and “What Sort of Freedom.” The Afghan Government

The following biographical sketch was taken from the Anis of 8. Aqrab 1357/November 30, 1978 and from the Kabul Times of the same date. A number of additions were, however, made on the basis of Klaus Jakel's “Nur Muhammad Tarakai,” in the Afghanistan Journal, Jg. 5, Heft 3, 1978.

Jäkel suggests obliquely that Taraki may have been inspired by this “admirer of Lenin” and founder of the “Khuda-i-Khidmatgaran” or “Red Shirts.”

Jäkel, op. cit.

5 According to Jäkel, in late 1946 or early 1947.

6 According to Jäkel, 1951.

7 According to Jäkel, Angar's report of April 16, 1951, on the supression of the Kabul University Student Union, and the demand for its restoration, led to the suspension of the paper.

8 “Dried Beef”—Gedörrtes Rindfleisch—and “This is my Service,” according to Jäkel.
then suppressed the freedom of press, arrested some political activists, and exiled others, including Taraki, who was sent to the Afghan embassy in Washington, D.C., as Press Attaché. When Muhammad Daud became Prime Minister of Afghanistan in 1953, Taraki denounced the new regime and left the United States after a tenure of six months in Washington. He returned to Afghanistan, ready to face imprisonment, but was not arrested. Between 1953 and 1963, Taraki had difficulty obtaining a job; therefore, he opened the “Nur Translation Bureau” which did translation work for various Afghan and foreign organizations. At the same time he continued his political activism and published a number of works with revolutionary themes, including “The Drugged Traveller (Dabang Musafer),” “The White” (Spin), “Tsela,” “The Peasants Daughter” (Da Bazgar Lur), and “The New Life” (Zendegi Novin), an “appraisal of the three fundamental parts of working class ideology, namely economy, philosophy, and scientific socialism.” With the establishment of the government of Muhammad Yusuf in 1963, Taraki was able to operate more openly and consider founding a new party. On January 1, 1965, Taraki invited some 30 young men to his house in Sher Shah Mina in Kabul to convene the Founding Congress of the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Hizb-i Demokratik-i Khalq-i Afghanistan). Taraki was chosen a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary General of the party. In 1965 Taraki ran for election as a representative of Naveh district for the Wolesi Jirga, but was unsuccessful. In April 1966, the party published a weekly newspaper called Khalq of which Taraki was the publisher and Muhammad Hasan Bareq-Shafi'i (the subsequent Minister of Information and Culture) the Editor-in-Chief. The paper was suspended after only six issues.

In 1967 the party split into two factions: the “Khalqis” under the leadership of Muhammad Taraki, and the “Parchamis” (from Parcham—banner) under Babrak Karmal. While the Parchamis collaborated with Muhammad Daud after the 1973 Coup, the Khalqis, under the direction of Nur Muhammad Taraki, held themselves aloof and continued to win followers and penetrate the army to achieve their objective of building “a society based on scientific socialism.” Hafizullah Amin, the subsequent Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was entrusted with party work within the Armed Forces. In a relatively short period of time a larger number of officers were won over to the party. In 1976, Muhammad Amin suggested to Taraki that the military was ready to topple the Daud Government. However, the Secretary General counseled patience. Unity was restored between the two factions of the party in July 1977, and Taraki remained Secretary General. Unity was to be in two sectors, the civilian and the military. Unity in the civilian sector—in which the Parchamis were the majority—was to be on a basis of complete equality; in the military sector—in which the Khalqis predominated—the Khalqis were to remain in control. The Daud Government in the meantime created its own party, the National Revolutionary Party (Hizb-i-Inqilab-i-Milli), and eliminated the Parchamis from positions of power. When, on April 17, 1978, a member of the People’s Democratic Party, Mir Akbar Khaibar, was killed, thousands gathered in protest at his funeral, and the leaders of the Left, including Nur Muhammad Taraki, were arrested. On April 27, 1978, the Army revolted and the Daud regime was destroyed. On April 30, 1978, Nur Muhammad Taraki was elected President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
WAFADAR, PACHA GUL

WASTALI, GHULAM NABI

WATANJAR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM

ZIRI, DR. SALEH MUHAMMAD (Also ZERAY)
Graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University, where he was at the head of his class for seven years. Candidate from Kandahar to the 1969 Parliament, but was arrested. Member of the Central Committee of Khalq (his brother is Eng. Pir Muhammad Ziri, Deputy Minister of Higher Education). Became Minister of Agriculture after the Saur Revolution. Is in charge of affairs of People's Organizations.
### DIPLOMATIC LIST

#### FRANCE

**In Paris**
- Mahmud Tarzi 1922
- Muhammad Nadir Khan 1924
- Ghulam Nabi Charkhi 1926
- Habibullah Tarzi 1928
- Ahmad Ali Sulaiman 1929
- Shah Wali Khan Gazi 1931
- Muhammad Daud Khan 1948
- Muhammad Umar 1949
- Ghulam Muhammad Sherzad 1955
- Ghulam Yahya Tarzi 1960
- Asadullah Siraj 1961
- Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi 1965
- Rawan Farhadi 1973
- Muhammad Akram 1975

**In Kabul**
- Maurice Foucher March 1923
- Monsieur Feit July 1926
- Monsieur Bodart May 1931
- Monsieur Dollot August 1934
- Monsieur Dufaure De La Prade May 1936
- Monsieur Barbier December 1937
- no rep. 1940–1945
- Monsieur Serres March 1945
- Armand Henriot October 1945
- Henri Roux November 1947
- Marcel Berthelot September 1950
- Monsieur Breal July 1952
- Monsieur Briere May 1954
- Christian Belle April 1957
- Monsieur D’Andurain De Maytie November 1959
- Monsieur Cattand January 1963
- Monsieur Negre August 1967
- Eugene Wernert January 1971
- George Perruche November 1975

