

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL

# **Who's Who of Afghanistan**

by

LUDWIG W. ADAMEC, Ph. D.



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## INTRODUCTION

Research in Afghanistan studies has advanced tremendously during recent years with the appearance of numerous works in virtually every field of scholarly interest. However, many scholars, especially those interested in history and contemporary research, have keenly felt the need for a reference source which would provide concise biographical data. It is in response to this need that I have compiled the first biographical dictionary to appear on Afghanistan. The work contains about 1,500 entries and is divided into the following parts: 1) Who is Who, 1945–1974; 2) Who Was Who, 1747–1945; 3) Afghan Government Positions, 1901–1974; and 4) Genealogies of Important Afghan Families, 19th and 20th Centuries. This is the prototype in a continuing effort toward producing a periodically updated reference source on Afghanistan.

### SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION

In the preparatory stage of this work a decision had to be made regarding the nature, scope, and organization of my material. As to its nature: it is political, historical, and contemporary. It is political in the sense that most of the individuals listed are either members of the political ruling elite or Afghan officials holding relatively minor positions throughout the country. Members of the religious establishment, the intelligentsia, and the commercial and entrepreneurial classes have not been exhaustively covered; especially if they have not been active in the political life of Afghanistan. This is due to the fact that my sources were primarily archival documents and contemporary Afghan and Western publications, which reflect the political much more than the cultural and commercial elements of Afghan society.

Regarding the scope, it was my intention to produce a work which can be presented to the public within a reasonable amount of time. A biographical dictionary is, like a living organism, continuously subject to change and no amount of labor and time would be adequate for producing a definitive work. Therefore, an author has to decide when he has reached the point of diminishing returns, when the time and labor expended no longer give corresponding results. My inclination to stop at this point was reinforced by the advice I received from Dr. Rawan Farhadi, a well known Afghan scholar and diplomat. Offering advice he himself received as a student at the Sorbonne, he suggested that it is preferable to publish a work and spend twenty years improving it with the help of the scholarly community than to spend twenty years in seclusion in an effort to attain a perfection which may never be reached. Therefore, this work is offered

for publication in the hope that the hundreds of individuals listed will supply additional information and those who should have been included will provide material for future editions.

As to the organization: Part 1 consists of the Who is Who, 1945–74, which contains some 700 entries, listing individuals of contemporary importance. Part 2 is the Who Was Who, 1747–1945, with about 900 entries. Part 3 consists of tables listing all major government positions from the days of Amir Habibullah, including the governments of Kings Amanullah, Muhammad Nadir, and Muhammad Zahir, as well as the government formed under the Republic of Afghanistan. The reader can conveniently locate all of the cabinet positions as well as individuals holding subordinate positions within the Afghan ministries and other government departments. The arrangement is in chronological order and the cabinets and governments are listed under the sections corresponding to the periods of the ruling amir, king, or president. Part 4 provides yet another perspective on individual Afghans by listing genealogical tables, showing blood relationships, marital connections and alliances in a larger context, permitting the reader to see an individual in relationship to his extended family or clan.

## TRANSLITERATION

It would have been entirely possible to follow a consistent system of transliteration, using all of the diacritical markings necessary to indicate letters which do not exist in English. This was not done for various reasons: Diacritical markings are difficult to reproduce in print; their use considerably increases printing costs and consequently also the cost of the book. Furthermore, many Afghans have adopted spellings of their names in Latin characters which follow no accepted system of transliteration. Thus, some will write “Chah” rather than “Shah;” “Noor” rather than “Nur;” “Daoud” rather than “Daud” not to speak of the “purist” transliteration “Dā’ud.” The difficulties increase with names which have even more radical differences in spelling. For example, the *Participant Directory, USAID Afghanistan*, May 1973, one of my most valuable sources, lists “Abaucy” for “Abbasi,” “Qayoume” and “Qayeum” for “Qayyum,” “Seddiqui” for “Siddiqi” and gives “Abraham” as well as “Ebrahim” and “Ibrahim.” The name “Sayyid” indicating descent from the Prophet through the line of the Caliph Ali, is often confused with the name “Sa’id,” “Said,” or “Saeed,” as are the names “Sadiq” and “Siddiq.” My solution to the problem of transliteration has been to write all the names also in Perso-Arabic script, which may help to avoid errors and permit those who cannot recognize a name in transliteration to check it by means of the double heading.

## SOURCES

The Who is Who is based on archival material, contemporary published and unpublished sources, and to a limited extent on personal interviews conducted by myself and a number of assistants. Part 1 is based primarily on two printed sources: the *Kabul Times Annual*, 1967 and 1970, which provided some 200 entries, listing government officials and members of Parliament, and the *Participant Directory, USAID Afghanistan*, May 1973, which is updated each year and lists all Afghans who have been abroad, most of them to the United States, under the auspices of grants funded jointly by USAID and the Government of Afghanistan. Because of the fact that only jointly-sponsored education is listed, the 300 entries adopted from this work may give a distorted picture of the educational background of the individuals. When this work was already in the proof stage, I succeeded in obtaining a copy of *Mo'aserin-e Sokhanwar* by Maulavi Khaste, which lists some 300 Afghan writers, poets, and calligraphers, and I extracted some 50 biographical entries from it. The rest of the entries included in Part 1 has been collected through personnel contact either directly with the individuals involved or with their relatives.

Part 2 is the result of research in the foreign political archives of Britain, Germany, and the United States. By far the most important sources, however, were biographical dictionaries compiled by the government of British India for secret political purposes, beginning with the "Biographical Accounts of the Chiefs, Sardars and Others in Afghanistan," compiled in 1888 and including subsequent publications of "Who is Who in Afghanistan" compiled in 1914, 1920, 1922, 1936, and 1940. These works were, and to some extent still are, secret; however, I have been able to consult all of them and extract what was of value for my work. In the late 1930's the British government no longer produced massive reference sources, and in order to fill in the gaps, back to 1747 and up to the present, I had to draw on a variety of other material. I have consulted the major works on Afghan history such as Sir Percy Sykes, *A History of Afghanistan*, Fraser-Tytler's *Afghanistan*, Fletcher's *Afghanistan: Highroad of Conquest*, Gregorian's *The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan*, and Wilber's *Afghanistan: its People, its Society, its Culture*. Finally, these sources were supplemented with information gathered in interviews or in consultation with knowledgeable Afghans.

Part 3, listing Afghan government positions in the twentieth century, was compiled largely from some 40 volumes of the *Salname-ye Kabul*, later called *Da Afghanistan Kalanay*, and supplemented from a variety of published and unpublished sources, including tables listing the composition of government departments of the Republic of Afghanistan which were compiled by the Afghan government.

Part 4, the genealogical section, is based on a set of 85 tables which was published in Kabul in mimeographed form in 1959. It might be of interest to the reader if I comment here on the history of this set: In 1924, when the archives were still closed, Professor Morgenstierne, the noted linguist and scholar on Afghanistan, obtained a set of genealogical tables from the British Agent in Peshawar. Morgenstierne did not find the time to work on this set and gave it to his student Dr. Rawan Farhadi in Oslo in 1953. The latter made voluminous notes, corrections, and additions which were used by two Americans, Richard J. Davies and Brian Baas, who continued the work with the help of Sarwar Goya Etemadi. In 1959, Baas produced a mimeographed copy of the set. After canvassing the archives for genealogical material I realized that it did not include data beyond the period of the mid-1930's, and I decided to correct, expand, and update the set produced by Baas. Furthermore, I added about 40 new tables to include a new generation of Afghans.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the help I have received in producing this work. Above all, thanks are due to Miss S. A. Scoville who has collaborated in this project from the beginning to the final correction of proofs. She has done all the typing and has contributed her skills as an editor. The person who helped most in providing me with data is Dr. Rawan Farhadi. He combines in his person the rare talents of being both an outstanding orientalist and an expert on international relations and Western culture. He has done a great deal of research in Afghanistan studies, but his activities in the service of his country as a diplomat and cultural representative, did not permit him to devote time to publishing some of his research. He chose to help others instead, and Afghanistan scholars throughout the world are grateful to him for his sponsorship and encouragement. Dr. Farhadi checked my manuscript and corrected some errors and provided additional information; he also directed me to persons who could supply data for individual entries. It goes without saying that he had no part in decisions regarding the scope and organization of this work and that any faults of omission or commission are exclusively my own.

A number of individuals in Afghanistan assisted me in the collection of data and were compensated for their expenses by a small grant provided by the Asia Foundation in Kabul and administered by the Research Center of Kabul University. They include Mr. Kabir A. Ahang, who also administered the process of data collection while I could not be in Afghanistan. He provided additional data for some entries and collected material which was important for inclusion in the genealogical section. Mrs. Sharifa A. Aslamy collected material for some twenty

or thirty entries of the Who is Who. She also assisted me in Tucson in the task of gleaned information from some 40 volumes of the *Salname-ye Kabul* and *Da Afghanistan Kalanay* for compilation of Part 3 of this work. Mr. Abdul Ghafur Sharar made contributions to the historical section. Professor Leon Poullada was of great help in providing me with copies of the genealogy produced by Baas. Poullada himself made valuable additions to the genealogies and I am indeed grateful for his assistance.

In Kabul, members of the American community, including Ray Peppers, Tom Gouttiere, and William A. Helseth, were helpful in many ways. And Afghan officials in various ministries and institutions gave me their wholehearted cooperation.

Institutional assistance was provided by the U. S. Office of Education, Division of Foreign Studies, which supplied the funds for part of my research. Mrs. Julia A. Petrov, Chief of the Research Section, and Dr. Karl P. Epstein, Program Officer, were helpful in facilitating my work under the Office of Education grant. The Asia Foundation in Kabul awarded funds to the Research Center, Kabul University, which paid for the expenses of my assistants there. At the University of Arizona, I owe thanks to Hermann K. Bleibtreu, Dean, College of Liberal Arts, and A. Richard Kassander, Vice President for Research, who gave financial support, and to William R. Schultz, Chairman, Department of Oriental Studies for facilitating my work at the University of Arizona. I am also obligated to the Officers of the India Office Library and Records of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London and I want to thank Miss Joan C. Lancaster, Librarian and Keeper, Mr. Martin Moir, Assistant Keeper, and Mrs. Valerie Weston, Research Officer, for their help during my research.

Finally, I want to thank Dr. Karl Gratzl of the Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz, for pointing out technical problems and helping in their solution, and Ing. Leopold Schedl who expertly prepared the manuscript for the press.



WHO IS WHO IN AFGHANISTAN  
1945 — 1974

**ABBAS, MUHAMMAD ABBAS**

محمد عباس عباس

Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Telai. Born in 1836 at Kabul. Poet and Learned Man. Wrote Poetry, in Farsi and Arabic.

**ABBASI, ABDUL HAI**

عبد الحى عباسى

Son of Khan Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, University of Wyoming, 1953–55, and obtained B.S.; continued at the University of Illinois, 1960–61, and obtained M.S. Advanced studies in Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois, 1964–67.

**ABBASI, MUHAMMAD ARIF**

محمد عارف عباسى

Son of Muhammad Hasan Abbas. Director, Culture and Information, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Communication Media Techniques, Indiana University, 1969–70.

**ABBASI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهيم عباسى

Born in 1926. A Muhammadzai. Governor of Herat, Fariab, and Wardak. President of Radio Afghanistan. Editor of *Anis* and *Islah*. President of the Department of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Information and Culture. Minister of Information and Culture, 1971–72. President of Afghan Association of Journalists. Educated at the Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL AHAD**

عبد الاحد

Son of Abdul Qadir. Chief of Police, Ministry of Interior. Studied Police Administration, U.S., 1957.

**ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزيز

Born in 1906. Director of Education in Ghazni and Farah. Chief of Parwan Education Department. Educated at Teachers Training School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUL BAQI, DR.**

عبد الباقى

Son of Shir Muhammad. Doctor of Pathology, Ali Abad Hospital, Ministry of Health. Studied Radiology, Iowa State College, 1957–60.

**ABDUL BASIR, MAULAWI**

Born in 1912 at Adraskan, from the Qarabagh (Charikar) Pashtun settlement. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Adraskan, Herat. Studied Islamic Law in India. President of "Tamiz" Court. Justice of the High Court, 1968–73. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور

Born in 1937. Director of Research Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Education includes M.S. in Forestry. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUL HABIB**

عبد الحبيب

Born in 1930 at Nauzad. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nauzad, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUL HAKIM**

عبد الحكيم

Son of Muhammad Karim. Governor of Kunar and President of the Kunar Development Project, Ministry of Interior. Studied Agriculture Education, University of Wyoming, 1953–56, and obtained B.S. Studied Rural Development, India, 1956, and Agricultural Economics, Texas and Mexico, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

**ABDUL KHALIQ**

عبد الخالق

Son of Abdul Qayyum. Vice President, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Meteorology, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1966–67.

**ABDUL MAJID**

عبد المجيد

Born in 1933 at Kabul. Director General, Department of Agriculture and Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. President, Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Educated at Ghazi School. Obtained M.S. in Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL MALIK**

عبد الملك

Son of Abdur Rahim. Minister of Finance, 1954–57. Studied Fiscal Administration, U.S., 1956.

**ABDUL NABI, DR.**

عبد النبي

Son of Abdul Ghani. Doctor, Grishk Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Public Health, Lebanon, 1955–56.

**ABDUL QADIM**

عبد القديم

Son of Abdul Qadir. Electronics Instructor, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronics Maintenance, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., and at Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, 1960–62.

**ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر

Son of Muhammad Rahim. Personnel Office, USAID, Afghanistan. Studied Accounting, American University, 1961–62. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1966–68, and obtained M.A.

**ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القيووم

Born in 1919 in Laghman. Son of Haji Abdul Qadir. Member of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education, 1949. President of Teachers College, 1950. President of Helmand Valley Authority, 1953, and Governor of Girishk Province, 1961. Minister of Communications, 1963; Minister of Interior, 1964. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, 1969. Representative of Da Afghanistan Bank in New York, 1970–73. Educated at Habibia School. Obtained B.A. from the University of Illinois; M.A. from the University of Chicago, and Ph.D. from University of Denver, U.S. Recipient of Stor Medal, Third Class, 1968.

**ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القيوم

Son of Sat Maloki. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1968–70, and obtained M.S.

**ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القيوم

Born in 1924 at Andarab. Mayor of Andarab, 1963. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Andarab. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القيوم

Born in 1923 at Maimana. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pashtun Kot, Fariab. Educated at Police and Gendarmerie School, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القيوم

Born in 1925. Civil Servant, 1945–63. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Badakhshan. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUL RAHMAN See ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن

**ABDUL RAZZAK See ABDUR RAZZAK**

عبد الرزاق

**ABDUL SALAM See ABDUS SALAM**

عبد السلام

**ABDUL SAMAD See ABDUS SAMAD**

عبد الصمد

**ABDUL WAHHAB, SAYYID**

عبد الوهاب

Son of Sayyid Muhammad Ibrahim. Station Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Trained in Dispatch Scheduling, Airline Operation School, New York, 1962–63.

**ABDUL WAKIL**

عبد الوكيل

Born in 1924 at Kabul. Teacher, Kabul Vocational Agricultural School. Director of Agriculture, Helmand Valley Authority. Vice President and later President, Helmand Valley Authority. Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Minister without Portfolio. Minister of Agriculture, 1972–73. Educated at Ghazi School. Obtained B.S. and M.S. in Agriculture at Lalpur College, Panjab. Obtained Ph.D. in England, 1952. Participated in short study programs in the United States, 1955 and 1971 and in India in 1956. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUL WALI**

عبد الولي

Son of Sardar Shah Wali. Commander-in-Chief, Central Forces, until 1973. Educated in France. Married Princess Bilqis. Imprisoned after establishment of the Republic.

**ABDUL ZAHIR, SHARIFI, DR.**

عبد الظاهر شريفى

Born in 1909 at Laghman. Clinic Chief, Kabul Municipality, 1944. Physician to the King, 1949. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health, 1951. Minister of Health, 1956. Ambassador

to Karachi, 1959. President, Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health, 1964. President, Loya Jirga, 1965. Ambassador to Rome, 1969. Prime Minister, 1971. Ambassador to India, 1973. Retired after establishment of Republic. Educated at Habibia School. Obtained Ph.D. in Medicine, Columbia University, 1944. Awarded Order of Sardar-i-Ala, 1958.

**ABDULILLAH, SAYYID**

سيد عبد الاله

Son of Sayyid Abdullah. Born in 1945. Minister of Finance, 1973. Educated in Afghanistan; obtained B.A. in Economics, Kabul University, 1970.

**ABDULLAH KHAN**

عبد الله خان

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Qadis, Badghis. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUR RAHIM, DR.**

عبد الرحيم

Born in 1910. A Muhammadzai. Chief of Mahbas Hospital, 1940–42. Chief of Mazar-i-Sharif Hospital, 1946–49. President, Department of Malaria Control, 1948–55. Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Education Hospital, 1952–68. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health, 1956. Minister of Health, 1963. Ambassador to Tokyo, 1966–68. Obtained M.D. from Germany.

**ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن

Son of Ali Ahmad. First Officer, DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U.S. American Flyers Inc., Oklahoma, 1963–64.

**ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن

Born in 1922 at Ghormach. Member of 9th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Hazrat-i-Imam, Kunduz. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن

Born in 1923. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Member of 9th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Hazrat-i-Imam, Kunduz. Member of Agricultural Congress, 1965. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUR RASHID**

عبد الرشيد

Born in 1899 at Baghlan. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Member of 11th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUR RAZZAQ**

عبد الرزاق

Son of Din Muhammad. Director, Higher Teachers Training, Mazar-i-Sharif, Ministry of Education. Studied English, Columbia University, 1961, and obtained M.A.

**ABDUS SALAM**

عبد السلام

Son of Abdul Qadir. Director, Ministry of Commerce. Conducted Feasibility Studies in India, Philippines, and Pakistan, 1967.

**ABDUS SALAM**

عبد السلام

Born in 1915 at Kabul. Director, Public Works Department, Nangahar. Educated at Amania School. Mother Tongue is Pashto.

**ABDUS SALAM, MAULAWI**

مولوی عبد السلام

Born in 1917. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Darzab, Fariab. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ABDUS SAMAD, HAJI**

حاجي عبد الصمد

Born in 1937 at Spin Boldak. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Spin Boldak, Kandahar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ABU BAKR, RUQIA**

رقیه ابو بکر

Born in 1921 at Chehelsutun, Kabul. Daughter of Sayyid Habib and sister of Sayyid Qasim Rishtya. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, First District of Kabul. In 1967 Teacher at Zarghuna Girls High School. Women's Institute Publicity Director; Red Crescent Society Publicity Director. Member of the Afghan Historical Society. In 1964 Loya Jirga Member. Educated at Kabul University Women's College. Divorced from Dr. Abu Bakr, 1971. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ACHAKZAI, GHULAM SIDDIQ**

غلام صديق اچکزای

Born in Kabul about 1909. Deputy Director of Vocational School in Agriculture, Kabul, 1936–39. Director, Department of Plant Protection, 1939. Director, Agricultural Station, Kunduz, 1940. President, Department of Agronomy and Technical Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 1957–63. Obtained Engineering Degree in France, 1932. Father said to have been involved in politics against Amir Habibullah and died after ten years imprisonment. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AFGHAN, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور افغان

Son of Muhammad Akbar. Director General, Livestock Department, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Agriculture and Animal Science, Oregon State University, 1964–67, and obtained Ph.D.

**AFGHANZADA, MUHAMMAD AKRAM**

محمد اکرم افغانزاده

Born in Kabul in 1922. Director of Forestation; Director of Natural Forests. Director of Herat Agriculture Departments. Director General of Forests and Pastures Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained B.S. in Forestry. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AFZAL, GHULAM DASTAGIR**

غلام دستگیر افضل

Son of Muhammad Afzal. Director, Kabul Airport Customs, Ministry of Finance. Studied Public Administration, Iran, 1968.

**AHMAD, AMIR**

امیر احمد

Son of Faqir Ahmad. President, Afghan Cartographic Institute. Studied Cartography, Washington, D.C., 1962.

**AHMAD, HAJI MIR**

حاجی میر احمد

Educated at Military School. Loya Jirga Member in 1964. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Awarded Stor Medal. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AHMAD, HAJI MIR**

حاجی میر احمد

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Qarqin, Jozjan. Educated privately at Qarqin, Jozjan.

**AHMAD, HAJI SAYYID**

حاجی سید احمد

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Lash-i-Jowain, in the province of Chakhansur. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AHMAD, KHIAL**

خیال احمد

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaji, Paktia. Educated at Habibia School and Kabul University, College of Law. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AHMADI, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور احمدی

Born in 1911. Director of Nangarhar, Kabul, and Herat Education Departments. Vice President, Compilation Department. President, Education Press. Adviser, Ministry of Education. Educated at Kabul Teachers Training School and Indiana University in preparing reading materials for children. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AHMADULLAH, ENG.**

احمد الله

Born in 1920 at Kazi Khel, Paghman. General Director of Dare Suf coal mine, President of coal mining in Karkar; Governor of Jozjan, Governor of Kunduz; and Minister of Public Works, 1966. Minister of Interior in Maiwandwal Cabinet, 1966–67. Later Adviser to Ministry of Mining and Industries. Educated at Baba Khundi, Habibia School, and College of Science, Kabul University, as well as at a university in the U.S. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AHMAD, WAKIL**

وکیل احمد

Born in 1930. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pasaband, Ghor. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AIAZI, HAJI ABDUL AZIZ**

حاجی عبد العزیز ایازی

Born in 1925. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Zabul. Attended Qalat Primary School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AIMAQ, MUHAMMAD AKRAM**

محمد اکرم ایماق

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sang Charak, Jozjan. Member of 10th and 11th Parliament. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AIMAQ, MUHAMMAD NABI**

محمد نبی ایماق

Born at Mubarak Shah, Badghis. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Badghis. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Dari.

**A'INA, YUSUF**

يوسف آئينه

Son of Muhammad Yaqub. Born in 1920 at Kabul. Interpreter for various Companies. Officer, Presidency of Press. Officer, Ministry of Commerce. Publisher of *Salname-ye Eqtesadi*, 1949. Director, Pamir Cinema, 1955. Editor, *Barg-e Sabz*. Officer, Ministry of Agriculture. Poet and Writer, Author of a number of publications.

**AINUDDIN KHAN**

عين الدين خان

Son of Sadruddin. Extension Supervisor, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Veterinary Science, Iran, 1957–64, and obtained Ph.D.

**AKBAR, SAYYID MUHAMMAD**

سيد محمد اكبر

Member of the 7th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Lal Sarjanganl, Ghor. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AKBAR, SAYYID MUHAMMAD ZAHIR**

سيد محمد ظاهر اكبر

Born in 1927 at Taloqan, Jawan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jowand, Badghis. Member of the 8th Parliament. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AKRAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اكرم

Born in 1919 at Kabul. Deputy Minister of Education, 1966. Director of Secondary Education Department; Dean of College of Law; Cultural Attache in Moscow and Munich. Obtained Ph.D. in History and Geography. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AKRAMI, GHULAM SAKHI**

غلام سخن اكرمي

Son of Ghulam Muhayuddin. Director of Budget, Kabul University. Studied Public Administration, Iran, 1967–68.

**ALAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علم

Born in 1921 at Logar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Muhammad Aghay, Logar. Educated at Habibia School and Military Academy. Member of Loya Jirga in 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ALAMI, MUHAMMAD SARWAR, DR.**

محمد سرور علمي

Son of Sayyid Muhammad Husain. Doctor, Ali Abad Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Neuropsychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, 1960–63.

**ALAWI, SAYYID FAQIR**

سيد فقير علوي

Born in 1920 at Kabul. Editor of *Islah*, *Zhwandun*, *Iqtesad*, and Assistant Editor of *Anis*. Mother tongues are Dari and Pashto.

**ALI, ABDULLAH**

عبد الله علي

Born in 1935 at Kabul. Vice President of City Planning; Highway Department Engineer. President, Department of Prefabricated House Construction. Obtained Ph.D. in Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.



**ALI, GHULAM**

غلام علی

Born in 1907. Deputy Minister of Finance. President, Department of Mines. Adviser, Ministry of Mines and Industries. Education in Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ALI, HAJI MUHAMMAD**

حاجی محمد علی

Born in 1904 at Kabul. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Habibia School and Military School. Honours received include the Stor and Reshtin Medals.

**ALIKOZAI, SHAH MUHAMMAD**

شاه محمد الکوزی

Son of Ata Muhammad. Administrative Vice President, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy and Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1955–58; obtained Ph.D.

**ALI MUHAMMAD**

علی محمد

Born about 1893. Page at the court of Amir Abdur Rahman. Attended Habibia School. Teacher in 1920. Inspector General of Schools in 1921. Director of Elementary Schools in Kabul, 1923. Head, Department of Education in the Ministry of Education, 1924. Deputy Minister, Muin, Ministry of Education, 1925. Minister of Education, 1926. Afghan Minister in Rome, 1928. Afghan Minister in London, 1934. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1939. Deputy Prime Minister, 1953–63. Minister of Court, 1963–73. His sister was one of Amir Habibullah's consorts. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ALIZAI, ABDUL HAKIM**

عبد الحکیم علیزائی

Born in 1921 at Musa Kala. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Musa Kala, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ALIZAI, MUHAMMAD JONAIID**

محمد جنید علیزائی

Born in 1926 at Kohsan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kohsan, Herat. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ALIZAI, SHAH PUR**

شاه پور علیزائی

Born in 1927 at Ghorian. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ghorian, Herat. Educated privately. Member of Loya Jirga in 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AMAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد امان

Son of Muhammad Tahir. President of Industrial Bank. Conducted Feasibility Studies and Pre-Investment Survey, Iran, 1967.

**AMARKHEL, AZIZULLAH**

عزیز الله امر خیل

Born in 1934. Director, Literature Department, Pashto Academy. Director of Pashto Education Department, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AMIN, HAMIDULLAH**

حميد الله امين

Son of Aminullah. Born in 1941. Instructor and Associate Professor of Geography, 1963-71; Assistant Dean, 1971, Kabul University. Attended Habibia School. Obtained B. A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1959; M. A. in Geography, University of Durham, United Kingdom, 1967, under British Council grant. Author of publications on economic geography and Afghanistan's foreign trade. Travelled in the Middle East in 1973 under the auspices of the United Nations to examine the problem of settlement of nomads.

**AMIN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد امين

Born in 1938 at Mongajeg. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Mongajeg, Jozjan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AMINI, MUHAMMAD SHARIF**

محمد شريف اميني

Born in 1927 in Khogiani. Son of Muhammad Amin. Provincial Governor for 15 years. Director General, Department of Census, Ministry of Interior. Head, Department of Civil Registration in the Ministry of Interior. Obtained B.S. from Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, 1950; M.A. in Public Administration, University of Southern California, 1967. Author of several publications. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AMIR, SAYYID HAJI**

سيد حاجي امير

Born in 1925 at Jangal Bashi. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khanabad, Kunduz. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AMIRYAR, MUHAMMAD SHARIF**

محمد شريف اميريار

Born in 1905 at Maidan. Director General of Engineering, Ministry of Public Works. Teacher. Engineer at Baghlan sugar plant and Gulbahar textile plant. Educated at Habibia School and Civil Engineering College. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AMRI, ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القیوم عمری

Born in 1936. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Katawaz nomads of Ghazni. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ANDARI, JAN MUHAMMAD**

جان محمد اندری

Born in 1909. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Andar, Ghazni. Member of 9th Parliament from Qara Bagh, Ghazni. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ANDKHOYI, MUHAMMAD UMAR**

محمد عمر اندخویی

Born in 1923 at Andkhoi. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Andkhoi, Fariab. Educated privately. Died in 1970. Mother tongues were Dari and Turkman.

**ANSARI, MIR AMANUDDIN**

میر امان الدین انصاری

Son of Ayamuddin Ansari. President of Polytechnical Institute, Kabul University. Studied Public Administration, Bangkok, 1962-63. Studied Administration in U.S., Thailand, and India, 1970-71. Attended Colloquium Program, AUB, Lebanon, 1971.

**ANSARI, MIR FARUDDIN**

میر فخر الدین انصاری

Son of Mir Aminuddin. Principal, Marja School, Ministry of Education. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–60, and obtained B.A. Studied School Administration, University of New York, 1963–64, and obtained M.A. Studies in Education in the Philippines, 1965.

**ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN**

میر نجم الدین انصاری

Son of Mir Ainuddin Ansari. Born in 1913 at Kabul. Officer, Ministry of Health, 1944. Member, Teachers Academy. Dean, Faculty of Letters. President, Research Department. Academic Adviser, Ministry of Education, 1960. Poet and Writer.

**ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN**

میر نجم الدین انصاری

Born in 1913. Principal, Kabul Teachers Training School. Dean, College of Letters, Kabul University. President, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. Representative to Special Political Committee of United Nations General Assembly. Adviser at Ministry of Education. Attended Habibia School and New York University; obtained B.A. Obtained Ph.D., Tufts University. Died in 1971 after serving 5 years as a Justice of the Afghan High Court. Mother tongue was Dari.

**ANWAR, MUHAMMAD MULLA**

ملا محمد انور

Born in 1920 at Kalat. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga for nomads of Zabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ANWARI, MUHAMMAD AZIM**

محمد عظیم انوری

Born in 1928 at Char Kala, Balcheragh. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Balcheragh, Fariab. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AREFI, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور عارفی

Son of Ghulam Faqir. Director, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Engineering, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–59, and obtained B.A. Studied Public Administration, University of Indiana, 1964–66, and obtained M.A.

**AREZ, GHULAM JILANI**

غلام جیلانی عارض

Born in 1934 at Kala-i-Qazi, Ghardihi, Kabul. Head of Institute of Geography and Associate Professor, Kabul University, 1967–73. Visiting Lecturer and Research Associate, University of Arizona, 1973–74. Obtained B.A. from Kabul University, and M.A. from the University of Colorado, 1966. Editor, *Geographical Review* and *Geographical Bulletin*. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ARGHANDIWAL, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور ارغندیوال

Born in 1930 at Kabul. President of Civil Service Department, Office of the Prime Minister; Lecturer at Kabul University, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Minister of Justice, 1971. Educated at Habibia School and the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, as well as at the Institute of Public Administration for Turkey and the

Middle East, Ankara. Obtained M.A. in Social Science from Birmingham University. United States fellowship in 1967, for the study of the working of the American and British Civil Service Commissions. Mother tongues are Dari and Pashto.

**ARSALAN, AHMAD SHAH**

احمد شاه ارسلان

Son of Arsalan. Geologist, Ministry of Mines. Studied Aerial Photography and Mapping, Denver, Colorado, School of Mines, 1964–68; obtained M.S.

**ARYA, MUHAMMAD NAJIM**

محمد نجيم آريا

A Gardezi. Deputy Minister of Culture and Information, 1965–67. Director General, Publicity Bureau. Editor, *Anis*; Head of Department of Information, Ministry of Agriculture. Press Attache in Delhi. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ASADULLAH KHAN, SARDAR See Part I.**

اسد الله خان

**ASEF, MUHAMMAD**

محمد آصف

Born in 1914. President, Inspection Department, Ministry of Finance. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ASEFI, ABDUL SAMAD**

آصفی عبد الصمد آصفی

Born in 1932 at Kabul. Director General, Photography Department, Ministry of Information and Culture. Educated at Nejat. Obtained B.S. in Germany. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ASEFI, ABDUL TAWWAB**

عبد التواب آصفی

Son of Abdul Wahhab. President of Provincial Development, Prime Ministry. Trained in Engineering, U.S., 1961. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Colorado, 1965–66, and obtained M.S.

**ASEFI, ABDUL WAHHAB**

عبد الوهاب آصفی

Born in 1897 at Khogiani. Consul in Bombay and Meshed. Governor of Maimana. Deputy Minister of Interior, 1950. Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif, 1953. Educated privately.

**ASGHAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اصغر

Born in 1914. Mayor of Kabul. Rector, Kabul University. Dean of College of Law. Minister of Justice, 1967. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Vice President of Helmand Valley Administration Project. President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society until 1973. Educated at Habibia School and University of Illinois. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ASHGHARI, SUFI GHULAM NABI**

صوفي غلام اشقري

Son of Muhammad Rahim. Born in 1894 at Cheltan, Paghman. Teacher, Primary Schools. Shopkeeper for 25 years. Well-known Afghan Poet.

**ASHRAF, SAYYID**

سيد اشرف

Son of Sayyid Mustafa. Director General, Afghan Institute of Technology, Ministry of Education. Studied Mathematics, University of Wyoming, 1960–61, and obtained M.S. Studied Secondary School Administration, University of Southern Illinois, 1966–67. Went to Bangkok, Taipei, and the Philippines, for Technical Education, 1965.

**ASLAM, MIR MUHAMMAD**

میر محمد اسلم

Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from the Second District of Behsud, Wardak. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ASLAMY, MUHAMMAD NABI**

محمد نبی اسلمی

Born in 1939 in Totum Dara, Parwan. Assistant Professor of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University, and Training Professor at Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan. Obtained B.S. in Agriculture and M.S., University of Wyoming, 1965; Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1971. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ASMATI, MRS. MASUMA**

معصومه عصمتی

Born in 1930 at Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Maruf, Kandahar. Educated at Malalai High School, College of Letters, Kabul University; and College of Education, University of Illinois. Won the Ariana Award for a book entitled *Who is Khushal Khatak?* Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ATA MUHAMMAD**

عطا محمد

Son of Faqir Muhammad. Director, Da Afghanistan Bank. Director, Prime Ministry. Studied Accounting and Banking, U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank, 1961–62.

**ATAYI, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الکریم عطایی

Born in 1929. President of Technical Department, Radio Afghanistan. Broadcasting Engineer, 1959–61. Director of Studios, 1962. Engineer Adviser, Afghan Electric Institute, Ministry of Mines and Industries. President of Radio Afghanistan, 1973. Educated at Nejat School, Kabul, and in Engineering in Germany. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ATAYI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهیم عطایی

Born in 1929. Director of Information and Culture in Helmand. Editor of *Helmand*. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ATEFI, FAIZ MUHAMMAD**

فیض محمد عاطفی

Son of Khair Muhammad. Born in 1925 at Herat. Officer, Ministry of Defense, 1945. Editor, *Majalle-ye Urdu*, 1956. Won a Literary Award for Persian Poetry, 1960. Poet.

**ATIQUI, ABDUS SATAR**

عبد الستار عتیقی

Son of Muhammad Rafiq Atiqi. Electrical Technology Teacher, Afghan Institute of Technology, Ministry of Education. Studied Electrical Technology, Los Angeles, 1954–56 and obtained Certificate. Obtained B.S., Electrical Trades, Wayne State University, 1959–61; and M.S., Industrial Education and Electrical Technology, 1967–68.

**ATRAFI, MUHAMMAD AJAB**

محمد عجب اطرافی

Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Director of Operational Training Center, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Air Traffic Control, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1960–61.

**AYAZI See AIAZI**

ایازی

**AYAZUDDIN**

ایاز الدین

Born in 1920 at Kohdaman, Parwan. Chief of Balkh Public Works. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AYEEN, GHULAM ALI**

غلام علی آیین

Son of Ghulam Haidar. Governor of Kabul. Studied Education and Economics, Columbia University, 1956–57, and obtained M.S. Studied Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education, Columbia University, 1963–66, and obtained M.A. Attended a Colloquium in Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1969.

**AYMAQ See AIMAQ**

ایماق

**AYYUB, MUHAMMAD**

محمد ایوب

Son of Hasan Ali. Principal, Teachers College, Ministry of Education. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1957–61. Specialized in Curriculum and Teaching Techniques, Columbia University, 1963–65, and obtained M.A.

**AYYUBI, GHULAM MUHAIUDDIN**

غلام محی الدین ایوبی

Born in 1930 in Kandahar. Director of Information and Culture in Ghazni, Parwan. Editor of *Kabul Almanac*. Director of Information and Culture in Kandahar. Obtained B.S. from College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**AYYUBI, MUHAMMAD TURI**

محمد توری ایوبی

Born in 1937. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Farkhar, Takhar. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AZAD, MIR MUHAMMAD ALI**

آزاد میر محمد علی

Son of Kazi Mir Muhammad Hasan. Born in 1879 at Balar Hisar, Kabul. Munshi to Amir Abdur Rahman, and Amir Habibullah. Chargé d'Affairs, Tehran, 1920. Officer in Charge of Islamic Countries, Foreign Ministry. Consul, Sistan, Iran, 1930's. Poet and Author of many books. Died in 1943.

**AZAMI, GHULAM JAILANI**

غلام جیلانی اعظمی

Son of Khushdil Khan. Born in 1898 at Kabul. Clerk in various Government Departments. Member, Shura-ye Ali, 1930. Secretary of the King. Member, Literary Society, for eight years. Vice President, Government Press, 1942. Poet and Writer. Died in 1956.

**AZIM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عظیم

Born in 1919. Assistant at Military College, 1941. Second in Command, Second Division, Central Forces. Governor of Dara-i-Pich, 1947. Director General of Education, Ministry of Defense, 1948. Commander of Fortifications, 1949. Commander, College of Military Sciences, 1950. Commander, Labor Forces Battalion, 1953. Went to Turkey, 1957. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Works, 1958. Minister of Public Works, 1962. Military Commander and Governor of Paktia Province, 1967. Graduated from College of Military Science, 1938. Sent to India for higher education, 1945. Decorations include: four Wartia Medals, the Reshtin Medal, the Baryalai Medal, the Minapal Medal and the Stor Medal, First Class.

**AZIM, MUHAMMAD YASIN**

محمد ياسين عظيم

Son of Muhammad Azim. Minister of Education, 1972. Studied Zoology, University of Wyoming, 1958–61, and obtained Ph.D. In 1962 visited the U.S., Iran, and Turkey for practical training. Studied Public Administration, University of Minnesota, 1966. Attended a Colloquium in Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1969.

**AZIMI, ABDUR RASHID**

عبد الرشيد عظيمي

Son of Muhammad Azim. General Director, Bost Province, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied wheat and corn production techniques, in Pakistan, 1967. Studied Agriculture, University of Arizona, 1966, and obtained M.A. Studied and did research, University of Nebraska, 1970–71.

**AZIMI, GHULAM DASTAGIR**

غلام دستگیر عظیمی

Born in 1926 in Kabul, Dean of Institute for Industrial Management. Educated at Nejat School and the College of Law, Kabul University. Obtained Ph.D. from College of Economics and Political Science, Berne University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AZIZ, ABDUL GHAFFAR, DR.**

عبد الغفار عزيز

Born in 1917 at Kabul. Physician with Kabul Municipality, Women's Hospital. Surgeon in the U.S. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul. Head of Maternity Hospital and President of Kabul Orphanage. President, Family Guidance Association. Graduated from Isteqlal School and obtained M.D. from Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Specialized training in gynecology in Ireland, Poland, France, and Denmark. Author of *Care of Premature Children*. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AZIZ, ABDUL HAI**

عبد الحی عزیز

Born in 1915. Son of Abdul Husain Aziz. A Muhammadzai. Held a position in the Afghan National Bank, 1939. Secretary of Afghan National Bank, 1941. Teacher in College of Sciences, 1940. Dean, Faculty of Law, 1944. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economics, 1947–51. Adviser to the Prime Minister, 1951. Jailed in 1951 by Shah Mahmud's government. Adviser in the Ministry of Mines, 1956. President, Afghan Air Authority in 1957. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Planning, 1957. Minister of Planning, 1960–64, and Acting President of Afghanistan Bank, 1960–62. Educated at Isteqlal School, 1930. Attended Chateaubriand High School in Italy, 1931; a French high school, 1932; University of Grunville, 1935, and University of Strasburg, 1938. Attended University of London, England, 1937. Died in 1964.

**AZIZ, HEDAYATULLAH**

هدایت الله عزیز

Born in 1927 at Kabul. Administrative Officer, Research Director, and Coordinator of Foreign Aid, Ministry of Planning. President, Department of Economic and Technical Aid, Ministry of Planning. Educated at the College of Law and Political Science, Kabul. M.A. in Public Administration from the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AZIZ, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عزیز

Son of Muhammad Hashim. General Director, Herat Province, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied wheat and maize production in the U.S. and Mexico, 1966.

**AZIZI, ABDUL QAYYUM**

عبد القیوم عزیز

Born in 1914 at Kabul. A Muhammadzai. Counsellor to Afghan Embassies in Ankara and Moscow. Director of Europe and America Desks, and the United Nations Department, Foreign Ministry. Director, Cultural Relations, Foreign Ministry. Consul in Bombay. Retired in 1971. Mother tongue is Dari.

**AZIZI, GHULAM DASTAGIR**

غلام دستگیر عزیز

Born in 1921 at Kabul. Director General of Technical Department, President of the Industries Department, Ministry of Mines and Industries. President of General Transport and the Administrative Department in the Prime Ministry. Second Deputy Minister of the Interior. Received the Public Works Portfolio. Minister of Mines and Industries, 1972. Graduated from Habibia School and the Faculty of Science, Kabul University. Obtained M.S. in Engineering in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**BABRAKZAI, SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد ببرک زی

Born in 1916. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Tany, Paktia. Educated at the Isteqlal School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BABURY, ABDUL AFU**

عبد العفو بابری

Son of Abdur Rauf. Born in 1926 at Kabul. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1953–63. Director, Libraries and Publications, Kabul University, 1959–63. Head Librarian, Kabul University, 1965–70. Head Librarian, USIS, Kabul, 1970. Chief Editor of Adab, Journal of Education, the News, and Sports Quarterly, publications of Kabul University. Obtained B. A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1953. Studied Library Science at Rutgers University, 1957–58 and 1963–65, and obtained M. L. S. Attended University Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1968.

**BADRI, HELALUDDIN**

هلال الدین بدر

Poet, Author, Assistant Editor of *Balkh* Magazine. Director of Mazar-i-Sharif House for the Destitute. Secretary of Mazar-i-Sharif Municipality, Petroleum Prospecting. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Balkh, 1964. Published books on anthropology and poetry. Mother tongues are Dari and Uzbek.

**BAGHBAN, ABDUL GHANI**

عبد الغنی باغبان

Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Urozgan. Educated at Sidaqat School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BAHA, SAYYID ABDUL QADIR, DR.**

سید عبد القادر بها

Born in 1928 in Logar. Son of Sayyid Bahauddin. Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University, later Dean, and Rector until 1971. Adviser to the Prime Minister, 1972. Graduated from Isteqlal School, and obtained M.D. degree from Kabul University. Went to Europe 1955 and 1966 for Medical Training. Attended Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1970 and 1972.



**BAHA, SAYYID AMINULLAH**

سید امین الله بها

Son of Sayyid Bahauddin. Director of Programs, Ministry of Planning. President of the Department of Application and Supervision of Plans, Ministry of Education. Officer of Asian Development Bank, Manila, 1969. Educated at Habibia School; College of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, and obtained M.A. from Vanderbilt University, 1960.

**BAHER, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور باهر

Born in 1932 at Alishing. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Alishing, Laghman. Educated at Abuhanifa Madrasa; College of Theology, Kabul University; al-Azhar University, and Cairo University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BAHRAM, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد بهرام

Son of Faqir Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agricultural Economics, AUB, Lebanon, 1970-72.

**BAHRAMI, ABDUL AZIM**

عبد العظیم بهرامی

Son of Muhammad Bahrami. Instructor, Faculty of English, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, Purdue University, 1968-70; obtained M.S.

**BAIANI, ALI MUHAMMAD**

علی محمد بایانی

Born in 1920. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Parwan. Educated at Hukam School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**BAKHTARI, GHULAM JILANI**

غلام جیلانی باختری

Son of G. Muhayuddin Qadri. President of Statistics, Ministry of Interior. Studied Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh, 1961-63; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar on Management, University of Pittsburgh, 1964.

**BALOUCH, HAJI SALEH MUHAMMAD**

حاجی صالح محمد بلوچ

Born in 1911 at Khwabgah, Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chakhansur. Mother tongue is Baluchi.

**BAQAYI, MUHAMMAD TAYYEB**

محمد طیب بقائی

Born in 1927 in Kabul. Director of Laboratories, Soils Research, and Agronomy. President of Engineering and Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained B.S. and Ph.D. in Plant Physiology. Mother tongue is Dari.

**BARAIMAN, MIR SAID**

میر سعید بریمن

Editor of *Storei*, *Parwan*, *Ittihad-i-Mashriqi*, Nangarhar papers, Editor of *Heywad*. President, Bayhaqi Book Publishing Center. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BARAKZAI, MUHAMMAD KARIM**

محمد کریم بارکزائی

Born in 1930 at Kabul. Member of Kabul Museum. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BAREQ SHAFI'I**

بارق شفيحي

Son of Mirza Muhammad Sharif. Born in 1932 at Kabul. Officer, Government Monopoly, 1955. Member, Committee *Tarbiya Afkar*. Modern Poet and Writer.

**BAREZAI, ABDUL MAJID**

عبد المجيد باريزي

Born in 1918 at Sholgera. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Sholgera, Balkh. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**BARIAS, MUHAMMAD YAQUB**

محمد يعقوب بارياس

Born in 1909. Member of 1st, 6th, and 8th Parliaments. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Samangan. Educated privately.

**BASHAR, FARUQ GHULAM**

فاروق غلام بشر

Son of Muhammad Rasul Atmar. Vice Dean, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Studied Administrative-Analysis, U.S. and Iran, 1966–67.

**BASHIR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM**

محمد اسلم بشير

Son of Muhammad Alam. Teacher, AIT; Head of Science Department, Ministry of Education. Studied Physics, University of Florida, 1964–65. Attended Summer Institute Seminar, AUB, Lebanon, 1969.

**BASIA, RAKIMA (MISS)**

رقيه بسيا

Daughter of Sultan Muhammad. Nurse and Midwife, Maternity Hospital. Studied Family Planning, Iran, 1969.

**BASIR, ABDUL MAULAWI See ABDUL BASIR, MAULAWI**

مولوي عبد البصير

**BAZ MUHAMMAD**

باز محمد

Born in 1938 at Arjestan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Arjestan, Kandahar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BENAWA, ABDUR RAUF**

عبد الروف بينوا

Born in 1913. Pashto Academy President. President of Radio Kabul. Press Attache in Cairo. Vice President, Tribal Affairs Department. Minister of Information and Culture, 1967. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kandahar

**BETAB, HAJI ABDUL HAQ**

حاجي عبد الحق بيتاب

Born in Kabul about 1888. Poet Laureate. Teacher of Primary School in Kabul, 1920, and then at Isteqlal High School and finally at the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Self educated. Awarded the Ma'aref and Reshtin Medals. Became Senator in 1965. Died in Jalalabad in March, 1971.

**BISMIL, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور بسميل

Son of Nazer Muhammad. Born in 1888 at Kabul. Governor of Kataghan. Hakim of Sanjarak, 1955. Director, Afghan Literary Society, early 1930's. Member, Department of

Education. President, Orphanage and Poorhouse, Kabul. President of Administration, Ministry of Finance. Deputy Minister of Finance. Member, Upper House of Parliament. Poet.

**BISMILLAH KHAN**

بسم الله

Born in 1930 at Shinki. Member of Loya Jirga in 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shinki, Zabul. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**BRESHNA, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور برشنا

Born in 1907. A Muhammadzai. Principal of Arts and Crafts School, Nejat. Chief of Government Press. President of Radio Afghanistan. Cultural Attache in Tehran. Adviser, Ministry of Education. Educated in Germany until 1929, in painting, zincography, lithography, and printing. Most prominent of Afghan painters. Exhibited works in Afghanistan, India, Egyptian Arab Republic, and Iran. Had a German wife. Mother tongue was Dari. Died January 4, 1974.

**BRESHNA, ABDULLAH**

عبد الله برشنا

Born in 1933. Son of Professor Abdul Ghafur Breshna. President of Construction Department. President of City Planning. Educated in Construction Engineering. Mother tongues are German and Dari.

**BURHAN, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعيل برهان

Son of Muhammad Husain. Studied English Language Instruction, Columbia University; obtained M.A., 1961, and Ph.D., 1966. Studied Elementary and Secondary Education, Lebanon, 1967.

**BURHAND, ABDUL QUDDUS**

عبد القدوس برهان

Born in 1917 in Kabul. Director of Information in Kataghan, Maimana. Director of Information and Culture in Nangarhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**CHAKHANSURI, SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شير محمد چخانسور

Born in 1919 in Chakhansur. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Chakhansur.

**CHAKNAUR, HAJI GHULAM NABI**

حاجي غلام نبي چکنور

Born in 1922 at Chaknaur, Nangarhar. Member of the 11th Parliament. Member of 1940, 1955, and 1964 Loya Jirgas. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Mohmand Dara, Nangarhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**CHECHKA, MUHAMMAD TAHIR**

محمد طاهر چچکه

Born in 1931 at Khwaja Ghar, Takhar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khwaja Ghar, Takhar. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Dari.

**DAD, KHODA See KHODA DAD**

خدا دار

**DAFTANI, GHULAM SIDDIQ**

غلام صديق دفتانی

Born in 1924 at Anadar, Ghazni. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Archi, Kunduz. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**DAFTARI, JAMILA (DR.)**

جميله دفترن

Daughter of Muhammad Husain. Chief Surgeon, Maternity Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Family Planning, Down Street Medical Center, Brooklyn, 1972.

**DALILI, NUR MUHAMMAD**

نور محمد دليلی

Son of Din Muhammad. Director General, Meteorology Department, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronic Maintenance, Northrup Institute of Technology, 1962–64.

**DANISHYAR, ABDUL AZIZ**

عبدالعزیز دانشیار

Son of Hamad Khan. Vice President, Bakhtar News Agency, Ministry of Culture and Information. Studied Rural Development, India, 1956. Studied Public Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1957–61; obtained M.A.

**DASHTI, AKHUND MULLA BABA**

آخوند ملا بابا دشتی

Son of Shah Mardan. Born in 1895 at Samangan. Important Afghan Poet.

**DAWAR, GHULAM HAIDAR**

غلام حیدر داوړ

Adviser to the Minister of Finance and concurrently Lecturer in the Faculty of Law and Political Science. President of Customs. Customs Officer at Kabul Airport. Minister of Finance, 1971–72. Educated in Nejat School and Kabul University; was in Germany, 1958–62 and in 1968–70 where he received a Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Bonn.

**DAWI, ABDUL HADI See ABDUL HADI, DAWI (Part 2)**

عبدالهادی داوی

**DAWLATI, KHAIRULLAH**

خیر الله دولتی

Son of Muhammad Husain Khan. Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Zoology, University of Wyoming, 1963–65; obtained M.S. Studied Agricultural Economics and Statistics, University of Tennessee, 1971; obtained Ph.D.

**DEHQANZADA, MUHAMMAD RAMAZAN**

محمد رمضان دهقانزاده

Son of Jan Muhammad. Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied English Instruction, Columbia University, 1963–65; obtained M.A.

**DIL, ABDUL HABIB, DR.**

عبد الحبيب دل

Son of Abdul Majid. President, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Pharmacology, University of Maryland, 1958–60.

**DOST MUHAMMAD**

دوست محمد

Born in 1933 at Shorabak. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shorabak, Kandahar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**DOST MUHAMMAD**

دوست محمد

Member of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Parliaments. Participant in the 1965 Agricultural Congress. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**EBADI, YAR MUHAMMAD**

يار محمد عبادي

Son of Fateh Muhammad. Assistant Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1966–70; obtained M.S.