#### GERMANY

**In Berlin/Bonn**
- Ghulam Siddiq Khan 1922
- Gen. Ahmad Ali Ludin 1925–28
- Muhammad Amin 1926
- Abdul Hadi Dawi 1929
- Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi 1931
- Muhammad Aziz Khan 1933
- Allah Nawaz Khan 1933–45
- Ghulam Faruq
Ali Ahmad Popal 1965
Muhammad Yusuf 1966
Ghulam Faruq 1973
Eng. Bashir 1977
Eng. Nazar Muhammad Sept. 1978

In Kabul
Dr. Fritz Grobba 1923
Dr. August Friedrich Feigel 1926
Dr. Heribert Schworbel 1931
Dr. Kurt Ziemke 1933
Hans Pilger 1937
Dr. Franz Quiring 1954
Dr. Erich Eiswaldt 1957
Dr. Hans Schmidt-Horix 1959
Dr. Gerhard Moltmann 1963
Dr. Richard Breuer 1969
Franz Josef Hoffmann 1973–79

GREAT BRITAIN

In London
Abdul Hadi Dawi 1922
Sayyid Qasim Khan 1924
Shuja-ul-Dawla 1925
Ali Muhammad Khan 1929(?)
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman 1930
Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi 1931
Ali Muhammad Sulaiman 1938
Muhammad Naim 1946
Faiz Muhammad Zikria 1949
Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal 1956
Najibullah Turwayna 1957
Faiz Muhammad 1960
Muhammad Kabir Ludin 1962?
Abdullah Malikyar 1964
Dr. Abdul Majid 1966?
Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi 1972
Hamidullah Inayat Siraj 1974
Abdur Rahman Pazhwak 1976
Abdul Wakil 1978

In Kabul
Sir Francis H. Humphreys 1922
Sir Richard W. Maconochie 1929
Sir W. Kerr Fraser-Tytler 1935
Sir Francis V. Wylie 1941
Sir Giles Frederick Squire 1943 (Ambassador)
Mr. John Gardener 1949
Mr. Eric R. Lingeman 1951
Sir Daniel W. Lascelles 1953
Sir Michael Cavenagh Gillett 1957
Mr. Arthur J. de la Mare 1963
Sir Gordon C. Whitteridge 1965
Mr. Peers L. Carter 1968
Mr. Jonn K. Drinkall 1972
Mr. K. R. Crook 1976

**INDIA**

* In Delhi

- Sardar Najibullah
- Abdul Husain Aziz 1954
- Gen. Muhammad Umar 1958
- Dr. Muhammad Anas 1968
- Kabir Khan Ludin
- Nasser Zia
- Dr. Abdul Zahir
- A. H. Tabibi 1970
- Abdul Rahman Pazhwak 1973
- Hamidullah Enayat Seraj 1976
- Pacha Gul Wafadar 1978

**In Kabul**

- Wing Commander Rup Chand 1948
- Bhagwat Dayal 1952
- Sundar Narain Haksar 1957
- Jagan Nath Dhamija 1960
- Gen. P. N. Thapar 1964
- Ashok Nandlal Mehta 1967
- Kohensalan L. Mehta 1971
- K. R. P. Singh 1974
- Shalendar Kumar Singh 1977–79

**IRAN**

* In Tehran

- Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz 1920
- Mir Muhammad Husain 1925
- Sultan Ahmad Shirzai 1928
- Muhammad Nauruz 1939–1942
- Jalaluddin Tarzi
- Rahim Ullah Khan 1948–49?
- Abdur Razzaq Ziayi 1967?
- Rahim Ullah Khan 1948–49?
- Zalmai Mahmud Gazi 1973?
- Abdullah Malikyar 1977
- Dr. Najib 1978

* In Kabul

- Nasrullah Ihtila ul-Mulk Khalat Bari 1929
- Said Mahdi Mutassim ul-Sultanah Farukh 1926
- Ihtila ul-Mulk Khalat Bari 1928
- Muhammad Taghi Isfandyari Muntakhab ul-Mulk 1932
- Ali Akbar Bahman 1934
- Baghir Kazimi 1938
- Ali Sohaili 1939
- Husain Samiyi Adib ul-Sultana 1940
- Abu Kasim Najim 1943

* Sequence and tenure of Afghan diplomats in Delhi may not be correct and some diplomats may not have been included.
Hasan Ali Kamal Hidayat Nasr ul-Mulk 1945  
Abdul Husain Masud Ansari 1949  
Mahmud Salahi 1952  
Muhammad Shayistah 1955  
Abdul Amir Rashidi Hairi 1959  
Muhammad Zulfiqari 1961  
Mahmud Furughi 1966  
Jahangir Tafazuli 1971  
Husain Davudi 1974–79

**ITALY**

| Country | Diplomat                  | Term  
|---------|---------------------------|-------|
| ITALY   | Shir Ahmad Khan           | 1921  
|         | Azimullah Khan            | 1922  
|         | Abdul Aziz Khan, Aziz     | 1926  
|         | Ali Muhammad Khan         | 1927–  
|         | Sayyid Qasim              | 1928  
|         | Abdul Husain Aziz         | 1930  
|         | Muhammad Naim Khan        | 1932  
|         | Muhammad Akbar Khan       | 1935  
|         | Abdul Samad Khan          | 1936  
|         | Muhammad Akram Nur        | 1946–47 
|         | Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad   | 1952  
|         | Muhammad Kabir            | 1963  
|         | Abdul Zahir               | 1969  
|         | Nur Ahmad Etemadi         | 1972  
|         | Sayyid Masud Pohanyar     | 1974  

| Country | Diplomat | Term  
|---------|----------|-------|
| ITALY   | Gaetano Paterno’ Di Manchi Di Bilichi | 1921  
|         | Antonio Cabicchioni         | 1924  
|         | Gino Cecchi                | 1926  
|         | Vincezo Galanti            | 1931  
|         | Francesco Meriano          | 1934  
|         | Ugo Sabetta                | 1934  
|         | Pietro Quaroni             | 1936  
|         | Alberto Calisse            | 1946  
|         | Franco Fontana             | 1950  
|         | Alfredo Nuchio             | 1954  
|         | Guido Relli                | 1956  
|         | Folco Trabalza             | 1958  
|         | Carlo Cimino               | 1961  
|         | Antonio Sanfelice Di Monteforte | 1967  
|         | Carlo Ungaro (Charge d’Affaires) | 1970  
|         | Italo Papini               | 1970  
|         | Valerio Brigante Colonna   | 1975  
|         | Francesco Lo Prinzi        | 1978  

**JAPAN**

| Country | Diplomat | Term  
|---------|----------|-------|
| JAPAN   | Muhd. Khan. Zulfiqar | 1939  
|         | Abdul Majd    | 1956–63  
|         | Abdul Rahim  | 1966  

21
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya 1970
Abdul Hakim Tabibi 1972
Ali Ahmad Popal 1974
Muhammad Hassan Sharq 1977
Abdul Hamid Muhtat 1978

In Kabul
Hideki Masaki 1967
Sashichiro Matsui 1968
Kenji Nakao 1971
Junji Yamada 1973
Toshikazu Maeda 1978

SOVIET UNION

In Moscow
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali 1920
Ghulam Nabi Charkhi 1922
Muhammad Hashim Khan 1924
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali 1926
Ghulam Nabi Charkhi 1928
Muhammad Aziz 1929
Abdul Husain Aziz 1933
Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy 1938
Muhammad Nauruz 1946
Ghulam Yahya Tarzi 1957
Abdul Hakim 1957
Shah Alami 1960
Gen. Muhd. Aref 1965
Muhammad Yusuf 1973
Nur Ahmad Etemadi 1973
Dr. Raz Muhammad Paktin 1978

In Kabul
K. Bravir 1919
Z. Suritoz 1919
F. Raskolnikov 1921
Leonide Stark 1924
Boris E. M. Skvirsky 1936
Constantine Michailov Alexandrovich 1938
Ivan Bakulin 1944
Smolovski Ivan Vasilovich 1947
Feodorov A. Feodorovich 1948
Michail Vasilievich Degtyar 1953
Alexander Michailovich Puzanov November 1972

TURKEY

In Ankara
Sultan Ahmad Khan 1920
Muhammad Haidar Khan 1924
Ghulam Jilani Khan 1925
Ghulam Nabi Charkhi 1929
Sultan Ahmad Shirzoy 1930, 1937–38
Faiz Muhammad Zikria 1938
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman 1948
Muhammad Akram Nur 1948
Asadullah Siraj 1951
Gen. Sayyid Hasan
Ali Ahmad Popal 1966
Muhammad Usman Siddiq 1967
Abdul Majid 1963
Abdul Etimadi 1967
Gen. Muhammad Sayyid Khan 1973
Muhammad Faruq

In Kabul
Abdurrahman Bey 1920
Gen. Fahreddin Turkkan 1922
Nebil Bati 1926
Yusuf Hikmet Bayur 1928
Memduh Şevket Esendal 1933
Kemal Koprulu 1942
Ahmed Cavad Ustun 1945
Cemal Yeşil 1951
Gen. Zekai Okan 1956
Talat Benler 1960
Cemil Vafi 1964
Hamit Batu 1966
Omer Faruk Şahinbas 1971
Ilhan Bakay 1976

UNITED STATES

In Washington
Abdul Husain Aziz 1942
Habibullah Tarzi 1946
Muhammad Naim 1948
Najibullah 1950
Muhammad Kabir Ludin 1957
Muhd. Hashim Maiwandwal 1958
Abdul Majid 1963
Abdullah Malikyar 1967
Abdul Wahid Karim 1977
Nur Ahmad Nur 1978

In Kabul
Charles W. Thayer 1942
Cornelius van Engert 1942
Ely E. Palmer 1945
Louis Dreyfus 1949
George R. Merrell 1951
Angus Ward 1952
Sheldon T. Mills 1956
Henry A. Byroade 1959
John M. Steeves 1962
Robert G. Neumann 1967
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr. 1973
Adolph Dubs 1978

Assassinated in February 1979.
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<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
<td>Gen. Muhammad Aref</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rasul</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<td>Attaullah Naser Zia</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Mir Muhd. Siddiq Farhang</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>Muhammad Amin Etemadi</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>Dr. Anahita Ratebzad</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Belgrad</td>
<td>Dusan Kveder</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>Voja Sobaic</td>
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<td>Borislav Samonikov</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bogdan Malbasic</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORRECTIONS TO THE FIRST EDITION
OF THE
WHO'S WHO OF AFGHANISTAN

Page

6  ABDUR RAHMAN, Born in 1922 at Ghormach, as well as the subsequent entry with the same name should be combined into one entry.

11  ANSARI, MIR AMANUDDIN Son of Mir Ainuddin (not Ayamuddin), born March 15, 1918. Attended seminar (not studied in) in Public Administration, Bangkok, 1962–63.