**EBRAHIM, GHULAM HAZRAT**

غلام حضرت ابراهيم

Born in 1935 at Shar-i-Nau, Herat. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Badghis. Educated at Jami High School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**EBRAHIM KHALIL, NIK MUHAMMAD**

نيك محمد ابراهيم خليل

Born in 1929 at Koh Daman. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Koh Daman, Kabul. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**EBRAHIM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد ابراهيم

Born in 1921. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shirin Tagab, Fariab. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**EBRAHIMI, GUL HABIB**

گل حبيب ابراهيمي

Born in 1935 at Khaldari. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Paghman, Kabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**EBRAT, MUHAMMAD KABIR**

محمد كبير عبرت

Born in 1917 at Mazar-i-Sharif. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khulm, Samangan. Member of 9th and 10th Parliaments. Mayor of Khulm. Educated privately and also at secondary school. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ELHAM, MUHAMMAD RAHIM**

محمد رحيم الهام

Born in 1932 in Rish-Khor, Kabul. Editor of *Wazhma*, Pashto Literary Journal of the Faculty of Letters. Director, Afghan Linguistic Institute. Editor, *Mosawat*. Professor, Faculty of Literature, University of Kabul. Chairman, Department of Persian, University of Kabul. Member, Kabul University Senate. Educated at Ghazi High School. Obtained B.A. from the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, and M.A. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan. Studied English at the University of Wales and the Institute of Science and Technology, United Kingdom. Member of Pashto Academy and the Aryana Encyclopedia Society. Awards include the Medal of Education, the First Scientific Award of Pir-e Roshan, and the First and Second Literary Awards. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ELTEZAM, ZABIHULLAH**

i.بيح الله التزام

Born in 1935 at Kabul. Assistant Professor, University of Texas at Houston. Professor at Lake Superior State College, Michigan. Professor, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. President of Kabul Customs. Adviser, Ministry of Finance. Attended Isteqlal School, obtained B.A. from Eastern Michigan University, M.A. and Ph.D. from Wayne University. Author of publications in Economics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**EMAM, MUHAMMAD QASIM**

محمد قاسم امام

Son of Emamuddin. Director General, Institute of Public Health, Kabul University. Studied Higher Education Administration, University of Indiana, 1966–68; obtained M.S.

**ENAYAT-SERAJ, HAMIDULLAH**

حميد الله عنایت سراج

Born in Jalalabad in 1917. Son of Sardar Enayatullah and grandson of Amir Habibullah. Accompanied his father into exile in Iran in 1929. Member of the Departments of General Education and Vocational Education, Ministry of Education 1948. Acting Principal of Nejat School, 1951, and Deputy Director of Secondary Education. Acting Director General of Teaching Staff and Personnel. President of Compilations and Translations 1951. Cultural Attache in Moscow, 1965, and in Washington, 1963. Deputy Minister of Education 1967. Governor of Herat 1968. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Administration) 1971. Minister of Education, 1971–72. Completed his primary education in Kabul and his secondary and higher education in Iran at the Industrial High School and at Tehran University, and received a degree in Engineering in 1940. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ENAYAT-SERAJ, KHALILULLAH**

خليل الله عنایت سراج

Born in Jalalabad in 1910. Educated at Isteqlal School. Companion to the King. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ENTEZAR, MUHAMMAD IHSAN**

محمد احسان انتظار

Son of Mir Alam. President, Translation and Compilation, Ministry of Education. Studied Applied Linguistics, Columbia University, 1962–64, and obtained M.A.

**ERSHAD, MUHAMMAD**

محمد ارشاد

Born in 1923 at Alingar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Alingar, Laghman. Educated at Habibia School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ERSHAD, MUHAMMAD SHAH**

محمد شاه ارشاد

Born in 1917 at Bagram. Editor of *Alfalah*, 1949, and *Tulu-i-Afghan*, 1951. Employee with the Ministry of Press, 1962. Member, Advisory Committee on Drafting Constitution. Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Baghram, Kapisa. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ESHAQZAI, KAMALUDDIN**

كمال الدين اسحق زاي

Member of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments. Honorary Member of the Red Crescent Society. Member of the Parliamentary Delegations to the Soviet Union in 1960 and the U.S. in 1963. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Saripul, Jozjan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ETEMADI, AZIZ AHMAD**

عزيز احمد اعتمادي

Son of Ghulam Ahmad. Director General, Bakhtar Airlines, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Administration, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1959–60.

**ETEMADI, MUHAMMAD AMIN**

محمد امين اعتمادی

Born in 1924 at Kabul. Grandson of Sardar Abdul Quddus. First Secretary in Prague and Rome. Vice President of Protocol, Foreign Ministry. President of Protocol, Foreign Ministry. Counselor in Delhi. Ambassador in Warsaw, 1970. Educated in Law and Political Science, Kabul University.

**ETEMADI, NUR AHMAD**

نور احمد اعتمادی

Born in 1921 at Kandahar. Grandson of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Official in the Ministry of Education. Deputy Chief of Protocol; Director for Economic Relations; Director General for Political Affairs; Secretary General, Foreign Ministry, 1962, and Ambassador to Pakistan, 1964. Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1967. Resigned as Prime Minister, 1971. Ambassador to Rome, 1972. Delegate to the 5th and 13th United Nations General Assemblies. Member of Committee Drafting Constitution. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Ambassador to Moscow. December, 1973. Educated at Isteqlal School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ETEMADI, SALAHA FARUQ**

صالحه فاروق اعتمادی

Born in 1928 in Kabul. Teacher at Malalai High School, 1943. President of Women's Welfare Society. Since 1962 has been actively involved in all phases of women's social progress and relations between Afghan women and women of other countries. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ETEMADI, SARWAR GOYA**

سرور گویا اعتمادی

Born about 1909 at Kandahar. Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Adviser in the Ministry of Education. Scholar in History of Dari Literature and Bibliographer. Educated privately. Mother tongue was Dari. Died in 1968.

**EYLAM, HAFIZULLAH**

حفیظ الله ایلام

Born in 1913. Director General of Liaison. Commissioner in Ghor, Ghazni, Shiberghan, and Maimana. President of Inspection, Finance Ministry. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAGHAN, GHULAM GHAUS**

غلام غوث فغان

Son of Mirza Ghulam Muhammad. Born in 1897 at Kabul. Teacher of Dari Literature, Kabul, 1920. Secretary, Afghan Embassy, London. Director General, Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Deputy Minister of Commerce. Minister of Commerce. Deputy Minister, National Economy. Minister, National Economy. President, Chamber of Commerce. First Vice President, Upper House. Deputy Minister of Finance. Poet.

**FAIZAN, FAIZANUL-HAQ**

فیضان الحق فیضان

Born in 1930 at Shahi Kot, Nangarhar. Educated at the College of Theology, Kabul University and at Al-Azhar University, Egyptian Arab Republic. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**FAIZI See FAIZ MUHAMMAD**

فیض محمد فیضی

**FAIZI, BAZ MUHAMMAD**

باز محمد فیض

Son of Muhammad Din. Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Forestry, Colorado State University, 1956–59; obtained B.S. Studied Agriculture in the Philippines, 1965. Studied Agriculture Extension, University of Missouri, 1968–70, obtained M.S.

**FAKHRUDDIN**

فخر الدین

Member of the 9th and 10th Parliaments. Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Educated privately. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Taiwara, Ghor. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAQIRI, ATA MUHAMMAD**

عطا محمد فقیری

Son of Faqir Muhammad. Director General, Kabul Province, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Agriculture, AUB, Lebanon, 1957–58. Studied Plant Protection, California Polytechnic College, 1962–63, and wheat and corn breeding in Pakistan, 1967.

**FARAND, MUHAMMAD YUSUF**

محمد یوسف فرند

Born in 1930. Director of Social Services, Research Department, Ministry of Planning. Director in the Department of Private Investment, Ministry of Planning. Deputy Minister of Mining and Industries, 1972. Obtained M.A. in Economic Development, University of Pittsburgh, 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FARHAD, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد فرهاد

Publisher, *Afghan Millat*. President of Afghan Electric Company. Mayor of Kabul. Educated at Nejat School and in Electrical Engineering in Germany. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**FARHADI, ABDUL GHAFUR RAWAN**

عبد الغفور روان فرهادی

Born in 1929 at Kabul. Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Kabul, 1955. Acting Director, United Nations and International Conferences Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1956. First Secretary, Afghan Embassy, Karachi, 1958. Director of United Nations and International Conferences Division, and Acting Director of Cultural Affairs Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1961. Counselor of Embassy in Washington, D.C., 1962. Director General, Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1964. Secretary to the Cabinet, 1966–73. Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs, 1969–72. Ambassador to Paris, 1973. Represented Afghanistan in many international conferences. Graduated from Isteqlal School, 1948. Obtained diploma from the University of Paris, in Political Science, 1952, and in International Law, 1955. Obtained Ph.D., Indo-Iranian Philology, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes et Lettres from Sorbonne, 1955. Published works on Linguistics and Political Science. Honorary Member of the Afghan Linguistic Institute, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FARHANG, MIR MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ**

میر محمد صدیق فرهنگ

Born in 1914. Brother of Sayyid Qasim Rishtya. Bank-i-Milli Employee. Adviser to Ministry of Mines and Industries, 1956. President of Department of Mines, 1962. Deputy



Minister of Planning, 1963. Member of Committee Drafting Constitution. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Fourth District, Kabul. Ambassador in Belgrade, 1972–73. Educated at Isteqlal. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FARHAT, PAINDA MUHAMMAD**

پاینده محمد فرحت

Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Born in 1892. Employed with various Government Departments. Published a number of journals. Musician, and Painter.

**FARID, AHMAD FARID**

فرید احمد فرید

Son of Khodadad. Born in 1934 at Kabul. Director of Press, Institute of Education. Went to England, 1955. Director, Public Library, Kabul. Director, *Akhbar-e Urfani*, Ministry of Education. Graduated, Faculty of Letters, 1955. Obtained M. A. in Library Science from Britain. Poet and Writer.

**FARID, GUL AHMAD**

گل احمد فرید

Born in 1929 at Kabul. Teacher at Dar-ul-Muallemin, Kabul. Director of *Dar-ul-Muallemin News*. Director and Editor of *Educational News*. Director and Founder of *Children's Voice* Magazine. Director General of Kabul Public Library. President of Public Libraries, Ministry of Information and Culture. President of the Department of Culture and Founder of *Culture* Magazine. Author of several publications. Obtained M.S. in Library Science, Columbia University, 1965.

**FARUQ, ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزیز فاروق

Son of Khwaja Muhammad. President of Planning, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economics, Vanderbilt University, 1969–70; obtained M.A.

**FARUQ, GHULAM, DR.**

غلام فاروق

Born in 1909 at Kabul. Dean, College of Medecine, 1946. Deputy Minister of Health, 1946. Minister of Health, 1951–1955. Ambassador to Germany, 1973. Obtained Medical degree in Germany.

**FARZAD, IHSANULLAH**

احسان الله فرزاد

Born in 1932 at Kabul. Director General of Construction Department. Head of Construction, Ministry of Public Works. Adviser to the World Bank, 1971. Educated in Building Construction at the University of California. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FARZAN, ABDUL KARIM, DR.**

عبد الکریم فرزان

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Zenda Jan, Herat. Educated at Kabul and in Turkey. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAYEZ, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد فایز

Son of Ghulam Nabi. Instructor, English Department, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, University of Northern Colorado, 1969–71; obtained M.A.

**FAZL, DOST MUHAMMAD**

دوست محمد فضل

Born in 1923 in Kabul. Director General of Industry in Ministry of Mines and Industry. President of Defence Workshop Projects in Pule Charkhi. President of Inspection in Accounts Department of the Prime Ministry. President of the Institute of Food and Public Supply. Mayor of Kabul, 1972–73. Obtained M.S. in Industrial Economics, University of Munich, Germany. Author of several articles on economics and accounting. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAZL, JAMILA**

جميله فضل

Born in 1936 in Kabul. Served for eight years as a Teacher in various schools. Member of Primary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Principal of Primary Schools for Girls in Kabul. General Director of Primary Education. Assistant at the Department of Publishing and Translation, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAZL, MUHAMMAD**

محمد فضل

Son of Muhammad Sadiq. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Psychology, Columbia University, 1958–59, and 1963–67; obtained M.A. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**FAZLI-GHAZNAWI, GHULAM FARUQ**

غلام فاروق فضل غزنوی

Born in 1910. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Ghazni. In 1964 Member of the Loya Jirga. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FAZLI, HAJI SAYYID MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

حاجی سید محمد هاشم فضل

Born in 1939 at Malestan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Malestan, Ghazni. Educated privately in Dari, Arabic Literature, and Logic. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FEDAYI, ZIA MUHAMMAD**

ضیا محمد فدائی

Born in 1930 at Char Asyub, Kabul. Son of Akhtar Muhammad. Mathematics and Physics Teacher at Habibia and Dar-ul-Muallemin Schools, 1952–55. Acted as counterpart of Science Expert, Institute of Education, 1955–57. Head of Science Department, Institute of Education, 1959–62. Principal of Habibia School, 1962–64. Head of High School Science Projects, Institute of Education, 1967–70. Vice Rector of Student Affairs, Kabul University, 1970–72. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Science, Kabul University, 1958. Obtained M.S., Science Education, Columbia University, 1959, and Ph.D. in Education, 1967. Author of Physics textbooks for Teachers Training School, Science Curriculum for Elementary Schools, and General Science textbook for Avicenna Middle School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**FIQRI, ABDUR RAUF SALJUQI**

عبد الرؤف سلجوقی فکری

Son of Maulawi Abdul Fattah Saljuqi. Born in 1900 at Herat. Director, *Majalla-ye Herat*. Deputy Director, Literary Society of Herat, 1939. Director, Museum of Herat. Editor, *Mujalle-ye Adabi-ye Herat*.

**FORMOLI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN**

محمد حسين فرملی

Son of Sayyid Maqsud. Training Flight Engineer, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Mechanics, Northrup Institute, California, 1966–67.

**FORMOLI, MUHAMMAD MOHSEN**

محمد محسن فرملی

Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Teacher at Kabul Teachers Training School, 1954. Head, Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Education, 1959. Teacher in College of Education, 1961, and College of Letters, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Chardeh, Kabul, until 1968. Educated at Ghazi School; College of Letters, Kabul University; and Columbia University; obtained B.A. in 1959, M.A., 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GARDEZI, AZIZA**

عزيزه گردیزی

Born in 1929 at Paghman. Daughter of Muhammad Ishaq, wife of Rahim Gardezi. Teacher, Malalai School, 1949. Director of Education, 1960. Editor of *Mermon*, 1961. Teacher at Rabia Balkhi School, 1962. Senator, Meshrano Jirga. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GELDI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد گلدن

Born in 1926. Assistant Principal of Gozran School, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Daulatabad, and Fariab. Educated in primary school and Teachers Training School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GERYAAN, ABDUL HAI**

عبد الحی گریان

Son of Jan Muhammad. Pilot of Boeing Jet, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Power Plant Maintenance, Northrup Institute, California, 1966–68.

**GHAIBI, SAYYID GHAIBULLAH**

سید عیب الله عیبی

Son of Akbar Husaini. Born in 1885 in Bukhara. Came to Balkh. Became Afghan. Teacher, Balkh. Poet. Died in 1946.

**GHARGHASHT, MUHAMMAD NASIR**

محمد ناصر غرغشت

Director of Information at Maimana and Badakhshan. Director General of Maintenance for Kabul Municipality. Head of Publicity and Information for Kabul Municipality.

**GHARWAL, JANAT KHAN**

جنت غروال

Born in 1919 at Jaji Maidan, Paktia Province. Acting President and President of Pashtani Tejaraty Bank. Educated at Dar-al-Muallemin and Ghazi Schools and attended courses offered by the Afghanistan Bank. Author of an article on economics and trade problems in Afghanistan. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**GHAUS, ABDUS SAMAD**

عبد الصمد غوث

Born in 1928 at Rome. Son of Ghulam Ghaus (Deputy Minister of Economy). Director of United Nations Department. Second Secretary in the Afghan Mission at the United Nations. Member of Afghan Delegation to General Assembly Sessions 16–21. Director, U. N. Affairs Department, and Director General, Political Affairs, 1974, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Educated at Isteqlal School in Kabul and in France and Switzerland. Mother tongues are Dari and English.

**GHAUSI, HAJI MUHAMMAD UMAR**

حاجي محمد عمر غوثي

Born in 1899 at Maimana. Senator of Meshrano Jirga, Logar. Educated privately.

**GHAUSI, HESAMUDDIN**

حسام الدين غوثي

Born in 1918. Head of Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Andkhui, Da Afghanistan Bank branches. Educated at Isteqlal. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GHAUSI, MUHAMMAD ARIF**

محمد عارف غوثي

Born in 1927 at Logar. Assistant Director, Ministry of National Economy. Assistant Professor of Economics, Kabul University. Director General, Statistics Division, Ministry of Commerce. President for Educational Planning. Deputy Minister of Education. Deputy Minister of Planning. Minister of Commerce, 1971. President of Bank-i-Milli. Representative of Bank in Hamburg, 1971. Educated at Habibia School and the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University; in Germany, and also at the University of Illinois where he obtained a degree in Agricultural Economics. Attended UNESCO Fellowship Program in France, 1966–67, and a three-month training course at the Teachers College, Columbia University, 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GHAUSUDDIN**

غوث الدين

Born in 1926 in Kabul. General Director, and later President, Highway Department. Deputy Minister of Public Works. Educated in Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GHAWASI, MUHAMMAD ALAM**

محمد علم غوثي

Born in 1911 at Herat. Vice President of Herat's Literary Club. Kataghan Information Officer. Vice President of Radio Afghanistan. Director of Herat Information and Culture Department. Mother tongue is Dari.

**GHAWSI See GHAUSI**

غوثي

**GHAZANFAR, MIR ABDUL QASIM**

مير عبد القاسم غظنفر

Son of Sayyid Mir Khurd. Studied English, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60; and Social Studies, Columbia University, 1961–63; obtained M.A. Studied English Literature, University of Indiana, 1966–69; obtained Ph.D.

**GHAZANFAR, SAYYID ALIF SHAH, DR.**

سيد عالف شاه غظنفر

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Medicine, Lebanon, 1954–60; obtained M.D.

**GHAZI, ZALMAI MAHMUD**

زلمي محمود غازي

Born in 1924. Lecturer, Kabul University, 1957–58. Director of Economic Affairs, Foreign Ministry, 1958. First Secretary, Afghan Embassy in Washington, 1959. Director, International and UN Affairs, Foreign Ministry, 1962. Ambassador to Paris. Brussels, and Vienna, 1965. Ambassador to London, Oslo, and The Hague. Ambassador to Teheran, 1973. Member of Afghan Delegations to the 15th., 16th, and 18th Session of the General Assembly. Author of a book on Pashtunistan. Graduated from Isteqlal School, 1942. Obtained B.A. from Harvard, 1950, and M.A. from Columbia University.

**GHAZNAWI, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور غزنوی

Son of Muhammad Din. Chairman, Mathematics and Science Department, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60, and obtained B.A. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1962–63; obtained M.S. Studied Mathematics, Columbia University, 1966–69; obtained Ph.D. Attended Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1971.

**GHUBAD, GHULAM DASTAGIR**

غلام دستگیر قباد

Son of Muhammad Yusuf. Co-Pilot of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Commercial Pilot Training, U.S. American Flyers Inc., Oklahoma, 1963–64.

**GHUBAR, MIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

میر غلام محمد غبار

Son of Sayyid Mahmud. Born in 1896 at Kabul. Publisher and Editor, *Setare-ye Afghan*, Jabal-us-Saraj, 1920. Chief of Police. Chief Civil and Military Administrator. Secretary, Afghan Embassies in Paris and Berlin. Director, Customs. Member, Literary Society and Historical Society. Literary Adviser, Department of Press, 1948. Representative of Kabul in Parliament, 1950. Historian, Writer, Poet.

**GOWHARI, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعیل گوهری

Son of Rajab Ali. Ground Operations Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Airlines Operations, University of North Carolina, 1951–52. Studied Airlines Operations, Lebanon, Civil Aviation Safety Center, 1966.

**GRAN, IMAM-UL-HAQ**

امام الحق گران

Son of Anwar-ul-Haq. Assistant Chief Pilot, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1958–59; New York Pan Am, 1964; and in Lebanon, Civil Aviation Safety Center, 1965.

**GRAN, ISHAN-UL-HAQ**

احسان الحق گران

Son of Abdul Haq. Traffic Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Public Administration, (Air Transportation Management) University of Pittsburgh, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

**GUL, AZAM**

گل اعظم

Son of Rajan Khan. Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agricultural Science, University of Wyoming, 1955–59, and obtained B.S. and M.S. Orientation in Vocational Agriculture, Philippines, 1964; U.S., and Mexico, 1966. Studied Zoology, University of Washington, 1967–70, and obtained Ph.D.

**GUL BAHAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد گلبار

Son of Muhammad Hashim. Commandant of Air Defense Forces. Studied Air Transportation, U.S., 1956, and at New York Pan Am, 1964 and 1967.

**GUL, MUHAMMAD HAJI**

حاجی محمد گل

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Jalalabad nomads. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HABIB GHUNCHAGUL**

حبیب غنچه گل

Son of Abdul Habib. Assistant Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Nangarhar University. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1965–66; obtained M.A.

**HABIBULLAH KHAN**

حبیب الله خان

Son of Juma Khan. Captain, DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1958–59; Zurich, Switzerland, 1961; Operations Training School, Allegheny Airlines, 1964; and Lebanon, Civil Aviation Safety Center, 1965.

**HABIBULLAH, SAYYID**

سید حبیب الله

Born in 1921 at Yakaulang, Bamian. Member of 7th and 8th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Yakaulang, Bamian. Educated privately and at religious schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HADAYATULLAH AZIZI**

هدایت الله عزیزی

Born in 1928. Member, Liaison Office for Technical Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister, 1955. Director, Office for Coordination of Foreign Aid, Ministry of Planning, and Acting Director General for Administration, 1958. Director General, Research Section, and Acting Director for Coordination of Foreign Aid, 1962. Part-time Professor in Public Administration at the Faculty of Law and Political Science and at the Faculty of Economics, Kabul University, 1960–63. Private Secretary to the Minister, Ministry of Planning, 1965. President, Department of Foreign Technical Cooperation, 1966. Judge and Liaison Officer, Supreme Court, 1967. President of the Secretariat, High Council of the Supreme Court, 1968. Received awards and commendations for distinguished service. Educated at Habibia School, 1951; Faculty of Law and Political Science, 1955; and American University; obtained M.A. in 1958.

**HADDAD, QUDRATULLAH**

قدرت الله حداد

Born in 1933 at Kabul. Half brother of Ghulam Muhammad Farhad. Assistant Editor, *Economics*, and *Official Gazette*. Editor, *Afghan Millat*. Educated in journalism. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HADI, MAULAWI ABDUL**

مولوی عبد الهادی

Born in 1928 at Khogiani. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khogiani, Nangarhar. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HADI, MUHAMMAD SARWAR**

محمد سرور هادی

Son of Abdul Hadi. Doctor, HAVA Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Public Health Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1967–68.

**HAFIZ, MUHAMMAD**

محمد حفیظ

Born in 1908 at Kamari, Bagrami, Kabul. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Bagrami, Kabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAFIZI, SALEH MUHAMMAD**

صالح محمد حفيظ

Born in 1911 at Charkh, Logar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Baraki, Logar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HAFIZULLAH**

حفيظ الله

Born in 1913 at Charikar, Maidan. In 1955 Loya Jirga Member. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Wardak. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HAIA, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ**

محمد صديق حيا

Born in 1922. A Muhammadzai. Director, Information and Culture Department. Editor of *Sanayi*, Ghazni. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**Haidar, Abdul Wahhab**

عبد الوهاب حيدر

Born in 1919 at Kabul. President of Planning. Member of Da Afghanistan Bank Control Commission. Deputy Minister of Commerce, 1956. Deputy Minister of Planning, 1967. With the Asia Bank, Manila, 1970–73. Obtained M.A. in Economics from the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**Haidar, Muhammad Ishaq**

محمد اسحاق حيدر

Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Chemical Engineering, University of North Carolina, 1967–72; obtained B.S. and M.S.

**Haidar, Muhammad Wali**

محمد ولي حيدر

Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, AUB, Lebanon, 1966–71; obtained B.S.

**Haidari, Mir Mahmud**

مير محمد حيدري

Born in 1917. Teacher, Inspector, and Director of Education in various provinces. President, Department of Employment of Teachers and Officials, Ministry of Education. Governor of Parwan Province. Mother tongue is Dari.

**Hairan, Muhammad Yunus**

محمد يونس حيران

Born in 1916 at Kabul. Editor of *Anis*. President of State Transport Company. Editor of *Sarwat* in Finance Ministry. Director General of Publicity, Ministry of Information and Culture. Education includes high school and private instruction. Mother tongue is Dari.

**Hakim, Abdul**

عبد الحكيم

Born in Khulm in 1921. Deputy Director, Academy for Teacher Education. Director, Department for Agricultural Expansion, and Acting President for Agriculture in the Helmand Valley Authority. President, Nangarhar Development Authority. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, 1969–71. Governor of Kunar, 1972–73. Educated at Teachers Training College, Kabul; Wyoming University, and Texas A. and M. University where he obtained an M.A. in Agricultural Education in 1963 under a U.S. scholarship program. Awarded Stor Medal, First Class.

**HAKIMI, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم حكيي

Son of Abdul Hakim. Governor of Herat and Helmand. Deputy Minister of Finance, 1958–63. Vice President of Afghan Air Authority. President of Economics Department, Ministry of Finance. Minister of Finance, 1965–67. Minister of Communications, 1966–68. Educated at Habibia School; College of Letters, Kabul University; Columbia and Texas Universities where he received an M.A. in Economics and Finance. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAKIMI, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن حكيي

Born in 1910 in Kabul. Served as Medical Officer at Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, and Kandahar. Director General of Public Health, 1959. Deputy Minister of Public Health, 1966–69. Adviser in Public Health, 1969–71. President, Statistical Center, 1973. Represented Afghanistan in International World Health Organization Meetings. Obtained M.D. at Kabul University in 1937. Specialized in Dermatology in the U.S.

**HAKIMI, RAHMAN GUL**

رحمن گل حكيي

Son of Abdur Rahman. Head, Testing Bureau, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, University of Indiana, 1961–62. Studied Psychology of Education, University of Indiana, 1967–69; obtained M.A. Attended Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1970.

**HALA, HABIBUR RAHMAN**

حبيب الرحمن هاله

Born in 1930 in Koh Daman. Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, and Director General of Publications for the University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul; and M.A. in Journalism from Michigan State University, 1965. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**HALIM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد حليم

Born in 1920. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Shahrak, Ghor. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAMED See HAMID**

حميد

**HAMID, ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزيز حميد

Born in 1929. Director of Primary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Teacher, Institute of Education. Officer, Department of Inspection. Obtained M.A. in Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAMID, ABDUL HABIB**

عبد الحبيب حميد

Born in 1930 at Kabul. Instructor, Kabul University. Principal, Ghazi School. President, Department of Primary Education, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAMID, ABDUS SAMAD**

عبد الصمد حميد

Born in 1929. Lecturer, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Registrar of Kabul University. President of Secondary Education. Rector of Kabul University until 1965. Governor of Parwan. Secretary General, Afghan Red Crescent Society. Minister of Planning,



1970–71. Deputy Prime Minister and Acting President for Tribal Affairs. Deputy Foreign Minister, 1971–72. Graduated from Nejat School, Kabul 1949. Obtained Ph.D.

**HAMID, ABDUS SAMI**

عبد السميع حميد

Son of Abdus Salam. President, Teachers Training College. President, Department of Teacher Training, Ministry of Education. Obtained M.A. in Education, 1957, Columbia University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HAMID, BISMILLAH**

بسم الله حميد

Son of Mihrabuddin. Captain of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1958–59; Miami Pan Am, 1960, and New York Pan Am, 1963–64.

**HAMIDI, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن حميدى

Son of Abdul Wahad. Co-Pilot of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1961–62.

**HAMIDI, ZABIHULLAH**

زبيح الله حميدى

Son of Abdus Salam. Instructor of Hydraulics, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1970–71; obtained M.S.

**HAMIDULLAH KHAN**

حميد الله خان

Son of Ali Muhammad (Minister of Court). Lecturer, Kabul University, Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Principal, Ghazi School. President, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education. Educated at Isteqlal School and in Public Law in France. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HAQ, SHAMSUL See SHAMSUL HAQ**

شمر الحق

**HAQIQI, ABDUL HAI**

عبد الحى حقيقى

Son of Muhammad Afzal. Co-Pilot of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U. S. Parks Air College, 1960–62.

**HASAN, HAJI MUHAMMAD**

حاجى محمد حسن

Born in 1905. Deputy of Wolessi Jirga from Anar Dara, Farah. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HASAN, MIR MUHAMMAD**

مير محمد حسن

Born in 1921. Vice President, Bakhtar News Agency. Editor of Foreign News. Director of Afghan Advertising Agency. Educated at Nejat School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HASANYAR, AMIR SHAH**

امير شاه حسنيار

Born in 1939 in Panjab, Bamian. Son of Sayyid G. Hasan. Assistant, Faculty of Agriculture, and Member of the Institute of Education. Staff Member, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Graduated from Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University, 1966. Obtained B.S. and M.S. degrees from the State University of New York, 1970. Author of a number of books in the field of agriculture. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HASHIMI, MIR ALI GAUHAR**

میر علی گوهر هاشمی

Born in 1907. Publisher, *Nasim-i-Sahar*. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ghorband, Parwan. Author of *Muhammad's Sayings* and *Arabic Grammar*. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR**

محمد منصور هاشمی

Son of Muhammad Hashim. Head of Science Project, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Studied Teacher Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60. Studied Education, University of Arizona, 1963–65; obtained M.S.

**HASIB, AMIR MUHAMMAD**

امیر محمد حسیب

Born in Kohistan in 1927. Son of Muhammad Hasib. Teacher and Head of Teachers Training School, Kabul. Head of Education Department for Helmand and Arghandab Projects. Director General of Gasoline Supply Department, Government Monopoly. President of Planning, Ministry of Interior. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kapisa, Kohistan. In 1961 obtained B.S. from New York State University, United States. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HASIB, GHULAM ALI**

غلام علی حسیب

Born in 1924 in Rostaq. Teacher and Headmaster at Taloqan. Teacher in Baghlan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Rostaq, Takhar. Mother tongue is Dari.

**HATEF, MUHAMMAD TAHER**

محمد طاہر ہاتف

Son of Muhammad Ibrahim Da'i. Born in 1914 at Kabul. Teacher, Habibia School, 1936. Member, Ministries of Education and Interior. Graduate of Darul Muallemin. Obtained B. A. from Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Poet.

**HATEFI, ABDUR RAHIM**

عبد الرحمن ہاتفی

Born in 1926 at Kandahar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kandahar. Educated at Ahmad Shah Baba School, Habibia School, and College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HAZRAT, SAYYID GHULAM**

سید غلام حضرت

Son of Sayyid Ghulam Yaya. Comptroller, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Business Administration and Accounting, American University, 1961–62.

**HELALI, MUHAMMAD ISHAQ**

محمد اسحاق ہلالی

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Gulistan, Farah. Educated at Faghrul Madrasa, Herat. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HELMAND, HABIBULLAH**

حبیب اللہ ہلمند

Born in 1923 at Grishk, Helmand. Member of 11th Parliament. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Helmand. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**HIRMENDI, NUR MUHAMMAD**

نور محمد ہیر مندی

Son of Shir Muhammad. Supply Supervisor, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Supply Management, New York Pan Am, 1964–65.

**HOFYANI, SAID ISA**

Son of Said Musa Hofyani. Director, Faculty of Medicine, University of Nangarhar. Studied Medical Library Science, University of Louisville, 1964. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1968.

سید عیسیٰ هوفیانی

**HOTAK, ABDUL HAMID**

Born in 1914. Assistant Principal, Agricultural School, Baghlan. Director of Agriculture Department, Parwan. Studied Agriculture in Turkey. Mother tongue is Dari.

عبد الحمید هوتک

**HOTAKI, ABDUL HAMID**

Son of Ghulam Khan. Acting Head of Afghan Electric Company, Ministry of Mines. Studied Electric Utilities, Arizona State University, 1961–64.

عبد الحمید هوتکی

**HOTAKI, MUHAMMAD AYYUB**

Born in 1913. Nangarhar Revenue Commissioner. Director General of Administration and Accounting, Ministry of Finance. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

محمد ایوب هوتکی

**HUBAB, ABDUL BAQI**

Born in 1938. Editor of *Paigham-i-Haqq* monthly. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

عبد الباقی حباب

**HUMAYUN, MUHAMMAD, DR.**

Son of Muhammad Umar. Medical Doctor, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Medicine, U.S. Mercy Hospital, 1953–54. Studied Aviation Medicine, U.S., 1960.

محمد همایون

**HUSAINI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD DAUD**

Son of Sayyid Ismail. Born in 1900 at Darul Aman, Kabul. Teacher, Kabul Schools. Member, Ministries of Education and Information and Culture. Famous Caligrapher.

سید محمد داؤد حسینی

**IBADI See EBADI**

عبادی

**IBRAHIM See EBRAHIM**

ابراهیم

**IBRAT See EBRAT**

عبرت

**ILAM See EYLAM**

ایلام

**ILHAM See ELHAM**

الهام

**ILTIZAM See ELTEZAM**

التزام

**IMAM See EMAM**

امام

**INAYAT-SIRAJ See ENAYAT-SIRAJ**

عنایت سراج

**INTIZAM, MUHAMMAD REZA**

محمد رضا انتظام

Son of Sultan Muhammad. Director General of the President's Office. Kabul University. Studied Business Administration, George Washington University, 1964–65.

**INTIZAR See ENTEZAR**

انتظار

**IRSHAD See ERSHAD**

ارشاد

**ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسحاق

Son of Muhammad Umar. President of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied School Administration, University of Wyoming, 1958–60.

**ISHAQZAI See ESHAQZAI**

اسحاق زای

**ITIMADI See ETEMADI**

اعتمادی

**JADRAN, ABDUS SALAM**

عبد السلام جدران

Son of Abdul Jabar. Co-Pilot of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, American Flyers, Oklahoma, 1962–63.

**JADRAN, ABDUS SATAR**

عبد الستار جدران

Son of Abdul Jabar. Flight Engineer, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aeronautical Mechanics, U.S. Parks Air College, 1960–61. Studied Engineering, Pratt and Whitney and Hamilton Standard, Connecticut, 1966. Studied Flight Engineering, U.S. Airlines Operation School, 1966–67.

**JAGHORI, NADIRALI**

نادر علی جاغوری

Born in 1897 at Logar. Member of Majlis-i-Ayan in 1964. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**JAJI, AHMAD JAN**

احمد جان جاجی

Born in 1930 at Deh Sabz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Deh Sabz, Kabul. Educated at Habibia School and Hokam schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

**JALAL, AHMAD SHAH**

احمد شاه جلال

Born in 1931 in Kabul. Professor, Faculty of Science, 1959. Assistant Dean (Academic), Faculty of Science, 1960–63. Principal of Nejat School, 1963–66. Visiting Professor at Friedrich Wilhelm University, Bonn, Germany, 1969. Professor and Head, Department of Zoology and Parasitology, Faculty of Science, Kabul University, 1970. Educated at Nejat School, 1949. Obtained Ph.D. in Biology from Germany. Author of a number of publications. Mother tongue is Dari.

**JALAL, BULBUL SHAH**

بلبل شاه جلال

Born in 1925 in Nauabad, Barikut, Kabul. Assistant in Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science. Professor of Chemistry. Dean of Faculty of Science. President of Afghanistan's Atomic Energy Commission. Member of Kabul University Senate. Obtained B.S.,

Faculty of Science, Kabul University, and Ph.D. from West Germany. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**JALALAR, MUHAMMAD KHAN**

محمد جالار

Born in 1935 in Andkhoi. Director of Commerce Department, Ministry of Planning. Director General of Production and Coordination Department and President of Financial Department, Ministry of Planning. In charge of Plan Application and Supervision in the Ministry of Planning. Deputy Minister of Finance, 1971. Minister of Finance, 1972. Minister of Commerce, 1973. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**JALALI, ABDUL LATIF**

عبد اللطيف جالالي

Born in 1930 at Ghazni. General Director of Information and President of Publications. President of Radio Afghanistan. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, and Ph.D. from USSR. Author of "Branches of Law" and "History of General International Law". Mother tongue is Pashto.

**JALALUDDIN, SAYYID**

سيد جلال الدين

Member of 8th Parliament and Loya Jirga in 1964. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Konar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**JALIL, TORPEKAI (MISS)**

تورپيكي جليل

Daughter of Abdul Jalil. Director, Mines Industries Sector, Planning Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1969–71.

**JAMSHIDI, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبدالرحمن جمشیدی

Born in 1916 at Tagab, Kushk. Member of Loya Jirga in 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kushk, Herat. Educated privately.

**JAWANI, GHULAM HUSAIN**

غلام حسين جوانی

Born in 1936. Director General, Department of Foreign Trade, Afghanistan Bank. Teacher. Obtained M.S. in Business. Mother tongue is Dari.

**JAWID, ABDUL AHMAD**

عبد الاحمد جاويد

Born in 1925 at Kabul. Professor of Literature in the Faculty of Letters. Head of Publications, Radio Afghanistan. Rector of Kabul University. Graduated from Habibia School, obtained B.A. from the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University. Obtained M.A. and Ph.D. in Persian literature, Tehran University. Author of a number of publications. Taught Persian Language and Literature, University of Tashkent. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KABIR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد کبير

Son of Muhammad Karim. Assistant Maintenance Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aeronautical Mechanics, U.S. Parks Air College, 1958–59; and at Inglewood, California, 1964–67.

**KABIR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد کبير

Born in 1922. Head of Water Network Department, Kabul Municipality. Teacher. Educated at Habibia School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KABIR, MUHAMMAD UMAR**

محمد عمر کبير

Son of Muhammad Kabir. Instructor, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1967–71; obtained M.S.

**KAIFI, MUHAMMAD AMIR**

محمد امير کيفی

Son of Sultan Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, Columbia University, 1961–62; obtained M.A. Studied Elementary and Secondary Education, Philippines, 1966, and Lebanon, 1967.

**KAKAR, ABDULLAH**

عبد الله کاکر

Son of Kiramuddin Kakar. Instructor, Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Petroleum Production, AUB and University of Tulsa, 1959–64; obtained M.S. Studied Material Sciences, Purdue University, 1969–71; obtained Ph.D.

**KAKAR, ABDUL MATIN**

عبد المتين کاکر

Son of Muhammad Ahmad. Director of Engineering, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronics Engineering, Northrup Institute of Technology, California, 1964–68; obtained B.S. Studied Air Navigation Radio, Federal Aviation Authority, 1958–59.

**KAKAR, HAJI KHODA DAD**

حاجي خدا داد کاکر

Born in 1911. Member of 10th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Dai Chopan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KAMAL, SAJIDA (MISS)**

سجیده کمال

Daughter of Sayyid Kamal. Teacher of Composition, Faculty of Education. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1964–65; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar, Elementary and Secondary Education, Lebanon, 1967. Attended Seminar, Elementary and Secondary Education, Philippines, 1966.

**KAMAWI, MAULAWI GHULAM NABI**

مولوی غلام نبی کاموی

Born in 1905. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga, Nangarhar. Educated privately in Afghanistan and India. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KAMIAB, NAZAR MUHAMMAD**

نظار محمد کامیاب

Born in 1921, Badakhshan. Editor of daily newspaper, *Badakhshan*. Director of Information and Culture. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KAMRAN, JAN**

کامران جان

Born in 1921. Director of Information and Culture, Baghlan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KAMRANI, NIK MUHAMMAD**

نيك محمد کامرانی

Born in 1934. Teaching Assistant, 1959–61; Lecturer, 1961–62; part-time Associate Professor, 1967–69; Visiting Associate Professor, 1971; Director of Economic Research and Professor of Economics, 1972, University of Southern California. Fields of specialization include: Economics of Development Planning; National, Regional, Urban, and Environmental Economics. Held positions with the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; Systems Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California; and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Author of one book and a number of research reports and articles. Educated at Habibia School, Kabul. Obtained B.S. from the University of California, Los Angeles, 1959, and Ph.D. from the University of Southern California, 1963. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KANDARI, ABDUL ALI**

عبد السلي کنداری

Son of Safdar Ali. Dean, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, University of Columbia, 1963–65; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar, Elementary and Secondary Education, Lebanon, 1967, and Seminar Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1972.

**KARBALAYI, MUHAMMAD REZA**

محمد رضا کربلای

Born in 1898. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Wardak. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KARIM, ABDUL WAHID**

عبد الوحید کریم

Born in 1927 at Kabul. Related to Ulumi and Etemadi families. Member, Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1950. Posted in London, 1952, and Paris, 1953. Deputy Chief of Protocol, 1958. Charge d'Affairs in Baghdad, 1959. First Secretary, Paris, 1959. Director, Cultural Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Director General of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1969–73. Afghan Delegate to the 20th and 21st General Assembly Sessions of the UN. Ambassador to Cairo, 1973. Author of a book on Pashtunistan. Obtained Ph. D. from Paris University.

**KARIM, RAHILA (MISS)**

راحله کریم

Daughter of Abdur Rahim. Director of Coordination, Planning Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1971–72.

**KARIM, RAJAB ALI**

رجبعلی کریم

Son of Muhammad Karim. Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Engineering Physics, University of Wyoming, 1958–63; obtained M.S. Studied Physics, Electrical Engineering, University of Washington, 1965–68; obtained Ph.D. Attended Colloquium, Lebanon, 1971.

**KARIMI, GHULAM ALI**

غلام علی کریمی

Born in 1918 in Urozgan. Son of Abdul Karim. Officer, Ministry of Public Works, Department of Press, and Ministry of Education. Registrar, Kabul University, 1957. Chief, Afghan Cultural Bureau, Beirut, 1962–66. Dean of Students, Kabul University. Also taught in the College of Law and Economics. Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, 1967. Member of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, 1973.

**KARIMZADA, MAHMUD**

محمود كريمزاده

Born in 1902 at Kabul. Principal, Ghazni and Habibia Schools. Director of Operations, Afghan Air Authority. Comptroller General, Education Ministry. Educated at Habibia School; College of Science, Kabul University; obtained M.S. from Illinois University in Mathematics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KAYHAN, KHALILULLAH**

خليل الله كيهان

Son of Ali Agha. Director of Afghan Bicycle Factory, Ministry of Mines. Studied Business Administration, University of Arizona, 1961–64; obtained M.S. Conducted Feasibility and Preinvestment Studies, Pakistan, Philippines, and India, 1967.

**KAZEM, SAYYID MUHAMMAD**

سيد محمد كاظم

Son of Sayyid Muhammad. Teacher, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Petroleum Production, AUB and University of Tulsa, 1959–64; obtained M.S. Studied Material Sciences, Purdue University, 1969–71; obtained Ph.D.

**KAZEMI, MUHAMMAD ULLAH**

محمد الله كاظمي

Born in 1924. President, Government Monopolies. Deputy President, Da Afghanistan Bank. Director General, Helmand Valley Authority. President, Auditing Department, Finance Ministry. Obtained M.S. in Economics. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KAZEMI, SHAMS**

شمس كاظمي

Son of Muhammad Musa Kazem. English Announcer, Kabul Radio. Studied Business Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–62; obtained M.A.

**KESHAWARZ, MUHAMMAD NASIR UMAR**

محمد ناصر عمر کشاورز

Born in 1926. Son of Muhammad Umar. Director, Ministry of Agriculture, 1957. President, Livestock Development, 1958. President, Department of Animal Husbandry, 1961. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, 1962. Minister of Agriculture, 1963. Governor, Farah, Parwan, and Balkh, 1965–69. President, Nangarhar Development Authority. Graduated from Isteqlal School, 1943. Attended College of Sciences, Kabul University. In 1948 studied in France and obtained his Ph.D. in 1957. Author of a number of publications in the field of agriculture.

**KESHAWARZ, SHIR AGA ZAIM**

شير آغا زعيم کشاورز

Born in 1930. Director of Census Department, Ministry of Planning. Educated in Public Administration with a degree in Statistics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KESHMI, MUHAMMAD HASAN**

محمد حسن كشمي

Born in 1898. Member of 6th and 8th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Keshm, Badakhshan. Educated privately. Veteran of War of Independence, 1919. Awarded Stor Medal. Mother tongue is Dari.



**KESHTIAR, GUL AHMAD**

گل احمد کشتیار

Son of Ali Ahmad. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Science, Colorado State University, 1964–66; obtained M.S. Studied Dairy Farming, University of Wyoming, 1971–72; obtained Ph.D.

**KHADEM, (PIR-I-HERAT) MIR GHULAM HAIDAR**

میر غلام حیدر خادم پیر هرات

Son of Muhammad Usman. Born in 1892 at Gozargah, Herat. Custodian of the Shrine of Khojah Abdullah Ansari. One of the outstanding Scholars of Herat. Poet.

**KHADEM, QIAMUDDIN**

قیام الدین خادم

Born in 1907. Senator of Meshrano Jirga; Author, Poet, and Editor of *Hiwad*. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHALIL, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهیم خلیل

Son of Mirza Fazl Ahmad. Born in 1896 at Kabul. Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1918. Secretary, Afghan Embassies, Delhi and London. Officer, Bank-i-Milli. Teacher. Member, Historical Society, 1943. Editor, *Aryana*, 1951. Vice President, Historical Society. Writer Poet, and Calligrapher.

**KHALIL, MUHAMMAD KABIR**

محمد کبیر خلیل

Born in 1925 at Shinwar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shinwar, Nangarhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHALIL, SAYYID**

سید خلیل

Born in 1930. Editor-in-Chief, *Kabul Times*, 1968. Director of Training Center, Afghan Air Authority. Editor of *Kabul Times* and *Anis*. Educated at Kabul and in England in Radio Engineering and Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KHALILI, KHALILULLAH**

خلیل الله خلیل

Son of Mirza Muhammad Husain. Born in 1925 at Kabul. Assistant and later Professor at Kabul University. Secretary of the Cabinet. Minister of Press and Information. Press Adviser to the King. Deputy in Parliament. Afghan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and later to Iraq and Kuwait. Educated in Kabul schools. Author of numerous books and articles. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KHALILULLAH, KHWAJA**

خواجه خلیل الله

Born in 1933. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nejrab, Kapisa. Privately educated. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KHAMUSH, MUHAMMAD ASLAM**

محمد اسلم خاموش

Born in 1929. Director of Vaccine Production Center. Director of Veterinary Department. President, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Education includes degree in Nutrition. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KHAN AHMAD**

خان احمد

Born in 1931 at Sarban Kala, Helmand. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nah-i-Siraj, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHAN JAMAL**

خان جمال

Born in 1928 at Garmsir. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Baghran, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHAN MUHAMMAD, GENERAL**

خان محمد

Born in 1912. Company Commander and Corps Commander, 1935. Commandant, Kataghan Garrison, 1942. Commander-in-Chief, Central Forces, 1945. Commander, Central Forces, 1947. Commander, 8th Corps, 1949. Commander of Herat Corps, 1954. Commander of Kandahar Corps, 1958. Commander and Governor of Kandahar, 1960. Colonel General, 1963. General of the Army, 1964. Minister of National Defense since 1962. Arrested after proclamation of Republic and executed in December, 1973. Educated at Habibia School and Military College, Kabul, from which he graduated with distinction. Went to Turkey for additional training, 1939. Recipient of the Tahsin, Baryalai, Rishtin, Hazari, and Sardar-i-Ala Medals.

**KHAN, MUHAMMAD HAJI**

خان محمد حاجی

Born in 1928 at Garmsir. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Garmsir, Helmand. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHAN, QOTB**

خان قطب

Born in 1929 at Spera, Jadran. Member of 7th Parliament. In 1964 Loya Jirga Member. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jadran, Paktia. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHAN, ZABTO**

خان ضبطو

Born in 1920 at Gomal. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Gomal, Paktia. Educated privately in Literature and Religion. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHODA DAD**

خدا داد

Born in 1911 in Ghazni. Member of the 9th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga of Ghazni nomads. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHORAM, ALI AHMAD**

علی احمد خرم

Son of Khoram Dil. Born in 1931 at Kabul. Official, 1956, and President, 1967, Department of Planning and Economic Evaluation, Ministry of Planning. Deputy Minister, 1971–74, and Minister, 1974, Ministry of Planning. Obtained M. A. in Economics from Pittsburgh University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KHUGIANI, HAJI MUHAMMAD AMIN**

حاجی محمد امین خوگیانی

Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Writer, Scholar. Deputy Minister of Justice, 1946. President of Court of Cassation, 1948. Member of Majlis-i-Ayan, 1950. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**KHWAKHOZHI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهیم خواخوژی

Born in 1920. Director of Literature Department, Ministry of Information and Culture. Assistant President of Kabul Nandari. President, Book Publishing Institute, Ministry of Information and Culture. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KOH-GADAI, HAFIZ NUR MUHAMMAD**

حفيظ نور محمد كهگدای

Born in 1901. Son of Nur Ali. Employee of Council of Ministers, 1922. Secretary of Records, Council of Ministers, 1924. Secretary, 1926; Director, 1930. Deputy, 1947, First Deputy, Royal Secretariat, 1951. Secretary to ex-king Zahir, 1963. Educated at Habibia School. Died in 1972.

**KOHSAR, YAR MUHAMMAD**

يار محمد كهسار

Son of Fedah Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Family Planning, Columbia University, 1969–70.

**KOSHAN, GHULAM HAZRAT**

غلام حضرت كوشان

Born in 1930 at Kabul. Assistant, Bakhtar News Agency; Assistant, *Islah* Newspaper. Editor of *Ariana Journal*. Director General of Publicity in the Red Crescent Society. Founder of Red Crescent Magazine, Assistant in U.N. Publications, Kabul. Head of Radio Afghanistan. President of Bakhtar News Agency. President of Publications, Ministry of Information. Educated at Habibia School. Author of educational theater. Mother tongue is Dari.

**KUSHKAKI, BURHANUDDIN**

برهان الدين كشكي

Born in Kushkak, Nangarhar, about 1891. Journalist and Scholar in Islamic Law. Editor, *Ittihad-i-Mashriqi*. Assistant Director of *Aman-i-Afghan* and *Haqiqat*. Served as Jurist in the Private Secretariat of King Amanullah. Adviser to the National Assembly for Codification of Islamic Law. Personal Assistant to the Governor of Nangarhar. Editor of Bacha-i-Saqqau's *Habibul-Islam*, 1929. Appointed to the Private Secretariat of King Nadir Shah and Director of *Islah*, 1932–40. Published *Nadir-i-Afghan*. President of Compilation, Ministry of Education, 1940–43. Head, Pashto Research Committee. Translated the Holy Koran into Pashto. Director of Education, Kandahar, 1944. Director, Government Printing House. Director General of Administration, Department of Press, 1951. Mother tongue was Pashto. Died in 1954.

**KUSHKAKI, PAINDA MUHAMMAD**

پاينده محمد كشكي

Son of Sadruddin. Provincial Director of Education, Nangarhar Province, Ministry of Education. Studied Rural Primary Education, Colorado State and University of Arizona, 1955–57. Studied Elementary Education, New Paltz State, Teacher College, 1960–61, obtained B.A. Studied Public School Education, Philippines, 1963; and Regional Training, University of Mexico, 1965–66, obtained M.A.

**KUSHKAKI, SABAHUDDIN**

صبح الدين كشكي

Born in 1933. Editor of *Islah*. News Editor of Radio Afghanistan. President of Bakhtar News Agency. President of Radio Afghanistan. Publisher of *Caravan* Newspaper. Minister, Ministry of Information and Culture, 1972. Educated at Ghazi School and in Journalism at Syracuse University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**LALI, MUHAMMAD YAQUB**

محمد يعقوب لالی

Born in 1926 in Kabul. Held various positions with the Engineering Division, Helmand Valley Authority. Vice President Afghan Construction Unit. Minister of Public Works.