12  ANSARI, MIR FARIDUDDIN (not FARUDDIN).

12  ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN, son of Mir Ainuddin Ansari, entry should be combined with following entry of the same name.

26  FARID, AHMAD FARID should read FARID, GUL AHMAD, and this and the subsequent entry (FARID, GUL AHMAD) should be combined into one entry. The correct year of birth is 1929.

35  HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR graduated from Columbia University (not University of Arizona), his corrected entry is listed in the biographical section of this Supplement.

74  SHALIZI, ABDUS SATAR, education includes B. A. from Illinois University and M. A. in Education from Columbia University (not studied Hydro Electrics).

77  SIDDIQ, ABDUL FATAH and SIDDIQ, MIR ABDUL FATAH should be combined into one entry.

79  STWODAH, IBRAHIM should read STWODAH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM. He is the son of Sultan Mahmud (not Muhammad). Obtained M. S. at Indiana University, 1969.

111  AHMAD SHAH Died in 1952 (not 1951).

164  IBRAHIM KHAN should read IBRAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD was in the cabinet of Shah Mahmud Ghazi (not Ghazni).

211  NUR AHMAD Died in 1936 (not 1926) at Kabul.

319  GHULAM YAHYA TARZI 1939 (not 1945) Minister of Communications.

ABDUL HUSAIN AZIZ 1940 (not 1939).

320  ABDUL HAKIM SHAH ALAMI (Minister of Agriculture) 1944.

Table 56  KABUL SARDARS – Ziai Family. Correction: Aminullah (6) son of Amir Abdur Rahman had three wives (not two). Shahnaz (3–10) was his third wife (not second), she had eight children and Zubaida (9a) was not her daughter.
Zubaida (9a) was the daughter of the second wife (whose name is not known); she had seven children — the five listed on Table 56 as well as Shahla and Nazima.

Table 65 The entry “Latifa (15a)” who married Sayyid Abdullah seems not correct. Latifa was listed as a daughter of Muhammad Faruq (8), a son of Amir Habibullah by Mehri (85–4).

283–377 The lists of Afghan Government positions are incomplete in some cases.
ADDENDUM

ALEMYAR, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ

Born 1944 in Sayyidkhel, Jabal Siraj, the son of Muhammad Shuaib Alemyar. Primary education at the local village school, and subsequently at Noman high school in Charikar, Parwan province. Transferred to Commerce School at Kabul, and completed high school 1962. Attended Kabul Technical School for three years, and graduated from the Machinist Department, 1965. Worked with Afghan Construction Unit in Helmand. Passed Kabul University entrance examination in 1966 and studied at the Geology Department of Kabul Polytechnic. After graduation joined the Ministry of Mines and Industries as a Geologist. After working for three years he won a scholarship to the Soviet Union and obtained a diploma after eight months of study. After the Saur Revolution he was appointed President of Mines and Survey Department, Ministry of Mines and Industries. Later he became Governor of Balkh. In April 1979 was appointed Minister of Planning.

BAREQ-SHAFT'I, MUHAMMAD HASAN*


GHORBANDI, ABDUL QUDDUS*


GULABZOI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD


*Entries with asterisks are supplementary to entries appearing in the preceding Who's Who section.
GURBUZ, MIR AHMAD


HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR*

Attended American University of Beirut. Lecturer, Faculty of Education until 1974. Lecturer, Faculty of Science, 1974-1978.

JALILI, ABDUL RASHID

Born 1939 in Kunarha, the son of Abdul Jalil. After completing his primary and secondary education, he obtained an M.A. in the United States and subsequently a Ph.D. in the Soviet Union. Began his career as Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Attended a research program in Egypt, 1969. After the Saur Revolution became Rector of Kabul University, and in April 1979 became Minister of Education. Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, July 1979. Speaks Russian and English.

JAUZJANI, ABDUL HAKIM SHARAFI*


KATAWAZI, KHAYAL MUHAMMAD


MAZDURYAR, SHIR JAN


PANJSHIRI, DASTAGIR*


ROSTAMEL, PROF. MUHAMMAD IHSAN


SAHRAI, SAHIB JAN

Born 1937 in Dehrawad, Uruzgan province. Studied at Kandahar Teachers' College, and subsequently entered the Faculty of Education, Kabul University. After graduation, became a teacher at Kabul Teachers' College. Taught in various parts of the country until 1973. Ran unsuccessfully for election. Was imprisoned until the 1973 coup. At the time of the first Khalqi Congress was a member of the Progressive Youth Group and subsequently became a full member of the Party. Director of Frontier Affairs, 1973, but later ousted by President Daud. Worked for the Party Central Committee in Nangarhar after 1974. After the Saur Revolution he became Governor of Kunduz, and in April 1979 Minister of Frontier Affairs. Minister Without Portfolio, July 1979.

SHAH WALI*

SUHAK, DR. BISMILLAH (SAHAK)  بسم الله سهان


WATANJAR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM* 

GOVERNMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
APRIL 1979

CABINET

President of the Revolutionary Council
Nur Muhammad Taraki (P)*

Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Hafizullah Amin (P)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
of Public Health
Dr. Shah Wall (P)

Minister of Agriculture and
Land Reform
Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri (P)

Minister of Public Works
Dastagir Panjshiri (P)

Minister of Finance
Abdul Karim Misaq (P)

Minister of Higher Education
Mahmud Suma (P)

Minister of Defence
Major Muhammad Aslam Watanjar

Minister of Education
Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili

Attorney General and Minister
of Justice
Abdul Hakim Shar'ati Jauzjani

Minister of Water and Power
Muhammad Mansur Hashimi

Minister of Planning
Eng. Muhammad Siddiq Alemyar

Minister of Information and Culture
Khiyal Muhammad Katawazi

Minister of Communications
Sayyid Muhammad Gulabzoi

Minister of Internal Affairs
Shir Jan Mazduryar

Minister of Mines and Industries
Eng. Muhammad Ismail Danesh

Minister of Commerce
Abdul Quddus Ghorbandi

Minister of Transport
Muhammad Hassan Bareq-Shaf'i

Minister of Frontier Affairs
Shahb Jan Sahrayi

*"P" indicates membership in the Politburo.