Minister of Mines and Industries, 1971. Educated at Habibia School, Kabul, and Cornell University, where he obtained a M.A. in Civil and Structural Engineering. Attended courses at the Institute for Management Development, Pittsburgh University, 1952 and 1964. Mother tongue is Dari.

**LATIFI, ABDUR RASHID**

عبد الرشيد لطيفي

Born about 1912 in Kabul. Journalist, Writer, and Actor. Junior Newswriter, *Anis*. Since 1930 Editor of the *Public Health Journal*, held various positions with the Department of Press, 1934–48. Director of *Anis*, and Radio Kabul until 1956. Director of Publications. Press Attaché, Afghan Embassy, Cairo. Director of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1956–57. The first Afghan to produce and direct a film, "Ishq-wa-Dosti" in 1946 which was produced in cooperation with Indian motion picture producers in Bombay. Supervised Pohani Nendari Theater, and helped in the training of Afghan artists and actors. Mother tongue was Dari. Died in 1969.

**LOINAB, ADILA**

عادلہ لويناب

Daughter of Ghulam Ahmad. Literature Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, Columbia University, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

**LUDIN, SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد لودين

Son of Yar Muhammad. Chief of Inspection, Mechanics, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aeronautical Mechanics, U.S. Parks Air College, 1959–60. Studied Aviation Mechanics, Pan Am, 1964–65.

**MADHOSH, MUHAMMAD SAMI**

محمد سميه مدهوش

Born in 1926. Director, Cultural Relations Department; President, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.S. and M.A. in Political Science and International Relations in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MAFTUN, MUHAMMAD YAQUB**

محمد يعقوب مفتون

Son of Ata Muhammad. Assistant President, Nangarhar University. Studied Curriculum Materials and Development, Columbia University, 1958–59.

**MAHBUB, GHULAM NABI**

غلام نبي محبوب

Son of Abdul Ghani. Communication Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Radio Mechanics, RCA Institute, New York, 1961–62; and at Northrup Institute, California, 1964–67.

**MAHMUD KHAN**

محمود خان

Son of Ahmad Ali. Director General, Da Afghanistan Bank. Studied Banking Administration, Manhattan, 1961–62.

**MAINAYAR, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد مينه يار

Son of Ghulam Sakhi. Director, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Airport Management, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1962–64.

**MAKHDUM, HAJI SAYYID ABDUR RAHMAN**

حاجی سید عبد الرحمن مخدوم

Born in 1902 at Kasani, Kunduz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kunduz. Member of Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MALIKYAR, ABDUL AHAD**

عبد الاحد ملكيار

Also known as Abdul Ahad Khan. Son of Brigadier Abdul Ahmad. General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Minister of Interior, 1951–55.

**MALIKYAR, ABDULLAH**

عبد الله ملكيار

Born in Kabul in 1909. Director, Third Department in the Prime Ministry. President of Commerce in Europe, 1937. Assistant of Da Afghanistan Bank, 1937, and at the same time Third Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economics. Governor of Herat, 1944. Minister of Communications, 1948. Governor of Herat Province, 1949. President of Helmand and Arghandab Valley Project, 1953. Minister of Commerce, 1957. Minister of Finance, 1958. Deputy Prime Minister. Afghan Ambassador in London, 1963, and Washington, 1968. Graduate of Isteqlal High School.

**MALIKYAR, ABDUL WAHHAB**

عبد الوهاب ملكيار

Son of General Abdul Ahad. Born in 1927. President, Community Development Project. Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif, 1969–70. Governor of Faryab, 1973–74. Educated in Afghanistan and abroad.

**MALIKYAR, GUL AHMAD**

گل احمد ملكيار

Son of Brigadier Abdul Ahmad. Born about 1908. Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif under Prime Minister Muhammad Hashim. Appointed Senator, 1965–1973.

**MALIKYAR, NASRATULLAH**

نصر الله ملكيار

Born in Kabul in 1929. Son of Gul Ahmad. Director, Telephone Workshop, Kabul Telephone System. Deputy Minister of Communications. Governor of Bamian. Governor of Kapisa. Minister of Communications, 1971–73. Educated at Habibia School and at the University of Southern California where he received a M.A. in Electrical Engineering in 1961. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MALIKYAR, SULTAN**

سلطان ملكيار

Son of Gul Ahmad. Official, Afghan Air Authority. Studied in the U.S., 1961–62, with the Federal Air Authority.

**MALIKZAI, MUHAMMAD AKRAM**

محمد اکرم ملکزی

Born in 1925 at Shamir Kot, Kunar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kunar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MALYAR, MUHAMMAD NADIR**

محمد نادر ماليار

Son of Muhammad Rajab. Deputy Director General, Civil Aviation, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Aeronautical Communications, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1959–60; and Aviation Administration, University of St. Louis, 1965–68; obtained B.A.

**MANGAL, JAN BAZ**

جان باز منگل

Son of Sayyid Ali. Airport Manager, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Airport Management, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1963.

**MANGALI, RAHMATULLAH**

رحمت الله منگلی

Civil Servant, 1950. President of Jani Khel, Mangal Transport, 1958. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jani Khel, Paktia. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MANSURI, ABDUS SAMAD**

عبد الصمد منصورى

Born in 1931 in Hazarajat. Director of Treasury, Balkh. Revenue Commissioner. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MANSURI, AMANULLAH**

امان الله منصورى

Born in Kabul in 1921. Served with the Afghan American Trading Company in New York and as a Member of the Loan Commission, Export-Import Bank, Washington, D.C. President of Textiles Industries at Pul-i-Khumri and Gulbahar. General Manager, Afghan National Bank, London. Deputy Minister of Interior, 1965. Governor of Kabul. Minister of Mines and Industries, 1969. Minister of Interior, 1971–72. Educated at Habibia School, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, and the Universities of Illinois and California. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MAQSUD, SAID**

سعيد مقصود

Son of Mukhtar Jan. Chief of English Department, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Teaching Materials, Columbia University, 1961–63; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar, Elementary and Secondary Education, Philippines, 1966, and Lebanon, 1967.

**MARUFI, HAYATULLAH**

حيات الله معروفى

Son of Ghulam Muhammad. Inspector, Aircraft Engineer, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aviation Maintenance, Northrup Institute, California, 1966–67.

**MARYANI, BAHLUL-UL-HAQ**

بهلول الحق ماريانى

Born in 1925 at Waza Khwa. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Waza Khwa, Ghazni. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MASHAL, HAJI MUHAMMAD SAYYID**

حاجى محمد سيد مشعل

Born in 1914 at Logar. Mayor of Herat. Artist known for his work in miniatures. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Ghor. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MASJIDI KHAN**

مسجدى خان

President, Animal Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Educated at Agricultural School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MATIN, GHAUSUDDIN**

غوث الدين متين

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Works. Studied Material Management, U.S., 1969.

**MAULANGUL, QARI**

قاري مولانگل

Born in 1912. Member of 11th Parliament. Loya Jirga Member, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shortepa, Balkh.

**MAYAR, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعيل مايار

Born in 1905. Member of Majlis-i-Ayan, 1958 and 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chake, Wardak. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MAYEL-HARAWI, MIR GHULAM REZA**

مير غلام رضا مايل هروي

Son of Sayyid Qasim. Born in 1922 at Herat. Teacher in Farah, 1941; Herat, 1943. Supervisor of Kabul Schools, Ministry of Education, 1955. Director of Publication, *Anis*. Author of books and articles.

**MAYEL, MUHAMMAD ASIF**

محمد آصف مايل

Born in 1909 in Kabul. Cultural Attache in Moscow. Director General and President of Secondary Education. Director General, Department of Education, Balkh. Deputy Minister of Education, 1966. Obtained LL.D. at Columbia University, U.S. Retired in 1971. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MAYEL, MUHAMMAD RAFIQ**

محمد رفيق مايل

Son of Muhammad Asif. Director, Census and Sampling, Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Census Surveying and Sampling, U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1967–68.

**MAZLUM-ZADA, ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر مظلوم زاده

Born in 1935 at Darwaz. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Darwaz, Badakhshan. Educated at primary school in Darwaz and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MESA, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN**

محمد حسين مسا

Governor of Balkh. Minister of Interior, 1965. Minister of Mines and Industries, 1964–66. Minister of Public Works, 1967–69. Member of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Habibia School; College of Science, Kabul University; Universities of Arizona and Houston in Petroleum Engineering. Awarded Stor Medal, Third Class.

**MIR HUSAIN SHAH**

مير حسين شاه

Born in 1927 at Kandahar. Teacher, Lycee Ahmad Shah in Kandahar. Lecturer, Kabul University. Professor, Kabul University, 1966. Dean, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1970. Educated at Lycee Ahmad Shah and Habibia School. Obtained B.A. in 1949 in Persian Literature from the Faculty of Letters at Kabul University and M.A. in 1954 in History from the University of Lucknow in India. Travelled abroad frequently to represent Afghanistan in Educational Affairs. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF**

مير محمد يوسف

Born in 1905 at Kabul. Principal, Agricultural School, 1934. Head, Department of Animal Husbandry. President, Department of Agriculture, 1937–1944. Advisor, Department of Agriculture, 1944–49. Advisor, later President, Department for Assessment of

Agricultural Programs, 1949–53. President, Department of Agriculture, 1953–54. Minister of Agriculture, 1954–61. Ambassador to Warsaw, 1961–66. Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, 1973. Educated at Habibia School. Member of first group of students to France, 1920's. Obtained degrees in Agricultural Engineering and Diploma from Agricultural Institute of France. Attended Paris Science College and French Research Institute for Colonial Areas.

**MIRKHEL, MIR ABDUL QAYYUM**

میر عبد القیوم میر خیل

Member of 8th Parliament. Loya Jirga Member, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Khost-o-Fareng, Takhar. Educated at religious schools. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MIRKHEL, SAYYID ASHRAF**

سید اشرف میر خیل

Born in 1915 at Andarab. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Baghlan. Educated privately.

**MIRZA MUHAMMAD, DR.**

میرزا محمد

Born in 1918. Deputy President, Drug Depot. Director of Health, Mazar-i-Sharif. President, City Health Department. Obtained degree in Ophthalmology.

**MOBALEGH, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعیل مبلغ

Born in 1936 at Behsud. Member, Historical Society. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Behsud, Wardak, until 1968. Educated privately, Mother tongue is Dari.

**MOJAHED, MUHAMMAD KARIM**

محمد کریم مجاهد

Born in 1932. Editor of *Fariab*, Maimana. Director of Information and Culture Department, Fariab. With Radio Afghanistan, Ministry of Information and Culture. Educated through twelfth grade. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MOJAHED-ZADA, HAJI ABDUR RABB**

حاجی عبد الرب مجاهد زاده

Born in 1901 at Kabul. Member of Loya Jirga, 1955 and 1964. Member, Majlis-i-Ayan. Member of 7th Parliament. President, Court of Cassation, 1932. Member, Council of State, 1924. Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MOHMAND, FAZLURRAHIM**

فضل الرحیم مہمند

Born in 1933. Employed with Agronomy, Statistics, Planning, and Plant Protection Departments, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Director General, Statistics Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained degree in Economics and Statistics, Iowa State University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MOHMAND, HAJI ABDUL QUDDUS**

حاجی عبد القدوس مہمند

Born in 1923 at Herat. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Enjil, Herat. Educated at secondary school and privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MOMANDI, MUHAMMAD AYYUB**

محمد ایوب مہندی

Born in 1919. Director, Information and Culture, Paktia. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.



**MOMAN, NAQSHUDDIN**

نقش الدين مهمند

Son of Badruddin. Flight Engineer, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aeronautical Mechanics, U.S. Parks Air College, 1960. Studied at Air Frame and Power Plant, England, 1966. Studied Flight Engineering, U.S., 1966–67.

**MONIER, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهيم منير

Son of Muhammad Ismail. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Specialized in Mathematics Instruction, Rhode Island College, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

**MOSTAMAND-SALJUQI, SAIFUDDIN**

سيف الدين مستمند سلجوقى

Born in 1927 at Herat. Director, Department of Information and Culture, Jozjan. Educated through 7th grade and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MOTAMEDI, AHMAD ALI**

احمد على معتمدى

Born in 1927 in Kabul. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Letters, 1947–55. Liaison Officer, Danish Scientific Mission in Kabul, 1954. Liaison Officer, Kyoto University Expedition on Mongol Ethnography in Afghanistan, 1955–56. Liaison Officer at the Institute of Education, Kabul, 1956–58. Staff Member at the Kabul Museum, 1959–60. Assistant Director, Kabul Museum, 1961. President of the Museum, 1962. Degree from Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1947. Studied Museography in Switzerland. Published work on the economy of Nuristan and was a recipient of awards from France and Denmark. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**MUBARIZ, NAFISA SHAYIQ**

نفيسه شايق مبارز

Born in 1931 at Kabul. Director and founder of *Woman's Magazine*. Director General of Tanwir-e Afkar, Women's Association. Obtained B.A. from Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MUHABBAT, MUHAMMAD TAHIR**

محمد طاهر محبت

Son of Muhammad Ismail. Station Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Airlines Operations, New York Pan Am, 1963–64.

**MUHAMMAD ALI, MAIWANDI**

محمد على ميوندى

Born about 1908. Educated in India. Teacher of History, Habibia School. Professor of History, Kabul University. Author of a number of books on Afghan history and culture. Was killed by thieves in his house, 1973.

**MUHAMMAD, ATA**

عطا محمد

Son of Sayyid Ajan. Captain of DC-3, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Co-Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1958–59. Studied Airlines Operation, Miami Pan Am, 1964.

**MUHAMMAD DAUD**

محمد داؤد

Son of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan (half brother of King Nadir Shah). Born in Kabul, 1909. Educated at the Amania College, Kabul. Spent nine years in France and returned to Kabul in October 1930. In 1931 he attended a year's course at the Infantry

Officers School. In November 1932, promoted Major General, Firqa Mishar, and appointed General Officer Commanding, Eastern Province. In February 1934 assumed the duties of Governor of the Province in addition to his duties as General Officer Commanding. In 1934 married a sister of ex-King Zahir Shah. In July 1935 was transferred to Kandahar as Governor and General Officer Commanding, General Officer Commanding, Farah and Chakhansur Divisions. Commander of the Central Forces 1939–47. Subdued the Safi Revolt in 1945. Defense Minister in 1947. Minister to Paris, 1948–49. Minister of Interior, 1949–50. Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1953–63. In 1959 he encouraged and protected the move for removal of the women's veil, Chadari. Represented Afghanistan in the Belgrade Summit of Non-aligned Countries, September 1961. He adopted the First Afghan Five Year Plan, 1956–61, one result of which was the construction of paved highways. A protagonist of the Pashtunistan policy, and said to have opposed the promulgation of the 1964 Constitution. In retirement, 1963–73. Proclaimed President of the Republic of Afghanistan after a coup against the Monarchy in July, 1973.

#### MUHAMMAD FAZL

محمد فضل

Born in 1922 at Deh Kazi, Parwan. Teacher and Principal of various schools. Staff Member, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Director of Education, Kabul University. President, Institute of Education. Second Deputy Minister of Education. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; M.A. in Educational Psychology, Teachers College, Columbia University. Author of a number of publications in the field of education. Mother tongue is Dari.

#### MUHAMMAD HAJI

محمد حاجي

Born in 1930. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chamkani, Paktia. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

#### MUHAMMAD HAJI

محمد حاجي

Son of Gulstan Muhammad. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Mathematics, Rhode Island College, 1967–69; obtained M.S.

#### MUHAMMAD, MIRZA

ميرزا محمد

Son of Shir Muhammad. Assistant Revenue Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Accounting, U.S., Pan Am General Accounting Office, 1966.

#### MUHAMMAD NAIM

محمد نعيم

Son of Sardar Muhammad Aziz, Muhammadzai, and brother of President Muhammad Daud. Born in 1911. Attended Habibia and Isteqlal Schools. Visited India in November 1929 with Asadullah Khan. Director General of Political Affairs and Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, October 1930. Minister, Rome, December 1932, recalled in 1934 and appointed Deputy Minister in the Foreign Office, Kabul. First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1935. Officiating Foreign Minister, December 1935, and again in 1936 during the absence of Faiz Muhammad Khan in Europe. Also acted as Managing Director, Afghan National Bank, during absence of Abdul Majid in Europe, 1936. Minister of Education in 1937. Deputy Premier and Minister of Education, 1939. Ambassador in London, 1946. Ambassador in Washington, 1950. Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier, 1953–63.

Reorganized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Favoured a policy of non-alignment, broadened relations with the Soviet Union. Headed Afghan Delegation at Bandung Conference and United Nations General Assembly. Married the eldest sister of ex-King Zahir Shah who gave birth in 1935 to a son, Sardar Muhammad Aziz Naim.

**MUHAMMADI, JUMA MUHAMMAD**

جمعه محمد محمدی

Son of Shir Muhammad. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied the Improvement of Irrigation Systems, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, 1968.

**MUHIUDDIN, GHULAM**

غلام محی الدین

Born in 1922. Civil Servant and Village Elder. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Baghlan. Educated in primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MUJADDIDI, FAZL UMAR**

فضل عمر مجددی

Son of Abdul Quddus. Chief of Research, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Civil Engineering Design, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, 1970–71.

**MUJADDIDI, GHULAM HASAN**

غلام حسن مجددی

Son of Mir Burhanuddin. Instructor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Education Administration, Columbia University, Iran, and Turkey, 1955–56.

**MUJADDIDI, HAJI MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

حاجی محمد هاشم مجددی

Born in 1921 at Kabul. Member of the Ministry of Education and served with the Ghazi, Isteqlal and Habibia Schools, and Teachers College. Principal of Habibia School, 1946. Dean, College of Law, 1947. Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister, 1948. Vice President, Vocational Education, 1955. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Education includes Ph.D. from Al-Azhar, Cairo. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MUJADDIDI, INAYATULLAH**

عنایت الله مجددی

Born in 1924 at Kala-i-Gonbad, Jurm. Teacher at Ghazi School, 1938. Member of 9th Parliament, Mayor of Jurm, 1955. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jurm, Badakhshan. Educated at Ghazi and Dar-ul-Muallemin in Islamic Law. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MUJADDIDI, MIR HUSAIN**

میر حسین مجددی

Born in 1910 in Kabul. Founder of the *Ariana Encyclopedia*. Director of Teacher Training. President, *Ariana Encyclopedia*. President of Customs, Ministry of Defense. President of Sarobi Electric Power Construction. President, Department of Electricity, Kabul. President, Department of Food and Public Supply. Educated at Habibia School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**MUSTAFA, MUHAMMAD**

محمد مصطفی

Son of Abdullah Nur. Pilot, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Flight Operations, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1964.

**MUSTAGHNI, ABDUL ALI**

عبد التلی مستغنی

Son of Mulla Ramazan. Born in 1876 at Kabul. Worked on Literary Section, *Siraj-ul-Akhbar*. Teacher, Habibia School. Member, Literary Association. Poet. Died in 1932.

**NABATI, NAJAF ALI**

نیاتی نجف علی

Son of Muhammad Hakim. Born in 1908 at Kabul. Teacher, Habibia, 1929; and Fine Arts School and Military School. Member, Department of Press, 1941. Director of Broadcasting, Kabul Radio. Vice President, Bakhtar Agency. Poet.

**NADI, GHULAM AHMAD**

غلام احمد نادی

Son of Mir Jan Nadi. Principal of Habibia School, Ministry of Education. Studied Public Administration, Lebanon, 1964–69, and obtained B.A.

**NADIR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نادر

Born in 1928 at Sandai, Musa Khel. President, Mangal Transport. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Musa Khel, Paktia. Educated through ninth grade. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NADIRI, GUL AHMAD**

گل احمد نادری

Son of Muhammad Nadir. Employee, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Technical Vocational Training, AUB, Lebanon, 1958–59.

**NADIRI, MUHAMMAD AMAN**

محمد امان نادری

Son of Muhammad Nadir. Mathematics Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Mathematics, Western Washington State College, 1966–68, and obtained M.S. Studied Science, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–61.

**NADIRI, SAYYID NASIR SHAH**

سید ناصر شاه نادری

Born in 1933 at Kayan. President, Doshi Sahami Company. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Doshi, Baghlan. Head of Ismaili Community in Afghanistan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NAIM, MUHAMMAD AZIZ**

محمد عزیز نسیم

Son of Sardar Muhammad Naim. Born in 1935. Professor of International Relations, Kabul University, resigned his position in 1971. Educated in Afghanistan and Britain. Married Mariam, daughter of ex-King Zahir.

**NAISAN, MUHAMMAD HAIDAR**

محمد حیدر نیسان

Son of Amir Muhammad. Born in 1915 at Ghazni. Employed with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Bank-i-Milli. Poet.

**NAJIM, KHWAJA QUTBUDDIN**

خواجه قطب الدین نجیم

Son of Khwaja Najmuddin. Director of Student Affairs, Kabul University. Studied English, AUB, Lebanon, 1967–68, and Education, 1970.

**NAQSHBAND, GHULAM**

غلام نقشبندی

Born in 1922 at Arghandab. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Arghandab, Zabul. Educated at Hokam School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NASHIR, GHULAM NABI**

غلام نبی ناشر

Born in 1927 at Qara Bagh, Kunduz. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Kunduz. Member of 11th Parliament. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964.

**NASIM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نسيم

Born in 1923. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Bamian. Provincial Council Member. Member of 10th and 11th Parliaments. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NASIM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نسيم

Born in 1929 at Kabul. President of Afghan Scout Organization. Principal of several Kabul schools. Member of Foreign Relations Department and Secondary Education Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained M.S. in Physics and Mathematics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NASIM, MUHAMMAD SHARIF**

محمد شريف نسيم

Editor of *Parwan* and *Ittihad*. Program Controller, Radio Afghanistan. Secretary to Minister of Public Works. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NASIMI, MUHAMMAD YASIN**

محمد ياسين نسيهي

Teacher, Assistant Director, Teachers Department; and Director, Publications Department, Ministry of Education. Director, Audio-Visual Department, Ministry of Education. Chief of Parliamentary Affairs, Prime Ministry, 1967–73. Graduated from the College of Letters, Kabul University, and obtained M.S. in Textbook Compilation from the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NASIR, GHULAM AHMAD**

غلام احمد ناصر

Muhammad Usman. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Wyoming, 1962–65; obtained M.S. Studied Civil Engineering, Carnegie Mellon University, U.S., 1967–70; obtained Ph.D.

**NASIR-ZIAI, ABDUR RAHIM**

عبد الرحيم ناصر ضيا

Son of Abdur Rauf. Staff Member, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1965–67.

**NASIRI, ABDUL MALIK**

عبد الملك ناصري

Born in 1928 at Shakardara. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shakardara, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NASIRI, GHULAM JAILANI**

غلام جيلاني ناصري

Son of Jamaluddin. Director of Soil and Survey, Ministry of Agriculture. Educated in Technical Vocational Training, AUB, Lebanon, 1957–58.

**NAURUZ, RAHIM**

رحيم نوروز

Son of Muhammad Nauruz. Member, Bakhtar Airlines, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, New York, Pan Am, 1964.

**NAVIN, ABDUR RAHIM, DR.**

عبد الرحيم نوين

Publisher of *Tarjoman*, weekly, first published in 1968. Dean, Faculty of Medicine, and Vice Chancellor, Kabul University. Minister of Information and Culture, 1973.

**NAWA, NAZAR MUHAMMAD**

نظر محمد نوا

Son of Mir Ahmad Quli. Born 1921 at Maimana. Teacher and Principal, Secondary School, Maimana. Member of Parliament, 1950. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Fariab. Vice President, Industrial Company, Andkhoy, 1953. Educated at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Poet. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NAWABI, HAFIZULLAH**

حفیظ الله نوابی

Son of Muhammad Naji. President, Ministry of Mines and Industries. Studied Petroleum Production, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–59. Studied Petroleum Production, University of Tulsa, 1959–63; obtained M.S.

**NAWABI, HAJI MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

حاجی محمد اکبر نوابی

Born in 1913 at Wano, Urozgan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NAWABI, JAMILA**

جبیلہ نوابی

Daughter of Muhammad Qayyum. Teacher of Literature, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Literature, Columbia University, 1965–67; obtained M.A.

**NAWASAN, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعیل نوسان

Son of Ghausuddin. Director, Afghan Air Authority. Studied International Air Systems, American University, 1965.

**NAWAZ, MASTURA**

مستوره نواز

Daughter of Abdul Hamid Malikyar. Born in 1935. Wife of Dr. Ali Nawaz (Deputy Minister of Trade). Member, Afghan Family Guidance Association. Educated in Britain.

**NAWID, GHULAM AHMAD**

غلام احمد نوید

Son of Nur Ahmad Nuri. Born in 1902 at Kabul. Member, Ministry of Commerce, 1925. Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928. Personnel Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Spent a number of years abroad. Member of Afghan Legations, Moscow, Bombay, Mashad, and Delhi. Poet.

**NAYEB, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نایب

Born in 1922 at Gazab, Urozgan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NAYEBKHEL, MUHAMMAD YASIN**

محمد یاسین نایبخیل

Son of Muhammad Husain. Director General, Cultural Relations, Kabul University. Studied Academic Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**NAYEBZADAH, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور نایبزاده

Son of Ghulam Nabi. Vice President, Economics and Technical Statistics, Ministry of Planning. Studied Administration Development, University of Connecticut, 1964–65.

**NAYEL, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم نايل

Son of Nizamuddin Nayel. Doctor, Malaria Eradication Institute, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Public Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1962–63.

**NAYER, GHULAM NAQSHBAND**

غلام نقشبندير

Born in 1928 at Kara Bagh. Member of 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kara Bagh, Ghazni. Educated in primary school and privately. In 1963 Member of Parliamentary Delegation to India.

**NAZAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نظار

Born in 1936. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Tarnak Jaldak, Zabul. Educated at Kandahar Teachers Training School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NAZARI, ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر نظاري

Son of Abdul Ghani Nazari. General Auditor, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Accounting, Pan Am, New York, 1964–65.

**NAZARI, GHULAM HASAN**

غلام حسن نظاري

Son of Abdul Baqi. Chief of Bureau of Reclamation, Ministry of Agriculture. Practical training, Civil Engineering Design, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, 1970–71.

**NAZARI, SAFAR MUHAMMAD**

صفر محمد نظاري

Son of Muhammad Khan. Assistant Teacher, Mathematics, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, University of Wyoming, 1962–64. Studied Mathematics, University of North Carolina, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

**NAZARZAI, MIR AHMAD**

مير احمد نظاري

Son of Khudai Nazar. Supervisor, Radio Shop, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Radio Mechanics, RCA, New York, 1962–63.

**NAZIR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نظير

Son of Lal Muhammad. Technical Assistant, Soil Laboratory, Minister of Agriculture. Educated in Technical Vocational Training, AUB, Lebanon, 1958–59.

**NEDAI, MIR ABDUL KARIM**

مير عبد الكريم ندائي

Son of Muhammad Amir. Biology Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Biology, Rhode Island College, 1966–69; obtained M.S.

**NEG-HAT SAYYIDI, MUHAMMAD NASIM**

محمد نسيم نكته سيدى

Born in 1933 at Faizabad, Badakhshan Province. Since 1956 Professor in Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Editor of *Adab* Magazine, a publication of the Faculty of Letters, 1963–64. Author of a number of publications. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, 1952–56. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NEHAN, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ**

محمد صديق نهان

Son of Muhammad Umar. Professor of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy, University of Wyoming, 1964–67; obtained M.S. Observed crop production in Pakistan, 1968.

**NIAMATULLAH, A. AHMAD**

احمد نعمت الله

Son of Abdullah. Vice President, Afghan Cartographic Institute, Ministry of Mines. Studied Cartography, U.S. and Germany, 1962.

**NIAMATULLAH, SHAH**

شاه نعمت الله

Son of Sayyid Reza. Director of Hospital Administration. Studied Accounting, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–57. Studied Hospital Administration, University of Washington, D.C. and University of Michigan, 1968.

**NIYAZI, AZIZ RAHMAN**

عزيز رحمن نيازي

Son of Mulla Jan. Director General, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**NUQTA, SAYYID IBRAHIM Or ALAMSHAHI**

سيد ابراهيم نقطه

Son of Muhammad Ali Shah. Born in 1906 at Mashad. Employed in various Government Departments. Retired in 1951. Engaged in private practice as Lawyer. Poet and Writer.

**NUR, ABDUS SAMI**

عبد السميع نور

Son of Muhammad Hashim. Staff Member, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Studied Economic Development, Vanderbilt University, 1964–65; obtained M.A.

**NUR, FAZL**

فضل نور

Son of Alif Nur. Composition Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, Columbia University, 1965–66; obtained M.A. Attended English Instruction Seminar, Lebanon, 1967.

**NUR, HAJI MUHAMMAD**

حاجي محمد نور

Born in 1919 at Surkh Kala, Samangan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ruyi Doab, Samangan. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NURI, MERAJUDDIN**

معراج الدين نوري

Director, Maintenance Department, Torkham and Kandahar Highways. Deputy President, Department of Highway Construction. President, Maintenance Department, Ministry of Public Works. Studied Civil Engineering. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NURI, MUHAMMAD HASAN**

محمد حسن نوري

Son of Muhammad Ibrahim. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Water Resources, University of Georgia, 1965–67.



**NURI, NUR AHMAD**

نور احمد نوری

Son of Sardar Faqir Muhammad. Born in 1865 at Kabul. Military Officer during time of Amir Abdur Rahman. Governor, Jalalabad, during Amir Habibullah. Minister of Commerce, 1914. Writer, Calligrapher, Poet. Died 1935.

**NURI, WAKIL AHMAD**

وکیل احمد نوری

Born in 1930. at Kabul. Director, Development Activities, Planning Ministry. Head of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mines and Industries, Regional Planning Sections of the Planning Ministry. Educated at Isteqlal and in Economics at the College of Letters, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering at Marseilles. Visited U.S. and Mexico for study 1966 and 1967.

**NURISTANI, ABDUL JAMIL**

عبد الجمیل نورستانی

Son of Abdur Rauf. Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Science Education, University of New York, 1964–66; obtained M.S.

**NURISTANI, SHAFIQA**

شفیقہ نورستانی

Daughter of Muhammad Sardar. Education Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Elementary and Secondary Education, Iran, 1964–65. Visited Philippines, 1966. Underwent English Teacher Training, State University of Colorado, 1968.

**NURUDDIN**

نور الدین

Son of Khairuddin. Scheduling Coordinator, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Dispatcher Scheduling Management, Airlines Operation School, New York, 1961–62.

**NURZAI, HABIBULLAH**

حبیب الله نورزی

Born in 1913 at Gulran. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Gulran, Herat. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NURZAI, HUMAIRA**

حمیرا نورزی

Daughter of Bismillah. Principal, Rabia-Balkhi School, Ministry of Education. Studied Social Services and Women's Welfare, Columbia University, 1959–61.

**NURZAI, SALEH MUHAMMAD**

صالح محمد نورزی

Born in 1937 at Kabul. Director, Manpower Department, Ministry of Planning. Educated at Nejat School, College of Economics, Kabul University, and in Germany, where he received an M.A. in Statistics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**NURZAI, WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد نورزی

Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Member of 6th through 11th Parliaments. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pusht-i-Rud nomads, Helmand. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**NUSRATTI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN**

محمد حسین نصرتی

Son of Muhammad Amin. Director of Planning, Ministry of Justice. Studied Transportation, American University, 1957–58.

**OMID, GHULAM ALI**

غلام غلام علي اميد

Son of Muhammad Osman. Born in 1914 at Kabul. Officer with various Departments, Ministry of Press, 1959. Educated, Industrial School, Kabul. Writer, Poet, and Painter.

**ORIAKHEL, AMINULLAH, DR.**

امين الله اوريا خليل

Son of Habibullah. Doctor, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Public Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1961-63.

**OSMAN See USMAN**

عثمان

**PAKTYANI, MUHAMMAD AFZAL**

محمد افضل پکتیانی

Son of Abdul Karim. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Sociology, South Dakota State College, 1961-63; obtained M.A. Studied Sociology, University of Kentucky, 1968-69.

**PAMIRI, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL**

محمد اسماعيل پامیری

Born in 1924. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Wakhan, Badakhshan.

**PANJSHIREE, GHULAM SAKHI**

غلام سخى پنجشیری

Son of Shir Mirza. President, Administration, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**PANJSHIRI, MAHBUBSHAH**

محبوب شاه پنجشیری

Son of Mirza Muhammad. Chief Check Steward, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Flight Training, Miami Pan Am, 1966.

**PARESHAN See ABDUL HADI DAWI**

پریشان عبد الهادی داوی

**PARWANA, GHULAM RASUL**

غلام رسول پروانه

Born in 1918 at Kajran. Member of 10th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kajran, Urozgan. Mother tongue is Dari.

**PARWEZ, ZIA AHMAD**

ضیا احمد پرویز

Son of Nik Muhammad. First Officer of DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, U.S. Parks Air College, 1961-62.

**PASHAYI, GHULAM SAKHI**

غلام سخى پشه‌ئی

Born in 1937 in Nuristan. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nuristan, Laghman. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**PASHTUN, NAZIR AHMAD**

نظير احمد پشتون

Son of Muhammad Rasul. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, University of Washington and Lehigh University, 1964-66; obtained B.S. Studied Electrical Engineering, U.S. Stevens Institute of Technology, 1969-71; obtained M.S.

**PAYIND, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور پايند

Son of Jan Khan. Supply Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Airline Purchasing Supply, New York Pan Am, 1963.

**PAZHWAQ, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن پژواک

Son of Judge Abdullah. Born in 1917 at Ghazni. Poet and Writer. Interpreter, Afghan Historical Society. Junior Director of Publications, Department of Press. Editor of *Islah*, 1939. Director General, Pashto Academy, 1941. Director, Bakhtar News Agency. Director General of Publications, Department of Press, 1943. Secretary, Afghan Legation in London, 1946. Research Assistant, International Labor Organization, 1947. Press Attache, Afghan Embassy, Washington, 1948; and in 1951, London. Director, Third Political Affairs Section and U.N. Affairs, Foreign Ministry, 1954. Director General, Political Affairs, 1955. Afghan Representative to the United Nations, 1958. Participated in Bandung, 1955, and Non-aligned Countries Conferences in Belgrade, 1961, Cairo, 1964, and Algiers, 1973. President, 21st General Assembly, United Nations, 1966. Ambassador to Bonn, 1973. Ambassador to New Delhi, 1973. Poet, Author of a number of publications. Educated at Bala Bagh and Kaja Schools in Khugiani, Nangarhar; and at Habibia School, Kabul. Studied two years at the Faculty of Medicine, Kabul.

**PAZHWAQ, ATIQUZZAH**

عتیق الله پژواک

Teacher. Editor, *Ariana* Magazine. Member, Compilation Department, Ministry of Education. President, Education Press, Franklin Book Programs. Educated at Habibia School and College of Letters, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**PAZHWAQ, FAZL RABBI**

فضل الربیع پژواک

Born in 1929 at Kaja, Khugiani. Son of Kazi Abdullah of Nangarhar. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, 1950. Chancellor, Kabul University, 1967–69. Governor of Lashkargah, 1973. Studied under various fellowships in Denmark, Sweden, U.S.S.R., and Britain.

**PAZHWAQ, NEMATULLAH**

نصمت الله پژواک

Born in 1928 in Kabul. Member, Department of Primary Education. Director, Teachers Training School. Principal, Habibia School. President, Department of Secondary Education, Ministry of Education. Cultural Attache, Afghan Embassy in Moscow. President, Department of Compilation and Translation, Ministry of Education. Governor of Bamian. Governor of Kabul. Minister of Interior, 1972–73. Minister of Education, 1973. Educated at Habibia School and College of Letters, Kabul University. Obtained M.A. and Ph.D. in Education from Columbia University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**PIRZAD, MUHAMMAD NASIM**

محمد نسیم پیرزاد

Son of Qurban Ali. Electronics Technician, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronics Engineering, Federal Aviation Authority, Capitol Radio Institute, U.S., 1965–68.

**PISHRAU, ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر پیشرو

Son of Ahmad Ali. Director General, Herat Customs House, Ministry of Finance. Studied Tax Administration, Iran, 1968–69.

**POHANYAR, SAYYID MASUD**

سید مسعود پوهنیار

Born in 1917 in Kabul. Son of Mir Sayyid Qasim Khan (Minister of Justice of Shah Mahmud Ghazi's Government). Served in the Department of Press 1940–48. Foreign Service Officer, appointed to several diplomatic and consular posts, 1948–64. Consul in Peshawar. Director, United Nations Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. President of Tribal Affairs Department, 1968–71. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1973. First Secretary, Afghan Embassy, London. Educated at Habibia School.

**POPAL, ALI AHMAD**

علی احمد پوپل

Born in 1916. Son of Muhammad Mukaram. Official in the Ministry of Education. Teacher of Geography and Psychology at Nejat High School and at Teachers Training College, Kabul. Director, Teachers Training College, 1946–47. President of Elementary Education, 1947–49. President of General Education, 1949–51. Deputy, Ministry of Education, 1952–56. Minister of Education, 1957. Second Deputy, Prime Ministry, 1963. Ambassador to Bonn, 1965–66, and Ankara, 1966–68. Deputy Prime Minister, 1968–70. Ambassador, Ankara, 1970. Educated at Nejat School, 1938; obtained Ph. D. in Psychology in Germany. Returned to Afghanistan in 1942.

**PORJOSH, MUHAMMAD TAHIR**

محمد ظاهر پرجوش

Born in 1935. Teacher, Afghan Institute of Technology. Director, Guidance Section, Vocational Education Department, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Dari.

**POYAN, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن پویان

Director, Department of Information and Culture, Farah. Attended primary school and studied Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

**PRAZAD, SIDDIQA DR.**

صدیقه پازاد

Daughter of Ghulam Reza. Physician, AFGA. Studied Family Planning, Down Street, Medical Clinic, Brooklyn, 1971.

**PUKTIANIE See PAKTYANI**

پکتیانی

**QADIRI, MUHAMMAD ZAHIR**

محمد ظاهر قادری

Son of Abdul Qadir. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Dairying, Kansas State University, 1961–63. Studied Agriculture Education, University of Wyoming, 1967–69; obtained M.S.

**QAISAUNI, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور قیسانی

Son of Abdur Rasul. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Wyoming, 1953–55; obtained B.S. Studied Civil Engineering, University of Illinois, 1958–62; obtained Ph.D. Attended Conference, U.S., 1965. Lives in the United States.

**QAMIRI, ABDUL MOBIN**

عبد المبین قمری

Son of Abdul Qamir. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agriculture Economics, University of Wyoming, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

**QANUN, SHIR ALI**

شیر علی قانون

Son of Husain Ali. Born in 1904 at Ghazni. Teacher, School of Fine Arts, Kabul, 1934. Librarian, Bank-i-Milli Library. Retired. Calligrapher and Poet.

**QARI, ABDULLAH**

قاری عبد الله قاری

Son of Hafez Qutbuddin. Poet Laureate, *Malik-ush-Shuara*. Born in 1871 at Kabul. Imam and Tutor to Prince Habibullah. Attendant of Amir Habibullah. Teacher, Habibia School, 1903. Author of numerous Texts and Literary Works. Became *Malik-ush-Shuara*, 1936. Died in 1944.

**QARI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد قاری

Born in 1908. Teacher. Director of Education Department, Maimana. Assistant Director of Education, Kabul. Member of Inspection Department, Ministry of Education. Director of Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Educated at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

**QATIL, AZIZULLAH**

عزیز الله قاتیل

Son of Sardar Nasrullah. Born in 1892 at Kabul. Official, Department of Census during period of King Amanullah. Ambassador at Tehran, 1930. Honorary Member, Kabul Literary Society. Poet. Died in 1933.

**QAYYUMI, KHALIL**

خلیل قیومی

Son of Abdul Qayyum. Radio Technician, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronics, Federal Aviation Authority, Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, U.S., 1961–63.

**QAZI, ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر قاضی

Son of Abdur Rahman. President of Inspection, Ministry of Interior. Studied Governmental Administration, U.S., 1965–66; obtained M.A.

**QAZIZADA, ABDUL ALI**

عبد العلی قاضی زاده

Born in 1914 at Kataian, Taloqan, Takhar. Member of the 9th Parliament. Attended primary school in Sheberghan and studied religion in Lahore, Pakistan.

**QAZIZADA-ULUMI, HAJI MUHAMMAD ALI**

حاجی محمد علی قاضی زاده علومی

Born in 1918 at Shor Bazar, Kabul. Member of 6th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Pashtun Zarghun, Herat. Attended secondary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**QURAIISHI, ABDUL AWWAL**

عبد الولی قریشی

Born in 1913. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Takhar. Member of the 1st and 7th Parliaments. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**QURAIISHI, AHMAD HASAN**

احمد حسن قریشی

Born in 1928 at Kabul. Son of Maulana Yaqub Hasan. Teacher at Avicenna, 1950–52, and Naderia Schools, 1966–68. Academic Member of the Institute of Education and

Faculty of Education, 1970–72. Assistant Professor of Biology, Mathematics and Science Department. Professor, Faculty of Education. Chairman, Mathematics and Science Department, Faculty of Science. Chairman, Committee for Revision of Biology Texts for Secondary Schools. Author. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Science, Kabul, and M.A. in Science Education and Biology, Colorado University. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**QURAIISHI, MALIK MUHAMMAD**

ملك محمد قریشی

Son of Shah Sawar. Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied ISNSE-Nuclear Science, University of Chicago, 1957–58. Studied Nuclear Science, University of Michigan, 1961–62. Studied Physics, University of South Carolina, 1970–71.

**QURBAT, MAULAWI MUHAMMAD AMIN**

مولوی محمد امین قربت

Son of Ghiasuddin Alam. Born in 1910 in Bukhara. Came to Afghanistan in 1932. Became famous as a Poet.

**QURESHI See QURAIISHI**

قریشی

**RAD, YAR MUHAMMAD**

یار محمد راد

Son of Khair Muhammad. Chief, Statistics Department, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Statistics, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1966–67.

**RAFIQ, ATTIKA (MRS.)**

عتیقہ رفیق

Daughter of Azizullah Ziai. Member, Education Institute, Kabul University. Studied School Administration, University of Indiana, 1963–65; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar, Elementary and Secondary Education, Philippines, 1967.

**RAFIQ, MUHAMMAD FARID**

محمد فرید رفیق

Son of Muhammad Rahim. Director General, Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce. Studied International Marketing, Harvard University, 1966. Conducted Feasibility and Pre-Investment Studies, Philippines, India, and Pakistan, 1967.

**RAFIQ, MUHAMMAD IHSAN**

محمد احسان رفیق

Born in 1928 at Kabul. President of Production and Extension Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Obtained M.S. in Agricultural Engineering and Ph.D. in Economics. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RAGHIB, MUHAMMAD HASAN**

محمد حسن رغیب

Son of Shah Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Physiology, University of Wyoming, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

**RAHEL, SAYYID SHAFIE**

سید شفیع راحل

Born in 1938 at Kabul. Director of Afghan Advertising Agency. Editor-in-Chief of the *Kabul Times*. Acting Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, 1973. Educated at Habibia School and University of Bombay, India, where he obtained M.A. in Political Science, and M.A. in Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RAHGOZAR, MUHAMMAD SHAFIE**

محمد شفيع، هگدر

Editor of *Zhwandun*. Assistant Editor of *Anis*. Editor of *Nandara*. Editor of *Anis*.  
Educated at secondary school and in Journalism. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RAHIM, ABDUL MAJID**

عبد المجيد رحيم

Son of Muhammad Ayyub. Airport Manager, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Airport  
Management, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1958–59.

**RAHIM, MUHAMMAD AMIN**

محمد امين رحيم

Son of Muhammad Rahim. Agent of Pashtani Tejaraty Bank in Karachi. Studied Indus-  
trial Development Banking, Georgetown University, 1958–59.

**RAHIMI, G. NAQSHBAND**

نقشبند رحيمي

Son of Amir Muhammad. Vice President, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Traffic and  
Sales Management, New York Pan Am, 1961.

**RAHIMI, NUR MUHAMMAD**

نور محمد رحيمي

Born in 1935 at Kabul. Reporter, Feature Writer, Assistant Editor, and Editor of *Kabul  
Times*. Editor-in-Chief, *Islah-Anis*. Acting Editor-in-Chief of *Kabul Times*, 1973.  
Educated at Nejat School, Kabul University, and University of Wisconsin. Obtained B.A.  
in Journalism and studied at Harvard and Hawaii Universities. Mother tongues are Pashto  
and Dari.

**RAHIMI, WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولي محمد رحيمي

Son of Ali Muhammad. Sociology Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University.  
Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–64, obtained B.A. Studied Social Science,  
Columbia University, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

**RAHIN, ABDUR RASUL**

عبدالرسول راهين

Son of Muhammad Isa. Librarian, Kabul University. Studied Library Training, University  
of Tennessee, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

**RAHIN, MAULAWI ABDUL HAQ**

مولوی عبد الحق راهين

Born in 1922 in Bangi, Takhar. Member, Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from  
Chardara, Kunduz. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul, and Madrasa of Takharestan. Mother  
tongue is Dari.

**RAHM, KHUDAI**

خدای رحيم

Born in 1935 at Hazar Qadam, Urozgan. Member of 7th and 8th Parliaments. Member of  
Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Urozgan. Educated privately in Law and  
Religion. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**RAHMATI, MUHIBULLAH**

محب الله رحمتي

Son of Rahmatullah. Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Educated in  
Social Studies, Columbia University, 1965–67; obtained M.A.

**RAHMATIAN, MUHAMMAD SHAH**

محمد شاه رحمتيان

Born in 1922. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from the Second District of Herat. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RASHID, NAJIBA (MISS)**

نجيبه رشيد

Daughter of Abdur Rashid. Member, Lycee Science, Ministry of Education. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1963–65; obtained M.A.

**RASHIDI, ABDUL KHALIQ**

عبد الخالق رشیدی

Son of Abdur Rauf Rashidi. Director, Social Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1969–71; obtained M.S.

**RASHIDZADA, ABDUL AHAD**

عبد الاحد رشيدزاده

Son of Abdur Rashid. Director of Industry Commerce, Implementation Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economics and Public Administration, University of Connecticut, 1970–71.

**RASHTINYAR, G. NABI**

غلام نبي رشتين يار

Son of Barat Ali. Member, Inspection, Ministry of Education. Studied Community School Methods, Philippines, 1961. Studied Rural Community Schooling, Kansas State Teachers College, 1962–63.

**RASTAGAR, ABDUL FAQIR**

عبد الفقير رستگار

Son of Muhammad Rafiq. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, Philippines, 1966. Studied English Instruction, Lebanon, 1967–68.

**RATEBZADA, NAHID ANAHITA DR.**

ناهيده اناهيتا رطب زاده

Born in 1929. Teacher at Malalai, and Principal of Nursing School. Instructor, College of Medicine, Kabul University. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Second District of Kabul. Educated at Malalai School, Kabul; College of Medicine, Kabul University; and Nursing School in the U.S. Married Professor Kiramuddin Kakar, a surgeon. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RAUF, ATAULLAH**

عطا الله روف

Son of Gul Nur. Head, Department of Testing, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Studied Educational Agriculture, University of Illinois; obtained M.S. Studied Educational Measurement and Evaluation, University of Illinois, 1965–66.

**RAUF, HAJI ABDUL**

حاجي عبد الروف

Born at Kala-i-Kah. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kala-i-Kah, Farah. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**RAUF, KHWAJA ABDUL**

خواجه عبد الروف

Born in 1913. Director, Vocational Education Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Teacher at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Comptroller, Ministry of Education. Mother tongue is Pashto.



**RAUNAQ – KAYYANI, SAYYID NURUDDIN**

سید نور الدین رونق کیانی

Son of Sayyid Nadir Shah Kayyani. Born in 1941 at Kayyan, Kataghan. Noted Afghan Poet.

**RAUNAQ, MUHAMMAD ALI**

محمد علی رونق

Son of Muhammad Aman. Born in 1929 at Kabul. Owner of Workshop. Educated in France in Radio Engineering. Translated Molière into Dari. Poet and Writer.

**RAZI, MUHAMMAD HUSAIN**

محمد حسین رازی

Son of Muhammad Nasim. Born in 1933. Instructor, Persian Language, Nejat School, 1957–62. Instructor, Journalism, Faculty of Letters, 1964–68 and Assistant Chairman, Journalism Department, Kabul University, 1969–71. Director and Editor, Publications Department, Adab. Obtained B. A. in Persian Literature, Kabul University, 1957; M. S. in Audiovisual Education, Indiana University, 1964. Studying Higher Education and Mass Communications, Indiana University, 1974. Producer of Persian language radio programs. Author of a number of publications. Recipient of Pohana Medal. Cultural delegate to the Peoples Republic of China, 1966, and to Bulgaria, 1969.

**RAZWI, SAYYID QURBAN ALI**

سید قربان علی رضوی

Born in 1924 at Jaghatu. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaghatu, Ghazni. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**REZA, ENG. MIR MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

میر محمد اکبر رضا

Born in 1930 at Kabul. Helmand Valley Official, 1955–63. President, Water and Soil Department, 1963; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 1964. Minister of Agriculture, 1966–69. President of Helmand Valley Development Authority, 1970–73. Negotiated Helmand Treaty with Iran, 1972–73. Attended Habibia School; obtained M.S. in Hydrology and Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mother tongue is Dari.

**RISHTIN, SIDDIQULLAH**

صدیق الله رشتین

Born in 1910 at Mohmand. Head, Ministry of Press. Adviser and Professor in the Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. President of Pashto Academy. Educated at Darululum-e Arabi, Kabul. Author of many books. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**RISHTYA, SAYYID QASIM**

سید قاسم رشتیا

Born in 1913. Son of Sayyid Habib. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1931. Secretary, Foreign Relations, Ministry of Communications, 1933. Member, Kabul Literary Academy, 1934. Editor, *Salname*, and *Kabul Magazine*, 1934–38. Assistant, Afghan Academy, 1939. Director General of Publication, Department of Press, 1941. Deputy, Department of Press, 1945. President, Department of Press, 1949. President of Economic Planning, 1950. Liaison Officer, United Nations Mission, 1951. President of Bakhtar News, 1954. President of Department of Press, 1957. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, 1960. Ambassador to Egypt, 1962. Vice President, Committee for Drafting of the Constitution, 1963. Minister of Press, 1964. Minister of Finance, 1964. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Ambassador to Japan, 1970. Recipient of Second Class Education Medal,

1945; Second Class Star Medal, 1959; Rishtin Medal in Gold, 1960. Graduated from Isteqlal High School, 1932, and in Institute of Economics, 1939. Author of a number of books.

**ROHINA, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم روهينا

Born in 1929 at Kabul. Controller of Programs and Newsman, Radio Afghanistan. Editor of *Parwan*, and *Pashtun Jagh*. Editor of *Home News*, Radio Afghanistan. Educated at Isteqlal. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ROQIA See ABU BAKR ROQIA**

رقية ابوبکر

**ROSHAN, ABDUL JALIL**

عبد الجليل روشن

Son of Roshandil. Methodology Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English Language, Iran, 1965; the Philippines, 1966; and at the University of Indiana, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

**ROSHAN, ABDUL WASI**

عبد الواسع روشن

Son of Abdul Wahid. Station Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, American Flyers, Inc., Oklahoma, 1959–60.

**ROSHANZAMIR, MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

محمد اکبر روشن ضمير

Director of Programs for Higher Education. Teacher and Head, Experimental Schools for Teachers Training School. Editor of Ministry of Education publications, *Irfan* and *Pohana*. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SAADAT, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم سعادت

Born in 1903 at Sayyid Abad. Member of 1964 Loya Jirga. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sayyid Abad, Wardak. Educated at Teachers Training School, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAADI, MUKHTARUDDIN**

مختار الدين سعدی

Born in 1935. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaji Maidan, Paktia. Educated in Military Studies, U.S. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SABRI, ALIJAN**

عليجان صبری

Born in 1904 at Sabri Ad, Paktia. Member of 8th Parliament. Member, Loya Jirga, 1964–65. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Paktia. Educated privately.

**SADDOZAI, ABDUS SAMI**

عبد السمع سدوزی

Son of Abdul Ahad Saddozai. Director General, Budget and Planning, Kabul University. Studied Economic Development, University of Syracuse, 1966–67. Studied Business Management, University of Indiana, 1970–71; obtained M.A. Attended Colloquium Program, Lebanon.

**SADIQI, PIR MUHAMMAD**

پير محمد صديقي

Son of Muhammad Shah. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Entomology, University of Wyoming, 1964–66; obtained M.S. Studied Entomology, and Agriculture Education, Iran, 1970–71.

**SAFA, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهيم صفا

Son of Muhammad Safar. Born in 1908 at Kabul. Head, Telegraph Department. Supervisor, Ministry of Education. Head, Department of Translation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1933–57. Head, Department of Translation, Ministry of National Economy. Director General, Department of Press, Ministry of National Economy. Director General, Chamber of Commerce. Press Attache, Karachi, 1950. Vice President, Department of Press. President, Chamber of Commerce, 1954. Editor, *Islah*. Writer and Poet.

**SAFI, ABDUL ALIM**

عبد العليم صافي

Born in 1910 at Kapisa. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kapisa. Educated through 9th grade. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAFI, ABDUR RASHID**

عبد الرشيد صافي

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Balkh. Educated through 9th grade. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAFI, GHULAM DASTAGIR**

غلام دستگير صافي

Son of Sultan Muhammad. Deputy Director General, Meteorology Department, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Meteorological Forecasting, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1967–68.

**SAFI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد صافي

Born in 1905 at Tagab. Served in Defense Ministry, 1929–54. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Tagab, Kapisa. Educated at Kabul Military Academy and at Ankara. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAFI, HAJI ABDUL RAZAQ**

حاجي عبد الرزاق صافي

Born in 1910 at Kohistan, Kapisa. Member of 9th through 11th Parliaments. Member, Loya Jirga, 1964. Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Hokam School.

**SAFI, MUHAMMAD DAUD**

محمد داود صافي

Son of Muhammad Umar. DC-6 Pilot, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, American Flyers Inc., Oklahoma, 1962–63.

**SAFI, MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

محمد هاشم صافي

Son of Muhammad Yusuf. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Interior, 1971. Studied Rural Development, India, 1956.

**SAFI, MUHAMMAD JAN**

محمد جان صافي

Son of Ghulam Jan. Director of Education, HAVA, Ministry of Education. Studied Public School Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1958–61; obtained B.A. Studied Elementary and

Secondary Education, University of Nebraska, 1963–65; obtained M.A. Attended Seminar, AUB, Lebanon, 1968.

**SAHAK, ABDUL GHAFAR**

عبد الغفار سهاك

Son of Abdul Ghaffar. Mechanic Crew Chief, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Airline Mechanics, Northrup Institute, California, 1966–67.

**SAHAK, GHULAM SIDDIQ**

غلام صديق سهاك

Member of 5th Parliament. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sarobi, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAHAK, MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

محمد هاشم سهاك

Son of Muhammad Qasim, Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Animal Science and Nutrition, University of Wyoming, 1961–64; obtained M.S. Studied Agriculture, University of Colorado, 1967–71; obtained Ph.D.

**SAHAR, HAFIZULLAH**

حفیظ الله سحر

Born in Kabul in 1929. Director, *Bakhtar* Bulletin. Editor-in-Chief of *Islah*. Director of Broadcasting, Radio Afghanistan. Vice President of Radio Afghanistan. General Director of International Relations, Ministry of Information and Culture. President of *Islah*. Professor at Nebraska University. Obtained B.A., Faculty of Law, Kabul Univeristy; M.A., University of Chicago; Ph.D., New York University. Author of a number of publications. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAHIBI, GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد صاحبی

Son of Sahibuddin. Member, Institute of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

**SAHIRA (MISS)**

سایر د

Daughter of Jalani. Woman's Councilor, Kabul University. Studied Community Schools, Philippines, 1967.

**SAID MUHAMMAD**

سعید محمد

Born in 1915 at Gulbahar. Service in the Military and Defense Ministry, 1940–53. Commander, Forces in Nangarhar, Paktia, Herat, and Mazar-i-Sharif, 1953–63. Commander, Kandahar Forces, 1963–73. Afghan Ambassador to Turkey, 1973. Graduated from High School in 1936, and went to Turkey for Military Training until 1940, when he returned to Afghanistan.

**SAID, MUHAMMAD YASIN**

محمد یاسین سعید

Son of Muhammad Hasim. Chief, Research Department, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Mathematics and Physics, University of Wyoming and Stanford University, 1958–62, obtained M.S. Studied Mathematics, Columbia University, 1965–69; obtained Ph.D. Attended Colloquium, AUB, Lebanon, 1966.

**SAIDI, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ**

محمد صديق سعيدى

Born in 1922. Member of Loya Jirga, 1955. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Qaisar, Fariab. Educated at primary school and privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SAIDI, NASIR AHMAD**

ناصر احمد سعيدى

Son of Mir Muhammad Sayyid. Vegetable Specialist Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agriculture, University of Colorado, 1968–71; obtained M.S.

**SAIFI, ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم سيفى

Son of Saifuddin. Director of Student Affairs, Kabul University. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1961–64. Attended Seminar, AUB, Lebanon, 1970.

**SAIFI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

محمد اكبر سيفى

Born in 1918. Adviser, Ministry of Mines and Industries. President, Jangalak factories. President of Construction Department, Ministry of Education. Obtained B.S. in Economics, Munich University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SAIGHANI, MUHAMMAD YUSUF**

محمد يوسف سيفانى

Born in 1905 at Kabul. Member of 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Parliaments. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Bamian. Educated privately.

**SAKHI, GHULAM**

غلام سخى

Born in 1928, at Logar. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Logar. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SALAM, ABDUL See ABDUS SALAM**

عبد السلام

**SALAM, MAULAWI ABDUL See ABDUS SALAM, MAULAWI**

مولوى عبد السلام

**SALARZAI, GUL ZARIN**

گل زرين سالارزى

Born in 1933. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Bar Konar, Konar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pastho.

**SALIHI, NUR MUHAMMAD**

نور محمد صالحى

Son of Saleh Muhammad. Accounting Department, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Revenue Accounting, Pace College, New York, 1961–62.

**SALIM, ABDUR RAHIM**

عبد الرحيم سليم

Son of Abdul Khalil. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, AUB, Lebanon, 1967–69.

**SALIM, MUHAMMAD ZARIF**

محمد ظريف سليم

Son of Abdul Qahar. President of Agri-business, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Plant Science, University of Wyoming, 1959–61; obtained M.S. Studied Soil Sciences, University of Wisconsin, 1964–69; obtained Ph.D. Studied Agricultural Marketing, Turkey, 1972.

**SALJUQI, HAMID**

حميد سلجوقى

Son of Salahuddin Saljuqi. Director General, Kandahar Airport, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Aviation Law, Canada, McGill University, 1965–67.

**SALJUQI, HUMAIRA MALIKIAR**

حميرا ملكيار سلجوقى

Born in 1913 at Ghazni. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Represented Afghanistan at the Third United Nations General Assembly, 1959. Member of Senate, 1965–69. Educated privately. Married Salahuddin Saljuqi, Ambassador to Cairo in 1946 and remained in Cairo until 1963.

**SALJUQI, USTAD SALAHUDDIN**

استاذ صلاح الدين سلجوقى

Son of Serajuddin Mufti. Born in 1895 at Herat. Teacher of Persian and Arabic, Habibia School, 1915. Director, Department of Education, Herat, 1918. Teacher of Persian Literature, Isteqlal School, 1921. Chief Secretary to King Amanullah, 1924. Director, Department of Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consul General, Bombay, Delhi. President, Department of Press. Chargé d'Affairs, Pakistan, 1949. Representative of Herat in Lower House, 1950. President, Department of Press, 1954. Ambassador to Cairo, 1955. Philosopher, Writer, and Poet. Author of numerous publications.

**SAMAD, ABDUL HAJI See ABDUS SAMAD, HAJI**

حاجى عبد الصمد

**SAMADI, ABDUS SAMI**

عبد السميع صمدى

Son of Ghulam Haidar. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Civil Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1972.

**SAMADI, AZIZURAHMAN, DR.**

عزيز الرحمن صمدى

Son of Muhammad Amin. Doctor, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Maternal and Child Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1960–63.

**SAMADI, MUHAMMAD TAHIR**

محمد ظاهر صمدى

Son of Abdus Samad. Supervisor, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Supply Training, New York Pan Am, 1974.

**SAMADI, SAIFUR RAHMAN**

سيف الرحمن صمدى

Son of Muhammad Amin. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education, 1967. Studied Vocational Education, U.S., 1965.

**SAMANDER, ABDUR RAZZAQ**

عبد الرزاق سمندر

Son of Abdul Ali. Chief, Fire Fighting, Afghan Air Authority. Trained in Fire Fighting, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1959–60.

**SAMANGANI, ALI MUHAMMAD**

على محمد سمنگانى

Born in 1925 at Dara Suf. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Dara Suf, Samangan. Educated in Fine Arts School, Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SAMI, MUHAMMAD ABDUL ZAHIR**

محمد عبد الظاهر سامي

Son of Muhammad Saleh. Born in 1904 at Paghman. Judge, Bala Murghab Court, Herat; and Arghestan, Kandahar. Representative of Paghman in Wolesi Jirga. Teacher, Darul Muallemin, 1938; and Ghazi School, 1945. Member, Daeratul Ma'aref. Author and Translator of many publications. Poet.

**SAMIN, ABDUL QAHR**

عبد القهار شمین

Born in 1936 in Logar. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Agriculture, 1965; M.S. from University of Wyoming, 1965; Ph.D. in Soil Chemistry, Oklahoma State University, 1971. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAMIN, SAYYID MUZAMIL SHAH**

سيد مزمل شاه شمین

Son of Sayyid Nadir. Studied Plant Pathology, University of Wyoming, 1960–62; obtained M.S. Studied Plant Pathology, University of California, 1964–66; obtained Ph.D. Lives in U.S.

**SAMIZAI, MUHAMMAD RAFI**

محمد رفيع سمعزی

Son of Abdus Sami. Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Architecture, University of Illinois, 1965–69; obtained B.S.

**SANJARANI, HAJI MUHAMMAD UMAR**

حاجي محمد عمر سنجرانی

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Chahar Borjak, Chakhansur. Member of 5th and 9th Parliaments. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SAQEB, MIRZA KHODADAD**

ميرزا خدای دار ثاقب

Born in 1886 at Mazar-i-Sharif. Editor, *Bedar*, Mazar, in the time of King Amanullah. Official, Financial Department, Mazar-i-Sharif. Poet. Died in 1940.

**SARABI, ABDUL WAHID**

عبد الوحید سراپی

Born in 1926 in the Sarab Valley, Ghazni. Lecturer, Kabul University. Dean, Faculty of Economics. Deputy Minister and Minister of Planning, 1969–73. Educated at Nejat School and the Faculty of Economics and Commercial Sciences, Vienna. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SARHADI, KHUDAI BIRDI**

خدای بردی سرحدی

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Ishkashem, Badakhshan. Member of the 8th and 11th Parliaments. Teacher. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SARWAR, HAJI MUHAMMAD**

حاجي محمد سرور

Born in 1919 at Shahi Surkhjoy. Village Elder. Member, 1964 Loya Jirga. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Aurus, Bamian. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SARWAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد سرور

Born in 1922 at Desho, Chakhansur. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Disho, Chakhansur. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SARWAR, ZAMANUDDIN**

زمان الدين سرور

Son of Salamuddin. Director General, Cultural Relations, Kabul University. Studied Secondary Education, Columbia University, 1957–58; obtained M.A. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1962–64; obtained Professional Diploma.

**SARWARI, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور سرور

Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Director General, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Wheat and Corn Breeding, Pakistan, 1967.

**SARWARI MUHAMMAD KABIR**

محمد كبير سرور

Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education Administration, University of New York, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

**SAYAR, BASHIR AHMAD**

احمد بشير سيار

Born in 1940 in Farah. Son of Nur Muhammad. Assistant Dean and Professor of Mechanics, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Head, Central Research, Kabul University. Obtained B.S., Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University; M.S. and Ph.D., 1971, Georgia Institute of Technology, U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SAYYID, ABDULLAH**

عبدالله سيد

Born in 1923 in Farah. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shindand, Farah. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SEDAQAT, ABDUL WAKIL**

عبدالوكيل صداقت

Born in 1928 at Land Buch, Kama. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Kama, Nangarhar. Judge in Khost. Vice President of Pashto Academy. Educated at Dar-ul-Ulum, Kabul. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SENZAI, MUHAMMAD DAUD**

محمد داود سنزى

Son of Mir Ahmad Khan. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Agronomy, AUB, Lebanon, 1965–68; obtained M.S.

**SETTARI, ABDUL QUDDUS**

عبد القدوس ستارى

Son of Abdul Ghafur. Director, Mines Industries, Ministry of Planning. Studied Economic Planning, Iran, 1969–71, obtained M.S.

**SHAFI, DR. FAQIR MUHAMMAD**

فقير محمد شفاء

Born in 1909 in Kabul. Member of 8th and 9th Parliaments. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Honors include *Pohana* and *Reshtin* Medals. Educated at Habibia School and College of Medicine, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SHAFIQ, MUHAMMAD MUSA**

محمد موسى شفيق

Born in 1924 in Kabul. Served with Ministry of Justice, 1957. Editor of *Al-Falah*. Professor, College of Law and Political Science, Kabul University. President, Legislative Department, Ministry of Justice. Partner in first private law firm in Kabul, 1961. Member of Committee for Drafting of Constitution, 1964. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy



Minister, Ministry of Justice, 1963–66. Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador to Cairo, 1968. Foreign Minister, 1971. Prime Minister, 1972. Arrested in July, 1973. Graduated from Ghazi School; obtained B.A. in Islamic Law at Al-Azhar, Cairo. M.A., Columbia University, United States. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHAH, MUHAMMAD**

محمد شاه

Son of Shah Sowar. Member, Technical Board Extension, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Agronomy, University of Wyoming, 1955–59; obtained B.S. Studied Agriculture, Cornell University, 1965–66; obtained M.S. Studied Agriculture Seed Improvement, Mississippi, 1969; and Irrigation Water Management, Turkey, 1971.

**SHAH NAWAZ, MARIAM DR.**

مریم شاه نواز

Daughter of Nezrab Shah. Pathologist, Ob-Gyn Department, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Studied Family Planning, Down Street Medical Center, Brooklyn, 1972.

**SHAH, SAYYID HABIB**

سید حبیب شاه

Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Nangarhar. Member of 1955, 1964 Loya Jirgas. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHAH, SAYYID MUBIN**

سید مبین شاه

Son of Sayyid Khairuddin. Studied Public Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1956–57.

**SHAHGHASI**

شاغاسی

Born in 1931 in Darra Nur. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shewa, Nangarhar. Educated at Ibn Sina School. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHAHWALI, LAL MUHAMMAD**

لعل محمد شاه ولی

Born in 1917 in Shahwali Kot. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Shahwali Kot, Kandahar. Member of 7th, 8th, and 10th Parliaments.

**SHAIDA, MUHAMMAD RAHIM**

محمد رحیم شیدا

Son of Munshi Ali Reza. Born in 1922 in Maimana. Mayor of Maimana, 1951. Representative of Maimana in Parliament, 1956, 1959, and 1969. First Secretary of Lower House. Poet.

**SHAIGAN, MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

محمد اکبر شیگان

Son of Muhammad Sarwar. Vice President Cadastral Land Registration, Ministry of Interior. Studied Public Administration, University of Minneapolis, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

**SHAKIR, NUR AHMAD**

نور احمد شاکر

Son of Dad Muhammad. Professor, Linguistics Department, Kabul University. Studied Linguistics, University of Michigan, 1960–62; obtained M.A.

**SHALIZI, ABDUS SATAR**

عبد الستار شالیزی

Minister of Interior, 1965–66. Studied Hydro-Electrics, U.S., 1954.

**SHAMAL, AZIZURRAHMAN**

عزیز رحمن شمال

Son of Amir Muhammad. Member, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60. Studied Linguistics, Georgetown University, 1963–65; obtained M.A. Attended Elementary and Secondary Education Seminars, Philippines, 1966, and Lebanon, 1967.

**SHAMS, SHAMSULABUDDIN**

شمس الشاہدین شمس

Son of Sadruddin. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Attended Columbia University, 1958–60, and obtained M.A. in Social Studies and Education. Studied under AACTE Internship – Scholarship, U.S. Suny, Albany, New York, 1966–67. Attended Seminar, Colloquium, Lebanon, 1970.

**SHAMSUL HAQ**

شمس الحق

Son of Ziauddin. Station Manager, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Trained in Airport Management, U. S. Airline Operations Training, New York, 1961.

**SHARAF, QARI SHARAFUDDIN SHARAF**

قاری شرف الدین شرف

Son of Mir Zahed. Born in 1874 in Tashkent. Came to Afghanistan in 1933. Wrote Poetry in Turki and Dari. Died in Kabul 1944.

**SHARAFI, GULABUDDIN**

گلزب الدین شرفی

Son of Sharafuddin. Teacher of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Entomology, University of Wyoming, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

**SHAR'I, SAYYID ABDUL HAKIM**

سید عبد الحکیم شرعی

Son of Sayyid Masum. Born in 1935 in Shiberghan. Director, Printing Department, *Anis*. Obtained B. A. Faculty of Theology. Poet.

**SHARIFI, GHULAMAKAI (MISS)**

نگی مکی شریفی

Daughter of Ghulam Shah Sharifi. Head Clerk, Accounting Department, Kabul University. Studied Modern Accounting Practices and Procedures, University of Indiana, 1970.

**SHARIFI, GHULAM HAIDAR**

غلام حیدر شریفی

Son of Ghulam Yayha. Vice President, Da Afganistan Bank, London, England. Studied Commercial Banking and Foreign Trade, Columbia University, 1963–64.

**SHARIFI, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهیم شریفی

Born in 1915 in Quetta. Interpreter, Ministry of Education, 1950–58. Director General of Foreign Cultural Relations, 1958–62. Secretary to Minister of Education, 1963–65. Director General of Information, Ministry of Information and Culture. Educated at Sandeman High School, Quetta; and Forman Christian College, Lahore; and Settlement Training School, Quetta. Author of many publications. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHARIFI, RAMAZAN ALI**

رمضان علی شریفی

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Jaghori, Ghazni. Educated privately in Islamic Law, Astronomy, Logic, and Philosophy. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SHARIFI, SAYYID MOBARAKSHAH**

سيد مبارك شاه شريفى

Born in 1916 in Balbagh, Surkhrud, Nangarhar. Teacher, Vocational High School. Chief Veterinarian, 1943–63. Supervisor and Teacher, Vocational Schools, 1964. President, Vocational Institute, 1964. Lecturer, Institute of Animal Health and Breeding. Adviser, Veterinary Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Educated in Turkey, 1928–43. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHARQI, ISMATULLAH**

عصمت الله شرقى

Son of Rahmatullah. Born in 1900 in Samanghan. Teacher and Principal, Secondary Schools, Mazar-i-Sharif. Representative in Parliament from Samanghan, 1950 and 1956. Author of many Publications.

**SHATAB, ABDUL KHALIQ**

عبد الخالق شتاب

Son of Abdul Baqi. Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60.

**SHAYEQ HARAWI, MIR ABDUL ALI**

مير عبد العلى شايق شروى

Son of Mir Ghulam Muhammad. Born in 1903 at Gazargah, Herat. Member, Department of Education, Herat, during period of King Amanullah. Director, Literary Society of Herat, 1933. Director General, Press Department, Herat, 1948. Author of a number of Publications.

**SHAYEQ JAMAL, MIR GHULAM HAZRAT**

مير غلام حضرت شايق جمال

Son of Mir Jamaluddin. Born in 1899 at Kabul. Teacher and Principal, Kabul Schools. Poet and Calligrapher.

**SHAYEQ, MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

محمد هاشم شايق

Known as Shayeq Effendi. Son of Mulla Muhammad Yaqub Mukhlis. Born in 1886 in Fergana. Went to Bukhara and then to Turkey for Higher Studies, 1911. Returned to Bukhara and held Government Position, 1919. Emissary of Republic of Bukhara, Kabul, 1921. Resigned and adopted Afghan citizenship. Employed with Research Department, Ministry of Education, 1923. Editor, *Majalle-ye A'ine-ye Urfan*, for ten years. President, Research Department, Ministry of Education. Professor of Literature, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Author of many books. Died in 1954.

**SHINWARI, MUHAMMAD ANWAR**

محمد انور شنورى

Son of Abdul Qadir Khan. Instructor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Studied Plant Biochemistry, University of Illinois, 1960–62; obtained M.S.

**SHINWARI, MUHAMMAD KAMIN**

محمد كمين شنوارى

Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Morghab, Badghis. Formerly Alakadar, District Head, Katawaz, Yahya Khel, Nerkh, Chal, Taloqan, and Badakhshan. Attended primary school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHINWARI, SAIFUR RAHMAN**

سيف الرحمن شنورى

Born in 1938, at Barakhel, Nazian. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Nazian, Nangarhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Director, Institute of Education. Director General, Kabul University Dormitory. Educated through high school. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Born in 1924 in Sarkani. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Sarkani, Kunar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**SHIRZAI, FARIDUN**

فریدون شیرزی

Son of Ahmad Shah. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Aeronautical Engineering, University of Notre Dame, 1964–66. Studied Electrical Engineering, Indiana Institute of Technology, 1971–72; obtained M.S.

**SHIRZAI, SULTAN AHMAD**

سلطان احمد شیرزی

Born in 1891 in Jalalabad. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1952. Speaker, 6th Parliament. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Habibia School and College of Law, Istanbul University. Honors include Stor and Sardari-Ala Medals. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SHIWA, GHULAM MUHAIUDDIN**

غلام محی الدین شیوا

Born in 1921 at Kabul. Teacher and Director, Adult Education, Editor of *Irfan*, Ministry of Education. Educated at Teachers Training School and College of Education, Kabul University. Studied one year in the U.S. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SHIWAN, MUHAMMAD KARIM**

محمد کریم شیون

Born in 1929 at Kabul. Secretary, Minister of Information. Press Attache, Karachi. Editor of *Home News*, Bakhtar News Agency. Vice President, *Home News*. President, Afghan Public Libraries. Educated at Habibia School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SHOHABZADAH, NIZAMUDDIN**

نظام الدین شهاب زاده

Son of Nuruddin. President, Rozanton Society, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Family Planning, Population and Family Studies Center, and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, 1968.

**SHUAIB, MUHAMMAD**

محمد شعیب

Son of Ahmad Jan. Assistant Attorney, Ministry of Justice. Studied Civil Police Administration, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1958–59.

**SIDDIQ, ABDUL FATAH**

عبد الفتاح صدیق

Son of Mir Muhammad Siddiq. Acting Vice President, Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Education. Studied Business Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60. Studied Education Administration, University of Indiana, 1964–66; obtained Ph.D.

**SIDDIQ, MIR ABDUL FATAH**

میر عبد الفتاح صدیق

Born in 1934. Member of Foreign Relations Section, Planning Board, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Economics, Kabul University. Obtained M.S. in Business

Administration, AUB. Studied Educational Planning at Indiana University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SIDDIQ, MUHAMMAD**

محمد صديقي

Son of Abdur Rahman. Governor of Kunduz, Ministry of Interior. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1959–61; obtained Ph.D.

**SIDDIQI, MUHAMMAD HAKIM**

محمد حكيم صديقي

Born in 1933. Member of Agricultural Congress, 1965. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga, Yangi Kala, Takhar. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SIDDIQI, MUHAMMAD NAIM**

محمد نعيم صديقي

Son of Abdul Ghafur. First Officer, DC-6, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, Parks Air College, 1960–62.

**SIDDIQI, SULTAN MUHAMMAD**

سلطان محمد صديقي

Son of Lal Muhammad. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Geography, U.S., George Peabody College, 1967–70; obtained M.S.

**SIDDIQIAN, MIR MUHAMMAD SHAH**

مير محمد شاه صديقيان

Born in 1902 at Kabul. Member of Loya Jirga in 1964. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Died in 1969.

**SIDQI, MIRZA MAQSUD**

ميرزا مقصود صديقي

Son of Muhammad Aman. Born in 1902 in Badakhshan. Spent some years in Trans-oxania. Noted Poet.

**SIDQI, MUHAMMAD USMAN**

محمد عثمان صديقي

Born in 1918 in Kabul. Member, Department of Compilations, Ministry of Education. Director, Kabul Radio and *Anis*, 1944–48. Member, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York, Kabul, New Guinea, 1948–63. Member of Kabul Academy and Historical Association. Councilor, Afghan Delegation to the United Nations, 1965. Minister of Information and Culture, 1965. Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1967. Ambassador to Ankara, 1967. Ambassador to Peking, 1968. Retired 1973. Playwright, author of textbooks on Afghan history. Educated at Habibia School and Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University.

**SIKANDARZADEH, MUHAMMAD YUNUS**

محمد يونس سکنند رزاده

Born in 1924 at Kabul. Teacher and Principal, Ghazi School. Comptroller, Ministry of Education. Secretary to Rector, Kabul University. Director, Cultural Relations Department, Ministry of Education. Educated at College of Letters, Kabul University. Obtained M.A. in Education, Columbia University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SOHAIL, MUHAMMAD ASEF, DR.**

محمد آصف سهيل

Son of Haji Muhammad Yusuf. Born in 1918 at Kabul. Member, Department of Health, Farah. Head Physician, Farah Military Hospital, 1944. Head Physician, Kabul Muni-

pality Hospital, 1945. Head of General Diseases Section, Herat Hospitals, 1946. Contributor, *Etefaq-i-Islam*. Director of Health and Head Physician of Paktia Hospitals, 1948. Editor, *Rughtiah*, 1949. Attended International Conferences. Head Physician, Aliabad Hospital, 1952. Mayor of Kabul, 1954. President, Department of Press, 1960. Author of several publications.

**SIRAJ, IBRAHIM MAJID, DR.**

ابراهيم مجيد سراج

Born in 1929 at Kabul. Head Physician and Member of the Department of Gynecology, Women's Hospital. Lecturer and Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Minister of Health, 1969–73. Educated at Isteqlal School and Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Also studied at Paris and Harvard University Medical School, Boston, 1963–67. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SIRAJ, MAHBUBULLAH**

محبوب الله سراج

Son of Hayatullah. Director General, Civil Aviation, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Civil Aviation, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1965.

**SIRAJ, MUHAMMAD AZIZ, DR.**

محمد عزيز سراج

Born in 1916 at Kabul. President, Department of Environmental Health, Kabul Municipality. Educated at Amania School and Faculty of Medicine, Duke University and Johns Hopkins Hospital, U.S. Author of medical publications. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SIRAT, ABDUS SATAR**

عبد الستار سيرت

Born in 1937 at Samangan. Assistant and Dean, Faculty of Theology. Teacher of Arabic, Abu Hanifa Madrasa. Lecturer, Faculty of Theology. Minister of Justice, 1969–71. Minister without Portfolio until 1972. Educated at Abu Hanifa Madrasa, 1956. Obtained B.A. in Theology, Kabul University, 1960. Studied English and Social Sciences, New York, 1967. Mother tongue is Dari.

**SIRHANG, PAINDA MUHAMMAD**

پاينده محمد سرهنگ

Son of Faqir Muhammad, Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Education, Williamantic State University, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

**SPIN, HAJI ABDUL HAKIM**

حاجي عبد الحكيم سپين

Born in 1921. Member of 11th Parliament, Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Farah. Educated privately in Islamic Law, Mathematics, and Religion. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**STWODAH, IBRAHIM**

ابراهيم ستوده

Son of Sultan Muhammad, Assistant Librarian, Kabul University. Studied Library Science, University of Wyoming, 1967–69; obtained M.S.

**SULTAN, KHALIL AHMAD**

خليل احمد سلطان

Son of Sayyid Ahmad Sultan. Director, Price Section, Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning. Studied Statistics, Iran, 1968–70.

**SULTANI, ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزيز سلطانى

Son of Sultan Muhammad. Director of Language Laboratory, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Administration, Columbia University, 1962. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**SUMA, MAHMUD ALAMGUL**

محمود عالم گل سوما

Son of Alam Gul. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60; obtained B.A. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1963–64; obtained M.S.

**SUMA, NAJIBA (MISS)**

نجيبه سوما

Daughter of Alam Gul. Professor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Teacher Education, AUB, Lebanon, 1955–60; obtained B.A. Studied Science Education, Columbia University, 1966–74; obtained M.S.

**SURKHABI, KABIR MUHAMMAD**

کبير محمد سرخابى

Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Director General, Public Service, Ministry of Education. Studied School Administration, in Colorado, US; and AUB, Lebanon, 1972.

**SURUSH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM**

محمد ابراهيم سروش

Son of Ghulam Muhammad. Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Library Science and English, University of Indiana, 1964–65; obtained M.S.

**TACHAND, SURAJ PARKASH**

سورج پرکاش تاجپند

Son of Hokom Tachand. Mathematics Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Applied Mathematics and Physical Science, University of Washington, 1969–71, obtained B.S.

**TAHERI, HAJI SHAH ALAM**

حاجى شاه علم طاهرى

Born in 1910 at Sharbat, Korkh. Member of Loya Jirga, 1940. Deputy, Wolesi Jirga from Korkh, Herat. Mother tongue is Dari.

**TAHERI, RAJAB ALI**

راجبعلو طاهرى

Head of Ali Abad Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School, 1952–53.

**TAKHARI, MUHAMMAD ISA**

محمد عيسى تخارى

Born in 1924 at Chah Ab, Takhar. Educated at Baghlan Agricultural School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**TALEBI, MIR A. MAJID**

مير عبد المجيد طالبى

Son of Abu Taleb. Teacher, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University. Attended Health Clinic, India, 1966–67.

**TANI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR**

محمد اکبر تنى

Born in 1922 at Panjab. Member of 9th Parliament. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Deputy of Wolesi Jirga from Panjab, Bamian. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Dari.

**TARAKI, ASHRAF NUR**

اشرف نور تره کی

Son of Muhammad Anwar. Member, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, University of Indiana, 1965–68; obtained M.S.

**TARAKI, MUHAMMAD ALAM**

محمد علم تره کی

Son of Mir Alam Taraki. Director of Records, Ministry of Finance. Studied HVA-Organization and Methods, Texas, 1957–59.

**TARAKI, MUHAMMAD IHSAN**

محمد احسان تره کی

Born in 1933 at Kabul. Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Adviser and Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1965. Minister of Justice, 1967. Professor, Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Educated at Isteqlal School and Faculty of Law, Kabul University. Obtained Doctorate in Law in France, 1965.

**TARAKI, MUHAMMAD QADIR**

محمد قادر تره کی

Born in 1910 at Kabul. Journalist and Member of Editorial Board, *Aman-i-Afghan*, 1931. With *Islah*, 1932. Member, Afghan Academy, 1934. Director of Publications, Afghan Academy, 1938. Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Kabul. Director, *Islah*. Member of Loya Jirga, 1945 and 1964. Member, Commission to draft Constitution. President, Department of Press, 1949. Chief Justice. Author of a number of books on Philosophy, Law, Economics, and Political Science. Took part in international conferences. Grandson of Sahibjan Taraki. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**TARAKI, MUHAMMAD ZAMAN**

محمد زمان تره کی

Born in 1902 at Mokor, Ghazni. Editor, *Aman-i-Afghan*, 1921. Editor, *Iqtasad*, 1928. Assistant Editor, *Islah*, 1929. President, Department of Agriculture, 1931–32. Member of Majlis-i-A'ian, 1964. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated privately.

**TARSHI, ABDUR RASUL**

عبد الرسول تارشى

Son of Mulla Hamza. Chief of Survey Section, Ministry of Interior. Studied Land Inventory, University of Connecticut, 1969–70.

**TARZI, ABDUL WAHHAB**

عبد الوهاب طرزى

Born in 1903 at Kabul. Son of Mahmud Tarzi. Member, Cypher Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1920. Left for Europe, 1921. Became Director General of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, late 1920's. Accompanied King Amanullah on his tour of Europe. Went into exile when Bacha-i-Saqqau took power in Afghanistan. Professor of Persian Language and Literature, Istanbul University, 1939–52. Returned to Kabul in 1952. Director General of Publication, Department of Press, 1953. Director General of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Press. Founded and directed Afghan Tourist Organization, 1958–73, and actively promoted and organized the Tourist Industry in Afghanistan. Retired in 1973. Studied at Exeter College, Oxford, 1922, and obtained B.A. in Political Science, 1928. Author of a number of books in Turkish and articles for the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* and other publications. Mother tongues are Pashto and Dari.



**TARZI, GHULAM YAHYA** See **GHULAM YAHYA, TARZI** Part 2

غلام يحيى طرزی

**TARZI, HABIBULLAH** See **HABIBULLAH KHAN, TARZI** Part 2

حبیب الله طرزی

**TARZI, HAMIDULLAH**

حمید الله طرزی

Born in 1928 at Kabul. Director of Contracts and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning. Director General of Marketing, Ministry of Commerce. President of Supplies, Ministry of Finance. Director General of Domestic Trade, Ministry of Commerce. Director General of Public Transportation, Ministry of Commerce. Trade Commissioner at Peshawar. President, Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce. Author of a book on economic development in Afghanistan. Educated at Habibia School. Received B.A. and M.A., University of California, Berkeley. Mother tongue is Dari.

**TARZI, JALALUDDIN**

جلال الدین طرزی

Born in 1912 at Kabul. Afghan Consul at Bombay. President of Archives, President of Protocol, President of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Afghan Minister to Tehran. Retired, 1971. Author and translator of several publications. Educated at Isteqlal School. Mother tongue is Dari.

**TEGEY, HABIBULLAH**

حبیب الله تژی

Son of Gul Dawlah. Professor, Faculty of Literature, Kabul University. Studied Linguistics, University of Michigan, 1962; obtained M. A.

**TELWAR, GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد تلوار

Son of Baram Khan. Studied Plant Science, University of Wyoming, 1959–61; obtained M.S. Studied Botany, University of Wyoming, 1963–69; obtained Ph.D. Lives in the U.S.

**TOKH, AZIZ AHMAD**

عزیز احمد توخ

Son of Muhammad Musa Tokh. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1965–69; obtained B.S.

**TOKHI, HAJI MUHAMMAD NABI**

حاجی محمد نبی توخی

Born in 1931. Member, 11th Parliament. Member, Loya Jirga, 1964. Senator, Meshrano Jirga from Zabul. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**TOKHI, MUHAMMAD ISA**

محمد عیسی توخی

Son of Ghulam Siddiq Tokhi. Teacher, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**TURKMANI, ABDUR RAUF**

عبد الرؤوف ترکمنی

Born in 1910. Served in the Military. Publisher and Editor of *Payam-i-Wejdan*. Attended secondary school and had military training. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ULFAT, AZIZRAHMAN**

عزیز الرحمن الفت

Son of Gul Pacha. Secondary Governor, Kapisa Province, Ministry of Interior. Studied Local Government Administration, University of Indiana, 1964–66; obtained M.A.

**ULFAT, GUL PACHA**

گل پاچا الفت

Born in 1909 at Kaj-i-Aziz Khan. Son of Mir Sayyid Khan. Editor of *Anis*, 1936. Member of *Anjuman Adabi*, 1937. Director of *Ziray*, 1938. Director of *Himanat* in Pashto Academy, 1940. Director of Pashto Grammar and Languages, 1941. Councilor, *Islah*, 1942. Director, *Kabul Magazine*, 1942. Director, *Itihad-i-Mashriqi*, 1947. Director of Tribes, Nangarhar Province, 1949. Second Secretary, National Assembly, 1950. Member of Loya Jirga, 1956 and 1964. President, Pashto Academy, 1957. President of Tribes, 1964. Member, 7th and 8th Parliaments. Editor of *Wolos*. Recipient of Khushhal Khan and Ibn-i-Sina Award for writing. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ULUMI, MUHAMMAD NABI**

محمد نبی علومی

Son of Muhammad Faruq. Airport Controller, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Airport Engineering, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1955–58; and at Tri-State College, Indiana, 1966–68; obtained B.A.

**UMAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عمر

Born in 1921 at Kabul. Son of Muhammad Karim. Teacher and Principal at Ghazi, Zarghuna, Rabia Balkhi, and Herat Schools. Vice President, Department of Secondary Education. Vice President, Department of Primary Education, Ministry of Education. Educated at Kabul University. Mother tongue is Dari.

**UMAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عمر

Director, Department of Agricultural Statistics. Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Education. Educated at Kabul and in India. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**UMAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عمر

Son of Muhammad Rahim. Member, Student Personnel, Kabul University. Studied Dormitory Management, Lebanon, 1966, and at the University of Indiana, 1967.

**UMAR, SULTAN AHMAD**

سلطان احمد عمر

Son of Sultan Muhammad. Personnel Director, Cadastral Survey Department, Ministry of Interior. Studied Cadastral Survey, University of Connecticut, 1968–69.

**URGUNWALL, MUHAMMAD QASID**

محمد قصيد اورگون وان

Son of Muhammad Ghani. Radio Technician, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Radio Mechanics, RCA Institute, New York, 1965–67.

**USMAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Born in 1933. Teacher and Director of Agricultural Research, Nangarhar. Director, Department of Agriculture and Irrigation, Baghlan. Educated at College of Agriculture, Kabul University. Mother tongue is Uzbeki.

**USMAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Son of Khan Muhammad. Secretary to Minister, Ministry of Finance. Studied Tax Administration, University of Connecticut, 1967–68.

**USMANZADA, GHULAM SAKHI**

غلام سخي عثمانزاده

Son of Muhammad Usman. Vice President, Cadastral Survey, Kandahar, Old Airport. Studied Accounting, University of Wisconsin, 1962–63.

**VESSA, ABDUR RAUF**

عبد الرؤف وېسا

Son of Abdul Habib. Uruzgan Governor, Ministry of Interior. Studied Police Science and Public Administration, American University, 1961–63; obtained M.A.

**VISHVAMITAR**

ويشوا ميتار

Son of Jahangiran. Inspector, Kandahar, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Airplane Mechanics, Northrup Institute, California, 1966–67.

**WAFI, K. M. TAHIR**

محمد طاهر وافي

Son of K. M. Hashim. Flight Engineer, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Studied Aeronautical Mechanics, Parks Air College, 1960–61. Studied Air Frame and Power Plants, England, 1965. Studied Flight Engineering, U.S., ACTS, 1966. Underwent Maintenance Training, New York, Pan Am, 1966–67.

**WAHHAB, NILUFAR (MRS.)**

نيلوفر وهاب

Daughter of Muhammad Yusuf. Instructor, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied Student Personnel Administration, University of Indiana, 1969–70, obtained M.S.

**WAHHAB, SAYYID ABDUL See ABDUL WAHHAB, SAYYID**

سيد عبد الوهاب

**WAHHABZADAH, MUHAMMAD AZAM, DR.**

محمد اعظم وهايززاده

Son of Abdul Wahhab. President of Preventive Medicine Section, Ministry of Health. Studied Public Health, AUB, Lebanon, 1959–60; obtained Ph.D.

**WAHHAJ, SARAJUDDIN**

سراج الدين وهاج

Born in 1932 at Kabul. Director of Art and Literature, Radio Afghanistan. Educated at Nejat School and in Germany. Mother tongue is Dari.

**WAHID, GHULAM HAZRAT**

غلام حضرت وحيد

Son of Muhammad Tahir. Director General, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Public Health, University of Vermont, 1958–61.

**WAHIDI, MUHAMMAD USMAN**

محمد عثمان وحيدى

Son of Abdul Wahid. Director and Foreign Affairs Officer, Ministry of Interior. Studied Administration of Local Affairs, University of California, 1964–66.

**WALA, ABDUL HAQ**

عبد الحق واله

Son of Ataul Haq. Born in 1927 at Kabul. Employed with various Departments, Ministry

of Information and Culture. Cultural Attache, London. Graduate of Ghazi School, 1948.  
B. A. Faculty of Law and Political Science, Kabul University. Writer and Poet.

**WALI, ABDUSH SHUKUR**

عبد الشکور ولی

Born in 1911 at Kabul. Director, Isteqlal School, 1945–50. Head, Cultural Office in Paris, 1952, and later in Berne. Instructor, College of Science, Kabul University, 1943 and 1954–65. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Isteqlal School and obtained B.A. and Ph.D. in Mathematics at Toulouse. Mother tongue is Dari.

**WALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد ولی

Son of Jalaluddin. Pilot, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, Parks Air College, U.S., 1959–60; and American Flyers School, Oklahoma, 1965–66.

**WARDAK, A. MUNIR**

منیر وردک

Son of Mir Haidar. Member, Teacher Education Department, Ministry of Education. Studied Social Education, Willimantic State College, 1964–67, obtained M.A.

**WARDAK, SUR GUL**

سورگل وردک

Son of Khair Gul. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Chemical Engineering, University of North Carolina, 1965. Studied Civil Engineering, Thailand, 1968–70; obtained M.S.

**WARDAK, ZIR GUL**

زیرگل وردک

Son of Muhammad Akhtar. Vice President, Accounting Department, Ministry of Finance. Studied Accounting, University of Denver, 1963–65 and 1967–68.

**WARDAKI, ABDUL KAYYUM**

عبد القیوم وردکی

Son of Muhammad Ibrahim. Dean, Faculty of Economics, Kabul University. Studied Nuclear Science, U.S., 1957–58.

**WASI, ABDUL KHALIQ**

عبد الخالق واسه

Born in 1910 at Kandahar. Vice President, Pashto Academy, 1963. Member of Committee for Study of Development of Pashto. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated privately. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**WASOKHT, MUHAMMAD HASHIM**

محمد هاشم واسوخت

Born in 1925 at Faizabad. Member of Loya Jirga, 1964. Senator of Meshrano Jirga from Badakhshan. Educated in Faizabad and at Teachers Training School in Kabul. Mother tongue is Dari.

**WAZIRI, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور وزیر

Director, Foreign Trade Bank-i-Milli. Studied Marketing, U.S., 1964.

**WAZIRI, MUHAMMAD RAFIQ, DR.**

محمد رفیق وزیر

Son of Muhammad Siddiq. Doctor, Ali Abad Hospital, Ministry of Public Health. Studied Medicine, Lebanon, 1954–68, and obtained M.D.

**WEJDAN, MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ**

محمد شفيق وجدان

Born in 1921. Editor of *Payam-i-Haq*. Assistant Editor of *Anis*. Director, Educational Programs, Radio Afghanistan. President, Afghan Encyclopedia Department. Obtained M.S. in Radio Journalism at Cairo. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**YAFTALI, ABDULLAH**

عبد الله يفتلي

Born about 1918 at Kabul. Director, Export Branch, Da Afghanistan Bank, 1943. Acting Manager, Department of Mortgages and Construction, 1947. Director, Department of Income Tax, 1949. President, Department of Government Monopolies, 1930. President, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, 1959. Deputy Minister of Planning, 1962. Minister of Planning, 1963. Minister of Finance, 1964. Minister of Planning, 1967. Second and First Deputy Prime, Minister, 1967 and 1969–71. Educated at Isteqlal School and in Japan. Mother tongue is Dari.

**YAFTALI, GHULAM JILANI**

غلام جيلاني يفتلي

Son of Ghaus Muhammad. President, Institute of Education, Ministry of Education. Studied Educational Psychology, University of Illinois, 1966–68; obtained M.A.

**YAGANA, RAJAB ALI**

رجب علي يگانه

Son of Muhammad Ali. Acting President, Accounting Department, Ministry of Finance. Studied Public Administration, AUB, Lebanon, 1957–61. Studied Accounting, University of Minnesota, 1967–69; obtained M.A.

**YAR MUHAMMAD**

يار محمد

Director General of Administration, Afghan Air Authority. President, Department of Administration, Ministry of Finance. Obtained B.A. in Political Science. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**YASIR, ABDUR RAHIM**

عبد الرحيم ياسير

Son of Haji Rajab Ali. Teacher, Faculty of Education, Kabul University. Studied English, Columbia University, 1966–69; obtained M.A.

**YUNUSI, MUHAMMAD AMIN**

محمد امين يونسى

Born in 1908 at Kabul. Appointed Senator of Meshrano Jirga. Educated at Sedaqat and Amania Schools. Awarded Reshtin Medal.

**YUNUSI, MUHAMMAD NAIM**

محمد نعيم يونسى

Born in 1915 at Kabul. Served in Afghan missions at Karachi, Ankara, Baghdad, Paris, and Bombay. Director, 4th Political Department. Director General, Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Charge d'Affaires, Beirut, 1969. Ambassador to Jidda, 1972. Educated at Nejat School and the Military Academy. Mother tongue is Dari.

**YUSUF, KHALILULLAH**

خليل الله يوسف

Son of Muhammad Yaqub. Pilot, Bakhtar Airlines, Ariana Afghan Airlines. Underwent Pilot Training, American Flyers School, 1959–60; Switzerland, 1961; and again in U.S., 1964.

**YUSUF, MUHAMMAD**

محمد يوسف

Born in 1915 at Kabul. Son of Muhammad Hasan. Lecturer, 1944, and later Dean, College of Science. President, Vocational Education, 1948. Deputy Minister, of Education, 1949. Head, Afghan Cultural Office in Munich, 1952. Deputy Minister of Mines and Industry, 1954. Minister of Mines and Industries, 1956. Prime Minister, 1963–65. Afghan Ambassador to Bonn, 1966. Recalled to Kabul in 1973 by ex-King Zahir Shah for reappointment as Ambassador to Moscow. Recalled from Moscow in July and retired. Educated at Nejat School and Goettingen University, West Germany. Obtained Ph.D. in Physics. Awarded Education Medal, Third Class, and Sardar-i-Ala. Mother tongue is Dari.

**YUSUFI, ABDUR RAHMAN**

عبد الرحمن يوسفی

Son of Muhammad Jan. Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Studied Education, Columbia University, 1958–60; obtained M.A. Studied Administration, University of Indiana, 1967.

**YUSUFI, SALEHA, MRS.**

صالحه يوسفی

Daughter of Shir Ali. Teacher, Rabia Balkhi School, Ministry of Education. Studied Community Schools, Philippines, 1967.

**YUSUFZAI, GHULAM RASUL**

غلام رسول يوسفزی

Son of Muhammad Yusuf. Director of Baktar News Agency, Ministry of Information and Culture. Studied Career Development, AUB, Lebanon, 1964–66.

**ZALMAI, GEN. KHWAZAK**

خوازک زلمی

Born in 1920. Commanding Officer, Central Forces Engineering Brigade. Director of Education, Staff Department and Engineering Division of the Army. Acting Commanding Officer and Commandant, Unit I, Labor Forces Battalion. In charge of construction of Kabul International Airport and Prefabricated Housing Factory. Head of Western Afghanistan Highway Construction. Commandant of Labor Forces Battalion. Minister of Public Works, 1971–73. Educated at Military School and graduated from the College of Military Sciences in 1943. Received advanced military training in India, 1946–47. Recipient of several medals. Mother tongue is Pashto.

**ZARAI, RAZ MUHAMMAD**

راز محمد زری

Son of Sayyid Muhammad. Member, Curriculum and Textbook Project, Ministry of Education. Studied General Horticulture, Texas College, 1957–58. Studied Education, Philippines, 1967–69; obtained B.A. Studied School Administration, Lebanon, 1972.

**ZARE, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور زارح

Born in 1915. In charge of Locust Control. Head, Department of Agronomy. Director of Agriculture at Herat, Balkh, and Paktia. Director, Department of Agriculture, Kandahar. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ZEWARI, SAYYID KABIR**

سید کبیر زیوری

Son of Mir Ghiasuddin. Director, Engineering Department, Kabul Airport, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Electronics, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1965–66.

**ZEWARI, SAYYID WAHID**

سید وحید زیوری

Son of Sayyid Wazir. Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, 1970–72; obtained M.S.

**ZHYON, ABDUL RAZZAQ**

عبدالرزاق ژیان

Son of Abdul Qayyum Khan. Director, Air Traffic Control, Afghan Air Authority. Studied Air Traffic Control, Federal Aviation Authority, U.S., 1960–61.

**ZIA, ABDUL WAHID**

عبدالوحيد ضيا

Son of Abdul Wahhab. Senior Assistant Instructor, Faculty of Engineering. Studied Electrical Technology, University of Wyoming, 1953–55; obtained B.S. Studied Electrical Technology, University of Wyoming, 1960–63; and at the University of Hawaii, 1970–71; obtained M.S.

**ZIA, ABDUS SATTAR**

عبدالستار ضياء

Son of Muhammad Amin Zia. Head of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture. Studied Agricultural Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1964. Studied Crop Improvement, Pakistan, 1968; and Agriculture, Iran and Turkey, 1968.

**ZIA, HABIBA POPAL, MRS.**

حبيبه پوپل ضيا

Daughter of Nizamuddin. Assistant Director, Girls Schools, Ministry of Education. Studied Elementary and Secondary Education, Philippines, 1965.

**ZIA QARIZADA, AHMAD ZIA**

احمد ضيا ضيا قارى زاده

Son of Ali Dost Muhammad. Born in 1922 at Kabul. Editorial Member, *Majalle-ye-Eqtasad*. Member, Historical Society. Press Attache, Turkey, 1955. President, Afghan Theater, 1956. Literary Adviser, Department of Press. Poet and Author of many publications.

**ZIAYI, ABDUL HAKIM**

عبدالالحکیم ضیائی

Born in 1915 at Kabul. Son of Azizullah Qatil and grandson of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Deputy Minister of Education. Dean, College of Economics. President, Department of Secondary Education. Dean, College of Law, Kabul University. Director of Vocational and Higher Education. Minister of Planning, 1966–67. Chief Justice and Head of the Supreme Court. Attended Isteqlal School; obtained M.S. in Education and Sociology, Tokyo; Ph.D., Sorbonne. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ZIAYI, ABDUR RAZZAQ**

عبدالرزاق ضیائی

Born in 1914 at Kabul. President, Department of Protocol. Afghan Minister to Tehran. Afghan Councilor in New York. Personnel Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs, Foreign Ministry. Ambassador to Prague, 1970. Obtained B.S. in Law and Political Science. Died in Prague, 1971. Mother tongue was Dari.

**ZIAYI, SHAFIQA, MRS.**

شفیقه ضیائی

Born in 1928 at Kabul. Wife of Professor Abdul Azim Ziayi. Inspector and Teacher, Department of Women's Schools. Teacher, Malalai Girls School. Director, Zarghuna Girls

School. Member of Institute of Education. Deputy President of Compilations, Ministry of Education. Deputy President of Department of Secondary Education, Women's Division. President of Department of Compilations and Translations. Minister without Portfolio until 1972. Adviser to Ministry of Planning. Retired in July, 1973. Educated at Malalai School and Faculty of Science, Kabul. Obtained M.A. in Mathematics at Columbia University, 1965. Mother tongue is Dari.

**ZIRAK, AZIZULLAH**

عزيز الله زيرك

Son of Qamber Ali. Teacher, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. Studied Electrical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1966–69; obtained B.S.



**WHO WAS WHO IN AFGHANISTAN**  
1747 – 1945

**ABD AL-**

عبد ال -

Names beginning with "Abd al-" mean "the Servant of" and are followed by one of the names of God. For entries with this see ABDUL, as in Abdul Ahad; if Abd al- is prefixed to names starting with a so-called sun-letter the letter is doubled and written ABDUR, ABDUS, and ABDUSH, as in Abdur Rahman, Abdus Satar, and Abdush Shakur respectively.