Ministers are listed in the rank order given by the Protocol Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Afghan Government announced a "Cabinet Reshuffle" in which the following appointments were made: Dr. Shah Wall, Deputy First Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri, Minister of Public Health; Major Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, Minister of Interior; Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms; Shir Jan Mazduryar, Minister of Frontier Affairs; Shahb Jan Sahrayi, Minister Without Portfolio; and Muhammad Salem Masudi, Minister of Education. (The Kabul Times, July 29, 1979)
Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President of the Office of the Revolutionary Council

President of the Revolutionary Council

Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

Rural Development Department President

Inspection and Investigation of Accounts President

Olympic Committee President

Central Bureau of Administrative Reform President

Emergency Preparedness Office President

Red Crescent Society President

Afghanistan Science Academy President

Social Welfare Organization of Marastun President

International Pashtu Studies Center President

Research and Studies President (Land Reform)

Ghazni-Wardak Rural Development Dept. President

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Minister

Minister

First Deputy Minister for Political Affairs

First Deputy Minister for Political Affairs

Second Deputy Minister for Political Affairs

Second Deputy Minister for Political Affairs

Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs

Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs

Hafizullah Amin

Hafizullah Amin (April, 1979)

Nur Muhammad Taraki

Dipl. Eng. Sayyid Daud Tarun

Muhammad Hakim Gondi

Ali Shah

Abdul Satar Khustwal

Muhammad Zaman Karimzada

Abdul Qayyum Alanzai

Dost Muhammad Fazl

Saleh Muhammad

Dr. Arab Gul Tutakhel

Dr. Gul Muhammad Nurzai

Eng. Ainuddin

Dr. Daulat Muhammad Ludin

Abdul Wakil

Eng. Sadat Amiri

Abdul Hadi Mokamel
Cabinet of the Minister
Chief du Cabinet

Deputy Chief
Deputy Director for Codes

Political Department
Director General for Political Affairs

First Political Division (India, Pakistan, and all East and Southeast Asian Countries)
Director

Second Political Division (Middle East and Africa)
Director

Third Political Division (USSR, Europe, and the Americas)
Director

International Relations and UN Affairs
Director

Cultural Relations Division
Director

Information Division
Director

Treaties and Law Division
Deputy Director

Economic Department
Acting Director

International Economic and Financial Relations Division
Director

Protocol Department
Chief of Protocol

Administrative Department
Director-General

Personnel Division
Deputy Director

Consular Affairs Division
Director

Passport and Visa Division
Director (Acting)

Accounts Division
Director

General Services Division
Director

Dr. Muhammad Akbar Mehr
Dr. Faika Mukhtarzada
Din Muhammad
Vacant
Mirza Gul Yawar
Muhammad Siddiq Saljuqi
Dr. Muhammad Rafik Shamriz
Amanullah Hasrat
Abdul Mahmud Samel
Assadullah Matin
Muhammad Anwar Bashar
Muhammad Mirza Samma
Muhammad Mirza Samma
Muhammad Wali Mandozai
Abdul Ghani Karimi
Abdul Hakim Warzai
Abdul Qahar Safi (Qahir?)
Muhammad Arif Sherzada
Mosleuddin Maruf
Muhammad Rahim Shomalzai
Archives Department  
Deputy Director  
Abdul Azim

Diplomatic Training Institute  
Director  
Ghulam Ghaus Waziri

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Minister (and Deputy Prime Minister)  
Dr. Shah Wali

First Deputy Minister  
Dr. Mahmud

Second Deputy Minister  
Dr. Abdul Muhammad Darmangar

Planning Board  
President  
Dr. Nisar Ali Nisar

Administrative Department  
President  
Muhammad Asif Ferozan

Curative Medicine Department  
President  
Dr. Muhammad Nabi Kamyar

Preventive Medicine Department  
President  
Dr. Khan Mir Ghayur

Nursing Department  
President  
Dr. Aziza Aziz

Environmental Health Department  
President  
Dipl. Eng. Muhammad Sharif Diyar (Diyar?)

Environmental Health Department of Kabul Municipality  
President  
Dr. Muhammad Kabir Alani

Mental Health Department  
President  
Dr. Zia Ahmad Zahin

Public Health Institute  
President  
Dr. Muhammad Asef

Malaria Institute  
President  
Dr. Muhammandullah

Child Health Institute  
President  
Dr. Sona Ram

Avicenna Pharmaceutical Institute  
President  
Sayyid Alef Shah Ghazanfar

Public Health Affairs  
President  
Dr. Abdul Muhammad Darmangar

Afghan Guidance Association  
President  
Dr. Mahmud

General Health Services  
President  
Dr. Aminullah Sabur
Civil Servants Health Insurance  
President  
Dr. Abdul Ghani

Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital  
President  
Dr. Halim Shah Samkanai