**ABDUL AHAD**

عبد الأحاد

Born about 1880, son of Kazi Ghulam. An Ismail Khel Ghilzai. Held the title "Sardar-i-Ala". Owing to long residence in Wardak, was known as Wardaki. From 1909 to 1916 was Chief Usher, Arzbeqi, to Amir Habibullah. Appointed Governor, Hakim, of Kataghan. Was arrested with his brother for complicity in the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan in 1919 and banished, but was later acquitted. In 1922 was appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah. Sent to Wardak valley during the Mangal Rebellion in 1924-25 to maintain loyalty among the Wardakis. During Amanullah's absence in Europe he was for four months Governor of the Eastern Province but was relieved and sent to Moscow to meet with King Amanullah. Returned to Kabul in July 1928. Officiating Minister of Interior, November 1928. Supported Amanullah in his efforts to regain his throne from Kandahar. Fled with Amanullah to India, May 1929, and went to Persia. Returned to Afghanistan, December 1929. Elected President of the National Council, Rais-i-Shura-ye Milli, in 1930. In November 1931 proceeded to Farah as Supreme Civil and Military Administrator, Rais-i-Tanzimiah. Returned to Kabul in spring of 1932 and was re-elected President of the National Council in 1932 and again in 1933. Served on a commission dealing with the Helmand water dispute, June 1933. In October 1933 visited Northern Afghanistan with Prime Minister Muhammad Hashim and others. Re-elected President of National Council 1934, 1935 and 1936.

**ABDUL ALI**

عبد العلي

Sardar. Grandson of Amir Shir Ali; lived as a refugee at Peshawar and Abbottabad. Returned to Afghanistan in May 1919.

**ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزيز

Born 1876. Son of Mazullah Khan and nephew of the Ulya Hazrat. "Sardar-i-Ala," Barakzai. Appointed Aide-de-Camp, Yawar, to the Amir in 1919. Octroi Superintendent, Amin-ul-Wajuhat, in 1920. Appointed Minister for Home Affairs in January 1921. Also appointed Civil Chamberlain, Ishiq Aghasi Mulki, to the King. Appointed Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Kandahar in December 1921, relieved early in 1923, but did not return to Kabul until the middle of 1924. Appointed to officiate as Minister of War, 1924-25. Appointed Minister of Interior, June 1925, Minister of War, November 1928. Accompanied Amanullah to Kandahar in 1929, where he acted as Governor during March and April. Fled with Amanullah to India 1929. Became a member of the Loya Jirga in 1955. Died after retirement in the 1960's.

**ABDUL AZIZ**

عبد العزيز

Born 1878. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan, who was killed fighting for Ayyub Khan at Girishk. Colonel. "Sardar-i-Ala", Muhammadzai.

Was a refugee in Persia for about 24 years. Returned to Kabul in 1906 and was appointed Assistant Commandant of Police, Naib Kotwal. In 1915 appointed Afghan Envoy with the Indian Government. Relieved in 1919 and appointed Minister in Persia where he made the acquaintance of Reza Khan, the subsequent Reza Shah. Returned to Kabul in 1925 and appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office. Officiated as Foreign Secretary, April 1926. Appointed Afghan Minister to Rome, June 1926. Appointed Minister to Tehran at the Court of Reza Shah, February 1927. Relieved in 1928. Proceeded to India by plane en route to France to interview Nadir Khan in February 1929. Returned to Kabul November 1929. His two sons Abdul Husain Aziz and Abdul Hamid Aziz became government officials. Descendants adopted the family name of Aziz.

#### ABDUL AZIZ

عبد العزيز

Son of Sultan Muhammad, Sardar, Muhammadzai. Major General. Connected by marriage with the family of Bahadur Sher of Kohat. Commanded a garrison at Ali Khel; resided for a long time in Kohat; was Tahanadar in Peshawar. Commanded in Ali Khel during the Mangal disturbances in 1912. In 1913 accused by Governor of Khost of having caused disaffection among the Mangals and was dismissed. In 1914 attached to the Kotwali Brigade, Gendarmerie, in Kabul. In 1915 appointed General Officer Commanding, Kandahar, but recalled. In November 1917 he was given command at Badakhshan.

#### ABDUL AZIZ

عبد العزيز

Born 1891. Son of Ghulam Haidar Charkhi. Half brother of Ghulam Siddiq. Was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery. Was on the Asmar front in 1919. Commanding Arandu, October 1919. Promoted Ghund Mishar and proceeded to Mazar-i-Sharif, June 1920. General Officer Commanding Kunar Valley 1922. Governor, Hakim, of Laghman 1923–24. Under Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, 1926. Officiated as Home Minister in 1927, Governor of Mazar, November 1928. Wounded and imprisoned in Mazar-i-Sharif by the forces of Bacha-i-Saqqau, February 1929. Sent to Kabul, March 1929, but escaped. Arrived at Quetta and left for Meshed July 1929. Returned to Kabul via India, April 1930. Left Kabul by air on the 20th July 1930 to visit his brother Ghulam Nabi in Ankara. Accompanied ex-King Amanullah to Mecca in 1931. One of the Amanullah party in Europe, left for Berlin in 1935. Died in Berlin in 1961.

#### ABDUL BAKI

عبد الباقي

Alokozai. Married a daughter of Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi and sister of Mahmud Tarzi with whom he lived for some years in Syria. His father was executed by Amir Abdur Rahman and he himself deported. Returned to Kabul in 1906 and was still there in 1907, having received Rs. 3,000 from Amir Habibullah. Was a brother-in-law of Amir Yakub Khan. Employed in the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* office. Afghan Consul of Meshed, 1919.

#### ABDUL GHAFAR

عبد الغفار

Muhammadzai, Firqa Mishar. Son of Sardar Shah Muhammad and grandson of Sultan Muhammad. Nephew of Ahmad Khan of Aoband. Originally enlisted in the infantry, a sepoy, and rose on his own merits. Commanded the Kandahar Garrison. In June 1905 was promoted Brigadier and transferred as Second in Command to Mazar-i-Sharif. Transferred to Maimana in 1906, owing to strained relations with local officials. Said to have been

smart and active and one of the most capable officers in Afghanistan. Amir Habibullah thought highly of him. Commanded the garrison at Maimana 1912–20, was in charge of the subdistrict, Akcha 1917–20. In Kabul 1920. General Officer Commanding, Ghazni, 1936.

**ABDUL GHANI**

عبد الغني

Muhammadzai. Son of Abdul Aziz Khan; appointed Colonel at Kandahar in March 1915, and commanded the Nurzai Paltan, in 1920.

**ABDUL GHANI**

عبد الغني

Born about 1888 in Chinese Turkestan of an Afghan father and a Chinese mother. Accompanied the expeditions of Sir Auriel Stein and Sven Hedin to the Himalayas and Tibet. Entered Afghanistan in 1910. Interpreter to Europeans in Kabul. Interpreter for Muhammad Wali Khan's mission to Moscow. In Tashkent 1919. With Afghan mission in Kashgar, 1923–24. In Berlin in 1930's. Spoke Chinese, Turcoman, Hindustani, Persian, Pashtu, Turkish, Russian, and Arabic.

**ABDUL GHANI, DR.**

عبد الغني

Son of Maulavi Roshandil Khan, resident of Jalalpur Jattan, Gujrat. Director of Public Education in Afghanistan and Principal of the Habibia School. Studied medicine in England. Was Principal of the Islamia College, Lahore, and newswriter to the Afghan Amir. Was at one time on friendly terms with Bibi Halima, wife of Amir Abdur Rahman and her son Umar Khan. Arrested in 1909 because of involvement in the "Mashruta" conspiracy and in connection with a plot to kill Amir Habibullah and Sardars Inayatullah Khan and Nasrullah Khan. His case was retried in 1913 and again in 1915 and it was decided that he was guilty. In April 1919 he was released. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919. Re-appointed Director of Public Education in September, 1919. Eventually he returned to India and wrote about Afghanistan and Central Asia.

**ABDUL GHIAS**

عبد الغياث

Was Amir Shir Ali's Head Door-Keeper, Kapchi Bashi, and a highly trusted servant of Yakub Khan, who employed him to watch the movements of Sir L. Cavagnari and his relations with the Afghans who came to see him. Went to Dehra Dun, India, with the ex-Amir.

**ABDUL GHIAS**

عبد الغياث

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan and brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Was with Amir Abdur Rahman in Turkestan, and in 1880 was made Governor of Ghazni, but he was removed early in 1882. Superintendent of Factories, Kabul, 1913. Brigadier of Sappers and Miners, Safarmayna, in Kabul. In Maimana, 1920.

**ABDUL HADI, DAWI**

عبد الهادي داوي

Kakar. Born in 1894 in Kabul. Son of Abdul Ahad, a medical practitioner at Kandahar. Assistant Editor of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* and Editor of the *Aman-i-Afghan*. Assistant to the Foreign Minister and Counselor, Mustashar, in charge of Indian Affairs. Was a member of the Afghan Peace Delegation at Rawalpindi in June 1919. Member of the Afghan Delega-

tion, Mussoorie Conference, 1920. Arrived Kushk, November 1920, with a mission to enquire into the position of the Afghan Consulate. Appointed Afghan Representative at Bukhara. Returned to Kabul, July 1921, and resumed his duties in the Foreign Office. Appointed Minister in London, January 1922. Relieved of his position in August 1924. On return in 1925 was appointed Minister of Commerce. Went to Russia for three months in 1928, in connection with Russo-Afghan trade negotiations. Retired from Ministry of Commerce in October 1928 to become a candidate for the National Assembly. Joined Amanullah in Kandahar and fled with him to India, May 1929. Resided in Karachi and returned to Kabul in November 1929. Appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin, December 1929. Resigned in March, 1931. Went to Mecca in 1931. In May 1932 returned to Kabul. In December 1933 was arrested and imprisoned until 1946. Chief of Royal Secretariate of King Zahir Shah, 1949. Later Ambassador in Cairo, then in Jakarta 1959–1966. Elected Senator and became President of the Senate, 1966–73. Mother tongue is Pashto, but known as a poet of Dari.

#### ABDUL HAKIM

عبد الحكيم

Born 1876. Originally on Domestic Staff of Amir Abdur Rahman; occupied a similar position at the Court of Amir Habibullah. Head of Trading Association in Kabul. Appointed Trade Agent, Wakil-ut-Tujjar, at Peshawar, September 1926. Very active on Amanullah's behalf during the Civil War of 1929. Arrested in Peshawar on February 6th, 1930. Deported by British with Amin Jan to Burma on March 8th, 1930, and to Madras in 1935.

#### ABDUL HAKIM

عبد الحكيم

Kandahari. Relieved Abdul Jilani as Sarhang of Dakka, October 1919.

#### ABDUL HALIM

عبد الحليم

Mulla, Tajik. Chief of the Ahmadi (Qadyani) sect in Kabul. Resided at Charasia a few miles south of the city, 1920. Executed as Qadyani.

#### ABDUL HALIM, DR.

عبد الحليم

Son of Maulavi Abdul Wahid. A native of Maler Kotla State, India. In the service of the Afghan Government at Kabul. In charge of Sherpur Military Hospital. A loyal adherent of Sardar Nadir Khan; was with him in Khost during 1919 campaign.

#### ABDUL HAMID

عبد الحميد

Governor, Hakim-i-Kalan, Ghazni, 1920.

#### ABDUL HAMID

عبد الحميد

Mulla, Akhundzade. Born in the Nazian Valley, Nangarhar. Resided chiefly at Kabul. Was employed by the Afghan authorities as intermediary with the Turkish emissaries who were in Tirah during World War I. In June 1918 was again in Tirah with the object of summoning the leading Afridi mullas to Kabul, but met with little success. One of the religious heads in Kandahar. A learned theologian.

**ABDUL HAMID**

عبد الحميد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Muhammadzai. Returned to Afghanistan from Rawalpindi in March 1920 where he had been living as a refugee.

**ABDUL HUSAIN AZIZ**

عبد الحسين عزيز

Son of Sardar Abdul Aziz, Muhammadzai. Born and educated in Persia. Accompanied his father to Tehran in 1920. Was Under Secretary in Charge of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Afghan Foreign Office, January 1924. Dismissed in August 1925. Director of Afghan Transport Company, Kabul 1926. Appointed Consul-General, Delhi, 1927. In business in Karachi, 1929. Returned to Kabul in November 1929. Appointed Afghan Minister to Rome and presented his credentials on May 16, 1930. Afghan Delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva during 1933. Transferred as Ambassador to Moscow during 1933. Brought the body of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan to Kabul in June 1933 and returned to Moscow in December and remained there until 1937. Minister of Public Works in 1938. First Afghan Minister to Washington in 1943. First representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations, 1946. Minister of Education, 1950. Ambassador in Delhi, 1954. Died in 1960. Had four sons: Abdul Hay Aziz, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Aziz, Abdul Qadir Aziz, and Muhammad Ayub Aziz.

**ABDUL JAMIL**

عبد الجميل

General, Firqa Mishar. Khwaja of Kulangar, Logar. Cousin of Haji Nawab Khan. Held the post of Governor, Hakim, at Asmar for a short time during the reign of King Amanullah. Joined Shah Mahmud during the Civil War of 1929. Appointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, November 1929. Appointed Officiating Governor of Kabul, April 1931. In July 1931 was sent to the Hazarajat on temporary duty in connection with the Ghilzai-Hazara dispute. In November 1931 went to Mukur in connection with the effort to effect the surrender of Abdur Rahman which was successful. Appointed Officiating Governor of Mazar, December 1931. Recalled to Kabul in November 1934. On reserve list, 1936. Died in 1964.

**ABDUL KADIR See ABDUL QADIR**

عبد القادر

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Muhammadzai. Son of Amir Yakub Khan, a refugee at Dehra Dun. On March 4, 1917 he escaped from Dehra Dun to tribal territory but was recaptured shortly thereafter by the British. He fled again in 1924 and came to Khost in support of the Mangal Uprising against King Amanullah. Replaced Mulla Abdullah as leader of the Mangal Revolt. In January 1925 he was again in India where he was interned in Lahore and Benares. He was killed in Rangoon by an Afghan nationalist.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Indian, Sindi. Leader of Hindustani Wahhabis in Chamarkand. In October 1919 went to Kabul with Ubaidullah, head of the "Indian Government in Exile," and Muhammad Bashir. Wrote to the Amir of the Hindustani Wahhabis urging him to give up his friendship with the British and join Afghanistan.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Son of Abdul Ghafur Khan of Samarkand. Claimed to be a Barakzai Afghan refugee, but thought by many to be a Turcoman. Born in Bukhara. Visited Amir Habibullah on a mission from the Amir of Khiva in 1918 and was captured by British forces near Tejed when returning with Habibullah's reply early in 1919.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Mulla, Andari Ghilzai. Son of the late Mulla Mushk-i-Alam. Married to the sister of Mulla Abdul Ghaffar, a well-known opponent of the British during the Second Afghan War, who was deported to Turkestan in 1881. Amir Abdur Rahman called him to Kabul in 1881 and gave him the title of "Khan-i-Ulum," but only a small allowance, and the Mulla left highly displeased. During the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886–87 Abdul Karim was one of the prominent leaders. Abdul Karim, with the aid of Muhammad Afzal Khan, a Hotak Chief, brought about the rebellion which commenced with the plunder near Ghazni of the Durani regiment proceeding from Kandahar to Kabul. In March 1887 Abdul Karim issued a proclamation that as more than 12,000 men had joined and offered their allegiance to him, he was a Khalifa, and, under Islamic law, it was lawful to join him in war. It was obligatory to wage a jihad against Amir Abdur Rahman who was an infidel, "the extirpator of Islam, worshipper of himself, and the friend of an alien Government." He unsuccessfully tried to tempt General Ghulam Haidar, Orakzai, from his allegiance to the Amir by offering him a substantial increase in pay.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Barakzai. Son of Kazi Saad-ud-Din Khan. A grandson of the late Khan-i-Mulla Khan, Chief Kazi, Qazi-ul-Quzat, of Afghanistan. Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Jalalabad from February 1903 till early in 1905, when he was summoned to Kabul and imprisoned. Was subsequently appointed Inspector-General of Education at Kabul. In 1914 was Governor of Hazarajat. Was unemployed in 1917. In Kandahar in 1919. In 1921 promoted to Civil Brigadier and appointed Governor, Hakim, of Ghazni. In January 1922 took over Governorship of the Eastern Province. Appointed Governor of Turkestan in November 1923. Appointed Governor of Kandahar in November 1928. In March 1929 went to Hazarajat and raised a force of Hazaras. In the spring of 1932 returned to Kabul, and was under house arrest. Released in March 1933, and his property restored. Died in 1948.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Jabbar Khel, Ghilzai. General in Amir Shir Ali's Army and for a long time a refugee at Chora, Bazar Valley. Returned to Afghanistan in 1906. Superintendent of the State Jail at Kabul, 1913.

**ABDUL KARIM**

عبد الكريم

Chief of the Turcomans of Panjdeh, 1913.

**ABDUL MAJID**

عبد المجيد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1875. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan, who was killed fighting for Ayyub Khan at Girishk, and half brother of Abdul Aziz Khan, envoy in India

in 1915. His mother was an Ishakzai. He lived at Meshed in his youth. He later fled to Russian territory where he remained for some years. He then lived at Constantinople. In December 1904 his family arrived at Kabul from Masqat. In 1905 he was Governor of Laghman. In July 1906 he was re-appointed Governor of Laghman. In 1907 he was Civil Commander in Kabul. In March 1908 he was reported to have been dismissed. In 1913 he was unemployed in Kabul. In October 1916 he was Governor of Shibarghan in the province of Maimana. He was the "Afghan Prince" who was at Kermanshah on December 5, 1916, and at Baghdad on December 24th. He gave himself out to be a close relation of Amir Habibullah and stated that his object was to conclude a treaty with the Turks. It was decided to despatch a secret representative to Constantinople to transmit the conditions of the Amir. Abdul Majid, who had for some time been employed on confidential duties by the Amir, was selected for this purpose and was verbally instructed by the Amir. He then proceeded to Shibarghan and, having arranged for the safe departure of the Germans of the Hentig-Niedermayer Expedition, he feigned desertion as a cloak for his mission. Towards the end of 1916 he reached Hamadan. Here he was recognised and received with all honour by the Turks, who sent him to Constantinople. He communicated the Amir's conditions, which were accepted without demur, the only stipulation being that Afghanistan should commence hostilities. Abdul Majid, however, discovered that there was a strong anti-German and anti-Enver party in Constantinople, and he was given much advice urging him to advise the Amir against entering the war. He therefore refused to go to Berlin or to take charge of the reply to the Amir. He was forbidden by the Amir to return to Afghanistan. Abdul Majid was released from British detention in March 1919.

#### ABDUL MAJID

عبد المجيد

Muhammadzai. Formerly a Sub-inspector of Police in India. Reported to have been appointed Kotwal of Kandahar, October 1919.

#### ABDUL MAJID ZABULI

عبد المجيد زابلي

Tarak of Herat. Born about 1902. Son of Abdul Hakim, a merchant with whom he travelled to Tashkent in 1913. Studied at Tashkent. Was an official in the Customs Office in Herat. In 1920 he went to Moscow and was at one time attached to the Afghan Embassy there. Was in the U. S. S. R. when Amanullah visited Moscow in 1928. In about 1930 he settled in Berlin. Was recalled to Kabul in 1933 by the Afghan Government to organize and manage the Ashami Company. In January, 1934, was Managing Director of the Afghan National Bank and Ashami Company. Became Minister of National Economy in 1936. In 1936 went to Europe to arrange for trade credits. An ardent nationalist in his trade negotiations and the most important businessman in Afghanistan. Largely responsible for the introduction of the monopoly system and formation of various trading companies and textile plants in Baghlan and Gulbahar. Resigned from post of Minister of National Economy during Shah Mahmud's government. Later, lived in the United States.

#### ABDUL QADIR

عبد القادر

Mirza. Reported to have been sent about the beginning of March 1919 by Amir Amanullah Khan to Constantinople to announce his succession to the throne of Afghanistan. Returned to Kabul on December 1919 and had a private interview with the Amir.



Brought a Pan-Islamic proclamation from Constantinople which was read out in the Jumma Masjid when the Amir and many high officials were present.

#### ABDUL QADIR

عبد القادر

Tajik. Was a relative of the Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. Governor of Ghazni in 1878 when the Second Afghan War broke out. He was generally hostile to the British and operated as a leader of Andaris and Wardaks in conjunction with Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, and the brothers of General Musa Jan. He came to Kabul at the invitation of the Mustaufi, but after he was deported to India he returned to Ghazni and operated actively against the British. He submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman and did him good service in 1881 by opposing Faiz Muhammad Khan, who tried to create disturbances in favour of Ayyub.

#### ABDUL QADIR ISHAN Or GHULAM QADIR

عبد القادر ايشان

Son of Ishan Murteza of the Opian Sayyids near Charikar. His father was a very influential Kohistani Chief, and the son inherited part of his influence, which extended over Central Turkestan, Nijrab, Panjshir, and Ghorband. In 1878 he was Governor of Ghazni and was placed in confinement by Amir Shir Ali on account of arrears in taxes. He was one of the early supporters of Amir Abdur Rahman and was appointed by him Governor of the Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

#### ABDUL QAYYUM

عبد القيوم

Haji. Son of Baz Muhammad of Kabul, trader and banker. Acted as a Newswriter in Bukhara where he purchased arms and despatched them to Kabul and was, as a consequence, imprisoned in 1912 by the Russian authorities. On his release from jail in 1915 he came to Kabul.

#### ABDUL QUDDUS

عبد القدوس

Babakar Khel of Tezin. Was appointed Governor of Tagao about August 1918. Replaced by Ghulam Sadiq Khan, December 1919.

#### ABDUL QUDDUS

عبد القدوس

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, a brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Born about 1845. Usually spoken of as the "Shaghasi." In exile with Abdur Rahman and, on his return, was appointed to assist Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan in the Government of Turkestan. A Wali of Maimana. Captured Herat from Ayyub Khan in 1881. He conquered Hazaras, and occupied Oruzgan in 1891. Lord Chamberlain, Ishik Aghasi, at Kabul, and was the most important Sardar in Afghanistan. Was Amir Habibullah's right-hand man for the first few years after his accession, and very outspoken in all his opinions. Appointed Prime Minister, Itimad-ud-Daula, Confidence of the State, January 1905. His family subsequently adopted the name Etemadi. Was next in position and authority to Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Gradually lost more and more influence; in the summer of 1906 he practically retired from State business. His work was done by Ali Ahmad Jan, son of the Loynab, and by Sardar Sulaiman Khan. Britishers described him as: "A Tory of the most crusted type in politics, an apostle of Afghanistan for the Afghans, extremely resentful of foreign influence and intrusion, and hostile to all modern inventions or improvements. In appearance very tall, hooked and prominent nose,

hawklike eyes, long straggling beard." During the Mangal Revolt in 1912, when the Amir sought his advice, he came out of seclusion and participated in the Majlis-i-Shora, in 1916. Was for neutrality in World War I. Prime Minister, Sadr-i-Azam, 1919. At the Kandahar front in April 1919. Recalled to Kabul 1919. Returned to Kandahar, March 1920. Lived in retirement and his post of Sadr-i-Azam remained as his honorary title. Died on March 16, 1928.

#### ABDUL WAHHAB

عبد الوهاب

Sardar, Muhammadzai of Chakhansur. Son of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan (Wali of Kandahar and father of the chief and favourite wife of Amir Shir Ali Khan) and great-grandson of Pinda Khan. Brother of Abdur Rahim, Abdul Latif, Nur Ali Khan, and Aminullah Khan. Lived in exile for many years and returned from Persia to Kabul with his son in 1903. Secretary in Charge of Correspondence, Amin-ul-Makatib. Civil Brigadier and Hazirbash. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. Served on Boundary Commission in 1910. Appointed Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan and Mulki Naib Salar, 1911. In Mazar-i-Sharif, 1914. Reported to be both popular and energetic. After his return from Turkestan, he resumed his duties as Amin-ul-Makatib. Left for Bukhara in April 1919 with Muhammad Wali Khan, whom Amir Amanullah Khan had sent on a diplomatic mission abroad. Reported to have been appointed Minister for Education, December 1919. Had two sons: Abdur Rahman, envoy to India, and Abdul Habib. Both were appointed Ministers of Education in succession.

#### ABDUL WAKIL NURISTANI

عبد الوكيل نورستاني

Naib Salar. Attendant to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. His family had embraced Islam before the Kafiristan campaign. Took over command of the Kandahar garrison on June 5, 1913. Showed himself a keen officer anxious to improve the training of the troops. Took a prominent part in the disorders in Kandahar in 1913 in opposition to the Naib-ul-Hukumah, Muhammad Usman Khan, and was thanked by Amir Habibullah Khan for his services. In 1916 he was recalled to Kabul and appointed to command the Gendarmerie, Ghund-i-Kotwali. He was promoted to Major-General by Amir Amanullah Khan about the beginning of March 1919. Commanded Afghan forces in Kunar in June 1919 and on the Chitral front, 1920. Married a daughter of Muhammad Ali Khan, Malik of Lambabat, June 1920. Summoned to Kabul from Asmar, September 1920. Officiating Commander at Jalalabad, October 1920. Returned to Kabul, November 12, 1920. Said to have commanded all the recruits (some 600) under training at Kabul in July 1921. Commander of Kabul Corps, 1923. Assisted Professor Morgenstierne in his linguistic research, 1924. Naib Salar of Badakhshan and Qataghan in August 1925. Called to Jalalabad during rebellion, December 1928. Said to be fighting for Ali Ahmad Khan, January 1929. Died of Cholera while in command of Kohdaman pacification after the execution of Bacha-i-Saqqau. A memorial monument has been built celebrating his name in Deh Mazang at the point where Darul Aman Avenue branches off.

#### ABDUL WALI

عبد الولي

Pashtun. Kazi, son of Mahmud of Peshawar. Took part in Italian-Turkish war in Tripoli. Returned to Peshawar. One of Ghulam Haidar's (the Peshawar Afghan Postmaster) principal agents. Fled to Afghanistan during Peshawar arrests in May 1919. Received with

great favour by King Amanullah and given title of "Loy Khan," on the recommendation of Abdur Rahman, Afghan Envoy. At his own suggestion sent to preach jihad in Afridi country, July 1919. Returned to Kabul February 1920. Left Afghanistan in 1922.

#### ABDULLAH KHAN

عبد الله خان

Uzbek. The Amir's Commercial Agent, Kardar, at Meshed. He was summoned to meet Amir Habibullah Khan during his tour in 1907 and joined him near Maimana. During World War I he served as the channel of communication between the Germans and Austrians at Herat, and their sympathisers in Persia.

#### ABDULLAH SHAH, SAYYID See QURBAN HUSAIN SHAH

سيد عبد الله شاه

#### ABDUR RAB See ABDUR RAUF

عبد الرب

#### ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحيم

General, Naib Salar. Tajik of Koh-Daman. Born about 1886 in Kohistan. Son of Abdul Qadir Khan. Brother-in-law of Muhammad Husain, Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik, Minister of Finance, under Amir Habibullah Khan, who was executed by order of King Amanullah Khan. At the age of 16 appointed to Sar-Os by Amir Habibullah. Served for five years in Kabul. Afterwards was for 10 years Supervisor of Bridge Construction in the Eastern Province. Promoted to Major, Kandak Mishar, and posted to the Cavalry Division of the Herat Army. Promoted to Brigadier, Ghund Mishar, about 1921. Recalled to Kabul about 1927. Later transferred to Mazar-i-Sharif as Ghund Mishar of the Cavalry Division. On outbreak of the 1928 Civil War, returned to Kabul and joined Bacha-i-Saqqau during the latter's second attempt to capture Kabul, January 1929. Sent by Bacha-i-Saqqau to Mazar-i-Sharif to organise a revolt. He deposed the Governor and left for Maimana, and thence for Herat, which he reached on May 4, 1929, after defeating Herati forces under General Muhammad Ghaus. In May appointed Civil and Military Governor of Herat by Bacha-i-Saqqau and later reappointed by Nadir Shah in October 1929. After the success of Shah Mahmud in the spring of 1931 in Kataghan and Badakhshan, he decided to submit to Nadir Shah, and sent his son, Abdul Halim Khan to Kabul in August. He returned in September, accompanied by Major General, Firqa Mishar, Muhammad Shuaib Khan who had been appointed General Officer Commanding, Herat and Revenue Official, Mustaufi. In August 1932, visited Kabul and in September was confirmed as Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Herat. Appointed head of Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, September 1934. Arrived in Kabul in June 1935 and appointed Minister of Public Works. Replaced by former Governor of Kandahar, Ghulam Faruq Usman, 1935. Minister of Public Works, 1936. Deputy Prime Minister, 1938-40.

#### ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحيم

Mulla, Uzbek. A native of Khanabad in Badakhshan. Newswriter to Sardar Nasrullah Khan. In the disguise of a servant, he accompanied Hentig and other members of the Turco-German Mission who left Afghanistan by way of the Pamirs in 1916.

#### ABDUR RAHIM

عبد الرحيم

Sardar, Muhammadzai, General. Son of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan of the Kandahar family in Chakhansur, and brother of Abdul Wahhab Khan who was formerly Naib-ul-Hukumah of

Turkestan. Was for some years a refugee in India but returned to Kabul in 1896. Hakim of Charikar in 1904, but was dismissed in 1905. Early in 1912 was appointed to command the troops at Herat, but subsequently deposed and sent to Kabul in 1913 owing to a mutiny among the troops. Reported to have been dismissed in 1914. In 1917, he was employed in Kabul with the Household Troops, and the following year commanded the Jalalabad military district. After Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne, he was said to have acted as Hakim-i-Kalan of Jalalabad in addition to his military duties. Also said to have commanded Afghan troops at Dakka in May 1919. Unemployed up to December 1919. Reinstated and sent to Mazar-i-Sharif, February 1920, General Officer Commanding in place of Muhammad Umar Khan. Arrested and brought to Kabul, July 1920. Hakim-i-Ala, Northern Province, 1931. Member of Senate, Majlis-i-Ayan.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Son of Esmatullah Khan, "Chief of the Ghilzais" (who led the latter against the British in 1879). Was a refugee in Peshawar for many years. Permitted to return in 1905 and sent to reside in Herat. In 1907 appointed Hakim of Andarab. One of the first acts of Amir Amanullah Khan on ascending the throne was to summon him to Kabul. Reported to have been sent to Kahi in July 1919 to raise the Shinwaris against the British. In March 1920 said to have been made Khan of the Ghilzais in the Kabul district. In May 1924 was sent to settle the Hasht Nafari (conscription of one in eight) question with the Shinwaris and stated to the Jirga that the Amir had promised them exemption. In 1929 supported Bacha-i-Saqqau. In 1930 was living in his native village of Jokan, Hisarak. In 1933 appointed a member of the Council of Nobles. Died in 1936.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Sardar Muhammadzai. Born in 1891, son of Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. A refugee at Rawalpindi.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Pashtun of Shewa, Peshawar. Born in 1870. Son of Din Muhammad. In Germany, 1915, active with Indian prisoners. Went with Von Hentig's Mission to Kabul, 1916, where he and his friend Abdul Subhan posed as Germans. Active in anti-British work in Chamar-kand, February 1919. About September 1919 reported to be in Kabul with Abdul Subhan. In Bajaur endeavoring to communicate with India, March 1920.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Barakzai. Khan Mulla Khan, or Chief Kazi of Afghanistan. High in the Amir's favour. Father of Kazi Sad-ud-Din, who accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission and was afterwards appointed Governor of Herat.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Zakaria Khan and grandson of Sultan Muhammad Khan. One of his brothers was Fath Muhammad Khan who held the appointment of Chief of Police, Amin-ul-Asas, during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan. Said to keep his subordinates in good order. Appointed Governor of Khost in May 1902 and recalled to Kabul in 1906, where he remained unemployed until the spring of 1908, when he

officialiated as Governor of Jalalabad. Then appointed Governor of Laghman, but was dismissed. Was appointed Brigadier in May 1916, and in about September 1917, was charged with collection of revenue from the Kuchis passing through Kabul. In 1918 he was appointed Governor of Farah in place of Haji Abdur Rahman. Said to have been replaced by one of Loynab Khushdil Khan's brothers, and to have been sent by the Governor of Herat to Chihil Dukhtaran as Governor-elect of the new Province of Panjdeh, November 1919, which the Russians were expected to hand over. Deputy Minister of Justice, 1921. Governor, Koh Daman, 1925. Assistant Secretary, Passport section, Foreign Office, 1930. Lived in Laghman in 1935.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN

عبد الرحمن

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Civil Colonel. Son of Sardar Abdul Wahhab Khan, (Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan) and nephew of General Abdur Rahim Khan (Commanding at Jalalabad). He and his father were refugees in India with Sardar Ayyub Khan. From India they fled to Persia, where they remained in exile for three or four years. They returned to Kabul in 1903. When his father was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan, Abdur Rahman went with him in a private capacity. After the accession of Amir Amanullah Khan to the throne, he was said to have been appointed Minister of Education, Nazir-ul-Ma'aref, but shortly afterward, during the first days of April 1919, he was appointed to relieve Sardar Abdul Aziz Khan as Afghan Envoy to the Government of India. Returned to Afghanistan on outbreak of war, May 1919. Was one of the Afghan Peace Delegates to Rawalpindi, 1919. Said to have been appointed Deputy to the Foreign Secretary, February 1920.

#### ABDUR RAHMAN, AMIR

عبد الرحمن خان

Amir of Afghanistan, Muhammadzai Sardar. Eldest son of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan by a Popalzai wife. Espoused his father's cause in 1864 against his uncle, Shir Ali, the Amir. Was placed by his father in charge of Takhtapul (in northern Afghanistan). Displayed most stubborn opposition to Shir Ali. Ultimately submitted. Was ordered by Shir Ali to present himself at Kabul, but declined to do so, and fled to Bukhara, where he was joined by other fugitive Afghan Sardars. His quarrel was taken up by the Amir of Bukhara and his party increased owing to desertions from his father's old army in Balkh. Advanced to Akcha, and succeeded in detaching Faiz Muhammad Khan, Commandant of Akcha, from Shir Ali's cause. Was opposed by Fath Muhammad Khan, Governor of Turkestan, but the troops of the latter deserted, and Fath Muhammad was forced to flee. Advanced to Takhtapul with Faiz Muhammad and took possession of Turkestan. Finally was joined by Azam Khan, his uncle, and half-brother of Shir Ali, and entered Kabul on the 24th February 1866. In May 1866 gained a complete victory over Shir Ali at Sheikhabad and released his father from confinement. Disputes ensued between Abdur Rahman and Azam Khan, the latter of whom, owing to the unfitness of Afzal Khan, had gained all real power at Kabul. On the 16th January 1867, in combination with Azam Khan, defeated Shir Ali at Kalat-i-Ghilzai. On the 17th September 1867 defeated Faiz Muhammad, half brother of Shir Ali at Kala Allahdad, Panchshir. Returning to Kabul, he found his father dead, and again became involved in disputes with his uncle, Azam Khan, who had proclaimed himself Amir. Proceeded to Turkestan, where he was engaged in subduing the Uzbek Chiefs. Met with decided opposition from the Mir of Maimana, and

ultimately retired to Takhtapul. Gradually lost his authority over Turkestan owing to the successes of Shir Ali, which resulted in the downfall of Azam Khan at Kabul. His forces deserted him, and in January 1869 he made a request for asylum in British territory. He did not, however, avail himself of it, but fled with Azam Khan to Meshed. In October 1869 Azam Khan died, and Abdur Rahman proceeded to Khiva with the hope of forming a party with which to subdue Afghan Turkestan. Was at Bukhara in November 1869. In March 1870 he left Bukhara for Samarkand, proceeding thence to Tashkent, where he was well received by General Von Kauffman in May 1870. Returned to Samarkand. Sir R. Pollock wrote concerning him: "Was well thought of as a soldier and commander when in charge of the army; showed less talent for administrative work. When Shir Ali died he wanted to go to Afghanistan, but was prevented from doing so by the Russian authorities. Upon Yakub Khan's deposition he was allowed to go, and was, on his way to Afghanistan, joined by a few hundred Afghans, mostly men who had been refugees in Bukhara. He is said then to have possessed about two lakhs of rupees, which might represent his savings, though it has been supposed that he received some pecuniary assistance and a few hundred rifles from General Kauffman. He first entered Badakhshan and then advanced into Turkestan, where he met with but little resistance. Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz and Mir Sara Beg of Kolab assisted him with money and accoutrements for his troops, and the whole Turkestan army went over to him in a body. He had also many adherents in other parts of Afghanistan, particularly in Kohistan, and as he appeared to be the most eligible of the many pretenders to the throne, the Government of India resolved to give him their support, which implied the immediate possession of Kabul, and the adherence of the large party which had decided to accept any ruler.

In May 1880 a mission was sent to Abdur Rahman at Khanabad, with a formal offer from the Government of India. After some delay and correspondence the Sardar accepted the Amirship, and began in June to move towards Kabul. Meanwhile he had prepared for all events by issuing letters to all parties, and by requesting his friends to be in readiness to obey any order, but without engaging in hostilities with anybody. On the 22nd July 1880 a great Darbar was held at Kabul, and Abdur Rahman was publicly declared to be the Amir of Afghanistan. On the 31st of the same month the first meeting between the new Amir and the English political officers took place at Zimma, Koh Daman, and in August the Amir took possession of Kabul. In April 1881 Kandahar was handed over to Abdur Rahman, but in June Ayyub Khan advanced from Herat, defeated the Amir's troops near Girishk, and occupied Kandahar on the 27th July. In August he advanced with troops to Kandahar, succeeded in winning over part of Ayyub's troops, and finally defeated him on the 22nd September near old Kandahar.

While he advanced towards Kandahar he had sent troops to Herat, and as they reached the town almost simultaneously with the news of Ayyub's defeat they experienced but slight resistance. On the 4th August 1881 Herat was occupied, and Abdur Rahman was master of the whole of Afghanistan."

After his first meeting with the Amir, Sir L. Griffin described him as "a singularly intelligent, pleasant, and courteous man; much the best of the royal family I have met."

Another writer describes him as follows: "The Amir is affable, kind, and courteous, but there are grave defects in his character which prevent his drawing the people to him and winning their confidence. Abdur Rahman acts the autocrat. He is suspicious beyond reason, inordinately proud, self-opinionated, and conceited. Believing himself to be the

ablest man in the kingdom he will not tolerate advice, and certainly will not seek it. He considers it a waste of time to consult or ascertain the views of men of inferior ability to himself.” Amir Abdur Rahman had been granted a subsidy of a lakh (100,000 rupees) a year. He visited (1885) the Viceroy at Rawalpindi, where he was received with much honor; and he has been granted large presents of arms, ammunition, and money.

In 1882 a correspondent gave the following particulars regarding the Amir’s family:

“The Amir has five wives and two concubines: (1) Daughter of Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Barakzai, son of Sardar Said Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, who is a brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. This lady was with the Amir’s mother at Kandahar during the late Amir Shir Ali’s reign. Her only child, a son, died at Kandahar, after the British occupation of the place in 1879–80. (2) Daughter (Bibi Jan) of Mir Jahandar Shah, the rightful Mir of Badakhshan. No issue. (3) A Wakhan slave-girl (Asal), hand-maid to wife No. 2. After the birth of her sons the Amir married her. Issue – (a) Sardar Habibullah Khan, a dark complexioned, bright, clever, intelligent lad. Rides and shoots well: of active habits. Is being educated in Persian; knows Turki. (b) Sardar Nasrullah Jan. A fair, intelligent, quiet, and reserved child. Very good-looking. His father’s favourite. (c) (d) Twins born at Tashkand, when the Amir was at Khanabad. They died at Haibak, on the journey of the family from Tashkand to Kabul. (4) Bibi Halima, daughter of Atikullah (son of the Mir Waiz of Kabul) by Bibi Shams-i-Jihan, daughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Married at Kabul after the installation of the Amir. This lady is the queen of the harem, and has some influence with the Amir.

Issue – Sardar Shams-ud-Din Khan, born at Kabul, July 1881, died in September 1883, and Muhammad Umar. (5) Daughter of Hakim Khan, Mir of Shiberghan. (6) and (7) Suratis – Slavegirls of Badakhshan. Married with some slight differences of ceremony; are treated on an equality with Nos. 1 to 5. One of these ladies had a son that died. The Amir had five sons: Habibullah Khan, Nasrullah Khan, Hafizullah Khan, Fathullah Khan, and Muhammad Omar Khan.” See Part 4, Genealogies for other descendants.

#### ABDUR RASHID

عبد الرشيد

Mirza, Kizilbash, General. Son of Mirza Abul-Qasim, Mustaufi. Was Mir Munshi to Amir Habibullah Khan while the latter was heir apparent and when he first came to the throne. Was appointed General in February 1905. In 1906 he incurred Amir Habibullah Khan’s displeasure and was removed from his appointment. The following year, however, he appeared to have recovered his position and accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India as one of his Private Secretaries. In 1917 he held the post of Mir Munshi for Afghan Correspondence. Said to be going to Baghdad from Herat, 1920.

#### ABDUR RASHID

عبد الرشيد

Naib Brigadier, Jalalabad, 1919.

#### ABDUR RASUL

عبد الرسول

Commanded 3rd Herati Battalion, Herat, 1920.

#### ABDUR RAUF TARZI

عبد الرؤف طرزی

Son of Habibullah Tarzi. Married to Bibi Khurd and later to sister of King Amanullah. Officer Commanding, 1st Brigade, Herat, 1920. Commanded Cavalry Brigade at Kabul, 1921. Went to Japan, 1935–36.

**ABDUR RAUF**

عبد الرؤف

Commanded Ghaznichi Battalion, Herat, 1920.

**ABDUR RAUF (ABDUR RAB)**

عبد الرؤف

Son of Maulavi Abdul Kabir of Peshawar. A Kashmiri or a Yusafzai. Formerly employed in Quetta and in 1914 was Interpreter at the British Consulate, Baghdad. Given a commission on outbreak of war but deserted to Turks. Was member of Turkish-German Mission to Kabul, 1916. Went to Germany, 1919. Returned with Mahendra Pratap via Moscow and Tashkent. Member of Suritz Mission with which he arrived at Kabul in December 1919. Afghan Commercial Attache, Berlin 1941. Had a German wife.

**ABDUR RAZAQ (ABDUR RAZAQ)**

عبد الرزاق

A resident of Arghandab. Assistant to Nazir Muhammad Safar Khan. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India, 1907, in charge of Royal Kitchens. Was a favorite of Amir Habibullah Khan. In 1908, during the investigation of the plot by Abdur Ghani against Habibullah Khan's life, Abdur Razaq fell under a cloud. In 1912 at the time of the Mangal Revolt, he regained a measure of his former popularity.

**ABDUR RAZIQ**

عبد الرازيق

Haji. Was educated in India. Held the post of Chief Court Mulla, Mulla-i-Huzur, to Amir Habibullah Khan, and was head of the Theological University, Madrasa-i-Sultani, in Kabul, where he gave lectures on astronomy. Was for some time Tutor to Sardar Inayatullah Khan, whom he accompanied to India. In 1908 he was reported to have started with 150 followers to fight against the British, but was restrained by Amir Habibullah Khan. During the final portion of Amir Habibullah Khan's reign Abdur Raziq was the trusted adherent of Sardar Nasrullah Khan and conducted the latter's dealings with the leading mullas of tribal territory. He was considered the great friend of all the big mullas, including in particular Mulla Qamar-ud-Din, Mulla Powinda, and Lala Pir. In the beginning of 1917 he got into trouble with Amir Habibullah Khan and was said to have been dismissed and ordered to report daily to the Kotwali in Kabul. By March 1917, however, he had some employment in Kabul. In the beginning of March 1919, when Nasrullah Khan had failed in his endeavour to secure the throne, he absconded from Jalalabad and went to join the Haji of Turangzai in Mohmand country. It was believed that his aim was to raise the Mohmands to fight for Nasrullah Khan. Went on to Bajaur with Abdul Matin. Later appeared to have joined Amanullah's party and was the Amir's chief propagandist agent among the North-West Frontier tribes. Returned to Kabul, October 1919 and said to be under the Amir's displeasure for working with Nasrullah Khan.

**ABDUS SATAR**

عبد الستار

Mulla. Political Newswriter, Muharrir, in the Foreign Office at Kabul. Acted, in conjunction with Mulla Azam, as translator and interpreter to Amir Habibullah Khan for the Afridis and Shinwaris. These two mullas also acted as informers to Amir Habibullah Khan on frontier affairs. Employed as above in Kabul, 1913.



**ABDUSH SHAKUR**

عبد الشکور

Son of Abdul Quddus Kazi. A native of the Jalalabad District. In 1919 was Afghan Envoy to Kagan. In September 1920 was arrested and interned by the Bolshevik Government. Returned to Kabul, July 1921. Was appointed Deputy Director of the Turkey and Persia Department of the Foreign Office. Appointed Assistant to the Governor of Kataghan and Badakhshan, January 1926, to deal with Badakhshan. Was employed in the Afghan Post Office at Peshawar for some time. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad, November 1928. Assistant Editor of *Islah*, 1935.

**ABDUS SUBHAN**

عبد سبحان

Son of Asad Khan, of Peshawar. Lived in America with his friend Abdur Rahman, and came with Von Hentig's Mission to Kabul in 1916 to work against Britain. One of Kazim Beg's companions went with him to Bukhara in 1918. Returned to Kabul January 1920.

**ABU AHMAD**

ابو احمد

Brother of General Amir Ahmad Khan, the Kabul Envoy with the Government of India and son of Shehabuddin, the Founder of the weapons factory at Kabul. Commanded the Kabul Artillery and was Chief of the Arsenal, but removed from his appointment in June, 1882. Died in 1886.

**ABU BAKR**

ابوبکر

Mulla. Amir Abdur Rahman's Purchasing Agent at Peshawar. In 1888 the Amir's Agent at Bombay.

**ABU BAKR**

ابوبکر

Mulla, Akhundzada. Originally a religious leader in Ghazni. In 1888 resided in the village of Makhrani in Swat. An ally of both Mian Gul and of Shahu Baba. Amir Abdur Rahman imprisoned him and his family in September 1887. Later he had him executed in Kabul at the Bala Hisar.

**ACHARIA**

اچاریه

Indian revolutionary in Madras. Travelled in America, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Mesopotamia during the European war. Came to Kabul with the Suritz Mission, December 1919. A member of the Indian National Party.

**ADIB EFFENDI**

ادیب افندی

A Turk. Son of Saleh Effendi of Damascus, whose family was known as al-Fattal. Brother-in-law of Mahmud Tarzi. Sent to Turkey with a message from King Amanullah for Enver Pasha, 1919. First Afghan Representative in Berlin, 1921. Military Attache, Paris 1923. President of Amania and Amani schools, 1924. Left Afghanistan with King Amanullah, 1929. Went to Syria in 1935 and died in Damascus in 1961.

**AFGHANI See JAMAL-UD-DIN AFGHANI**

افغانی

**AFZAL KHAN**

افضل خان

Muhammad Afzal Khan belonged to the reigning branch of the Saddozai family of Afghanistan. His father Wazir Nizam-ud-Daula was the Wazir of Shah Shuja, whom the

British Government placed on the throne of Afghanistan. When the British retired from Afghanistan, Wazir Nizam-ud-Daula accompanied them to India. Acted as intermediary at Khanabad between Amir Abdur Rahman and Sir Lepel Griffin in the Anglo-Afghan negotiations for British evacuation of the country and the recognition of Abdur Rahman as Amir of Afghanistan. In 1882 Afzal Khan was appointed British Agent at the Court of the Amir of Afghanistan. He served until the Amir came to India in 1885. The Amir had ill treated Afzal Khan's relatives. The Sardar was withdrawn and Lieutenant-Colonel Ataullah Khan was appointed in his place.

#### AGHA JAN

آقا جان

Mirakhor. A Kizilbash of Kabul of the Sherwani family. Formerly in the service of Sardar Amin Khan and then in his son's, Ismail Khan. He joined Yakub Khan in 1868 at Herat, and incited him to revolt against Yakub's father. His property was then confiscated and after Yakub's imprisonment he joined Ayyub and persuaded him to flee to Persia. During 1880-81 he was employed under Wali Muhammad and on Abdur Rahman's arrival at Kabul joined Ayyub at Tehran.

#### AGHA MIR MUHAMMAD, SAYYID

سید آقا میر محمد

Kandahari. Called also Mulla Sayyid Agha; Governor of the Hazarajat in 1883. Brother-in-law of the late Amir Shir Ali and son-in-law of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan, Kandahari. Was for some time Governor of Ghazni. In July 1882 the Amir called upon him to render his accounts, and as they were found to be correct, he was appointed Governor of the Jaghori Hazaras.

#### AHMAD ALI

احمد علی

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, a son of Amir Shir Ali. Ahmad Ali Khan would have been eligible for the throne of Afghanistan, his father having been the elder brother of Yakub Khan. His mother was a Ghilzai. In 1880's arrived in India from Persia on the break up of the Afghan colony there. The followers who were with him on arrival in India were Colonel Muhammad Akram, Colonel Ghulam Muhammad, Nasir Muhammad Umar, Shaghasi Khushdil Khan, Qadir Khan, Khushdil Khan Khamti, and some others.

#### AHMAD ALI, LUDIN

احمد علی لودین

Major General, Firqa Mishar. Born, 1886. Son of Abdul Wahid Khan. Known as Ahmad Ali Khan, Ludin. Appointed Afghan Agent at Bombay, January 1917. Was in Kabul, March 1919. Appointed Afghan Consul in Peshawar, November 1919, but was not permitted to enter British territory. Appointed Sarhaddar at Dakka, September 1920. Relieved in March 1921, but remained as Political Officer. Relieved and returned to Kabul November 1921. Appointed Governor, Hakim-i-Kalan, of Kohistan, December 1921. Appointed Minister, Berlin, September 1925. Returned to Kabul 1928. Mayor of Kabul, November 1928. Sent to Charikar to raise recruits, December 1928, but failed. Fled with King Amanullah to India, May 1929 and went with Sardar Inayatullah to Persia. Returned to Kabul, December 1929. Officiating Minister of Court, January 1930. Deputy War Minister, April 1930. Appointed Supreme Civil and Military Administrator, Rais-i-Tanzimiah, of Kataghan and Badakhshan, July 1930. Relieved by General Muhammad

Ghaus Khan and went to Mazar-i-Sharif as Deputy Governor. On Muhammad Yakub Khan's departure in 1931 to Russia for medical treatment, was appointed to officiate as Chief Administrator, Rais-i-Tanzimiah, of the Northern Provinces. Returned to Kabul, January 1932 and appointed First Deputy Minister of National Defence. Died in 1938.

#### AHMAD ALI SULAIMAN

احمد علي

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born, 1897 at Dehra Dun. Son of Sulaiman Khan and cousin of King Nadir Shah. Brother of Ali Shah Khan. Commanded Khan Aspor. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah in 1923, but incurred his displeasure by marrying, without his approval, a daughter of Prince Musa Khan. Governor of Jalalabad in 1923-24. Appointed Minister to Paris and then transferred to London, June 1931. Represented Afghanistan at the Economic Conference in London, 1933. Relieved in July 1933 and returned to Kabul in October 1933. Minister of Education. Ambassador in Tehran, 1937, and in London, 1939. Minister of Court, 1953. Retired in 1963.

#### AHMAD BAKSH

احمد بخش

Mirza. Reported to have been sent to Constantinople with Mirza Abdul Qadir, about the beginning of March 1919, to announce Amir Amanullah Khan's succession to the throne. Returned to Kabul with Abdul Qadir, December 1919, and had a private interview with the Amir. Brought a Pan-Islamic, anti-British, proclamation from Constantinople which was read out in the Jumma Masjid in the presence of the Amir and many high officials.

#### AHMAD FAKHIMA

احمد فخيما

A Turk. Doctor, employed as assistant to Doctor Munir Izzat Beg, in the Civil Dispensary at Kabul. Royal Physician, 1919. Put in charge of Civil Hospitals, Kabul, December 1919.

#### AHMAD JAN

احمد جان

Peshawari, Civil Brigadier. Court Physician to Amir Habibullah Khan. Did not generally practice as a physician. First went to Kabul in 1880. In 1905 he was appointed Hakim of Kataghan under Sardar Hayatullah Khan. In July 1906 he was summoned to Kabul and promoted to Civil Brigadier. Employed in the Khassadar's pay office at Kabul and was appointed a member of the Shura. Acted as Adviser to Sardar Amanullah Khan. Reported to have been appointed Inspector, Hakim-ul-Tahqiq, at Jalalabad in the spring of 1917, but also said to have been appointed Hakim of Faizabad in January of that year. Suspended in December 1919.

#### AHMAD KHAN

احمد خان

Sardar. Half brother of Amir Shir Ali. Mother was a Saddozai. On the death of Dost Muhammad in 1863 he was employed under Afzal Khan in Afghan Turkestan, but at instigation of Shir Ali he and his brother, Muhammad Zaman Khan, abandoned their posts and betook themselves with a great part of their troops to Kabul. The two brothers, however, who had long been considered adherents of Afzal Khan, appeared never to have been really well disposed to Shir Ali. In November 1865 they deserted the Amir's cause. In September 1868 Shir Ali considered imprisoning or banishing them as being probable supporters of Azam Khan. In October 1868, he imprisoned them, and in the following month deported them, together with a third brother, Umar Khan, and Ahmad Khan's

son, Feroz Khan, from Kabul into the independent Waziri country. Zaman Khan died at Ambala. In September 1880 Ahmad Khan returned to Kabul at the request of Amir Abdur Rahman, who at first did not treat him very well, but afterwards showed him great favour. During the Amir's absence at Kandahar Sardar Ahmad Khan was joint Governor of Kabul with Khan Mulla Khan. He then became Judge of the Small Claims Court in Kabul. He and his brothers Umar Khan and Habibullah Khan and his nephew Muhammad Aman Khan were expelled from Kabul and arrived in Peshawar in December 1886. The Amir suspected them of being involved in the Ghilzai uprising and deprived them of all their property.

## AHMAD SHAH

احمد شاه

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Asef Khan. Born at Dehra Dun about 1889. Returned to Afghanistan 1901. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907. On the night of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, 1919, was in command of the guard. Married a sister of Shaghasi Ali Ahmad Khan (one-time Wali of Kabul and husband of a sister of Amir Amanullah). He also married a lady who, on her mother's side, was a descendant of King Shir Ali Khan. Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah. Went to Europe via India in 1929 with a message from Bacha-i-Saqqu to Nadir Khan. Returned to Kabul early in 1930. Appointed Minister of Court, Wazir-i-Darbar, April 1930. In March 1932 went on pilgrimage to Mecca as a proxy of the King and negotiated a Treaty of Friendship with Saudi Arabia. His eldest daughter Humaira was married to King Zahir Shah in November 1931.

Visited India in November 1936. His four sisters were married to King Nadir Shah, Muhammad Aziz Khan (brother of Nadir Shah), Abdul Ghani Khan, and Muhammad Akbar Khan, respectively. Died in 1951.

## AHMAD SHAH, ABDALI DURRANI

احمد شاه ابدالي دراني

Called Ahmad Shah Baba in Afghanistan. Born in 1722 in the city of Herat, the son of Muhammad Zaman Khan. Gained the throne of Afghanistan for the Saddozai clan in 1747 at the age of 23. Ahmad Shah, his brother Zulfikar, and other Afghan chiefs were exiled to Mazandaran after the Persian ruler, Nadir Shah, captured Kandahar. Nadir Shah was impressed with the capabilities of Ahmad Shah and appointed him Governor of Mazandaran. Subsequently, Ahmad Shah was entrusted with the command of an Afghan contingent, and, at the death of the Persian ruler, Ahmad Shah found himself at the head of an army in the area of Kandahar where an assembly of chiefs elected him King of Afghanistan in October 1747. Ahmad Shah united the Afghan tribes, taking Herat, Meshed, and the lands north of the Hindu Kush, and invaded India eight times, adding Kashmir, Sind, and the western Punjab to Afghanistan. The Afghan leader defeated the powerful Maratha tribal confederation at the battle of Panipat in 1761. The Sikhs in the Punjab were repeatedly defeated, but Afghan power was unable to take a permanent hold east of the Indus. Ahmad Shah returned to Kandahar and in February of 1772, the Afghan ruler appointed his son Timur Shah as his successor and turned the government over to him. Ahmad Shah died two months later on April 14, 1772. He was buried at Kandahar which had become the capital of Afghanistan.

## AKBAR KHAN

اکبر خان

Of Girdab. A Mohmand Chief, who during the Second Afghan War was Britain's steady opponent, acting in conjunction with Moghul Khan of Goshta. Amir Abdur Rahman had, according to reports of August 1882, appointed him Governor of Chardeh in place of Azim Khan and Sayyid Amir Badshah Khan, uncles of Moghul Khan of Goshta, to whom Akbar Khan was also related. In 1884 the Amir sent him to depose Moghul Khan, and this ended in his temporary ruin, for failing to expel him from the Mohmand country in 1887 he was himself deposed. Reappointed Khan of Girdab in January 1888.

## AKBAR KHAN

اکبر خان

Mohmand. Khan of Lalpura. Maternal uncle of Sardar Ayyub Khan. Was deprived of his Chiefship by Amir Abdur Rahman Khan and compelled to reside at Kabul, where he received an allowance which he considered inadequate. When Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne it was reported that his allowance had been increased to Rs. 10,000 per annum, and that he had been accorded permission to reside at Lalpura. Said to have been in command of the upper Mohmand lashkars operating against the British at Dakka, July 1919, under Kabul's orders. In January 1920 he was handed a Sanad by General Nadir Khan, signed by Amir Amanullah, restoring to him the Khanship of Lalpura and large estates together with the income from the octroi dues at Dakka. Said to have been ordered to maintain a body of Mohmand Khasadars at Lalpura.

## AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

محمد اکبر

Son of Shaghasi Shirdil Khan, Barakzai, who was a staunch adherent of Amir Shir Ali. Deported by Amir Abdur Rahman during the summer of 1882. Akbar Khan and his brother, Muhammad Umar, resided with Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan in India.

## AKBAR MUHAMMAD

محمد اکبر

Son of Shaghasi Ataullah Khan, who with his brother Shirdil Khan was successively the faithful adherent of Amirs Dost Muhammad and Shir Ali Khan. In reward for brilliant services rendered by these brothers under Yakub Khan, when the latter was Governor of Herat, Amir Shir Ali betrothed Yakub's eldest daughter to Akbar Khan. After Ayyub's defeat at Kandahar, Akbar Khan accompanied him to Persia.

## AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

محمد اکبر

Hakim-i-Kalan of Maimana, 1920.

## AKBAR, MUHAMMAD

محمد اکبر

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Brother of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat. Hakim of Urgun in 1908. Appointed Hakim of Khost in October 1909 and was summoned to Kabul in 1911 to answer charges of complicity in raids into British territory; but in December 1911 he returned to Matun as Governor of Gardez, Urgun and Khost. In the spring of 1912 his taxing policy caused a revolt among the Mangals and he was deposed and sent under escort to Kabul. In December 1912 he was appointed to the Dar-ul-Adalat as Chief Justice. In 1916 he was appointed Governor of Jalalabad, and arrived there on May 25 with a strong escort. He apparently dealt severely with evildoers. In February 1919 he resigned, his place being taken by Muhammad Husain Khan. On

March 8, 1919 he left Jalalabad for Kabul. Reported to have been reappointed Governor of Jalalabad, 1920.

**AKBAR, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اکبر

Commanded the Dar-us-Sultanah in Kabul. Executed for being implicated in an attempt on Amir Amanullah's life about July 1919.

**AKHTAR, MUHAMMAD JAN**

محمد اختر جان

Chitrali. Son of Muhammad Safar Khan, the former Governor of Badakhshan. Appointed Intelligence Officer, Amin-ul-Ittilaat, at Kabul in 1917. Arrested in connection with an attempt on Amir Amanullah's life and said to have been blown from a gun, July 1919.

**AKRAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اکرم

Barakzai. Brother of Loynab Khushdil Khan. Formerly Head Revenue Officer, Tahsildar, of Kabul, but suspended from office in 1908. Subsequently Hakim of Ghorband, from which appointment he was relieved by Abdul Ghaffar Jan in September 1917.

**AKRAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اکرم

Safi Ghilzai of Koh Daman. Hakim of Koh Daman. Formerly Revenue Officer, Tahsildar, of Koh Daman. Made Hakim for services in connection with schemes for irrigation canals, 1920.

**ALAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علم

Wardak, Brigadier. Commanded at Ali Khel in 1917. Commanded the Peiwar front June 1919, and continued activities after the armistice. Arrested for the surrender of Amir Thana Post, Kharlachi, but subsequently released.

**ALAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علم

Brigadier. In Command of the Artillery at Kabul in February 1917.

**ALAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علم

Shinwari of Marez, Mulki Brigadier. Nephew of Habibullah Khan, Shinwari. In 1904 he raised 3 regiments of Shinwaris apparently without orders; he was summoned to Kabul, and deprived of employment; unemployed in 1913. About the beginning of March 1919, Amir Amanullah Khan issued orders for his arrest on the ground that he had endeavoured to raise trouble on behalf of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. He contrived, however, to evade arrest. In June 1921 was a pensioner in Kabul. Chief instigator of Shinwari opposition against the Recruiting System, Hasht Nafari. A leader of the Shinwari Rebellion of November 1928. Bacha's Governor, Eastern Province, 1929.

**ALAM, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علم

Sardar. Son of the late Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan, Peshawari (brother of the late Amir Dost Muhammad by a Barakzai wife). Nephew of the late Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan (cousin of Amir Shir Ali). Did excellent service for Shir Ali. With Sir Herbert Edwards in the Multan Expedition, and, after the conquest of the Punjab, went to Kabul with his father, Sayyid Muhammad Khan, and his uncle, Sultan Muhammad Khan. When

Shir Ali took possession of Herat, Muhammad Alam governed Ghorian for him and his administration was satisfactory. When Faramorz Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul troops, was murdered in June 1871, it was Muhammad Alam who arrested the suspected murderer and kept the army together. After this he remained with the Kabul forces until October 1871, when he was appointed Governor of Girishk and Zamindawar. The people complained of his government, and the result was that in June 1872 the Governorship of Girishk was turned over to Qadir Khan, one of the Amir's Personal Stewards, Pishkhed-mats. Qadir Khan remained in the Governorship until April 1875, when, owing to the frequent complaints made against him, Muhammad Alam Khan, who offered 1½ lakhs of rupees more than the revenue of the previous year, was again entrusted with the Governorship. During the early part of the Second Afghan War, Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan was one of the leaders of what was known as the Ghazni party, in active opposition to the British; and it was not until April 1880, that he made his submission at Kabul. In April 1880, Alam Khan met General Sir Donald Stewart on his march from Kandahar to Kabul. At that time some sort of provisional government at Ghazni was considered necessary by the Commanding General; and on his departure for Kabul with the British troops on April 25, Muhammad Alam Khan assumed the post of Governor in behalf of the British. Shortly after the evacuation of Kabul in August 1880 he came to India to enjoy his allowance. In May 1881 he expressed a wish to return to Afghanistan, and having received a letter from one of the Amir's Governors inviting him to Kandahar, and Amir Abdur Rahman himself having also suggested that Muhammad Alam Khan join his family, the Government of India consented to his going. On arrival at Kandahar he joined Sardar Ayyub Khan, and accompanied him to Herat. When Ayyub Khan was defeated, he went over to Amir Abdur Rahman, who, having made him swear allegiance, appointed him Head of the Accounts Department. In August 1882, shortly after the arrival of the British Agent at the Amir's Court, Alam Khan's term of office at Kabul came to an abrupt conclusion. The Amir charged him with corresponding with his enemies, publicly turned him out of Darbar in the most offensive manner, and ordered his immediate deportation to Kandahar. On arrival at Kandahar, the Governor advised him to proceed to Baluchistan where he arrived in October 1882.

#### ALI AHMAD

علي احمد

Leading Page to Amir Habibullah Khan. At the Darbar held on April 13, 1919, at which those accused of the murder of Habibullah were brought to trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

#### ALI AHMAD

علي احمد

Barakzai. Son of Loynab Khushdil Khan by a daughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, nephew of the Ulya Hazrat and brother-in-law of King Amanullah. Born about 1883 and educated in Murree, India. Knew English, Urdu, and Pashto very well. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah Khan to India. Appointed Shaghasi Mulki in January 1905. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907, and during his Herat tour that year, was said to have much influence with him. In 1915 he was sent to Nangarhar to enquire into the participation of Afghans in the Mohmand disturbance near Shabkadar in April of that year, and to prevent such participation in future. In February 1919 he was said to have fallen into disgrace by reason of his failure to carry out Amir Habibullah Khan's orders

regarding road repairs, for which the Shaghasi Mulki is responsible. Amir Habibullah Khan was also said to be incensed against him owing to his having endeavoured to obtain one of his daughters in marriage through the influence of the Ulya Hazrat. He was fined Rs. 2,000 and his pay was suspended. When Amir Amanullah Khan ascended the throne he shared in the trials of those who were at Jalalabad and had supported Sardar Nasrullah Khan's designs on the throne. He was arrested by the soldiers at Jalalabad, and Amir Amanullah was said to have been much annoyed by the warm and zealous speech which he had delivered in Jalalabad at the Darbar where Nasrullah was acclaimed Amir. He was, however, released and said to be acting on Amanullah Khan's staff early in April. Appointed President of Afghan Peace Delegates, June 1919. Appointed Home Minister, Nazar-i-Mulki, August 1919. Left Kabul at the end of September 1919, according to rumour, for Bukhara to bring a daughter of the Amir of Bukhara to wed Amanullah. Returned November 1919. Married a sister of Amir Amanullah in 1919. Said to have fallen into disfavour and to be distrusted by the Amir, June 1920. Had a violent quarrel with General Ghulam Nabi, during which both drew their swords, July 1920. Shortly after this he was released from confinement but placed under restriction. Relieved of appointment of Home Minister. In September 1920 he was at liberty but unemployed, about the same time it was reported that the Amir had ordered him to refund 11 lakhs (one lakh is 100,000) due from him. In the beginning of 1921 he was again reported to be under arrest, and his property auctioned in order to obtain the balance of 12½ lakhs which he is said to have owed the State. Again reported to be under arrest in Kabul, December 1921, and under house arrest in 1922 and 1923. Restored to favour at end of 1923. Appointed Chief of Administrative Reforms, Rais Tanzim, in Jalalabad province during Mangal uprising of 1924. Succeeded in collecting a large body of Mohmands, Afridis, and other tribesmen, and inflicted losses on rebels which broke the back of the rebellion. Granted title of Taj-i Afghan and appointed Governor of Kabul, June 1925. Had considerable influence with tribesmen, especially Mohmands. His second wife was sister of King Amanullah. Had three sons Ghulam Muhammad, Nur Ahmad, and Sultan Ahmad; the last by his second wife. (His daughter Mehria by his second wife married Abdul Hay Aziz.) Headed successful punitive expedition against Kohistan raiders, April and May 1926. Was described as "a popular man with great force of character; ruthless, and courageous." Others called him "a man of great ambitions." With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Unemployed upon his return. Made Commander and Administrator-in-Chief for suppression of the Shinwari Rebellion, December 1928. Reported to be negotiating with the tribes of the Eastern Province at Jalalabad for recognition as Amir, but said to have assured King Amanullah this was only a ruse, January 1929. Consequently distrusted by all. After capture of Kabul by Habibullah Khan, January 1929, Ali Ahmad was proclaimed Amir with assistance of Khugianis and some Ghilzais and started to march on Kabul. Defeated by forces of Habibullah at Jagdalak and fled to India. Returned to Afghanistan, joining King Amanullah in Kandahar. After abdication of King Amanullah he moved against forces of Bacha-i-Saqqau but was defeated and captured. Defiantly kissed the canon by which he was executed in July 1929.

ALI AHMAD JAN

See Ali Ahmad.

علی احمد جان



**ALI EFFENDI**

علی افندی

Turk. Professor at the Military College in Kabul. In 1917 he acted as Commandant of the College in place of Brigadier Ghulam Jilani who was in prison. Arrived in Karachi, May 1919, and proceeded to Damascus.

**ALI JAN**

علی جان

Formerly Head Gardener, Baghban Bashi. Appointed Head of Agriculture Department, March 1919.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علی

Barakzai. Younger brother of Loynab Khushdil Khan for whom he acted during his tour in 1916. Appointed Hakim of Anardara in January 1917. Appointed Ghilzai Camel Registration Officer, February 1920.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علی

Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan and half brother of Seph Salar Nadir Khan. In March 1916, while still a Colonel, he was reported to have been detailed to inspect Government granaries on the Kabul-Herat road. In the summer of 1916, he was promoted to Brigadier. Accompanied the Afghan Envoy to India, May 1919. Returned to Afghanistan and in August 1919, arrived in Quetta from the Chaman front en route to Kabul via Peshawar with Abdul Quddus' sons. Died young. Left a son named Wali Jan.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علی

Muhammadzai Brigadier (civil). Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan and brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to India. Hakim of Urgan, 1905. Relieved, 1906 and summoned to Kabul, owing to friction between himself and the Brigadier commanding troops at Urgan. Husband of the sister of the Ulya Hazrat. Civil Brigadier in charge of the construction of public buildings in Kabul in 1915 with the title of Sarishtadar-i-Tamirat.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علی

Andar, Ghilzai. Son of Naib Salar Shir Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Pusht-i-Rud. Formerly employed as Octroi Collector at Dakka. Appointed Hakim of Wardak in November 1916.

**ALI, MUHAMMAD**

محمد علی

Sardar. The son of Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was a nephew of Dost Muhammad Khan. His wife was a native of Jumoo and the daughter of Shah Pasand Khan, an employee of the Maharaja of Kashmir. About the year 1871 Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan left Kabul and went to Kashmir, where he obtained employment at court. In July 1879 the Maharaja sent him to Kabul to arrange for a system of intelligence between Afghanistan and Kashmir. He arrived there four days after Sir Louis Cavagnari. Was present in Kabul when the massacre of the Embassy took place, and was suspected of being implicated in it. A few days later he left Kabul and returned to Jumoo, but was publicly expelled from Kashmir by the Maharaja. In May 1881, at his own request, he was permitted to accom-

pany Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan to Kandahar. Deserted him after the defeat of Ayyub by Abdur Rahman. Left Afghanistan and never returned.

### ALI, MUHAMMAD, MIRZA

میرزا محمد علی

A brother-in-law of Amir Habibullah. One of the first graduates of Habibia School. Travelled in Europe and, on his return in 1923, was appointed President of the Department of Education. In 1925 promoted to Deputy Minister of Education. Minister at Rome, February 1927. With King Amanullah in Rome and London in 1928. Minister of Commerce, November 1928. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqau. Appointed Minister of Education, November 1929. In June 1933 was appointed Afghan Representative at the Economic Conference, London. In July 1933 was appointed Afghan Minister to London and concurrently Minister to Switzerland. Afghan Representative to the League of Nations, February 1935, but remained in London and was summoned to Kabul in July 1935. Returned to London and represented Afghanistan at the funeral of King George V, January 1936. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1939–52. Minister of Court since 1963.

### ALLAH JOWYA

الله جو یا

Doctor, Kashmiri. Son of Abdus Samad, alias Samdu, Khoja, druggist who lived near Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore. Assistant Surgeon in the Medical College at Lahore. Went to Kabul with six assistants to join the Amir's service in December 1907. In charge of the Military Hospital. Medical Adviser to the Amir's forces in Kabul, 1913. Later returned to India.

### ALLAH NAWAZ

الله نواز

Indian of Multan. Son of Khan Bahadur Rab Nawaz Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Multan. In 1915, as a student in Lahore went to Afghanistan and adopted Afghan nationality. In Jalalabad 1920, was an Assistant Editor of the *Itihad-i-Mashriqi*. Superintendent of Schools, Jalalabad. In 1927 was employed by the Deutsch-Afghanische Company as an interpreter. Helped Nadir Shah in his advance on Kabul, 1929. Appointed Minister of Court, October 1929, and Equerry, November 1929. Appointed to supervise the work on Dar-ul-Aman, government buildings in the new capital, May 1930. In July 1930 accompanied the Minister of Justice to Ghazni for negotiations with the Sulaiman Khel, in which he was reputed to have done well. Left Kabul for Berlin in November 1931. In March 1932, again went to Europe and returned in January 1933. In June 1933 was appointed Minister of Public Works but spent most of the year in the Southern Province in connection with the disturbances there. Left Kabul on a visit to Europe, for medical treatment, December 1933. Afghan Minister, Berlin, 1935–45. Later returned to Germany where he still lived in 1971. His son Ali Nawaz was President of the Ministry of Commerce.

### AMAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد امان

Sardar. Muhammadzai. Civil Brigadier. Son of Muhammad Zaman Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Governor of Ghazni at the time of Amir Abdur Rahman's accession but dismissed in January 1881 when he was 18 years old. Went to India with Ahmad Khan, half brother of Amir Shir Ali. Returned in May 1904. Hakim of the Pusht-i-Rud District, Girishk. Unemployed in Kabul, 1913.

Sardar, Barakzai. Governor of Kabul from August 1884 to December 1886.

## AMANULLAH KHAN

امان الله خان

King of Afghanistan. Born in 1892. Third son of Amir Habibullah Khan by the Ulya Hazrat. In 1914 married Soraya, daughter of Sardar Mahmud Tarzi by his Syrian wife. Adopted modernist ideas and gained popularity among the younger courtiers and intellectuals. In 1916 was reported to be friendly with the German Mission in Kabul and in favour of intervention in the war against Britain. When the court moved to winter quarters in Jalalabad in 1918–19, he remained behind as Governor of Kabul. He was in a very strong position with control of the arsenal, treasury, and stores, when Amir Habibullah was murdered in February 1919. He proclaimed himself Amir, declared his uncle Nasrullah a usurper and accused him of complicity in the murder. The troops in Jalalabad and Kabul sided with him and Nasrullah was compelled to submit. On February 27 (9 Hut 1299) he was formally crowned by the Tagao Mulla who declared that Sardar Inayatullah had by his recognition of Nasrullah's usurpation forfeited his claim to the throne. On April 13 Amir Amanullah held a special Darbar in Kabul for the trial of those accused of the Amir's murder and at its conclusion a Colonel, Shah Ali Reza, was sentenced to death and executed. Sardar Nasrullah and others were sentenced to imprisonment for life. King Amanullah became famous for his abortive attempts at modernization and his successful challenge to Britain, which won complete independence for Afghanistan. Anglo-Afghan relations were based on treaties concluded with the *person* of the ruling Amir, rather than with his dynasty or the State of Afghanistan. Therefore, when Amanullah succeeded to the throne he demanded the renegotiation of Anglo-Afghan relations, demanding Afghan independence and freedom of action in international relations. When the British-Indian Government was reluctant to recognize the need for treaty negotiations and disappointed Afghan hopes for substantial compensation for Habibullah's policy of neutrality in World War I, war preparations were started in Afghanistan that culminated in the outbreak of the Third Anglo-Afghan War. Afghan troops under General Nadir Khan made some territorial gains, as did British forces on the Eastern and Southern fronts, but fearing a general conflagration of tribal uprisings on the Afghan frontier of India, the British Government made peace and relinquished its suzerainty over Afghanistan. This success gained Amanullah considerable prestige in his own country and throughout the East. He proceeded to carry out a rapid program of reform without regard for the feelings of his people, particularly the Mullas. The Loya Jirga of 1924 in Paghman did, however, approve most of his measures. He failed to profit by the warnings sounded by several rebellions, the most serious of which was the Khost Uprising of 1924, and continued to spend his revenues on schemes for social or educational progress, while neglecting his army. These tendencies were exaggerated as a result of his European tour of 1927–28, and particularly, it is believed, as a result of his visit to Kemal Ataturk (who however advised him to be moderate and careful in his reforms). In the autumn of 1928, the Shinwaris revolted and were soon followed by other tribes. Bacha-i-Saqqa, a brigand from Kalakan, Koh Daman, attacked Kabul in December 1928 and again in January 1929. Hard-pressed, Amanullah announced his abdication in favour of Inayatullah on January 14 and fled to Kandahar. In Kandahar he attempted to rally support for the Durrani Dynasty and formally rescinded his abdication. In April he

advanced on Kabul, but owing mainly to the hostility of the Ghilzais was repulsed near Ghazni and defeated at Mukur. He arrived at Chaman with his family on May 23 and sailed from Bombay for Italy on June 22, 1929. Visited Kemal Ataturk in Angora in February 1930, on his return to Italy. Left Naples for Jiddah to perform Haj on April 5, 1931. Left Jiddah for Suez, May 9, 1931. In July 1933 he visited Istanbul. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Received an allowance of about 150 pounds a month from the Italian Government. Had three sons and four daughters, including children with an Italian lady. In 1949 ex-King Amanullah met King Zahir Shah and the visit produced a measure of reconciliation. Amanullah lived in Italy and Switzerland until his death on April 26, 1960. He was buried with due honors in Jalalabad at the side of the tomb of Amir Habibullah.

**AMBIA KHAN** See ANBIA KHAN

انبيا خان

**AMIN MUHAMMAD** See MUHAMMAD AMIN

محمد امين

**AMIN-UD-DAULA**

امين الدوله

Sardar. Sometimes called Nawab. Son of Sardar Shuja-ud-Daula, and cousin of Amir Shir Ali. At the time of the accession of Amir Yakub Khan Sardar Amin-ud-Daula was in prison, but was released in accordance with a stipulation in the Gandamak Treaty, which provided for the absolution of Kabul subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British authorities. He was not on friendly terms with either Shir Ali Khan or Yakub Khan, and Amir Abdur Rahman, at the time of the Zimma Conference, did not treat him with much consideration. Seeing the attitude of the new Amir, the Sardar concluded that it would be unwise to remain in Afghanistan; he accordingly left Kabul with the British troops in August 1880.

**AMINULLAH JAN**

امين الله جان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born October 1885. Third son of Amir Abdur Rahman. His mother was a slave girl belonging to the late Bibi Halima who was said to have adopted him before her own son was born. Formerly in charge of the Shariah, Islamic Law, Department at Kabul and also in charge of the Arsenal in Juba. In 1917 he held the appointment of Director of Military Defence, Sardar-i-Mudafia. Had one son, Niamatullah, born about 1903, and a daughter said to have been married to Sardar Abdul Quddus, August 1919, at Kandahar. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah, 1926. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqa in January 1929. Arrived in Quetta and left for Lahore, November 4, 1929. Resident of Tehran, 1930. His son, Niamatullah, who died in 1971, was a Privy Councillor, Musahib, at the Court of King Zahir Shah.

**AMINULLAH KHAN**

امين الله خان

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai of Laghman. Son of Mazullah Khan and nephew of General Taj Muhammad Khan (one of the leading followers of Sardar Ayyub Khan). Born about 1867. Was a refugee at Lahore. His father and his great uncle, Wazir Arsala Khan, were influential Khans among the Jabbar Khel. Returned to Afghanistan in 1913. In charge of Muhajirin, 1920. President, Court of Arbitration, 1923. Governor of Southern Province, 1924. Minister of Justice, 1935.

## AMINULLAH KHAN

امین الله خان

Jamshidi. Younger brother of Yalantush Khan, Chief of the Tribe. In order to annoy the elder brother, Abdur Rahman kept Aminullah Khan with him in Kabul. In May 1884 he was released by the Amir and sent as Governor to Panjdeh. The Governor of Herat was displeased at this since he had already appointed Haidar Kuli Khan, another brother, to the post, and allowed him no funds to carry on his duties. General Ghaus-ud-Din, who was in military command there, also seemed to have made his position unbearable. In August 1884 Aminullah reported to the Governor that the Sarikhs were disaffected, and in January 1885 his brother Yalantush Khan was appointed in his place, and sent to Bala Murghab.

## AMIR AHMAD

امیر احمد

Son of Shehabuddin. A General in the Afghan army and Amir Abdur Rahman's Envoy in India. The family originally came from Bajaur. Amir Ahmad Khan served in the artillery under Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, together with his brother Abu Ahmad Khan. Later he joined Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan in Turkestan and was made Colonel. After some time he was accused of teaching the subsequent Amir, Abdur Rahman, "bad ways" and Muhammad Afzal Khan wanted to kill him. He was warned of this by Abdur Rahman and fled to Kabul, where Dost Muhammad Khan appointed him Captain in the Artillery. When Shir Ali was ousted from Kabul, Amir Ahmad joined Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan and was subsequently, on Shir Ali's return to power, dismissed from the service. He then took service with Sardar Amin-ud-Daula Khan as a Mirza and remained with him until Abdur Rahman came to Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman placed Amir Ahmad and his brother Abu Ahmad in charge of his gun factories, and subsequently sent the former as Envoy to India. Died in India and was buried at Sirhind Shrine.

## AMIR JAN

امیر جان

Grandson of the late Sadu Khan, Ghilzai. A Hotak Chief and one of the leaders of the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886–87. His own account of himself, taken down by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan in November 1887, is as follows: After Khanan Khan and Mir Alam Khan, Sadu Khan, grandfather of Amir Jan Khan, became Chief in the time of the late Amir Shir Ali. It appears that Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan, was subsequently associated with Sadu Khan, the Hotak tribe being displeased with these chiefs, elected Amir Jan Khan as their Chief. Sadu Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan joined Ayyub Khan after his attack on Kandahar. Amir Jan Khan remained faithful to the new Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan, by whom he was confirmed as Chief of the Hotaks. Amir Khan and his family were detained by Amir Abdur Rahman at Kabul, and, when the Hotak Rebellion took place in 1887, Amir Jan Khan fled from Kabul to the Hotak country and joined in the fighting between his tribesmen and the Amir's troops. Being defeated he fled to British India.

## AMIR JAN

امیر جان

Sayyid. Appointed Hakim of Spin Baldak, September 1919, relieving Muhammad Zaman Khan.

## AMIR MUHAMMAD

امير محمد

Akhundzada. The Chaknaur Mulla. Had much influence among the Mohmands. In 1915 twice led the Mohmands against the British at Shabkadar. In 1916 was reported to be about to raise a force of Mohmands, but was not allowed to enter Mohmand territory. Amanullah Khan gave orders for his arrest at the beginning of March 1919 on the grounds that he had supported the cause of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, but he managed to escape. Was with the lashkars opposed to the British at Dakka, 1919. Arrived at Hadda 1921, with several other prominent mullas to advise, if needed, in the negotiations with the British Mission. In 1923 built a mosque at Gandab. Attended the Great Assembly, Loya Jirga, at Paghman in 1924 and actively participated in the debates. Carried out a propaganda tour in favour of King Amanullah, August-September 1925. In April 1926 left Jalalabad to perform Haj, but was recalled by the Amir to assist in the Kunar settlement. Considerable sums of money were sent to him by the Afghan Government in 1926 to assist him in appeasing the Mohmands. Visited Lalpura, November 1926 and instructed by the Afghan Government not to visit Mohmand country again until further orders. In January 1927 the Afghan Government forbade him to maintain armed retinues or summon lashkars. Proceeded on Haj in 1927. At outbreak of Shinwari Rebellion in 1928 kept Mohmands in check. Summoned to Kabul by King Nadir early in June 1930 to prevent him from interfering in the North-West Frontier disturbances. Returned home in August 1930. In 1936 was still the most influential mulla in the Eastern Province, especially among the Mohmands. His son Ghulam Nabi Chaknauri was a Senator in 1971.

## AMIR MUHAMMAD

امير محمد

Safi, Tagao. Sepeh Salar. Son of Nur Muhammad Khan and brother of Pir Muhammad Safi and of Muhammad Shah Khan. Was a very influential man in his own country. Served in the Kandahar campaign against Ayyub Khan as Colonel of the Tagawi Ardal Battalion and in the Hazara Rebellion as a General and gained some success there. Was promoted Naib Salar about 1899 and Sepeh Salar in 1903. His brother, Usman Khan, was killed fighting against the British in 1880. Usman Khan's daughter, Ulya Jah, was the mother of Sardar Inayatullah.

## AMIR MUHAMMAD

امير محمد

Kizilbash. Son of Amir Khan of Chandawal, Kabul, a Darbari of the Kabul Court. Served as a Sowar in the Guides Cavalry from 1887 to December 1904. With the Legation Guard in Persia from 1890 to 1896. Married a daughter of Mulla Abdullah of Jalalabad. Entered Amir Habibullah's service in 1905, and in 1907 was reported to be Chief Instructor of the Artillery at Kabul, working under Brigadier Nadir Khan and with Shah Wali Khan. Because of his advanced age, his work in the Kabul Artillery was carried on by his son Shir Muhammad in 1913.

## AMIR MUHAMMAD

امير محمد

Colonel, Mir Khel Tajik of Kohistan. Commanded a newly raised infantry battalion in 1905. Postmaster of Kabul, 1913. Appointed to command at Kalat-i-Ghilzai in 1915.

## ANBIA KHAN (AMBIA)

انبيا خان

Chief of the Taimanis of Taiwara, south of Herat. One of the Chahar Aimak tribes. When Ayyub Khan was at Herat, Anbia Khan opposed him, and it was mainly through his

assistance that Sardar Abdul Quddus Khan succeeded in taking Herat after Ayyub's defeat by Amir Abdur Rahman at Kandahar. Anbia Khan was described in 1888 as the undisputed chief of the Ghorian, "reputed to be a man of some sagacity and resolution: with his short, thick-set body, enormous bull-neck and broad determined-looking face, he gives one the impression of being an awkward enemy to meet. He is at present at Herat, where the four leading men of the Chahar Aimak are kept under the eye of the Governor. Anbia Khan's full-brother, Ismail Khan, is his Lieutenant in the Chiefship. Ismail Khan arrived in Kabul in October 1887 with 30 sowars and waited on the Amir [who] ordered him to take up his quarters at Sherpur and said he would not be allowed to return to Herat. Bubakr Khan, another brother, is an enemy of Anbia Khan. He is Governor of Sakhar (which commands the approach from Ghor to Herat) . . . In the spring of 1887 Anbia Khan was said to have refused to obey the summons of the Governor of Herat to bring his horsemen there to assist in quelling the mutiny among the troops."

**ANWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد انور خان

Achakzai, Brigadier. Said to be a grandson of Abdullah Khan, Achakzai. In April 1916 was detailed to go to Khost, but managed to get appointed to succeed Ghulam Nabi Khan, Nasir, in command of the Ghund-i-Ardal at Kabul. Promoted to Brigadier June 1, 1916. In January 1917, Orderly Brigadier to Amir Habibullah Khan and was still commanding the Ghund-i-Ardal. In March 1919 he was arrested and sent from Jalalabad to Kabul in connection with the troubles which followed Amir Habibullah Khan's assassination. He commanded the Afghan troops at Bagh on May 11, 1919. Said to have been freed in November 1919.

**ANWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد انور خان

Muhammadzai. Kotwal of Kandahar, September 1919. Commanded at Spin Baldak with rank of Colonel, October 1919.

**AQA See AGHA**

آقا آغا

**ARAB SHAH**

عرب شاه

Andar Ghilzai. Commanded Ela-Jaris and Ghilzai tribesmen on the Peiwar Front, 1919.

**ASADULLAH KHAN**

اسد الله خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. General, Firqa Mishar. Born 1910, a son of Amir Habibullah by the Ulya Janab, sister of King Nadir Shah. Was thus a half brother of King Amanullah and a cousin of King Zahir Shah. Educated at the French School in Kabul. Imprisoned in Kabul by Bacha-i-Saqqau in 1929. In November 1929 visited Lahore for medical treatment. On return was appointed Commander of the Royal Bodyguard, Sar-Os, and Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War. In December 1930 appointed to officiate as Second Secretary, the equivalent to Quartermaster General in the War Office, in addition to his other duties. In 1931, qualified at the Infantry Officers School, Kabul. Promoted Firqa Mishar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Guards Division, 1933. In 1934, acted as Officer Commanding, Infantry Officers Schools, in the absence of the German instructor Major Christenn. As General Officer Commanding, Guards Division, he was in command of the Arg and Household Troops, including the Personal Bodyguards, of the

Royal family. He was also in charge of the advanced course for officers. Was important as a lineal representative of both the "Kabul" and "Peshawar Sardars." Went to Persia to attend the millenary celebrations of the poet Firdausi, October 1934, and returned to Kabul in the same month, after having met Reza Shah. Afghan Representative at Coronation of King George VI, 1937. Attended military maneuvers in Turkey in October, 1937. Director of Intelligence, War Ministry, 1939, and Director of the Investigation Department. Inspector General of the Army during World War II. Chief of the General Staff and Acting Minister of Defence, 1946-48. Minister of Interior, 1948, and Deputy Prime Minister. Ambassador to Turkey, 1951, to France, 1961, and to Iran, 1964-73.

#### ASEF KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد آصف خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Mulki (Civil) General. Son of Sardar Yahya Khan, who was the son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, half-brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. During the British occupation of Kabul, Sardars Asef Khan and his brother Yusuf Khan, falling under the same suspicion as their father, were for a time under arrest, but after their father's deportation to India, were released. Close connection by ties of marriage and partisanship with the cause of Yakub Khan rendered it impossible for them to remain in Afghanistan; and, indeed, Amir Abdur Rahman himself expressed a wish that they should be sent to India. The family arrived at Peshawar about the middle of August 1880. In October they were joined by Sardar Yahya Khan from Ajmir. Asef Khan was for many years a refugee at Dehra Dun, but was recalled in 1900 by Amir Abdur Rahman. He and his brother Yusuf Khan were Musahiban-i-Khas and in high favour with Amir Habibullah. Asef was a member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. He and his brother were reported to be in opposition to the old conservative party of Kabul. They were reported to be at odds with Abdul Quddus and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. They both accompanied Amir Habibullah to India in 1907, and during his Herat tour that year. Asef was the father of Sardars Sulaiman Khan and of Ahmad Shah Khan, who commanded the Mir Aspor Bodyguard. Asef Khan was said to have had great influence with Amir Habibullah. Also Musahib-i-Khas of Amir Amanullah, December 1919.

#### ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اسلم

Muhammadzai, Sardar. Son of Ali Asghar. Was once a refugee in Karachi. Father-in-law of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Hazirbash to Amir Habibullah; on the Herat tour in 1907. In Kabul 1913. Afghan Envoy at Tashkent, June 1919.

#### ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اسلم

Farsiwan. Mirza. Appointed British representative at Herat in February 1907. Formerly British Newswriter at Kariz on the Perso-Afghan border. Son of Mirza Haidar Kuli Khan, Farsiwan, of Kandahar, whose property was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman.

#### ASLAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اسلم

Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, C. I. E., Sardar Bahadur, 5th Bengal Cavalry, belonged to the family of Nizam-ud-Daula, Wazir of Shah Shuja, Amir of Kabul. Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, C. S. I., the British Agent at Kabul, was a member of this family, and a brother of Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan.



Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Born about 1790. Son of Abdul Aziz Khan by the daughter of Ismail Khan, Bayat, Kizilbash. Married the daughter of Shukur Khan, Jabbar Khel, and also the daughter of Saidal Khan, Jabbar Khel. By the first wife he had two sons, names not known. By his second wife he had one son. The ancestors of Asmatullah Khan are Mariam Khel of the Jabbar Khel section of the Ghilzais. In 1740 A. D., in the reign of Ahmad Shah Safa Khan, being entirely devoted to religious observances, was unsuited for the Khanship, which was therefore assumed by his nephew, Muhammad Ali Khan. In 1767, in the time of Timur Shah (1773–93), Muhammad Ali Khan was turned out of his Khanship by that monarch, who wished to reinstate Safa Khan, since Muhammad Ali Khan was said to have been both cruel and tyrannical. Safa Khan, who was still devoted to the rites of religion, reluctantly agreed to reassume the Khanship, and on the very day that he took over the duties of the office he was killed by Muhammad Ali Khan. Timur Shah, on hearing of the deed, was exceedingly angry, and caused Muhammad Ali Khan to be seized and turned over to Ahmad Khan, son of the murdered Safa Khan, who at once put him to death. After the death of Timur Shah, Ahmad Khan having struck up a great friendship with Wazir Fateh Khan, was made Khan of the Ghilzais. He was subsequently killed at Herat fighting against the Persians. Ahmad Khan left two sons, Abdul Karim Khan and Abdul Aziz Khan (by different mothers). Abdul Aziz, who was a mere lad at the time of his father's death, carried on the duties of the Khanship under the guardianship of his uncle Muhammad Jan Khan. He grew up a very religious man, and asked for permission to be allowed to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca; this was refused, but, determined to carry out his intention, Abdul Aziz proceeded to the Zurmat and Ahmadzai country, and from thence escaped to Mecca. He died shortly afterwards at Medina. He left six sons, the eldest of these was Ni'matullah, by a sister of Muhammad Shah Khan, Babakr Khel. The second son was Asmatullah Khan, whose mother was a Kazilbash, the daughter of Ismail Khan, Bayat. The mother of three sons, Hamid Khan, Halim Khan, and Majid Khan respectively, she was the sister of Daulat Khan, Ahmadzai. The sixth son, Jalal Khan, was by a Jabbar Khel wife. After the death of Abdul Aziz Khan, Ni'matullah Khan succeeded to the Khanship and became very popular with "the Ulus." Majid Khan died at Kabul; his brothers, Halim Khan and Hamid Khan, fought with Ni'matullah Khan over the division of their father's property. In 1860 Hamid Khan killed Ni'matullah and Asmatullah Khan succeeded to the Khanship. In 1873 Asmatullah Khan was a member of the Amir's Council, and given the title of "Hashmat-ul-Mulk." He accompanied Arsal Khan, Jabbar Khel, to Herat in 1874.

ATA MUHAMMAD

عطا محمد

Haji, Tokhi. Son of Sardar Abdullah Khan (who was Governor of Mazar in the time of Amir Habibullah). Was in Jalalabad when Amir Habibullah was murdered; arrested and condemned to death but was pardoned at the last moment. Again arrested on suspicion of complicity in an unsuccessful attempt on King Amanullah's life at Paghman in 1920 but released at Mahmud Tarzi's request. Appointed Diplomatic Representative at Bukhara, but his arrival coincided with the Bolshevik Revolt in 1920 and he returned to Mazar-i-Sharif. Was one of the Afghan officials ordered to render secret assistance to Enver Pasha in Central Asia, 1922. Appointed Governor of Balkh at the time of Amanullah's visit to Mazar in 1928, prior to the latter's visit to Europe, and awarded the Order of Stor.

During the Civil War fought against the Saqavi forces of Abdur Rahim, was defeated and fled to Tashkent. Accompanied Ghulam Nabi, Charkhi, in his unsuccessful effort to recapture Northern Afghanistan in April 1929 and again retired to Soviet territory. Returned to Afghanistan soon after Nadir Shah's accession. Was a member of the Commission of Reconstruction sent under Muhammad Yakub Khan to Mazar-i-Sharif in March 1930. Commanded a flying column during operations against Ibrahim Beg in 1931. Promoted to Major General and awarded the Order of Stork Second Class in 1931. Appointed a member of the Council of Nobles, December 1931. Visited Mecca in 1932. Lived in Kabul in 1970.

#### ATA MUHAMMAD

عطا محمد

Sardar, Sanjerani Baluch of Chahar Burjak. Held the post of Sarhaddar, or Frontier Officer of the Pusht-i-Kuh District. Accompanied the Boundary Commissions of 1896 and 1903. Entertained the Hentig-Niedermayer Expedition in 1916. In November 1916 it was reported that he had been sent in custody to Kabul, but actually he only went as far as Kandahar, and returned to Chahar Burjak in December, having been ordered to strengthen his line of posts against the British. He had a cousin named Malik Muhammad and a brother named Amir Khan.

#### ATA MUHAMMAD

عطا محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Shirin Dil Khan who was Governor of Khost. Was Governor of Gardez in 1908, after which he spent a period in Kabul unemployed. About the end of March 1919 he was appointed Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, of Khost. In April he had arrived in Gardez and was distributing pay at the increased rates sanctioned by King Amanullah Khan, plus a gratuity from the Ulya Hazrat, to the troops. His appointment was unpopular with the Mangals, who objected to his Governorship on the grounds that his father had been inimical to them. About the end of April he arrived on the Paiwar and inspected the pass and the neighbourhood, accompanied by troops who repaired the Spin Gawi Post and made breastworks. He announced that there was to be jihad. Appointed Nazim of Khost in place of Dost Muhammad. Was employed in Ariob, Khost, and Ghazni during the war in 1919, chiefly in making ration arrangements. Unemployed in Kabul, January 1919.

#### ATA MUHAMMAD

عطا محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Fateh Muhammad Khan (who was Amin-ul-Asas during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan). Appointed Shaghasi Nizami in May 1916, but was succeeded by his brother Shir Ahmad Khan in November 1916.

#### ATA MUHAMMAD

عطا محمد

Son of Asmatullah Khan, Jabbar Khel. Appointed Hakim of the Khugianis at Kaga, 1919.

#### ATA MUHAMMAD SHAH

عطا محمد شاه

Sayyid. Kandahari. One of the leading Darbaris of the Amir and considered to be the best calligrapher in Afghanistan. His mother was a sister of the well-known Sardar Shir Ali Khan, once Wali of Kandahar. He accompanied Sardar Inayatullah Khan to Calcutta in 1905. Civil Judge of Badakhshan, 1905. In Kabul, 1913. Died about 1954. Had two sons,

Sayyid Faruq, President of Inspection in the Ministry of Education, 1930; and Sayyid Usman, of the Diplomatic Service, 1930–37.

### ATA-UL-HAQQ

عطا الحق

Born about 1885. Eldest son of Khwaja Jan Sahibzadah of Serai Khwaja, Koh Daman. Brother of Shir Jan and General Muhammad Sadiq Khan, two of the Bacha-i-Saqqau's officials. Lived in India until he was 16. Accompanied Amir Habibullah on his tour in India, 1907. Appointed Colonel 1914, and posted in Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In July, 1920 appointed to command at Kalat-i-Ghilzai and was suspended in March, 1923, for inefficient handling of the Wazirs. Took over command of Kandahar Infantry Brigade, April 1923. Spent two years in Moscow in charge of Afghan students. Appointed Foreign Minister by Bacha-i-Saqqau June 1929. Arrested with Bacha-i-Saqqau, November 1929 on capture of Kabul by Nadir Shah. In jail until 1938. Lived in Deh Kazi until his death in 1972. His son Abdul Haqq Wali was Editor of the *Kabul Times* and *Caravan*.

### ATAULLAH KHAN

عطا الله

Sardar. Half brother of Nawab Afzal Khan, the British Agent at Kabul. Two days after his return from India in 1885, Amir Abdur Rahman ordered the three half-brothers of Afzal Khan, Ataullah Khan, Inayatullah Khan and Hidayatullah Khan, to leave Kabul and proceed to India. They arrived in Peshawar shortly afterwards. Their sister Babbo Jan, widow of Amir Shir Ali, was also deported at the same time. Inayatullah died in July 1887.

### ATAULLAH KHAN

عطا الله

Haji. Herati. Son of Haji Khairullah. Was appointed Kabul Envoy or Agent to Bukhara in succession to Mirza Muhammad Tahir Khan. In a letter to Sir Lewis Pelly in 1877, Nawab Ata Muhammad, British Agent at Kabul, said that Haji Khairullah Khan was the Head Servant, Sahibkar, of Sultan Ahmad Khan at Herat. On the capture of Herat by the Amir, from Sultan Ahmad Khan, the Haji lost his position and took up his residence at Kabul. The Amir assigned him an allowance, which on his demise was granted to his son Haji Ataullah Khan. In December 1876 the Amir appointed Hajji Ataullah Khan his Agent, and sent him with the Agent of the Amir of Bukhara according to the old custom. Ataullah Khan left Kabul the same night with the Envoy, Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah, and proceeded to Tashkent. He returned to Kabul in 1878 with an Envoy from Bukhara. He went to India with the British troops and returned to Kabul in November 1880 bearing a letter from the Viceroy to Amir Abdur Rahman. He disappeared suddenly after leaving Kabul with the Amir's reply.

### ATKAR, MULLA

ملا اتکر

A native of Khost. One of the principal agents of the late Akhund of Swat. In 1878 he was detained for several months at Kabul by Amir Shir Ali in connection with the jihad movement. When he returned to Khost he preached against the Amir and gained considerable influence throughout the Waziri country.

### AYUB See AYYUB

ایوب

Page, appointed Hakim of Istalif, March 1920.

AYYUB KHAN

ايوب خان

Safi, Brigadier. Son of Sepeh Salar Amir Muhammad Khan of Tagao. Appointed Brigadier in May 1916. In Kabul, February 1916. Appointed Hakim of Bamian, December 1919.

AYYUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد ايوب

Sardar Muhammadzai. Born in 1857, third son of Amir Shir Ali Khan and full-brother to Amir Yakub Khan. His mother was a Mohmand, daughter of Saadat Khan of Lalpura. In 1874, when his elder brother Yakub Khan was made a prisoner at Kabul, Ayyub Khan was Governor of Herat. Dreading a similar fate he fled to Persia. He lived in retirement at Meshed until the early part of 1879, when he was summoned by Yakub Khan, who had succeeded to the Amirship, to take charge of Herat. As soon as the news of the occupation of Kabul by the British troops reached him, he despatched letters to various persons in Kabul and Kandahar, calling upon them to rise and expel the invaders. In June 1880, after having been invested by the Ulema with the title of Amir, and having had money coined in his name, he marched on Kandahar. On July 27, 1880, Ayyub Khan encountered Brigadier-General Burrows at Maiwand and totally defeated him. On August 8 he invested Kandahar, but on September 1 was routed by General Roberts and obliged to flee to Herat, where he remained until June 1881. In that month he again advanced on Kandahar, which had in the meantime been taken by Amir Abdur Rahman, and obtained possession of the city without much difficulty. Abdur Rahman, however, promptly marched against him and by buying over the greater part of his troops succeeded in driving him out of the country and forcing him to take refuge in Persia. In June 1884, he took up his residence at Tehran at the request of the British Government, which entered into an agreement with Persia regarding the Sardar's detention. Immediately before the signature of the engagement the Persian Government tried to reopen the question by stating that they understood Ayyub would be at liberty to depart to any other country but Khorasan at any time; but this was promptly opposed by Sir R. Thomson. Ayyub then announced to his dependents his intention to consider himself freed from all engagements at the end of 1885. In January 1886, he sent a letter to the Shah stating that he could no longer endure his present position and that he intended to do something to merit death, or to justify his being treated as a criminal. The Shah and his Government were much disquieted and informed Mr. Nicolson (the Chargé d'Affaires) that they considered the presence of Ayyub and his many followers dangerous in the capital, and suggesting that he might be allowed to go to Russia or Bukhara. Mr. Nicolson declined the proposition. They then suggested a direct arrangement with Ayyub upon which Mr. Nicolson asked the Viceroy if he might make an effort to induce Ayyub to go to India. In reply the following telegram was despatched, dated January 20, 1886: "If Ayyub can be induced to come to India with his whole following, this would be a good solution of the difficulty, but Hashim should come too." The whole question was temporarily set at rest by a sudden change of attitude on the part of Ayyub Khan himself. The circumstances connected with Ayyub's escape from Tehran and the negotiations which followed, resulted in the whole Afghan colony in Persia being removed to India. Ayyub Khan escaped from Tehran before Mr. Nicolson had an opportunity to

negotiate with him. From Tehran the Sardar was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Amir Muhammad Khan, General Taj Muhammad Khan, an influential Kohistani named Mir Bacha Khan, and five others. He was subsequently joined from Meshed by a small number of adherents, with whom he had previously been in communication, and the whole party then consisted of about eighteen persons. It seems doubtful whether Ayyub Khan had any intention of going to Russian territory. His object was rather to enter Afghanistan in the direction of Herat, or, failing there, to move towards Sabzawar with the hope of eventually penetrating the Ghilzai country. He succeeded in reaching the Afghan frontier, at a spot some forty or fifty miles to the south of Ghorian, but there he was surprised by Afghan cavalry sent out by the Governor of Herat. The fugitives then fled to the south, towards Qayin; and, although pursued and overtaken by the Afghans, they succeeded in escaping to the desert, where their tracks were lost. Ayyub Khan's presence near the frontier had little influence on the Amir's subjects. The Ghilzai uprising was on the decline, and the troops in Herat, though still showing signs of insubordination, were not seriously moved by the Sardar's approach. Ayyub Khan came to India in 1888 and resided at Rawalpindi and Lahore. Had nine sons, the most important among them were Abdul Qadir Effendi, Muhammad Akram, Muhammad Azam, Muhammad Zaffar, and Muhammad Umar. He died in 1914.