Jamhuriat Hospital  
President  
Dr. Sur Gul Khatiz

Malalai Maternity Hospital  
President  
Dr. Rangena

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORM

Minister  
Saleh Muhammad Ziri

Deputy Minister for Land Reform  
Fazl Rahim Rahim

Deputy Minister for Agriculture  
Abdul Ahad Sarsam

Planning Department  
President  
Sayyid Murtaza

Administration Department  
President  
Nadir Shah

Administration Department for Land Reform  
President  
Muhammad Qasim Nazimi

Expropriation Department  
President  
Abdul Karim Naujud

Land Reclamation and Registration Dept.  
President  
Abdul Majid

Distribution and Settlement Department  
President  
Dr. Abdul Ghaffar LakaHwal

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Dept.  
President  
Dr. Ahmad Shah Sadati

Plant Protection Department  
President of Research (Acting)  
Muhammad Ghofran

Forestry Department  
President  
Sobhani

Agricultural Research and Soil Survey  
President  
Vacant

Nangarhar Valley Authority  
President  
Pohannal Guldad

Extension and Development Department  
President-General  
Muhammad Hasan Payman

Information Department  
Director-General  
Mahak

Paktia Development Project  
President  
Mirza Ali Nazim
Enterprises Department
President

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Minister
Deputy Minister
Control Department
Director
Kabul University
Rector
Vice President for Admin.
Vice President for Academic Affairs
President of Translation and Compilation
Foreign Students Advisor
Director, Research Center
Faculties
Agriculture
Dean
Institute of Higher Agricult.
Studies
Director-General
Chemical Technology
Dean
Construction
Dean
Economics
Dean
Education
Dean
Engineering
Dean
Islamic Law
Dean
Letters and Humanities
Dean
Law and Political Science
Dean
Medicine
Dean

Muhammad Hakim Nazahi (Nazihi?)

Prof. Mahmud Suma
Eng. Pir Muhammad Ziri (Zeray)
Abdul Fattah
Eng. Azizurrahman Sa‘idi
Pohanwal Sayyid Sa‘duddin Hashimi
Pohanedi Ataullah Rauf
Sayyid Ahmad Tulqun
Dr. Abdul Raziq Palwal
Dr. Aminullah Qayyum
Pohanar Muhammad Yasin Mohsini
Dost Muhammad Amin
Pohanmal Muhammad Siddiq
Eng. Amir Muhammad Umarzoi Amiri
Pohanmal Muhammad Taus Zarak
Stanagal
Pohanar Sayyid Hasan
Pohanedi Abdul Jalil Yusufi
Pohanmal Muhammad Tahir Alami
Dr. Muhammad Wali Yusufi
Dr. Abdul Wasi Latifi

38
Mines and Geology
  Dean Dr. Amir Gul Mirzad

Pharmacy
  Dean Pohanmal Muhammad Husain Hilali

Science
  Dean Pohandoi Dr. Ghulam Rasul

Polytechnic Institute
  President Pohandoi Khair Muhammad Momand

Veterinary
  Dean Pohandoi Dr. Abdul Wadud Gulestani

University Hospital
  President Pohyalai Ghulam Muhammad Salarzai

Nangarhar University
  Rector Pohanmal Dr. Gulzar Amini

Note: The academic titles may be translated roughly as follows:

Pohand Professor (Full)
Pohanwal Associate Professor (Senior)
Pohandoi Associate Professor (Junior)
Pohanmal Assistant Professor (Senior)
Pohanyar Assistant Professor (Junior)
Pohyalai Instructor

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Minister Lt. Col. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar
  Nur Muhammad Taraki (until April, 1979)

President, General Staff
  for Political Affairs Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Waziri

Chief of General Staff Lt. Col. Muhammad Yaqub

Chief of Operations Lt. Gen. Baha Jan

Chief of Education and
  Training Lt. Col. Ghulam Sa‘id

Chief of Logistics Lt. Col. Ghulam Jilani

Chief of Organization Lt. Col. Muhammad Nadir

Chief of Foreign Relations Lt. Col. Fazl ul-Qadir

Commander, Central Corps Maj. Muhammad Dost

Commander, Kandahar Corps Maj. Nur Muhammad

Commander, Paktia Corps Lt. Col. Alauddin

Commander, Air and Air Defence Col. Ghulam Sakhi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili</td>
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<td>Dastagir Panjshiri (until Sept. 1978)</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahibi</td>
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<td>Second Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Fazl Haq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Department President</td>
<td>Mir Ahmad Samadzoi</td>
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<td>Personnel Department President</td>
<td>Mauladad Nazarwal</td>
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<td>Planning Department President</td>
<td>Sayyid Hakim Shakiwal</td>
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<td>Inspection and Supervision Department President</td>
<td>Nematullah Nimat</td>
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<td>Kindergarten Department President</td>
<td>Salamat Tulqun</td>
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<td>Rahim Zadran</td>
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<td>Vocational Education Dept. President</td>
<td>Eng. Muhammad Usman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campaign Against Illiteracy President</td>
<td>Fazl Rahman Qateh</td>
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<td>Compilations and Translations Department President</td>
<td>Khair Muhammad Sad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Department President</td>
<td>Dr. Jahan Nur Jahan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theological Department President</td>
<td>Abdul Ghafur Bahir</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Mapping Director</td>
<td>Fazl Ahmad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pashtu Society (Tolana) President</td>
<td>Dr. Gul Muhammad Nurzai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Department President</td>
<td>Dipl. Eng. Faruq Karmand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Education Dept. President (Acting)</td>
<td>Muhammad Amin Hakim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Institute President</td>
<td>Abdul Wahid</td>
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</table>
Cultural and Foreign Relations Division
President
Hayatullah Nasir

UNESCO National Commission
Director-General
Nuruddin Basir

Library Department
Director
Muhammad Nabi Yusufzai

Educational Printing Dept.
President
Mr. Morgan

Kabul High School Principals
Aisha Durani (Girls)
Ms. Aziza
Amani
Piaow Gul Siddiqi
Ariana (Girls)
Wazhma Safi
Ghazi
Sayyid Nadir
Habibia
Sadullah Rezay'i
Ibn-e Sina
Rasul Muhammad
Istiqqlal
Sami Karyar
Khushal Khan
Nawaz Takla
Malalai (Girls)
Setara Sarsam
Rabia Balkhi (Girls)
Halima
Rahman Baba
Shir Aqa
Zarghuna (Girls)
Mahgul

Specialized Training Schools
School of Public Administration
Principal
Habibur Rahman
Fine Arts, Director
Ghulam Nabi Wahhab
Mechanics, Director-General
Zarbad Rahmati
Teachers Training (DMA)
Director-General
Muhammad Mohsin Formuli
Institute for Industrial Management
Dean
Muhammad Nazir
Afghan Institute of Technology, Principal
Sayyid Mohsin Jahani
Theological High School
Principal
Sahar Patyal
Science Center
Chief
Juma Gul Karimi
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<tr>
<th>Administrative Department</th>
<th>Hakim Khawarin</th>
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<td>Planning Department Chief</td>
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<td>Irrigation Development</td>
<td>Eng. Ahmad Ali Sakha</td>
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<td>and Power Station</td>
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**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

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<th>Eng. Muhammad Siddiq Alemyar</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Shah Wali (until April 1979)</td>
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<td>Sultan Ali Kishmand (arrested Aug. 1978)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Fath Muhammad Tarin</td>
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<td>Deputy Minister, Statistics</td>
<td>Abdul Ghafur Malikzada</td>
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<td>Planning and Economic Analysis President</td>
<td>Abdul Samad Khaliqi</td>
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<td>Central Statistics Office</td>
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<td>Muhammad Aslam Helali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics Application Dept. President</td>
<td>Sher Aqa</td>
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<td>Finance Department President</td>
<td>Muhammad Ashraf Yadgari</td>
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<td>Mohammad Daud Rezemyar</td>
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<td>Production and Communication President</td>
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<td>Private Investment Dept. President</td>
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44
Social Services Dept.  
Director-General  
Abdul Wakil

Rural Development Dept.  
President  
Abdul Satar Khostwal

Agriculture and Irrigation  
Director-General  
Dr. Muhammad Usman Akram

Afghan Management Institute  
Head  
Muhammad Hashim Sadiq

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Minister  
Khiyal Muhammad Katawazi  
Muhammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i (until April 1979)

Deputy Minister  
Ali Gul Paiwand

Chief of Protocol  
Ms. Gul Gotai

Administrative Department  
President  
Nur Muhammad Azizi

Government Printing House  
President  
Abdul Basir Umar

Kabul Public Libraries Dept.  
President  
Pohandoi Abdul Rasul Rahin

Bakhtar News Agency  
President  
Abdul Quddus Tandar

Cultural Affairs and  
Cultural Projects  
President  
Abdul Latif Nazimi

Arts and Artistic Enterprises  
President (Acting)  
Inayatullah Inayat

Publications Department  
President  
Gul Ahmad Farid

Foreign Relations  
Director-General  
Mr. Hamidullah

Afghan Nendari  
President  
Ghamai Shindandi

Baihaqi Book Publishing  
President  
Lal Padshah

International Center for  
Koshami Studies  
President  
Dr. Muhammad Yaqub Wahidi

Kabul Museum  
Director-General  
Nazar Muhammad Azizi

Afghan Institute of Archaeology  
Director-General  
Zemaryalai Tarzi
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</table>
Photography Department Director

Khalilullah Sayyid

Laboratory Department Director

Gul Ahmad Tayib

Montage Department Director

Tahir Mohebi

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister
Sayyid Muhammad Gulabzoi
Maj. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar (until July 1978)

Deputy Minister
Eng. Khalilullah Kohistani

Post Office Department President
Nur Aqa Ruin

Telecommunications Department President
Eng. Muhammad Zarín

Foreign Relations Directorate Director, Foreign Liaison
Muhammad Anwar Qiamzada

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister
Lt. Col. Sher Jan Mazduryar
Maj. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar (until March 1979)
Nur Muhammad Nur (until Aug. 1978)

Deputy Minister
Faqir Muhammad Faqir

Chief of Staff
Maj. Saifuddin

International Relations Dept. Director
Capt. Ahmad Nur

Administration Department President
Ahmad Shah

Department of Planning and Research President
Abdul Shakur

Inspections and Investigation President
Sayyid Ahmed Barkhurdar

Civil Registration and Census President
Bismullah Mahshur

Police Chief of Police and Gendarmerie
Maj. Ali Shah Paiman

Chief, Political Department
Muhammad Yusuf

Commander, Guard of Honor
Sr. Capt. Muhammad Aziz Zurmati
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Commander, Police Academy</td>
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<td>Chief of Kabul City Traffic</td>
<td>Mir Hamsa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sayyida Afghani Sadat</td>
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<td>Lal Pacha Alemi (until Nov. 1978)</td>
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Fariab
Azizullah Wagari
lt. Col. Abdul Samad
Sayyid Ahmad Shah Daulati (until July 1978)

Ghazni
Nazifullah Nuhzat
Abdul Ahad Wolesi (until May 1979)

Ghor
Sayyid Mukarram
Muhammad Umar Saghardi (until May 1979)

Helmand
Pazl Jan Jahesh
Abdul Majid (until July 1978)

Herat
Eng. Abdul Hai Yatim
Nazifullah Nohzat
Col. Gul Aqa (until Nov. 1978)

Jowzjan
Bashir Bashaeryar
Muhammad Gildi

Kabul
Dr. Bismillah Subak
Shahnavaz (June 1979)
Muhammad Salim Masudi (until July 1978)

Kandahar
Eng. Muhammad Zarif
Brig. Gen. Mir Tahmas Rauf

Kunar
Shahnavaz Shewani
Idat Shah Muqbil

Kunduz
Hasan Gul Wafa Kargar
Sahib Jan Sahrayi (until Aug. 1978)

Laghman
Hazrat Gul Bargami
Abdul Ghafur (until July 1978)

Logar
Sayyid Daud Mesbah
Gul Sayyid Wafadar
Ahmad Khan Afat (until Nov. 1978)
Salahuddin Hotak (until July 1978)

Nangarhar
Hesari
Gul Sayyid Wafadar
Maj. Bahramuddin
Col. Ghulam Nabi Wastali

Nimruz
Shamsuddin
Sayyid Ahmad Shah Daulati
Mahmud Ghafuri
Muhammad Nabi Shorida (until July 1978)

Pakhtia
Shinwari
Azizullah (until May 1979)
Brig. Gen. Ghulam Nabi Wastali

Paktika
Azizullah

Panjshir
Abdul Haq
Muhammad Ibrahim Dehqan (until May 1979)

Samangan
Muhammad Umar Saghardi
Allahdad Tufan (until May 1979)
Ghulam Rasul (until July 1978)
MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

Minister

Deputy Minister for Mines

Deputy Minister for Industries

Specialists Board Advisors

Advisor on Admin. & Acctg.

Management Department

President

Norms and Standards Dept.

President

Industries Department

President

Administration Department

President

Cartography and Cadastre

President, Cartography

President, Cadastre

Projects and Plans

President, Planning

Coal

President

Petroleum

President, Bost Oil

President, Petro. Explor.

Afghan National Oil Company

President

Muhammad Ismail Danish

Eng. Abdul Kafi Rasuli

Dipl. Eng. Ghulam Muhammad Rahimi

Abdul Aziz Maulanazada

Muhammad Hashim Siddiq

Eng. Taj Muhammad Yarmand

Eng. Ahmad Ali Abawi

Ghulabuddin Bazargar

Eng. Sayyid Mirza Siddiq

Habibullah Siddiq

Muhammad Qasim Popal

Dr. Muhammad Mahfuz Neda’i

Eng. Muhammad Ibrahim Bahij

Abdul Hadi

Eng. Gul Nawaz
MINISTRY OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS

Minister
Sahib Jan Sahrayi
Nizamuddin Tahzib (until Aug. 1978)

President, Administration
Aqa Muhammad Karzai

Director, Publications
Azimuddin

BANKS

Agricultural Development
President
Eng. Abdul Wahhab Asef i

Bank-i-Milli
President
Fida Muhammad Larawi

Construction Loan Bank
President
Mir Abdul Rahim

Industrial Develop. Bank
President (Caretaker)
Khair Muhammad Sultani

Da Afghanistan Bank
Governor
Muhammad Hakim

Pashtani Tejarati Bank
President
Abdul Hakim Hamidi

IBRD (World Bank)
Resident Representative
James L. Theodores

IBRD/Agric. Dev. Bank
General Manager
Mr. J. Hotter

Export Promotion Bank
President (Caretaker)
Ghulam Muhammad Yelaqi
# Glossary of Terms

## Army Ranks

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<td>Marshal</td>
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<td>Setar Jenral</td>
<td>ستار جنرال</td>
<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dagar Jenral</td>
<td>داگر جنرال</td>
<td>Lieutenant General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turan Jenral</td>
<td>تورن جنرال</td>
<td>Major General</td>
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<td>Barid Jenral</td>
<td>برد جنرال</td>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
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<td>Dagarwal</td>
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<td>Colonel</td>
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<td>Dagarman</td>
<td>داگمن</td>
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<td>Jagran</td>
<td>جگن</td>
<td>Major</td>
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<td>Jag Turan</td>
<td>جگتون</td>
<td>Senior Captain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turan</td>
<td>تورن</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lomri Baridman</td>
<td>لومري بردمن</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dvohom Baridman</td>
<td>دوهم بردمن</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dreyom Baridman</td>
<td>دريم بردمن</td>
<td>Third Lieutenant</td>
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## Khalqi Organizations (Abbreviations)

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<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Central Committee of the PDPA</td>
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<td>DRA</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHDC</td>
<td>Homeland's High Defence Council, composed of nine members, as follows: President Nur Muhammad Taraki; Vice President Hafizullah Amin; Lt. Col. Aslam Watanjar; Shir Jan Mzduryar; Asadullah; Iqbal; Maj. Yaqub; Col. Ghulam Sakhi; and Col. Nazar Muhammad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOAW</td>
<td>Khalqi Organization of Afghan Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOAY</td>
<td>Khalqi Organization of Afghan Youth (men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACAI</td>
<td>National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>Polit Bureau, composed of the following seven members: Nur Muhammad Taraki, Hafizullah Amin, Dr. Shah Wall, Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri, Dastagir Panjshiri, Abdul Karim Misaq, and Mahmud Suma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDPA</td>
<td>People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSOA</td>
<td>Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Revolutionary Council of the PDPA, composed of 28 members.</td>
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