#### AZAM KHAN

اعظم خان

Kumadan. Son of General Ghulam Nabi. Promoted Colonel and put in command of Spin Buldak by Sardar Abdul Quddus in 1919, but was relieved by Muhammad Anwar under orders from Kabul.

#### AZAM KHAN

اعظم خان

Akhundzada. Hotak of Kandahar. In 1906 appointed Officer in Charge of "Smuggler's Port," Bandar-i-Gurezi, on the Kandahar frontier, his duties being to restrict illicit exports to British territory.

#### AZAM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اعظم

Amir Habibullah's Kafila Bashi at Peshawar, 1919.

#### AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اعظم

Kabuli, Colonel. Commonly known as Azim Ustad or Azimo. Had for a long time been employed in the gun and rifle factory at Kabul. He was said to have been a pupil of the German technician Gottlieb Fleischer who was at one time in charge of the factory. He began his career as motor driver to Amir Habibullah Khan when the Amir first introduced motor cars into Afghanistan. In March 1919 he was appointed Superintendent of the Kabul Arsenal. Rewarded for good work by Amir Amanullah, October 1919, made Sardar-i-Sanaye. His son was General Abdul Shakur Azimi.

#### AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اعظم

Alias Bumbu. A resident of Herat, aged 50 to 55 years in 1919. Was for a considerable time Standing Orderly on the Personal Staff of General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, Sepah Salar of the Afghan Army. After the General's death he was to have been arrested by order of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, but he fled.

### AZIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عظيم

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, Naib-ul-Hukumah of Eastern Afghanistan, Nangarhar, and Kunar. In 1914 he was a very old man. Granted title of Mulki Sepeh Salar in 1912. His three eldest sons, Abdul Hakim Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, and Abdul Hamid Khan, did the Governor's work for him. One son, Ataullah Azimi, was Commandant of Police at Kabul in the 1950's. He died in 1964.

### AZIMULLAH KHAN

عظيم الله

Wazirzada Saddozai, Peshawari, Civil Brigadier. Son of Abbas Khan and nephew of Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khan (who was Court Interpreter at Kabul). Visited India in 1905 to purchase arms for Amir Habibullah Khan and returned to Kabul in June 1906. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India. Also accompanied the late Amir on his Herat tour. From that time until 1916 he was employed as English Interpreter and Superintendent of Amir Habibullah Khan's Translation Office. In 1916 he was reported to have made himself indispensable to Amir Habibullah Khan, over whom he had great influence. Appointed Officer in Charge of Confiscated Property, June 1920. Sent to Maimana, July 1921, returning to Kabul to take up the post of General Director of Agriculture 1922, and remained in that post until the end of 1923 when he was appointed Minister to Rome. Replaced by Abdul Aziz in June 1926, and arrived in Kabul from Rome on November 21, 1926. Appointed Second Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, January 1927. Officiating Governor of Badakhshan and Kataghan 1928. Retired from public life in 1930 and lived in Kabul.

### AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عزيز

Naib Amin-ul-Asas. Assistant Chief Police Officer, Kabul, January 1919.

### AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عزيز

Sardar, also called Nadir. Second son of Sardar Azam Khan. His mother was a Jaji of the Kuram district. During the temporary rule of Azam Khan in 1867, the Governorship of the city of Kandahar was entrusted to Aziz Khan. In April 1868 Kandahar was regained by Yakub Khan on behalf of his father, Amir Shir Ali, the insurgents under the command of Aziz Khan, Umar Khan and Khushdil Khan sustaining a signal defeat. In July 1869 Aziz was put in confinement in the Bala Hissar at Kabul, but was released in December on payment of a fine of Rs. 10,000. He was afterwards again confined with his brothers, Sarwar Khan and Mohsin Khan. Kabul diaries of 1880 state that he accompanied Amir Abdur Rahman from Tashkent. He was married to the Amir's sister, Bibi Shah Babo. When Abdur Rahman was in Turkestan, Aziz Khan was nominally Chief of the Army. In 1880, by the Amir's order, he accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar, and was afterwards employed to raise revenue in Kohistan, but he does not appear to have succeeded. Recalled to Kabul in 1881 and commanded part of the troops sent to Kandahar. Muhammad Ishaq Khan wished him to be Ruler of Kandahar under the Amir, but Abdur Rahman objected to this arrangement. Kept as a hostage in Kabul by the Amir and was constantly mentioned by the British Agent as speaking in Darbar. In April 1883 he was employed temporarily as Governor of Jalalabad.

**AZIZ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عزيز

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan. Formerly employed as Military Under-Secretary, Naib Ishik Aghasi-i-Nizami, to Amir Habibullah Khan and accompanied him as such during his tour in India. During the latter years of Habibullah's reign he was employed as Foreign Secretary, Ishik Aghasi-i-Kharija, at Kabul, but was relieved of this appointment when Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne. Afghan Minister in Berlin until he was killed by Sayyid Kemal on June 6, 1933. Father of President Muhammad Daud, Founder of the Republic, and Muhammad Naim.

**AZIZULLAH KHAN**

عزيز الله

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Eldest son of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Born 1893. In 1915 reported to have been appointed a member of the Shura. At the same time his father, who then held the appointment of Naib-us-Sultanah, appointed him an Official Auditor of Accounts, in connection with the accounts of Mirza Muhammad Husain Khan, who was at that time Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik. Imprisoned with his father after the death of Amir Habibullah. After two years of house arrest he was employed in the Census Bureau of the Ministry of Interior. Ambassador to Iran, 1930-32. One of his sons, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziyai became Minister of Planning and in 1967, Chief Justice.

**BABA MURAD**

بابا مراد

Uzbek of Maimana. Kazi of Kabul and member of the Majlis-i-Shura. A good scholar of Arabic. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to Calcutta, 1905. He was also known as the Khan Mulla, Kazi of Mazar-i-Sharif, 1908. Employed with Kazi Saad-ud-Din Khan in the Higher Court, Kazi Daftar, in Kabul, 1912. Reported to have been arrested by King Amanullah in April 1919.

**BABRAK KHAN**

بيرك خان

Zadran. An influential Malik of the Zadran tribe. Acted as a sort of "Warden of the Marches" on the Khost border. In 1898 had under him five companies of Zadran Khasadars, whom he maintained on a contract system with Amir Abdur Rahman, but these were subsequently disbanded and their place taken by regular troops. Took an active part in the suppression of the Mangal and Ahmadzai Revolt in 1912. The Zadrans burnt his tower in 1913. In 1917 he headed a deputation of leading Zadran Maliks which visited the Nazim of Khost with a view to making peace with the British. Endeavoured to restrain Zadrans from troubling the Tochi border. Had a brother named Khan Muhammad. In March 1919 left for Kabul with Sayyid Musa Shah Mandozai to offer allegiance to Amir Amanullah. Returned home in May and despatched messengers to Miranshah and Sherani to summon Maliks. Accompanied the Afghan Force as far as Matun and said to have been with General Nadir Khan's force which attacked Thal. Fairly active during the war of 1919 and was promoted honorary Brigadier and Naib Salar. Killed fighting for King Amanullah, 1925.

**BACHA-I-SAQQUAU See HABIBULLAH**

بچه سقا

**BADSHAH GUL FAZIL-I-AKBAR**

بادشاه گل فضل اکبر

Haji Khel, Mohmand. Eldest son of the Hajji of Tarangzai. One of the leading anti-British Mohmands. For several years paid occasional visits to Kabul. Took a prominent part in

the Mohmand disturbances of 1933 and acted as intermediary between the Mohmands and the Afghan Government. Supported the Faqir of Alingar in his attacks on Loya Agra in 1935. Was apparently pro-Yahya Khel. Leader of the Mohmands against Britain in August 1935. Brought to Kabul by Faiz Muhammad Khan, Afghan Foreign Minister, September 1935. Left Kabul in March 1936 for his home.

#### **BADSHAH KHAN**

پادشاه خان

Chief of the Ahmadzai Ghilzais. Joined Amir Abdur Rahman at Zimma, but left him again in 1881, and joined Mazullah Khan, Dadu, and Sadu. He was imprisoned with Mazullah Khan in July 1881. News of January 1888 intimated that Badshah Khan had been deposed and succeeded by his disaffected cousin Kundi Khan.

#### **BAHADUR KHAN**

بہادر خان

Sardar. A son of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan, who was son of Painsa Khan (father of Dost Muhammad Khan). He was married to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. In consequence of his siding with Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan, he was expelled from Kabul by Amir Shir Ali Khan. He went to Jammu where Yahya Khan already was and obtained employment under the Maharaja.

#### **BAHRAM KHAN**

بہرام خان

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Cousin of Asmatullah Khan. In 1879 Yakub Khan bestowed on him Asmatullah Khan's Khanship, but he never took possession of it. He was in correspondence with Amir Abdur Rahman during his exile, and was one of the first to join him. During the war he was a steady opponent of the English and acted in concert with Asmatullah Khan, though he was his enemy. Lived in the Hisarak country, and was apparently on good terms with Amir Abdur Rahman. However, in 1883 he was imprisoned by the Amir.

#### **BARAKATULLAH**

برکت اللہ

Maulavi of Bhopal. Indian Revolutionary. Visited England, America and Japan before World War I. Edited newspaper *Fraternity*. Said to have met Sardar Nasrullah Khan in England during his visit in 1895. Became newswriter for the Afghan Sardar thereafter. Came to Kabul with the German Mission in 1915, and stayed there. Supposed to have officiated as Editor of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* during the absence of Mahmud Tarzi. Stayed in Herat for some time, then journeyed in Russian Turkestan. Fled from Bukhara to Russia where he interviewed Lenin, May 1919. Later reported to be with Bolsheviks in Merv and Moscow, 1920. In 1919 was "Premier" of the "Provisional Government of India" in exile at Kabul, Mahendra Pratap being the "President" and Maulana Ubaidullah the "Home Minister." In 1927 Barakatullah accompanied Mahendra Pratap to the United States and died shortly afterward in San Francisco.

#### **BAZ MUHAMMAD**

باز محمد

Mirza, Mir Munshi to the Foreign Minister. Appointed censor of the *Aman-i-Afghan*, March 1920. Director, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Director General of Archives. Consul General in Tashkent and Meshed, 1925-38. Member of the Senate, 1940.



**BAZ MUHAMMAD**

باز محمد

Son of Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, and related to Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan. With Nur Muhammad joined the rebels near Ghazni. Engaged in stirring up the Shinwaris during 1887 and was subsequently joined by Sardar Yusuf Khan and Nur Muhammad Khan.

**BRAVINE, PAUL ALEXANDER**

Russian Bolshevik. Was attached to the Russian Consulate-General in Calcutta, 1911, and subsequently in the Russian Consular Service in Persia, 1913–14. Bolshevik Representative in Tehran, February 1918. Special Commissary for Foreign Affairs at Tashkent, December 1918. Arrived in Kabul, September 1919, as Head of first Bolshevik Mission. Replaced by Suritz in February 1920. Killed near Ghazni while en route to India.

**DAD MUHAMMAD**

داد محمد

Known as Landai Karnail. His father General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Wardak, was known as Landai Jarnel. Dismissed from service, January 1918, and fined a year's pay for insubordination to the Shaghasi Mulki.

**DA'UD SHAH**

داؤد شاه

Brigadier, appointed Officer Commanding, Ghund-i-Kotwali in May 1917. Said to have been arrested, January 1920.

**DA'UD SHAH**

داؤد شاه

Born about 1832. General in the Kabul Army. Appears to have sided with Amir Shir Ali Khan during the civil wars. At the time of the Battle of Saidabad was a prisoner in Azam Khan's camp, but rejoined Shir Ali immediately after he succeeded in effecting his escape. In June 1869 was despatched by Shir Ali with troops to Turkestan, where he, in conjunction with Mir Alam Khan, the Governor, succeeded in putting down a rebellion raised by Ishaq Khan. Daud Shah's arrival in Turkestan was said to have happened at a critical moment and to have saved the province. He remained in Turkestan in Command of the Troops, to which post he was formally appointed by the Amir in the beginning of 1870. The relations between Daud Shah and Mir Alam Khan, the Civil Governor, were not cordial and in April 1870 Daud Shah was suspected of having instigated a general mutiny of the troops in order to effect Mir Alam's disgrace. Faramurz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul Army, who was sent about this time to inspect the Turkestan troops, recommended the Amir to recall Daud Shah with his four regiments, as cooperation between him and Mir Alam Khan was impossible. The Amir issued orders accordingly, and when Daud Shah reached Kabul in July 1870 he was put in confinement, and such of the officers and soldiers in the three regiments which he brought to Kabul as were known adherents of Abdur Rahman Khan were summarily dismissed. Faramurz Khan returned from Turkestan in September 1870 and induced Amir Shir Ali Khan to forgive Daud Shah and the men of the Turkestan force who had been placed in confinement really for opposition to Mir Alam Khan. After this Daud Shah appeared to have regained favor, for, on the murder of Faramurz Khan in June 1871, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief. He did not, however, hold the command long. Complaints were made against him by Husain Ali Khan, the Second-in-Command, who, as an adherent of Abdullah Jan, had the

Amir's ear. By degrees Husain Ali Khan, who was a Kizilbash, gained full power in the military administration, and in August 1872 was formally appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul Army. After this Daud Shah seems to have been occupied chiefly in raising recruits in Katawaz and Zurmat, but he does not appear to have had any real authority in the military administration. In November 1874, after the arrest of Yakub Khan, Daud Shah was directed to take his troops from Katawaz and join the Mustaufi Habibullah, who had been deputed to Herat, placing himself entirely under the orders of the Mustaufi. Then followed the rebellion of Ayyub, after which Daud Shah entered Herat in company with the Amir's other officials deputed there, but it was said that he did not exercise any authority in the administration. Returned from Herat and was appointed Naib Commander-in-Chief, with Ghulam Haidar Khan. He was again made Commander-in-Chief, and when the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul took place he was deported to India. He was an enemy of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, whom he wounded in one of the battles in Turkestan. He tendered his submission to Amir Abdur Rahman, but it was not accepted.

#### DIN MUHAMMAD See MUSHK-I-ALAM

دین محمد

#### DOST MUHAMMAD

دوست محمد

Logari. Nephew of Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar. Employed in the office of Sardar Inayatullah until August 1918 when he left Kabul for Herat. In October 1918 reported to have been sent to Persia as Amir Habibullah's Agent.

#### DOST MUHAMMAD

دوست محمد

Shaghasi. Appointed Hakim of Urgun, 1906. A relative of Loynab Khusdil Khan. Removed in 1907. Employed in Kabul as Shaghasi to the Amir, 1908–12. Appointed Naib-ul-Hukumah of Khost in 1912 to succeed Shaghasi Muhammad Akbar, who was deposed because of the Mangal Rebellion. From August to December 1912, Dost Muhammad occupied himself moving about the Gardez and Urgun districts. Recalled to Kabul in 1913 but returned as Naib-ul-Hukumah of Khost.

#### DOST MUHAMMAD

دوست محمد

Born in 1792 in Kandahar, a son of Paimda Muhammad Khan by a Kizilbash mother. He was only eight years old when his father was killed by Zaman Shah. Dost Muhammad was raised under the supervision of his older brother Wazir Fath Khan, and served at 16 as Commander of Fath's Body Guard. At 18 he was in command of his brothers forces. Acting Governor of Ghazni for Muhammad Azam Khan and after the latter's death in 1824, replaced him as ruler of Kabul. Dost Muhammad moved against Shah Shuja at Kandahar and defeated him in 1834. He set out on a campaign against the Sikhs and, while moving through the Khyber, was met by envoys from Ranjit Singh for the purpose of discussing a settlement. Dost's brother turned to treason, leaving camp at night with 10,000 men. Dost returned to Kabul to gather another army which defeated the Sikhs at the Battle of Jamrud in 1837. In 1837 he was proclaimed Amir-ul-Muminin. Trouble with the British arose because Dost Muhammad had corresponded with the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia. A British agent, Alexander Burnes, who had come to Kabul in 1837, left on April 26, 1838, leaving affairs to the Russian envoy, Ivan Witkowicz. The British decided on a plan to replace Dost by appointing Shah Shuja, who was living in exile in

India. A Tripartite Treaty was signed at Lahore between the British and Shah Shuja on July 16, 1838, and with Runjet Singh on July 23 to overthrow Dost Muhammad. On October 1, Lord Auckland issued a manifesto at Simla which set forth the reasons for British action. Marched on Dost and Kabul on June 27, and sacked the city on July 23, 1839. In 1840 the Uzbaks fought the British and were defeated. On November 2, 1840 a minor victory was won for Dost in the Parwandarra Valley north of Kabul. Soon after, Dost surrendered to the British. The British occupation was not successful. The Afghans rose against the British in 1842 and British occupation ended. Dost returned and the nation was unified and rebuilt. During 1849 and 1850 the land between the Hindu Kush and Amu Darya came under the sovereignty of Kabul. In 1855 Kohendil Khan died and Kandahar became loyal to Kabul. The Persians who had besieged Herat left in March of 1857. In January 1857 Dost made an agreement with the British in which the latter promised to aid the Amir in case of attack. In May 1863, Dost Muhammad entered the gates of Herat in triumph. He died in May 1863, several days later. He was known as the Great Amir, Amir-i-Kabir.

### DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN

دوست محمد

Hotak. Amir Habibullah's Agent at Karachi, 1913.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD

فیض محمد

Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Muhammad Alam Khan (Kabchi Bashi and once Governor of Kandahar). Cousin of General Wakil Khan and brother of Brigadier Zabardast Khan. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to India, 1905. Resident of the Tara Khel village which lies to the northeast of Kabul at a distance of three or four miles. Held the post of Kabchi Bashi from the time of Amir Abdur Rahman. This post is like that of a Chamberlain, and all the private servants of the Amir are under his control. Commanded a regiment in the Hazara campaign, when he greatly distinguished himself. Was a Kumedan-i-Mulki. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. In 1912 Colonel of Kabul Transport. Replaced by his brother Dost Muhammad Khan as Kabchi Bashi, December 1918. Sent to Hazarajat in December 1919 to collect taxes. Commanded Sappers and Miners, Safarmayna, in Kabul, 1920. Granted the title of Mir-i-Afghan.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD

فیض محمد

Charkhi. Nephew of Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and a cousin of Brigadier Ghulam Jilani and his brothers. Hakim of Urgan, 1913. Wakil of the Logar tribes and member of the Majlis-i-Shura. Was well known in the Kurram Valley and had friends amongst the Turi Maliks there. In Peshawar in May 1908, in connection with the forwarding of rifles to Amir Habibullah and visited Parachinar, en route to Kabul. Nominally still on the Majlis-i-Shura in 1914.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD

فیض محمد

General. Son of Muhammad Shah Khan. Babakar Khel Ghilzai. A brother-in-law of Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan, also brother of Jalal-ud-Din Khan, an Afghan refugee in the Punjab. Detected in secret correspondence with Sharif Khan in 1872 and thrown into prison by Amir Shir Ali Khan, all his property being confiscated. The Haji Sahib of Bajaur appealed to the Amir on Faiz Muhammad's behalf in 1875. Had two brothers named

Amir Muhammad Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan. Permitted by Amir Shir Ali Khan to return to Kabul and his immovable property was restored to him. In 1877 he was ordered to rebuild the Ali Masjid fort, and he subsequently defended it when the British troops advanced through the Khyber. He accompanied Shir Ali to Turkestan. Refused to submit to Amir Abdur Rahman, whom he, in former times, had considerably contributed to defeat. The Amir tried to reconcile him, but he refused to come in, and in 1881 he raised disturbances in Laghman, but was driven from the country by Asmatullah Khan. Had a son named Akbar Khan who was betrothed to the daughter of the freebooter Sadu. Had been in correspondence with Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan at Peshawar, and led the opposition to the Amir in the Shinwari country with the Badshah of Kunar, Mogal Khan of Goshta, and Hasan Khan. Amir Abdur Rahman ordered the Mohmands to expel him, and he found his way to Bajaur in June 1883. In 1887 he was believed to be living in Thana with his family and was supported by the Chiefs of that place. Returned to Kabul in 1903. In April 1904 his lands were restored to him and he was granted an allowance.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD

فیض محمد

Loghari. Made General by Amir Shir Ali Khan in December 1873. Nothing is known regarding his early career. In May 1874 he was appointed to relieve General Hafizullah Khan in the Governorship of Badakhshan. He was to quell the internal disturbances in that province. In September 1874 Muhammad Alam Khan reported to the Amir that Faiz Muhammad was unable to conduct the administration of Badakhshan, and that he had appointed Colonel Sayyid Muhammad Khan in Faiz Muhammad's stead as Governor. The Amir approved of this arrangement and made Taj Muhammad Khan Commander of the Afghan troops in Badakhshan. In 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman made Faiz Muhammad Khan Head of Ordinance at Kabul, but as he conspired with Ayyub he was imprisoned when Amir Abdur Rahman took Kandahar and sent to Turkestan.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD

فیض محمد

Hazara. Chronicler. Edited the *Siraj-ut-Tawarikh* by order of Amir Habibullah. Taught history at Kabul during the reign of King Amanullah. Emigrated to Iran.

### FAIZ MUHAMMAD, ZAKARIA

فیض محمد زکریا

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1895. Son of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan (descendant of Sardar Zakaria). Secretary to Muhammad Aslam Khan, Afghan Envoy, Tashkent. Returned to Kabul, March 1920. Adviser to Muhammad Kuli Khan, Afghan Envoy to Moscow, 1920. Returned from Moscow and in charge of arrangements for the Suritz Party, September 1920. Arrived in Tashkent on January 5, 1921 en route to Moscow. Appointed First Counsellor to Muhammad Wali's mission to Europe, 1921, which visited London, Washington, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. First Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, 1922. In addition acted as Minister of Education, 1923. Appointed Minister of Education March 1924. A member of Bacha-i-Saqqu's "Council for the Maintenance of Order," April 1929. Appointed Foreign Minister by King Nadir Shah November 1929. Went on pilgrimage to Mecca in 1933. Involved in investigation of murder of King Nadir Shah. Sent to the Eastern Province in September, 1935 to dissuade Afghans from joining Mohmand lashkars. Held a jirga at Dakka and appeared to have achieved some success in his objective. Returned to Kabul, September 23, taking Badshah Gul with him. Left Kabul, December 1935, for an extended European tour.

Visited Iraq and Turkey where he was well received. Later went to Paris. In London was given an audience by the King and had conversations with the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and India, Mr. Eden and Lord Zetland. Saw Hitler in Berlin and finally reached Kabul in April 1936, via Moscow. Again visited Europe in 1936, and took part in preparations for the Saadabad Pact. Ambassador in Ankara, 1938. Ambassador in London and accredited to Jiddah, 1949. Minister of Education 1950. Retired and emigrated to the United States in 1964.

#### FAIZ-UD-DIN

فایز الدین

Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Brigadier. Joined Turki Risala, 1882. Promoted to Colonel for services at capture of Herat in 1882. Served in Hazara and Kafir campaigns. Reported in 1905 to be commanding at Mangu. Reported in 1907 to be commanding a body of troops at Kabul. Commanding in Gardez, 1913.

#### FAKIR See FAQIR

فکیر

#### FAQIR MUHAMMAD

فقیر محمد

Colonel of Herat, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, formerly Brigadier of Chakhansur, 1920.

#### FAQIR MUHAMMAD

فقیر محمد

Indian. Doctor. Son of Sulaiman Khan, Police Pensioner, Bannu District. Went to Kabul, 1915. Joined Ubaidullah's "Provisional Government of India," 1919. Employed in veterinary work with General Nadir Khan's forces in Khost, 1919. Later employed in the same task by Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan. Married in Afghanistan and had children. Still living in 1971.

#### FAQIR MUHAMMAD

فقیر محمد

Commanded an Infantry battalion at Jabal-us-Siraj in 1920.

#### FAQIR MUHAMMAD

فقیر محمد

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Ghulam Muhaiuddin, grandson of Painsa Khan. Governor of Ghazni, 1904. Transferred as Hakim of Farah in March 1908. In Kabul, 1913.

#### FAQIR MUHAMMAD

فقیر محمد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan. A cousin of Sardar Yahya Khan and father-in-law to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. In Shir Ali's time he lived quietly in Kohistan and received an allowance.

#### FARAMARZ KHAN

فرامرز خان

General, Commander-in-Chief at Herat. Sir W. Ridgeway said: "Regarding Feramurz Khan there are many conflicting theories. Some say he is an efficient General, and others hold the reverse. Some think him friendly to the British, and others deride the idea. All, however, agree that he is loyal to Amir Abdur Rahman (July 1, 1885). He was formerly the Amir's Pishkhedmat, attendant, but during the fight between Abdur Rahman and Ayyub at Kandahar he showed great valour and was in consequence promoted. He was of

a gentle disposition, but was said not to attend to discipline or to keep the soldiers in hand. He was in civil and military charge during the period which elapsed between the departure of Sarwar Khan to Kabul and the arrival of Qazi Sad-ud-Din at Herat as Governor."

#### FATH KHAN

فتح خان

Wazir. Muhammadzai Sardar. Oldest son of Pinda Khan, Barakzai. Born in 1777 in Kandahar. Mir Akhur during the reign of Shah Zaman. In 1798, when his father Pinda Khan was killed by Shah Zaman, Fath Khan was 21 years old. He was a skilful politician and soldier. Went to Iran to escape persecution by Shah Zaman and incited Prince Mahmud to take Kandahar. While Shah Zaman was in Peshawar a force headed by Mahmud and Fath Khan captured Kandahar and soon afterwards took Moqur without a fight from Ahmad Khan, Nurzai. Shah Zaman's forces were defeated and Kabul was captured in 1801. In reward for assisting Mahmud to capture the throne, Fath Khan was given the position of Grand Wazir. Fath Khan served Mahmud faithfully. He defeated a force of Shah Shuja in the vicinity of Jalalabad. In 1803 Fath Khan suppressed a popular uprising in Kabul, then he set out to the Hazarajat to collect taxes. While Fath Khan was absent from Kabul the people revolted and deposed Shah Mahmud. Shah Shuja took the throne of Kabul and imprisoned Shah Mahmud. An attempt by Fath Khan to come to the rescue of Mahmud was defeated at Qala Kazi. The new ruler forgave Fath Khan and appointed him Grand Wazir. But Fath Khan deserted and went to Kandahar and Farah to win the support of Qaisar and Kamran, the sons of Shah Mahmud. Fath Khan was not successful in this attempt and was forced to go into exile in 1809. While Shah Shuja was at Peshawar signing a British-Afghan Treaty of Defense, Fath Khan and Shah Mahmud, who had escaped from captivity, succeeded in taking Kandahar and Kabul. Shah Shuja was defeated at Gandomak. In 1810 Mahmud was again in power and Fath Ali his Wazir. Fath Ali consolidated Afghan rule over Kashmir and established order in Herat. Kamran, son of Mahmud, was jealous of Fath Khan's power and in 1815 had him blinded. Subsequently he had Fath Khan killed near Ghazni. In the resulting internecine fighting between the Barakzai relatives of Fath Khan and the ruling Sadozai clan, the Sadozai Dynasty came to an end.

#### FATH KHAN

فتح خان

Achakzai Barakzai, of Kandahar. Nothing is known about his early career. On the reconstruction of the administration of Kandahar in July 1872, Fath Khan was appointed Deputy Governor, the Governor being Sayyid Muhammad Shah, who acted on behalf of his father, Nur Muhammad Shah, then engaged with the Sistan Mission. General Safdar Khan was said to have stirred up contention between Fath Khan and Sayyid Muhammad Shah. On the return of Nur Muhammad Shah to Kabul in January 1873, Fath Khan was appointed to conduct the administration of Kandahar in conjunction with Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai, a resident of Kandahar. Fath Khan went to Kabul in July 1873 and stated that an enormous balance of revenue was due from Shir Ali, the ex-Governor. Countercharges were promptly brought by Shir Ali against Fath Khan, who was said to have been supported by Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. The result of the enquiry was that Fath Khan was removed from his post, but reinstated in 1875 only to be again removed in 1877. Fath Khan appeared to have joined Amir Abdur Rahman early and was for some

time in favour, but when the Amir went to Kandahar he was said to have discovered that Fath Khan was in correspondence with Ayyub Khan and imprisoned him.

### FATH MUHAMMAD

فتح محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Zakaria, who was the second son of Sultan Muhammad, Kotwal of Kabul, 1905. With Shahbaz Khan in Turkestan during the Second Afghan War. Deported with his father's family by Amir Abdur Rahman about the end of 1880. In November 1882, this Sardar, having fallen out with his father, who had hitherto supported him, went to Dehra Dun to join his father-in-law, Sardar Yahya Khan. Returned to Afghanistan. Was Military and Civil Brigadier. Amir Habibullah conferred upon him the title of Amin-ul-Asas. Appointed to the State Council June 1906 and in 1913 was still serving on this body. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his Herat tour that year. Suspended in March 1908, as Kotwal, when Abdul Ghani's plot against the Amir was discovered. He was pardoned and appeared at Darbars and resumed his duties of Amin-ul-Asas. Father of Shir Ahmad Khan. Dismissed in 1918.

### FATH MUHAMMAD

فتح محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born in 1847. Son of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan, and great-grandson of Pinda Khan. A refugee at Lahore, with Sardar Ayyub Khan.

### FATEH See FATH

فتح

### FATHULLAH BEG

فتح الله بيگ

Firozkohi. One of the tribal Chiefs of Herat. According to reports was kept under surveillance at Kabul for some years and died there in April 1886. On November 4, 1887 the British Agent at Kabul, reported the following: "Previous to this Fathullah Beg, one of the principal men amongst the Firozkohis, who had been in prison here for one year, was put to death. Now Muhammad Amir, who was the Sadbashi of Muhammad Ayyub Khan, and who was brought here in chains with Fathullah, has also been put to death." His son, Niaz Beg, who at first represented his father with the tribe, was in 1886 sent as a prisoner to Kabul, and another son, Bahram Khan, who was at enmity with his father, gained in power and in favour with Amir Abdur Rahman.

### FATHULLAH KHAN

فتح الله

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Fath Muhammad and grandson of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan. Hakim of Ghilzai, 1905. Arrested, October 1905. Said to have been reappointed Hakim of Ghazni in 1907, but to have been suspended early in 1908. Later reported to have been appointed Governor of Farah. In 1913 Naib-ul-Hukumah of Farah.

### FATHULLAH KHAN

فتح الله

Son of Haidar Khan of Nawagai by a slave-girl. When Haidar Khan died in 1879 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Karim Khan; but he was assassinated the following year by his half-brother, Fathullah, who made himself Chief of Nawagai, ousting his legitimate half-brothers, Safdar Khan, Habibullah or Habo Khan, and Abdur Rahim Khan, from the country. But Habo Khan and Rahim Khan were sister's sons of Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar, by whose help they afterwards succeeded in retaking the country. Their elder

brother, Safdar Khan, was nominal Chief, but the two younger brothers had large fiefs, jagirs, and were really the masters on account of the support given to them by the Badshah.

**FAYZ See FAIZ**

فیض

**FAZAL See FAZL**

فضل

**FAZL AHMAD**

فضل احمد

Mujaddidi Hazrat Sahib of Jaghartan, Herat. Son of Abdul Wahhab and grandson of Hazrat Muhammad Umar Jan of the family of Sirhind Pirs, later called Mujaddidis. Born in 1892 at Bagharz in East Persia, where his father was in exile. The family returned to Afghanistan in 1902. Qualified as a judge in religious matters. In 1930 married a daughter of Nur-ul-Mashayekh, Mujaddidi. Visited Nadir Shah on his accession in 1929, and was appointed Deputy Minister of Justice in place of Hazrat Shir Agha Mujaddidi, in 1932. After Nadir Shah's assassination visited Kandahar to win the people's allegiance for King Zahir Shah. Appointed Minister of Justice, 1933. Member of the joint Perso-Afghan Commission to inquire into the Zorabad, Iran, incident, December 1934. His family was influential among the people of Herat. President of the Senate. Died in 1961.

**FAZL AHMAD**

فضل احمد

Son of General Abu Ahmad Khan, and nephew of General Amir Ahmad Khan. Was Commandant of Artillery.

**FAZL BEG, MUHAMMAD**

محمد فضل بیگ

Turk. A zincographer, worked on the staff of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* at Kabul.

**FAZL HAQQ JAN**

فضل حق جان

Sahibzada. Son of Sahibzada Umar Jan, who led the Ghazis at the Battle of Maiwand. In exile in Persia, 1887–1901, and returned when Abdur Rahman died. Much respected by the people of Herat, where, in 1907, he owned land granted him by Amir Habibullah. In Herat in 1914.

**FAZL ILAHI**

فضل الہی

Indian, Maulavi. Born at Wazirabad, Gujranwala, 1882. Son of Haji Miran Bakhsh. After matriculating from the Scottish Mission School joined the Canal Department and was later employed on the North Western Railway. He had always been religiously inclined and used to receive instructions in Sufism from Sufi Wali Muhammad of Fatuhi Walla in Lahore District. In 1905 he visited Asmas. In 1907 he resigned his post and devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Accompanied a messenger of the Amir-ul-Mujahidin on a tour through India in 1908, collecting for the Mujahidin cause. Later he was made Trustee of the Muhajidin fund for the Punjab. Still continued to pay occasional visits to Asmas, and at the beginning of 1915 he and his brother facilitated the flight of the Lahore students to the Mujahidin colony. During the Mohmand disturbances of 1915, Fazl Ilahi toured India collecting subscriptions for the Mujahidin who were taking part. On his return to Wazirabad was arrested and interned in Jullundur jail. Released in 1918



and confined to the Wazirabad Tehsil. In the middle of 1920 slipped off to Kabul and from there to the Mujahidin colony at Chamarkand, where with the help of the Maulavi Bashir, he worked for the downfall of Ni'matullah, Amir at Asmas. In 1921 proclaimed himself Amir of Chamarkand. In 1923 a dispute arose between Fazl Ilahi and Maulavi Bashir over the Amirship at Chamarkand and in November 1925 Maulavi Bashir persuaded the Amir of Asmas to join with him in evicting Fazl Ilahi. The latter, realising his weakness, abdicated at the beginning of 1926 and proceeded to Asmas. In March 1926 returned to Chamarkand, but did not take charge, the colony being controlled by a committee. In January 1927, the dispute between Maulavi Bashir and Fazl Ilahi was settled by a jirga of mullas and the Haji of Tarangzai at Chamarkand. The settlement and property were divided equally, but Bashir having the larger following was declared Amir. Joined the Haji during the Mohmand unrest in 1927 and May 1930. Evicted from Dir in 1931. Took part in the Bajaur disturbances of 1932 and worked on behalf of Congress and Red Shirt prisoners in India. Summoned to Kabul in April 1932 and interviewed by King Nadir Shah. Remained a bitter enemy of Maulavi Bashir. He frequently visited Kabul, where he was in touch with members of the Ghadr Party. In 1934 he was reported to be spreading pro-Amanullah propaganda in Kunar. Fazl Ilahi was evicted from Chamarkand in January 1935, then he tried to become Amir of Chamarkand Colony, but in March 1936 his claim was rejected by a large jirga.

#### FAZL JAN

فضل جان

Representative of the family of Turabas Khan, a leading Mohmand family, rivals of Saadat Khan. On the flight of Nauroz Khan, Chief of Lalpura, in 1875, Fazl Khan was mentioned as a possible successor to the Chiefship, and his cause was said to be favoured by Amir Shir Ali. Turabas, Fazl Jan's father, was formerly Chief of Lalpura, but the Chiefship afterwards again fell to the lot of the rival family of Saadat Khan, and Fazl Jan only obtained an allowance.

#### FAZL KHAN

فضل خان

Andari, son of Mulla Mushk-i-Alam. Called himself the Sepah Salar of the Andaris. Was probably a Chief of the Andari tribe of Ghilzais.

#### FAZL LATIF JAN

فضل لطيف جان

Of Bakhta. One of the Swat Chiefs. Of the family of Imam Rabbani, Sirhindi, in Patiala. Had an allowance from Amir Shir Ali Khan. In 1881 he went to Kabul in order to obtain the continuation of his former allowance, but Amir Abdur Rahman refused to give any allowance to Swat Chiefs unless they would all submit to his rule. Had a son, Fazl Rashid Jan, and a nephew, Fazl Karim Jan, who were at enmity with each other.

#### FAZL MUHAMMAD

فضل محمد

Shams-ul-Mashayekh, also called Shah Agha, was the Hazrat of Shor Bazar in succession to his father Qayyum Jan Agha. His family is now called Mujaddidi.

#### FAZL RAHIM

فضل رحيم

See Rasul Jan, Agha (also called Masum, or Mia Jan).

## FAZL UMAR

فضل عمر

Nur-ul-Mashayekh, Mujaddidi. Also called Shir Agha. A member of the family of Sirhind Pirs established in Kabul. Son of Qayyum Jan Agha, Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar. Assumed the title of Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar, Nur-ul-Mashayekh, on the death of his elder brother, Shah Agha, Shams-ul-Mashayekh, in 1925, the latter having succeeded to the title on his father's death. In 1926 went on pilgrimage to Mecca. Expelled from the North-West Frontier Province in March 1928 under Foreign Security Regulations for preaching against King Amanullah and the Afghan Government. In September 1928, Amanullah asked him to return to Afghanistan but he refused. After the abdication of King Amanullah he went to the Southern Province. Became a supporter of King Nadir Shah. Appointed Minister of Justice November 1929. In July 1930 was sent as Supreme Civil and Military Governor, Rais-i-Tanzimieh, of the Ghazni area and returned to Kabul at the end of August. In June his daughter married Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi, Hazrat Sahib of Jaghartan, Herat. In December 1931 tendered his resignation and ceased working as Minister. His resignation however, was not accepted until December 1932. Granted a visa in December 1932 to proceed to India, from whence he was to have proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca, but owing to the death of his mother he returned to Kabul. Visited Sirhind, India, in February 1935 and again in 1943 and periodically thereafter. Given a fort and 70 acres of land in Qala Jawad, Chardeh by King Zahir Shah in March 1936. Died December 2, 1956 in Qala Jawad. His son, Muhammad Ibrahim, Mujaddidi, also called Shir Pacha, assumed the title of Hazrat Sahib.

## FAZL WAHID

فضل ووحيد

Hajji Sahib of Tarangzai. Haji Khel Mohmand. Born 1859. Son of Fazl-i-Ahmad, Pirzada of Umarzai. An influential man among the followers of the Mulla of Hadda and most of the villages in the Peshawar district. A British subject, but violently anti-British. Lived in Lakarai. Given some land near Tarangzai and built a large mosque and hostel for his sheikhs and disciples. In 1908 he was arrested for seditious preaching and later released from jail after ten of the leading Hashtnagar Maliks gave security that he would not preach in an inflammatory style nor leave Charsadda without permission. Visited Kabul in the same year. In 1914 he tried with little success to induce the villagers to boycott the Government schools in favour of the mosque. His security lapsed on March 1915. In June 1915 left British territory and started agitation against the British Government in Buner, which came to a head in an attack on Rustam in August 1915. Subsequently moved to Bagh in Mohmand (Kandahari) country. Acted as Afghan Agent for the distribution of allowances, and largely alienated the Mohmands by his display of favouritism. Took a prominent part against the Indian Government in the Third Afghan War. Went to Afghanistan for service against the Mangals, 1924–25. Aided by his son, Badshah Gul, and by the Faqir of Alingar in May-June 1927, he roused the Mohmands to attack the frontier posts in the neighbourhood of Shabkadr. On the failure of this attack he retired to Lakarai. In 1930 was again active on the Mohmand border, but failed to raise the Mohmands for an attack on the Peshawar District. Was seriously ill in 1931 and wrote to the Afridis that he could raise no lashkars to help them that year. In January 1932 joined the Faqir of Alingar's lashkar in Gandao, but returned to his home after two days. In February toured Mohmand country preaching jihad; in consequence his village was bombed by the British on March 11, 1932. Visited Kabul in July 1932

accompanied by his sons Badshah Gul and Fazl Mahmud. Fell ill there and did not return to his home until January 1933. Was actively anti-British and associated with the Red Shirt movement. Raised all the Mohmands in jihad against the British in August 1935. He and his three sons took a very active part in the Mohmand operation, August-September 1935. The British Government classified him as an "outlaw" in 1936.

#### FAZLUDDIN KHAN

فضل الدين

Governor of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 1888.

#### FIDAI MASUM JAN

معصوم جان فدائي

Real name Muhammad Amin Jan. Known also as "Zia-ul-Masum" or the "Hazrat Sahib of Chaharbagh." Was a resident of Chaharbagh-i-Safa, Jalalabad, and a Mujaddidi descendant of Imam Rabani of the shrine at Sirhind, Patiala, which Amir Habibullah himself visited during his Indian tour in 1907. Father of Shahzada Jan and brother of Muhammad Sayyid Jan and Hazrat Aminuddin. Went to Mecca in 1902. Always treated with the greatest respect by all Afghan officials. Spiritual guide of Amir Habibullah and Sardars Nasrullah and Inayatullah Khan, over whom he possessed considerable influence. A cousin of Abdul Shukur, the "Hazrat Sahib" of Butkhak. Absent on his eleventh pilgrimage to Mecca during the disturbances of April 1908. Reported in 1912 to have been given a guard of khasadars as an honour by Amir Habibullah. Later in the year he again set out for Mecca on another pilgrimage. He visited Cairo in June 1913 and was given a great reception.

#### GHAFFAR KHAN

غفار خان

Kirgiz. Governor of Wakhan when Colonel Lockhart was there in June 1886. Colonel Lockhart wrote: "His grandfather settled in Afghanistan and he has probably a mixture of Afghan blood in his veins; still his paternal race is traceable in his features. He seems a grave, sensible, kindly man. He says, when he took over the Governorship three years ago, the place was nearly empty, all the inhabitants having fled to Chitral, Hunza, Sarikul, and other states. He sent messages inviting the refugees back and promising protection and help, and has eventually induced them all to return to their homes, except the people in Yassin with Ali Mardan Shah. The people (he tells me), were prospering after their humble fashion, and seedgrains and livestock had been given them free, but that now a late season and a murrain among the yaks have thrown things back. The inhabitants are a healthy, ruddy set of people, well clad and evidently well fed."

#### GHAUS-UD-DIN

غوث الدين

Ahmadzai Ghilzai. Son of Jandad Khan (who was implicated in the Ahmadzai-Mangal Revolt of 1912, and executed for insolence in 1914). In 1915 was involved in a conspiracy against Amir Habibullah with Muhammad Akram Khan and Muhammad Azam Khan, sons of Ayyub Khan. Confined in the Jubbulpore jail in India. Given permission by King Amanullah to return to Afghanistan. His father's family lands and property were restored to him in November 1920. Arrested March 1924 and detained in the Arg while there was trouble in Khost, but later released and proceeded to Khost where his handling of the Ahmadzai Ghilzais in King Amanullah's favour gained him the title of Mir-i-Afghan. Led campaign against Shinwaris in 1928. Lent his support to General Nadir Khan

in the Southern Province and raised a lashkar of Ahmadzais. His assistance to Bacha-i-Saqqau was the cause of Nadir Khan's temporary defeat in the Logar Valley in April 1929. Fled from Ariob to Parachinar at the beginning of October 1929, as a result of the discovery by Nadir Khan that he was in communication with Bacha-i-Saqqau. In Delhi under surveillance, January 1930, from where he moved to Jubbulpore. Deported to Burma in May 1930.

#### GHAUS-UD-DIN

غوث الدين

General. An Ormuri Chieftain of Logar. During the time the Boundary Commission was near Herat in 1885, Ghaus-ud-Din had an acrimonious correspondence with the Russian Colonel Alikhanoff. The latter's communications were very insulting, but Ghaus-ud-Din's retorts left nothing to be desired. Fought against the Russians in the Panjdeh Incident of March 20, 1885, during which he exhibited considerable bravery and was wounded. Colonel Ridgeway made the following remarks regarding him: "Is a very superior Afghan. Whether he would be a good General in case of actual war I do not know, but he selected his position at Aq Tappa with a great deal of judgement. He has been quite alive to the political difficulties which confronted us, and has shown much tact in his dealings with the Sariqs, among whom he is very popular. He is certainly loyal and he certainly was prepared to fight the Russians had they attacked his position on February 20, 1885, or forced their way to Pul-i-Khisti." In 1883, while at Bala Murghab, he did not get on well with Yalantush Khan and seems to have used his soldiers to intimidate him. He was in charge at Bala Murghab in February 1887. Deputed by Amir Abdur Rahman to accompany the party which went to the frontier at the end of 1887 to complete the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, but was relieved before the work was over by his brother Mulla Abdul Aziz Khan. The reason for Ghaus-ud-Din having been relieved was that he could not be spared from the revenue and other administrative work in the Firozkohi country. Ghaus-ud-Din was afterwards sent along the frontier to inspect the boundary pillars. His tomb is in Caliph Ali's Mausoleum in Mazar-i-Sharif. Members of the Ghausi family today hold high offices.

#### GHAZI MIR JAN

غازی میر جان

Khostwal, Malik of Lakan. Son of Mirwal. Formerly Agent for the local Hakim of the Tani tribe in Khost. A friend of Lala Pir in 1914.

#### GHULAM AHMAD KHAN

غلام احمد

Son of Abu Ahmad Khan, who was General Amir Ahmad Khan's brother. A Colonel in the Afghan Army. In 1881 was at Calcutta with his uncle, the Envoy. Accompanied Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan to Kabul, and was then dismissed from the service, together with his father, by Muhammad Afzal Khan, in June 1882. He was apparently reinstated as Commandant of Artillery, 1888.

#### GHULAM AHMAD KHAN

غلام احمد

Son of the Wali Ali Ahmad Khan, and grandson of Loynab Khushdil Khan. Married to a niece of Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan in 1927. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father when the latter was Rais-i-Tanzimiah of the Eastern Province in 1924. Left Kabul for Kandahar via Peshawar and Quetta, March 10, 1929. Returned to Quetta on his father's

arrest by Bacha-i-Saqqau and proceeded to Peshawar, September 1929. Returned to Kabul on the accession of King Nadir Shah. Accompanied Marshal Shah Wali to Bombay, December 1929. Returned to Kabul in April 1930. In January 1932 visited Lahore for medical treatment and returned to Kabul in March. Went into partnership with Ghandan Khan, agent for Burmah Shell Company, and managed the petrol business in Kabul. Assistant Manager of the new Petrol Company in 1933. Deputy Minister of Court, 1935–38. Fled to India after an unsuccessful attempt in 1939 to overthrow the Afghan Government. Allowed to return to Afghanistan in the early 1960's.

### **GHULAM AHMAD KHAN**

غلام احمد

Wardak, Colonel. Cousin of the late General Muhammad Jan of Afghan War fame. Appointed Commandant of the Dakka Garrison, 1919.

### **GHULAM ALI JAN**

غلام علي جان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Also known as Sakhi Dad Khan. Born in October 1889. Youngest son of Amir Abdur Rahman by an Uzbek wife. Lived most of his life at Mazar-i-Sharif with his mother. He was nominally Governor of Turkestan, but was said to have had no real power or influence, the actual administration being in the hands of Sardar Abdullah Khan, Tokhi. On Amir Habibullah's return to Kabul from his Afghan tour of 1907 he brought Ghulam Ali Jan and his mother with him. While a child he was under the supervision of Sardar Yunus Khan. In 1913 he resided in Kabul but was without any influence. Was a great hunter and accompanied the Amir on his shooting trips. In 1916 married daughter of Taj Muhammad Khan.

### **GHULAM FARUQ USMAN**

غلام فاروق عثمان

Muhammadzai. Son of the late Sardar Muhammad Usman Khan. Employed in the Afghan Cypher Code Department, 1926. Assistant Manager, Motor Company. His sister married Hazrat Mia Jan, Mujaddidi. Arrested with his father at the same time as King Amanullah arrested the Hazrat Sahibs of Shor Bazar, September 1928. Released, October 1928. Arrived in Peshawar from Kabul by air, February 1929, accompanied by one of the younger Hazrat Sahibs, Masum Khan. Returned to Afghanistan with Sardar Hashim Khan in March 1929. Married a niece of Sardar Hashim Khan. Later was employed on propaganda work for Hashim Khan in Mohmand country. Arrived in Peshawar via Shabkadr in September. Left for Ali Khel via Parachinar, October 1929. Appointed Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, December 1929. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province, December 1930. In January 1932, married the daughter of Ghulam Muhammad. His first wife, daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan and niece of Hashim Khan, died some time before and left a son Ismail. In April 1932, was in touch with Afridis and Mohmands, including Badshah Gul. In July the Safis of Kunar complained of his harsh treatment. Left Jalalabad on December 1, 1932, relieved by Muhammad Qasim Khan, and took over the Governorship of Kandahar. Returned temporarily to Jalalabad in December 1932 to successfully deal with Hasan Khan. As Governor of Kandahar he displayed considerable energy. Awarded the Sardar-i-Ala in January 1933. In July 1935 appointed Governor of Herat, succeeding Abdur Rahim. A great favourite of the Prime Minister Hashim Khan. In 1936 still Governor of Herat. Keen on road and building development. Acting Governor, Kandahar, 1938. Wali

of Kabul. Assistant Minister of Interior. Was again Governor of Jalalabad in 1958. His son Ishaq Usman became a member of the House of Representatives in 1968. Tried unsuccessfully to form a political party called National Union.

## GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

Charkhi. Son of Asmatullah Khan from Charkh in Logar. Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army. He was in command of troops at Ali Masjid, and though Yaqub Khan in 1879 deprived him of his rank, he was a steady opponent of the English throughout the war. One of the leaders when Sherpur was besieged, and was one of four men excepted from the amnesty proclaimed by General Roberts on December 20, 1880. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 after having rendered him considerable service by collecting old soldiers and sending them to Turkestan. In 1881 he was appointed Governor of Ghazni, and when the Amir sent troops to Kandahar he was appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief, and shortly afterwards Commander-in-Chief. He was a great favourite of the Amir, who took every occasion to praise his fidelity. When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1882 the Amir said: "This is a man of business and does his work well." Since that date he had been almost constantly engaged, either at Jalalabad or on the spot, directing expeditions against Kunar, the Mangals, Kulman, Kashmun, and the Shinwaris. In 1883 the Amir abused him publicly in Darbar for his failure against the Mangals, and then sent Ghulam Haidar, Orakzai, there. He was more successful against Kulman and Kashmun in 1886. In 1886, while at Kunar, he quarrelled with a Herati General and left his troops while he hastened to lay his complaint before the Amir. A diary of February 1888 reported that "the Amir has expressed himself much pleased with Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, and has granted him the title of Wazir." He accompanied the Amir to Rawalpindi. His daughter was married to the son of Parwana Khan. In writing about Abdur Rahman Khan after the return of the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1886, Colonel Sir West Ridgeway said: "Excepting perhaps the Commander-in-Chief, General Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi, the Amir has no man of marked ability or influence in his service."

## GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

Orakzai. Son of the late Sarhang Sikander Khan, Orakzai. In Amir Shir Ali's time Colonel of a regiment called Zard. Then became a Brigadier and commanded troops at Kandahar, having been Military Commandant at Ghazni. In Command of troops at Kabul in 1882. In February 1883 distinguished himself as a Colonel against the rebels in Zurmat and was promoted to General. In April 1883 he waited on Amir Abdur Rahman at Jalalabad and reported that the Ghilzais were in secret correspondence with the Shinwaris. At the end of the same month he gained a decisive victory over the Shinwaris and sent numerous heads of the slain to Jalalabad. On August 9, 1883 was appointed to replace Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi, in command of the forces at Jalalabad, Kunar, and in the Shinwari country. At the beginning of 1884 he was sent to relieve General Katal Khan, who had been twice beaten by the Mangals. He carried on operations there with questionable success, being more than once defeated and in November 1884 he and his troops were withdrawn. In June 1885 the Amir presented him with a gold medal, and after that he was stationed as a General in Kabul. He was successful against the Andaris in the autumn of 1886, and in 1887 commanded the Amir's troops against the Ghilzai Rebellion. During

Amir Abdur Rahman's visit to Jalalabad early in 1888, General Ghulam Haidar was presented by the Amir with a jewelled medal in Darbar. The Amir observed: "Other men also fought, but Ghulam Haidar fought, and at the same time carried on the administration. Thus he had shown great ability." In May 1888 General Ghulam Haidar was said to have started for Herat to join his appointment as Naib Salar, but later news from Kabul stated that he had returned to Ghazni on February 5, 1888.

### GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

Mirza, Wardaki. Known as Rays Gumruk. Son of Ghulam Reza, and brother of Mirza Ghulam Muhammad, Wardaki. Afghan Postmaster in Peshawar 1903–19. Trusted by Amir Habibullah. His office was one of the centres of intelligence in India. Held the lucrative post of Forwarding Agent at Peshawar, but relieved in 1916 by Ahmad Ali Khan. Arrested in Peshawar in May 1919 for anti-British activities and exiled to Burma. Released and returned to Afghanistan on conclusion of peace. Received Order of Shuja'at and rank of Colonel. Left Kabul on September 9, 1920, for Bukhara to act as Afghan Envoy there. In November 1920 he was reported to be Head Clerk to the Special Mission to Soviet Russia. During March 1929, he returned to Bukhara from Tashkent with Abdul Hadi Dawi's Mission. Arrived in Kabul, July 1921. Appointed Deputy Secretary in charge of the Russian and Turkestan Branch of the Foreign Office in 1923. In January 1924, appointed Collector of Customs, Kandahar. Employed as Deputy Director in the Ministry of Revenue, Kabul, June 1929. Chairman of Trade Disputes in Kabul, 1930, and appointed Deputy Director, Post and Telegraph, early in 1931. Relieved of appointment of Chairman of Trade Disputes, April 1932, and appointed Customs Officer, Kabul. The main backer of trading firm called Shirkat-i-Umed, December 1932. Appointed Customs Officer, Herat, 1934, and again Customs Officer in Kabul from 1937–49. Married to a sister of Abdul Karim.

### GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

Barakzai, Brigadier. Son of Muhammad Sadiq Khan. A Page. Said to be clever and proud. Much liked by Amir Habibullah. His brother, General Muhammad Sarwar Khan, was in charge of the Amir's Workshops. In 1913 employed in the Treasury. Promoted to Brigadier in 1913. Sent on an official mission to Persia in October 1919.

### GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

Sahibzada. Son of Ghulam Jan. An influential Kohistani Chief. His uncle Mir Agha, was Governor of Khost. Ghulam Haidar was married to a first cousin of Amir Abdur Rahman, a daughter of Amir Muhammad Azam Khan, and was thus brother-in-law to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

### GHULAM HAIDAR

غلام حیدر

General. Tokhi. Son of Abdur Rahman Khan, Tokhi, and brother of Sardar Abdullah Jan (Governor of Badakhshan). A resident of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai district. In 1880 was Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, but was deprived of this appointment some time before Amir Abdur Rahman marched on Kandahar. He commanded the troops at Kandahar after the British troops had evacuated the town and was beaten by Ayyub Khan. At the time of Amir Abdur Rahman's visit to India he was commanding the troops

at Kandahar and subsequently fell under the Amir's suspicion, in connection with Ghilzai activities. In December 1885, he arrived at Sibi, British Baluchistan, and remained there as a refugee.

#### **GHULAM HAIDAR**

غلام حیدر

General. Wardak. A relative of the Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. A General in Shir Ali's service, and for some time commanded the troops in Lalpura. When the war broke out in 1879 he was sent to Dakka with troops, but was afterwards transferred to Turkestan with the title of Naib-ul-Hukumah. He was a steady opponent of the English and tried continually to raise the Kohistanis against them. When Amir Abdur Rahman came to Turkestan the troops all joined him, and Ghulam Haidar Khan killed Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Abdur Rahman's cousin, and fled to Bukhara, where he was well received and appointed a General in the army. Reported to have left Bukhara in October 1887, and to have gone to Kerki with 2,000 sowars. His son was Dad Muhammad Khan. Still in Bukhara in 1913.

#### **GHULAM HASAN**

غلام حسن

Son of Shukrullah Khan. Governor of Khost in 1883, but appeared to have been deposed. His khasadars and the people of Khost rebelled against him.

#### **GHULAM HAYDAR See GHULAM HAIDAR**

غلام حیدر

#### **GHULAM JAN**

غلام جان

Son of Ghulam Jilani, Popalzai. Naib Hakim of Kaja. Appointed Kotwal of Jalalabad in 1917. Hakim of Laghman, 1921. Hakim of Kunar, 1924, and later of Kaja. At Dakka, 1931.

#### **GHULAM JAN**

غلام جان

Of Kunar, appointed Governor of Kamdesh, 1917.

#### **GHULAM JILANI**

غلام جیلانی

Charkhi. Major General, Firqa Mishar. Born 1886. Son of Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar. Once commanded Kohistani Shahi regiment at Kabul. Appointed Brigadier 1906. Successfully conducted small expeditions against tribesmen. Appointed a Superintendent of the Military College, Kabul, 1912. In 1913, he and his brother, Ghulam Nabi Khan, were arrested and deprived of military rank for the murder of Brigadier Abdul Ahmad Khan, head of the Malikyar family. Kept under arrest until 1914, when they appear to have been banished to Turkestan. Pardoned by Amir Habibullah in 1918. In February 1919 was appointed Hakim of Ghazni. Partisan of King Amanullah. Commanded the Arg, Kila Begi, at Kabul, December 1919. Commanded the Ghundi-Ardalian, December 1920. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif to take over command of the Turkestan Corps from his brother, October 1921. General of Troops at Herat, 1923. Appointed Minister at Ankara, July 1925, in place of Sardar Sultan Ahmad. Acted as President of the Afghan Delegation to Ibn Saud's Muslim Conference in June 1926. Issued statements to Turkish Press complaining of British attitude towards Afghanistan, February 1929. Recalled to Kandahar by Amanullah, April 1929. Fled with Amanullah to India, May 1929, and accom-



panied him to Italy, June 1929. Returned to Kabul, August 1930. Executed September 1933. Brothers: Ghulam Nabi and Ghulam Siddiq.

**GHULAM JILANI KHAN Or JALO**

غلام جیلانی

Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Son of the late Muhammad Husain Khan and nephew of General Wakil Khan. Sarhang of Khasadars at Dakka. Acted as assistant to his father. Succeeded his father as Sarhang on his death in 1907. Actively encouraged the ghazis during the disturbance in the spring of 1908. In May 1908 was reported to be boycotting Afridis because they had failed to rejoin the attack on Landi Kotal. Prominent as a frontier official.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد

Son of Khodai Nazar Khan. Appointed Governor of Wardak in 1881.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد

Sardar. Son of the late Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan. In 1878 he left Kabul dissatisfied with the allowance granted him by Amir Shir Ali. He went to Kashmir and then returned to Kabul in 1879 summoned by Yakub Khan. He was married to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. Ordered by Amir Abdur Rahman to leave Afghanistan and proceed to Peshawar.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد

Doctor. Brother of Doctor Ghulam Nabi. At one time an Assistant Surgeon in Peshawar. Looked after the Royal Harem. A native of Batala in the Gurdaspur District of the Punjab. Chief Medical Adviser in the Harem Sarai, 1913.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

غلام محمد

Tajik, Mirza. Son of Ghulam Reza (Clerk, Muharrir, to Amir Habibullah) and brother of Mirza Ghulam Haidar (the Postmaster at Peshawar). In charge of all the foreign correspondence with India. Very much trusted by Amir Habibullah. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and during his Herat tour that year. In 1917 still Mir Munshi to the Amir. Record Keeper, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, until 1929. Employed in Ministry of Revenue, 1929.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD JAN**

غلام محمد جان

Sardar. Son of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, full brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan and half brother of Shams-ud-Din Khan. Went to Kashmir and took service with the Maharaja. Returned to Kabul in 1875 and received a small allowance from the Amir. In 1881 appointed Shaghasi to Amir Abdur Rahman, but deprived of this appointment in 1882.

**GHULAM MUHAMMAD, SAFI**

غلام محمد صافی

Of Tagao. Major General, Firqa Mishar. Son (or nephew) of Commander-in-Chief Amir Muhammad Khan and cousin (or brother) of Ulya Jah, mother of Inayatullah Khan. Father-in-law of Ghulam Faruq. Born 1886. Appointed Governor of Tagao in 1905. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to Calcutta. Dismissed in 1906. Commanded a Brigade, Ghund, in Kabul, 1917. Promoted Brigadier, March 1919. Member of the Afghan Peace

Delegation, June 1919. Appointed Afghan Envoy at Andijan, December 1919. Returned to Kabul with Ferghana Mission, March 1920. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif, April 1920. Summoned to Kabul by Amir Amanullah, December 1921. Reported to have been sent to Bamian as Hakim, which appointment he still held in 1925. Imprisoned for one year. Raised a force in Tagao, December 1928 to help Bacha-i-Saqqau against Amir Amanullah in the hope that Inayatullah would obtain the throne. Promoted to Firqa Mishar, April 1930, and appointed to command one of the Kabul divisions. In February 1935, removed from his appointment as Divisional Commander and placed on reserve list.

#### GHULAM MUHAMMAD, TARZI

غلام محمد طرزی

Sardar, Kandahari. The eldest son of Rahmdil Khan of the Kandahar Sardars. First cousin of Sardar Shir Ali Khan, the ex-Wali of Kandahar, to whose sister he was married. One of the Sardars whom Amir Abdur Rahman deported from Kandahar in December 1881 for alleged rebellion and complicity in the designs of Sardar Ayyub Khan. On this occasion Ghulam Muhammad's following consisted of about 27 persons, including five Sardars and nine ladies, but this number was subsequently somewhat reduced. They arrived in Quetta, with others whom the Amir had expelled from his dominions, numbering in all about 150 persons, on January 17, 1882, whence they proceeded to Karachi, arriving there on January 28. They joined the ex-Wali Shir Ali Khan, to whom many of them were related. Shir Ali Khan was, however, averse to Ghulam Muhammad's residence at Karachi. Ghulam Muhammad went into exile to the Ottoman Empire, living as a pensioner of the Sultan at Damascus. He was a poet in Dari. His son Mahmud Tarzi married a Syrian lady, Miss el-Fattal, before returning to Afghanistan in 1903.

#### GHULAM MUHAMMAD, WARDAK

غلام محمد وردک

Mirza. Civil Brigadier. Also called Mulla. Son of Ghulam Reza and brother of Mirza Ghulam Haidar, the Afghan Postmaster of Peshawar. Born about 1860. Appointed Panchayat Bashi by Amir Habibullah. Appointed Minister for Trade and Commerce, Nazir-i-Tijarat, by Amir Amanullah in March 1919. Member of Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919. Member of Afghan Delegation, Mussoorie, 1920. Minister of Interior in 1922.

#### GHULAM NABI

غلام نبی

Doctor. A Kakazai Shaikh of Batala, Gurdaspur. Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab Subordinate Medical Service. In the Bahawalpur State Service from 1886-98. Went to Kabul in 1904, and on return stayed at Simla with the Afghan Envoy. Accompanied Major Cleveland, I. M. S., to Kabul in October 1904. Medical Officer at the Kabul Court with the rank of Civil Brigadier and in high favour with Amir Habibullah. Looked after the families of the Amir and of Sardars Muhammad Asef Khan and Yusuf Khan. His son, Abdul Hamid, and nephew, Muhammad Husain, joined him in Kabul in 1905. His second son, Abdul Aziz, was a Legal Practitioner at Hisar. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his tour to Herat in the same year.

#### GHULAM NABI

غلام نبی

Of Charkh, Yusufzai, General, Lewa Mishar. Son of the late Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan of Logar and brother of Brigadier Ghulam Jilani Khan and of Ghulam Siddiq. Appointed Orderly Colonel in June 1904. Promoted Orderly Brigadier in 1905.

Appointed to command the forces in Nangarhar, June 1906. Reported in November 1907 to have assumed command of all the troops in Kabul City. Fell into disfavour in 1909 when in command of Afghan forces at Patan, which crossed into British territory near Kharlachi and were driven back by the Kurram Militia. Was not given any military post until 1912, when he accompanied troops against the Mangals in a subordinate position and in a measure regained his former status. Transferred in December 1912 to command at Jabal-us-Siraj. Dismissed from the Amir's service in 1913 on account of the murder of Brigadier Abdul Ahad Khan, head of the Malikyar family, in the Upper Logar Valley. In 1918 Ghulam Nabi Khan, and his brother Ghulam Jilanai, as well as others of their relatives were pardoned by Amir Habibullah. Commanding at Jalalabad, June, 1919. Accompanied Dakka Boundary Commission, August 1919. Touring in Nangarhar to collect looted rifles, September 1919. Left Jalalabad for Asmar, August 1920, to replace Brigadier Usman Khan. Recalled, but soon returned to Kabul, where he was preparing to go to Mazar-i-Sharif September 1920, to take over Command of the Corps at Mazar-i-Sharif. In November, 1921, he left Mazar-i-Sharif for Bukhara, and Moscow. Minister in Moscow 1922–23. Recalled in the spring of 1924. On return from Moscow he was appointed Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, was sent to Logar during the Mangal Rebellion 1924–25 to exercise his influence to maintain peace. Appointed Governor of Samt-i-Janubi, Paktia, at end of 1925, which post he held until appointed Afghan Minister at Paris, August 1926. Left Kabul for India, en route to Paris, October 16, 1926. Relieved November 1928, by Habibullah Tarzi. Appointed Ambassador to Moscow. Led an army, officered by Afghan cadets who had been studying in Turkey, into Northern Afghanistan in support of the Amanullah Government, 1929. Occupied Mazar-i-Sharif, but left the field to forces of Bacha-i-Saqqao when he learned of Amanullah's final abdication. Returned to Afghanistan in the company of Shah Wali Khan in July 1932. Executed November 8, 1932 for subversive activities against King Nadir Shah.

## GHULAM NABI

غلام نبي

Nasir, Ghilzai. General, Jarnel. Son of a man known as the Sufi Colonel. In 1916 employed with Ardal troops in Kabul. Later appointed Brigadier in Kabul, and then in Kandahar. Left Kandahar in 1917 for Kalat-i-Ghilzai but returned in 1918. Promoted Major General, Jarnel, early in 1919. In command at Kandahar in 1919 but reportedly dismissed by Abdul Quddus Khan for failure to strengthen Spin Buldak, October 1919. Reported to have been transferred to Kabul, January 1920. Commandant, Kandahar, then at Herat. Commander, Jalalabad, 1924–25. Governor of Maimana, 1929. Retired, 1935.

## GHULAM NAQSHBAND

غلام نقشبند

Sardar Bahadur. Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India. Died January 1883. Son of Abdul Rahman, Sahibzada, a one-time Government pensioner. A native of Kama, where he had family property. Served in the 19th Bengal Cavalry and did service in China. When he was pensioned, about 1870, he went to Kabul. Amir Shir Ali Khan took him into his service and restored his family property, which had been confiscated by Amir Dost Muhammad. In 1877 the Amir was said to have offered him the Governorship of Turkhoparsa, but he replied that he preferred to remain in attendance upon him. It appears from Naqshband Khan's own account that he was a descendant of Akhund

Muhammad, Naim, who was preceptor to Muhammad Shah Rengila. The Shah, early in the 18th century gave his preceptor five different properties in Afghanistan free of taxes. The family enjoyed this gift till 1840, when Naqshband Khan's father joined the English, and was made Governor of Jalalabad. When they left the country, Abdul Rahman, Sahibzada, followed them and Dost Muhammad confiscated the property. Shir Ali restored the greater part of this property, and a small estate, called Nahr-i-Shahi, was finally restored by Yakub Khan in 1879. This estate was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1882, together with a sum of Rs. 1,300 on account of revenue due since 1879.

#### GHULAM QADIR

غلام قادر

Mirza. Lately Colonel of Roads, Toll Collector. Appointed Transport Director, March 1919. Deputy Minister of Commerce, 1930. President of the Government Mint in 1932. Mayor of Kabul Municipality, 1934–36.

#### GHULAM RASUL

غلام رسول

Barakzai. Hakim of Mangal; worked in Matun under Dost Muhammad Khan. His brother Muhammad Sarwar Khan was Brigadier of Asmar, 1920.

#### GHULAM RASUL

غلام رسول

Sufi, Colonel. Afghan Envoy in India. Purchasing Agent in Bombay in 1913. Replaced by Ahmad Ali Jan in 1917. Left for Kabul in May 1919.

#### GHULAM REZA

غلام رضا

One of Amir Abdur Rahman's Confidential Advisers. His father was a slave in the late Muhammad Sarwar's family, and Ghulam Reza was for a long time with Muhammad Sarwar and Yaqub Khan. When Yaqub was arrested by Amir Shir Ali, Ghulam Reza went to Samarkand and joined Abdur Rahman.

#### GHULAM SIDDIQ

غلام صديق

Sardar-i-Ala. Born 1894. Son of Sepeh Salar, Ghulam Haidar, Charkhi. Brother of Ghulam Jilani Khan, Ghulam Nabi and Abdul Aziz. Assistant to Gul Muhammad Khan, Afghan Envoy in India, October 1919, and a Junior Member of the Afghan Delegation at the Mussoorie Conference, 1920. Left Mussoorie with dispatches for Kabul, June 1920, and was refused readmittance into India. Appointed Deputy President to the Muhajirin Committee, Kabul, August 1920. Second Counsellor to the Afghan Mission, under Muhammad Wali Khan, which visited Europe in 1920. Returned to Kabul from London with dispatches, September 1921. Left again for Europe with Afghan students via Peshawar, October 1921. Appointed Afghan Minister at Berlin, 1922, where he remained until April 1926 when he was relieved by Ahmad Ali. Visited Ankara while en route to Kabul from Berlin. Appointed First Private Secretary to King Amanullah and Minister of Court, January 1927. Appointed to officiate as Foreign Minister, Wakil Wizarat Kharija, January 1927, during the absence of Sardar Mahmud Tarzi in Europe. Was with King Amanullah in Europe in 1928. Appointed Foreign Minister, November 1928. Sent to Jalalabad to bargain with the rebels, December 1928. Fled with Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929. Dispatched to Russia by Amanullah on a special mission, March 1929.

Assumed the duties of Afghan Ambassador, Moscow, April 1929. In Mecca June 1930. In Berlin 1930, set out for Afghanistan under promise of free pardon from the King. Arrived in Kabul March 7, 1931. Suspected of distributing Amanullah's letters in Kabul, April 1931. Arrived Berlin, July 18, 1931, to take up the appointment of Afghan Minister. Wrote to King Nadir Shah professing his loyalty in July 1932. His brother, Ghulam Nabi, was staying with him in July 1932, when the King invited him to return to Afghanistan. When Ghulam Nabi was executed in November 1932, Ghulam Siddiq was dismissed from his appointment. Visited Mecca during spring 1933. In 1934 married Huriya Khanum, sister of ex-Queen Soraya. Lived in Berlin during the World War II period. After World War II, Ghulam Siddiq was for a few months interned in Moscow, but was then permitted to return to Germany. His son Zaid Siddiq came from Berlin to Afghanistan to work as a Geologist with the Ministry of Mines; other sons still resided in Germany, 1970.

### GHULAM YAHYA, TARZI

غلام يحيى طرزی

Muhammadzai. Born in 1898. Son of Naib Habibullah, Tarzi, and nephew of Mahmud Tarzi. Secretary of Afghan Legation, Berlin. Appointed Under-Secretary, Visa and Passport Branch of Foreign Office, June 1926. Transferred to head the Persia and Turkey Section of the Foreign Office, November, 1926. Received Order of Stor, First Class, February 1927. Accompanied King Amanullah to Europe, 1927–28. Director General of Political Affairs, 1928. Roughly handled by Bacha-i-Saqqao's men but remained in the Foreign Office, January 1929. Under-Secretary, Political Department of Foreign Office. Promoted First Deputy Minister, Afghan Foreign Office, 1930. Visited Chakhansur, November 1931, in connection with Helmand water dispute with Persia. Officiated for the Foreign Minister in the autumn of 1933. Appointed President, Rais, of Department of Public Health, February 1935. Appointment raised to that of Minister in June. Minister of Post and Telegraph, 1939. Minister of Health until 1945. Ambassador in Moscow until 1957, Paris until 1960, and Prague, 1960–64.

### GILANI See KEILANI

### GUL AGHA See SADIQ AGHA MUHAMMAD, MUJADDIDI

گل آقا

### GUL ALAM

گل علم

A Ghilzai Malik of Logar. An officer in Amir Shir Ali's army. Joined General Roberts in Kurram, but afterwards declared against British and tried to raise the Logar country, where he acted chiefly under the orders of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan. Musa Jan gave him the title of General. He went to Kabul in 1881, but left again.

### GUL KHAN

گل خان

Haji, Colonel, Barakzai. Born between 1830–35. Was in Ardal-i-Hazur Battalion. Showed great valour at Ghazni against the rebels. Employed in enlisting Barakzais at Kandahar. He wrote to Amir Abdur Rahman that the Ghilzai Uprising was brought about through the oppression and tyranny of the Naib Kotwal. Was commended by the Amir, in July 1887, for the manner in which he had performed his duties. Appointed General at Badakhshan by Amir Habibullah. Still at Faizabad, 1907.

**GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد

Peshawar agent for Shams-ud-Din, Kizilbash, Amir Habibullah's Kafila Bashi for the Peshawar-Kabul road, 1917.

**GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد

Sardar. Son of Ismail Khan, Muhammadzai. Reported as superseding Haji Shirdil Khan as Governor of Chakhansur in 1916.

**GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Taj Muhammad. His mother was Mahmud Tarzi's sister. Had two sons, the eldest, Faiz Muhammad. At one time a refugee in India. Appointed Afghan Envoy in India, October 1919–29. His assistant was Ghulam Sadiq Khan. Under-secretary, Foreign Ministry, Member of Majlis-i-Ayan, 1931.

**GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد

Haji, Barakzai, General. Born between 1830–1835. Was in the First Ardal-i-Hazur Battalion of Amir Abdur Rahman. Distinguished himself in the Ghilzai Rebellion. Appointed General in Badakhshan by Amir Habibullah, and again in 1907 with headquarters at Faizabad. Also see Gul Khan.

**GUL MUHAMMAD**

گل محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Civil Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan, who was a grandson of Pinda Khan. Afghan representative on the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission and afterwards the Governor of Katawaz and various districts in Eastern Afghanistan. In 1902–13 was Afghan Representative on a Commission which settled a large number of disputes between the Turis and Wazirs within the British border. Civil Sepah Salar, 1905. Member of the Majlis-i-Shura. Reported in May 1905 to have succeeded Kazi Abdul Shukur as Governor of Hazara immigrants, Muhajirin, at Uruzgan. A very old man, but popular among the people in 1913.

**HABIB JAN**

حبیب جان

Shaghasi. Son of Muhammad Shah and nephew of Nazim Dost Muhammad. In 1918 was on the Personal Staff of Sardar Inayatullah, and detailed in 1918 to report on stores of arms and ammunition in Kabul. Was Inayatullah's Secretary, September 1919. Refused offers of employment from Amir Amanullah. Said to have disappeared in March 1920.

**HABIBULLAH KHAN**

حبیب الله

A native of Merv. Resided at Zindajan in Herat province. In charge of the Khawanin Sawars on the Maimana border. Detailed by the Governor of Herat to patrol the frontier from Gulran to Andara and check the number of Khawanin Sawars actually on duty, 1916.

**HABIBULLAH KHAN**

حبیب الله

Colonel. Commander of the Amir's Bodyguard. Arrived Tashkent June, 1919 with Muhammad Wali Khan as a member of the Afghan Peace Mission to Europe.

Amir. Muhammadzai, Umarghanzai, Nuruddinzi, Barakzai, Durani. Son of Amir Abdur Rahman (who was the eldest son of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan, eldest son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). His mother was an Uzbek slave girl of Mir Jahandad Shah of Badakhshan. Born at Samarkand on April 21, 1871 where Abdur Rahman was in exile. During his father's lifetime he took a large share in the administration, and was generally popular, as he was supposed to be more inclined to leniency than the Amir. He succeeded to the throne on October 3, 1901 and assumed the title of Siraj-ul-Millat wa ud-Din. He began his reign by increasing the pay of the army, recalling exiles, including many Sardars and their families, and promising reforms and releasing prisoners. This did not last long, and he soon reverted to his father's regime of severe punishments and confiscations, and later lost much of his personal interest in State affairs. Although he was a good Muslim, he lost popularity and respect owing to his assumption of Western ways, due to his visit to India in 1907 and his behavior there, his adoption of Freemasonry, and above all to the existence of unfavourable rumours concerning his conduct and future political intentions. He was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, very powerfully built, and about 18 stone in weight (one stone is 6.35 kilograms). He had a speech impediment. In 1905 he assumed the title of Sarkar-i-Wala. Father of Sardars Inayatullah, Hayatullah, Amanullah, Kabirullah, Muhammad Kabir, etc. Introduced some reforms to his country. Under his direction roads were improved and some modern schools established. Kept Afghanistan out of World War I. Assassinated in Kala Gosh, Laghman, on February 20, 1919.

**HABIBULLAH KHAN**

حبیب اللہ

Mustaufi. Born about 1828. The son of Abdul Aziz, and related to the Khan of Wardak. Married to a daughter of his uncle, Amir Khan. Had two sons, Shah Nawaz Khan and Abdul Ghafur. As a young man worked under Sultan Muhammad Khan, the Naib of Kabul, and was subsequently appointed Assistant to Muhammad Rafiq Khan Ludin who was acting as Chief Minister to Amir Dost Muhammad. When Amir Shir Ali came into power he appointed Habibullah Khan to the Governorship of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In March 1865 he successfully withstood the attack on Kalat-i-Ghilzai by Muhammad Amin Khan and Sardar Jalal-ud-Din Khan. In February 1866, when Muhammad Azam Khan entered Kabul and caused himself to be proclaimed Amir, Habibullah Khan joined the party of Shaghasi Sherdil Khan and Khuda Nazar Khan of Wardak and held the city of Ghazni for Amir Shir Ali. After the Battle of Shaikhabad, which took place in May 1866 and in which Shir Ali's party was defeated, Habibullah Khan fled with Shir Ali to Kandahar and remained with him until he regained the Amirship in September 1868. In 1870 he was appointed Head of the Revenue Department, and in November 1873 Finance Minister and a member of the newly formed Council, with the title of Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik; was frequently required by the Amir to examine the accounts of officials suspected of having embezzled Government funds. After the arrest of Yakub Khan, in November 1874, he was deputed by Amir Shir Ali Khan to Herat to inquire into the financial condition of the province and to establish a new administration. Full powers were given to him for this purpose. He was released on the outbreak of hostilities between the British and Kabul Governments. Habibullah Khan accompanied Amir Shir Ali in his flight from Kabul, and remained with him until his death at Mazar-i-Sharif, after which he

returned to Kabul, where he was appointed Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik to Amir Yakub Khan. Accompanied Yakub Khan to Gandomak in May 1879, and returned with him to Kabul after the signing of the treaty. After the massacre of September 3, 1879 he was sent to Ali Khel with Wazir Shah Muhammad, bearing letters from Yakub Khan to Sir F. Roberts. His instructions were to do all that was in his power to stop, or at least delay, the advance of the British Army on Kabul. On October 12, 1879 a proclamation was issued by Sir F. Roberts setting forth the intentions of the British Government towards the people of Afghanistan. On the same day Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, together with Wazir Shah Muhammad and Sardars Zakaria Khan and Yahya Khan, was placed under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the attack on the British Residency. The Mustaufi remained under arrest until December 8, 1879, when he was liberated on Rs. 50,000 being given as security for his future good conduct. The British deported the Mustaufi to India in 1880.

#### HABIBULLAH KHAN

حبيب الله

Shinwari, Khan of Marez. Chief of his clan. Refugee at Peshawar for many years until 1904, when he was recalled, received back his forfeited lands, and was appointed to command the khasadars in the Shinwari country. Prominent in the disturbances of 1908. In 1912 he opened a shop for the sale of cartridges in Marez, but had to close it by order of the Amir.

#### HABIBULLAH KHAN

حبيب الله

Lieutenant-General. Of Abu Ahmad Khan, Yusufzai family. His forefathers were Khans of Jandol. Arrived Tashkent, June 1919, with Muhammad Wali Khan as a Member of Afghan Mission to Europe. In Europe and America 1921–1922. Appointed Chief of General Staff Officers, then promoted to permanent Under-Secretary in War Ministry, June 1924, with rank of Ghund Mishar. Firqa Mishar 1926. Visited Western Command maneuvers and carried out a tour in India at invitation of Commander-in-Chief, November 1926. With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Killed by Bacha-i-Saqqau.

#### HABIBULLAH KHAN, BACHA—I—SAQQAU

حبيب الله بچه سقاء

A Tajik of Kalakan village near Sarai-Khoja in Kohdaman. Born about 1890. Generally known as Bacha-i-Saqqau, Son of the Water Carrier. In his youth he held various menial occupations, including that of gardener to an Afghan official at Qala-i-Murad Beg. In 1919 he joined Jemal Pasha's regiment in Kabul and served for about three years. He then deserted, purportedly because of his sympathy with the Mangal Rebellion of 1924, shooting several soldiers who tried to arrest him. From that time on he became a notorious highwayman, merciless to government officials and wealthy travellers, but generous to the poor. Eventually he was forced to flee the country and spend three years at Sulaiman Serai in Peshawar City where he served tea to travellers. He visited Parachinar where he was imprisoned for eleven months for breaking into a shop. During the Nangarhar Rebellion of November 1928, he offered to serve under King Amanullah, who supplied him with arms for his men. The Bacha deserted and, on December 14, accompanied by groups of Kohistanis, led an attack on Kabul, which was repelled only after nine days of fighting. He retired toward Paghman and on January 7, 1929, resumed his offensive and took Kabul and the Arg when King Inayatullah surrendered on



January 18. Proclaimed himself Amir of Afghanistan, denouncing King Amanullah and his relatives as enemies of Islam, and assumed the title Ghazi Amir Habibullah Khan, Khadim-i-Din-i-Rasulullah, the Servant of the Religion of the Apostle of God. He ruled tenously from January until October 1929, when he was driven from the Arg by Shah Wali Khan, brother of the subsequent Afghan king. Habibullah eventually surrendered and was executed together with some of his closest followers on November 1, 1929. Afghan nationalists believe that Bacha-i-Saqqau was secretly helped by British Indian authorities to get rid of the Amanullah regime. No evidence can be found in political files in British archives supporting this view; intelligence files which would be relevant to this case were not open for examination. There was some confusion as to the antecedent of the Bacha; see the following note.

A Note on the Antecedents of Habibullah alias Bacha-i-Saqqau.

On the 5th September 1921 one Habibullah, son of Aminullah of Jalalabad, Afghanistan, who described himself as a Mohmand, was sentenced in Peshawar to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The description on record of Habibullah is: Wheat complexion; height 5'6"; a boil mark on the left arm; age on the 1st September 1921 estimated at 20–22 years. His finger prints are on record. This is the only Habibullah of beyond British India confined in Peshawar Jail between the years 1908 and 1928.

Nothing further is traceable of Habibullah up till February 1928, when the British Charge d'Affaires, Kabul, at the instance of the Afghan Government, requested in his telegram No. 44–F., dated the 6th February 1928 (File no. 68–F.–28), addressed to this Administration that endeavours should be made to trace the whereabouts of three Afghan bad-characters, named Azam, Habibullah Bacha Saqao, and Syed Hassan, who had evaded the authorities in Jalalabad. Two Afghans, who had given their names as Azam and Mir Bacha, had a little while before been arrested in Peshawar in order that security proceedings might be taken against them. Of these one Mir Bacha claimed to be the notorious Bacha Saqao but afterwards proved to be merely a member of the gang whose real name was Usman. Neither Syed Hassan nor the real Bacha Saqao were traced, but it is possible that Bacha Saqao can be identified with the third Afghan bad-character who was in partnership with Azam and Mir Bacha in a tea shop in Nimak Mandi-Peshawar City, and had absconded before his arrest could be effected. It is also possible that this third individual is identical with the individual who was implicated in a burglary case which took place in Parachinar Bazar in February 1928 and gave his name as Habibullah, son of Aminullah of Kabul. His brother, who was also implicated in the offence, gave his residence as of Koh Daman, Kabul. Habibullah was discharged for lack of evidence and left for Afghanistan soon afterwards. His sister is married to one Nek Muhammad of Kabul whose distant cousin, named Gul Muhammad, is now resident in the Kurram. Local Kurram opinion is firm in the belief that this Habibullah is the real Bacha-i-Saqqau.

### HABIBULLAH KHAN, TARZI

حبيب الله خان طرزی

Muhammadzai. Born 1896. Son of Muhammad Zaman and nephew of Mahmud Tarzi. A Junior Deputy Secretary in the Indo-European branch of the Foreign Office, 1922–1923. Proceeded to Paris as Secretary to Mahmud Tarzi when the latter was Minister at Paris. On his return to Kabul was appointed Director in charge of the branch of the Foreign Office dealing with India and Europe. Appointed Afghan Minister in Paris, Novem-

ber 1928. Relieved by Ahmad Ali Jan, December 1929 and returned to Kabul. Third Secretary in Foreign Office, May 1931. Chief Delegate to the Dokhalim Boundary Commission June 1932. Chief Delegate on the Persian Boundary and Helmand Water Commission, October 1932. Visited Herat and Islam Kala, thence Zulfikar and Chakhansur in this connection. Third Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1932. Completed his work on the Persian Boundary Survey in June 1933 and returned to Kabul. Appointed Minister at Tokyo in July 1933–1939. Ambassador to the United States, 1946. Retired in 1953.

#### HAD BEG, MUHAMMAD

محمد حد بيگ

Afghan Vice-Consul in Tashkent, October 1919.

#### HADA MULLA See MIR SAYYID JAN BADSHAH

ننده ملا

#### HADAYATULLAH, SARDAR

هدايت الله

Eldest son of King Amanullah by a Nuristani woman. Born about 1911. Arrived in Peshawar October 10, 1921, together with a party of Afghan students en route for Paris. Visited Kabul in July 1925 and again in August 1926 for vacation. Joined his father in Italy and still lived in Rome in 1971.

#### HAFIZ AHMAD—UD—DIN

حافظ احمد الدين

Of Jhawarian, Bhera, Shapur District. Born about 1872. Principal of the Habibia College and Director of Public Education in Afghanistan. Head of a committee formed in Kabul to help students with Koranic studies, Talim-ul-Quran-i-Sharif.

#### HAFIZ SAIFULLAH

حافظ سيف الله

Khwajazai of Dera Ismail Khan. Son of Abdullah Khan, Tahsildar. Entered the British Service in 1891, served in Baluchistan till 1910. Appointed British Representative at Kandahar in 1910. Appointed British Agent at Kabul in 1913.

#### HAFIZULLAH KHAN

حفيظ الله

English Translator to Amir Habibullah, 1919.

#### HAIDAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حيدر

Born 1896. Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Employed in the Foreign Office. Afghan Consul-General in Delhi, 1922–23. Recalled to Kabul in Spring of 1924. Minister-Designate to Ankara but appointment was cancelled and Ghulam Jilani Charkhi was sent instead. Muhammad Haidar was appointed Under-Secretary of Ministry of Commerce in 1925. Deputy Minister of Court, 1936. His wife was a sister of Sardar Nadir Khan. Died in 1968.

#### HAIDAR KULI

حيدر کلي

In 1888 Chief of the Jamshidis. He was elder brother of Yalantush Khan. Haidar Kuli's father, Khan Agha, was murdered by Sardar Ayyub Khan, but as Haidar Kuli had been at enmity with his parent, this event did not detach him from Ayyub's followers. He marched with Ayyub to Kandahar against Amir Abdur Rahman and a few days before the decisive battle went over to Abdur Rahman. He was appointed Chief of the Jamshidis in October 1886.

## HAJI SHAH BEG

حاجی شاه بیگ

Uzbek. Appointed in 1906 to be in charge of the foreign employees in Kabul. Given the rank of Civil Colonel and appointed Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, which office he assumed in September 1908. A tall, thin man with a fair complexion and a hooked nose.

## HAJIRA JAN

هاجره

Ukht-us-Siraj, Bibi. Step-sister of Amir Habibullah Khan and wife of Sardar Muhammad Yunus Khan. Daughter of Amir Abdur Rahman by a Chitrali woman. Had great influence with Amir Habibullah in his later years and incurred the displeasure of the Ulya Hazrat. Mother of Ambassador Najibullah and Dr. Muhammad Anas.

## HALIMA

حليمه

Bibi, Bobo Jan. Daughter of Mulla Sayyid Atikullah, and of Bibi Shams-ul-Jahan, step-mother of Amir Habibullah, and mother of Muhammad Umar Khan. Died in the 1920's.

## HAMIDULLAH KHAN

حميد الله

Akhunzada Safi. Known as Mulla Sahib of Tagao, also called Badshah Sahib of Tagao. An old priest influential in Nangarhar and Laghman. Follower of the late Hada Mulla. A leader in the disturbances of 1889. There were two mullas by this name, Hamidullah of Tagao and Abdul Hamid of Sarobi and they were frequently confused with each other. Summoned to Kabul for a big Darbar in 1915 and detained but permitted to return to his home in 1917 by Amir Habibullah. Visited the Hada Shrine in 1917 and met Mir Sayyid Jan. Reported to be at Laghman in 1918. Went to Kabul with Mir Sayyid Jan Badshah, August 1919. Again arrived Kabul November 7, 1920. Summoned the Chief Mullas of Nangarhar, Mohmand, and Bajaur to meet him at Hada in July 1922. Summoned to Kabul, December 1923, where he arrived with a large following in March 1924. Proceeded on Haj shortly afterwards. Summoned to Kabul, November 1928. On his refusal troops were sent to arrest him, but they were ambushed by Bacha-i-Saqau.

## HAMIDULLAH, SIRAJ

حميد الله سراج

Son of Sardar Inayatullah. Born, February 1917. Lived in Tehran with his father. Returned to Afghanistan, 1947. Minister of Education in 1971.

## HAMZULLAH KHAN

حمز الله

Mulla, of Badr, Bizan Khel, Darwesh Khel Wazir. Son of Mam Shah. Resided at Maintoi in Shakai. A disciple of the Akhund of Swat. Taught the late Mulla Powindah, with whom he used to have protracted religious discussions. The two were rivals for a long time. In 1907, however, they became publicly reconciled. Had great influence among the Wazirs. Also a rival of the Karbogha Mulla. Had often visited Kabul and was there with a large following in June 1908 during the Islamic Congress held that month under Sardar Nasrullah's presidency to decide whether holy war, jihad, should or should not be enforced against the British. In April 1913 he organized and led a lashkar of Kabul Khel Wazirs from Birmal to attack the British Spina Khaisora Post in the Tochi Agency, but was driven back by the North Waziristan Militia. He endeavoured to combine the Wazirs and Mahsuds for a jihad against the British Government.

## HASAN HILMI BEG

حسن حلمی بیگ

Turk. A dye manufacturer and printer of stamps at Kabul during the reign of Amir Habibullah.

## HASAN ISA

حسن عیسی

Egyptian. A compositor in the press of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* in Kabul.

## HASAN KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD

میرزا محمد حسن

Kizilbash. Son of the late Mirza Askar Khan. Mir Munshi and the Amir's Dabir. Accompanied Amir Shir Ali Khan throughout the Civil War. His father was a Head Munshi of Amir Dost Muhammad. Accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Ambala in 1879, and on his return was appointed a member of the newly-formed Kabul Council. In November 1873 was appointed a member of the Amir's Council with the title of Dabir-ul-Mulk, Private Secretary. Ghulam Ahmad, who visited Kabul in 1874, wrote the following: "Mirza Muhammad Hasan Khan, Mir Munshi, is the Private and Government Secretary of the Amir. He had gained His Highness's confidence, and he is admitted to Councils (which are held about State matters) more frequently than the other members of the Darbar. He acts agreeably to the Amir's intentions, and attaches himself to no party. All the murasilas, letters, from the Amir are written by him, or under his supervision, and he is the Superintendent of the Postal Department in Afghanistan." On the death of Naib Muhammad Alam was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat, Deputy Governor, of Afghan Turkestan, under the new Governor Sherdil Khan. His place in the Amir's Council was filled by Muhammad Nabi, Kizilbash. His son remained in charge of the Amir's seal. Said to be an uncommonly clever man and of agreeable manners. His son was, in 1880, Dabir-ul-Mulk.

## HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسن

Abu Bakr Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Sarbaland Khan, Hakim of Charikar in 1914.

## HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسن

Son of Nauroz Khan. Khan of Lalpura and brother of Akbar Khan. Hakim of Maidan, Kabul, in 1910 and still in 1919.

## HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسن

Sardar. Son of Khushdil Khan, Kandahari. Governor of Ghazni. Hasan Khan and his brother Roshandil were, in 1882, appointed joint Deputy Governors and the Amir's two sons joint Governors of Ghazni. The arrangement seems to have fallen through and Hasan to have been installed as Governor alone. On July 16, 1886 Amir Abdur Rahman said in Darbar: "Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan has been Governor of Ghazni for the last six years. He has neither caused any loss to me nor have the people complained against him. My informers have written nothing against him. I appointed his brother Muhammad Umar Khan to the Government of Zurmat some months ago. I have heard nothing against him." He had an important charge during the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1886 and 1887 and had to march against the enemy.

### HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسن

Sardar. Son of Muhammad Kuli Khan, great-grandson of Pinda Khan. Imprisoned by Amir Shir Ali Khan with Yakub Khan, of whom he was a devoted partisan. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad on the death of Amir Shir Ali and fled in January 1880. Fought against the British at the second action of Charasiab and joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in the winter of 1880–81. Fled to Persia after the second battle of Kandahar in September 1881. Returned via Karachi, Nowshera, and Doaba in October 1882, in the disguise of a faqir, and joined Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar, then in opposition to Amir Abdur Rahman. In the beginning of 1883 he raised the Shinwaris, and on their defeat by the Amir's troops took refuge in Tirah with Mulla Wali Khan of Sapri. In November 1883 he was in Mangal country and joined the rebels there under Sadu Khan, Garu Khel Ghilzai. On the defeat of the Mangals, in April 1884, he again fled to Tirah.

### HASAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسن

Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Grandson ( ? ) of Nawab Samad Khan (son of Pinda Khan). At one time Mehmandar Bashi at Jalalabad. In 1904 accompanied the Dane Mission to Kabul. Appointed Brigadier of Khost in January 1905. Relieved of his command and summoned to Kabul in July 1906. Reported in 1907 to be commanding at Bannu, headquarters of the Andarab District. Reported in 1908 to have started to join the Ghazis in the anti-British disturbances, but to have been dissuaded by Amir Habibullah.

### HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد هاشم

Herati. One of the Khawanin Sawars at Herat; was appointed Hakim of Obeh about the end of February 1919.

### HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد هاشم

Hakim of Birmal, 1916. Reported to have been recalled in 1916, and appointed Governor of Urgun, returning to Khost with Nazim Dost Muhammad in 1917. Transferred as Governor to Gardez in 1917.

### HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد هاشم

Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan and uncle of ex-King Zahir Shah. Half brother of King Nadir. Born 1886. Commanded the Bodyguard, Sar-Os, at Kabul and accompanied Amir Habibullah to India in 1907. Appointed Naib Salar of Herat and left Kabul in 1916. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad, December 1919. Governor, Eastern Province, 1920. Officiated as Minister of War, Kabul, January 1922, in place of General Nadir Khan who was on tour. Went to Europe with his father in 1923. Appointed Minister at Moscow, March 1924, and left Moscow July 3, 1926, to join his brother Nadir Khan at Grasse. En route to Afghanistan, January 1929, left Marseilles with Nadir Khan and Shah Wali on February 8, 1929. Proceeded to Kabul, November 9, 1929, on his appointment as Premier and Minister of Interior. On tour in the Northern Provinces when Nadir Shah was assassinated and returned immediately to Kabul. Proceeded to Berlin in October 1936 to undergo an operation. Prime Minister from 1929 till 1946. Never married. Maintained Afghanistan's neutrality during the Second World War. Known as a good administrator, however, austere and tough in his dealings with the people. Died October 26, 1953.

## HAYATULLAH KHAN

حيات الله

Sardar. Muhammadzai. Born December 29, 1888. Second son of Amir Habibullah Khan. His mother was a sister of Mir Muhammad Ojhor in Chitral. He was appointed Governor of Kataghan in 1905. When Amir Habibullah Khan returned from his 1907 tour in India, he summoned Hayatullah Khan to Kabul to answer charges brought against him by the people of Kataghan. He was kept in Kabul for some time under restraint. During the winters of 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14 he was left in Kabul as Governor during the sojourn of the Court at Jalalabad, and was said to have carried out his duties to Amir Habibullah Khan's satisfaction. In 1915 his allowance was fixed at Rs. 30,000 per annum. About April 1917 he was granted the title of Azud-ud-Daulah. On February 17, 1919, three days before the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, he left Kabul for Jalalabad. It appears, however, that on hearing of the murder he turned back to Kabul where he remained with Sardar Amanullah Khan. Held no official post in December 1919. Appointed Minister for Education, 1923. Went to Europe with his wife in April 1923 and returned to Kabul in March 1924. Appointed Minister of Justice, 1925. Although a brother of the King and a Minister he did not take a very active part in public life. Reported to have submitted to Habibullah Khan, Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but later to have been arrested. Executed on order of Bacha-i-Saqqao on October 17, 1929. Sons: Mahbubullah Azud Siraj, Director of Civil Aviation; Burhanullah, living in California, U.S.A. in 1971; and Qudratullah Hazrat Siraj, Department of Monopoly.

## HAZRAT OF SHOR BAZAR

حضرت شور بازار

A name given the head of the family of Sirhind theologians, who adopted the family name of Mujaddidi. They were the most important and influential Murshids in Afghanistan in the years following King Amanullah's accession. For individual members of this family, see Fazl Ahmad, Umar Jan, Fazl Umar, and Rasul Jan Agha.

## HAZRAT SAHIB

حضرت صاحب

Of Charbagh, Butkhak, Mulla. Active in Mangal country during the war, 1919. Apparently had great influence with the Mangals and tribes in Chakmanni and Hariob and was in command of all Ghilzai lashkars and local Alijaris on the Kharlachi front. Returned to Kabul, August 1919, with the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar. Family is collateral with Shor Bazar Mujaddidis.

## HUSAIN ALI

حسين علي

Sepeh Salar. Kizilbash. Considered by many one of the ablest Afghans, both as a soldier and a statesman. Said to have been the mainstay of Amir Shir Ali Khan's reign. He left Kabul in 1881 and resided with Ayyub Khan at Tehran. Amir Abdur Rahman had striven in vain to induce the Sepeh Salar to return. In July 1886 Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated all his property in Kabul, and deported his daughter to Meshed, and 67 other relations to Peshawar. On the break-up of the Afghan colony in Persia, 1887–88, Husain Ali Khan at first decided to remain in Persia but afterwards resolved to accompany Ayyub Khan to India.

Mir of Maimana. After the death of the Persian Ruler, Nadir Shah, the ruling power in Maimana was established by a soldier of fortune named Haji Khan. This man was an Uzbek who had served in the army of Nadir Shah, and his comrade at that period was Ahmad Shah, the Afghan Chieftain who afterwards became famous as the founder of the modern Kingdom of Afghanistan. After the murder of Nadir Shah and the establishment of Ahmad Shah at Kandahar, Hajji Khan repaired to the Court of his old companion-in-arms in the hope of obtaining a portion of his good fortune. Ahmad Shah then made over the territories of Maimana and Balkh to Haji Khan as Wali, or Ruler on the simple condition that Haji Khan should furnish certain military aid upon request. Haji Khan made Balkh the seat of the government and left one of his relatives at Maimana to rule that province as his Deputy. On his death he left the double government of Balkh and Maimana to his son; Jan Khan, however, did not enjoy it long, for the inhabitants of Balkh and Akcha threw off their allegiance to him. Timur Shah of Afghanistan recovered the suzerainty of Balkh and appears to have appointed a Governor directly from Kabul. Jan Khan surrendered all his influence in Balkh, confining himself to the government of Maimana. Jan Khan died at some unknown date, probably about 1790, and left several sons. One obtained the petty throne of Maimana by blinding an elder brother, but after some years he was overthrown by a popular insurrection and put to death. Then a younger brother, Ahmad Khan, reigned from 1798–1810, and was in like manner put to death by the people of Maimana. A nephew of Ahmad Khan, Allah Yar Khan, was next placed upon the throne, and reigned from 1810–26, when he died of cholera. Nizrab Khan, the eldest son of Ahmad Khan (who was murdered in 1810), took refuge at Mazar-i-Sharif, and waited there for a favourable situation in the affairs of Maimana. In 1826 he moved to Shiberghan. Meantime an infant son of the deceased ruler, Allah Yar Khan, was placed upon the throne of Maimana, while the Persian Steward of the Royal Household assumed the post of Regent. The people of Maimana, however, grew hostile to the Persian and put him to death, and then sent to Shiberghan for Nizrab Khan. Nizrab Khan was the son of a Persian slavewoman, and though the Uzbek custom is that on the death of a chief the ladies of his harem are transferred to his successor, his taking possession of a lady found in the harem of his predecessor, who was a daughter of the Chief of Sar-i-Pul, so annoyed that chief that he declared war on Maimana, and though he was repulsed on every occasion he maintained the war till his death about 1839, and then transmitted the feud to his son. Early in 1845 Nizrab Khan was poisoned by one of his wives and in June of the same year his two sons, Hikmat Khan and Shir Khan, were still disputing the succession. At this crisis Wazir Yar Muhammad Khan, the ruler of Herat, an Alikozai, interfered to such an extent that he induced Hikmat Khan to limit his authority to the mercantile and agricultural population, and to leave the charge of the citadel and command of the army to his younger brother, Shir Khan. In 1846 Wazir Yar Muhammad of Herat undertook an expedition against Maimana, and, having readily procured its submission, he placed a garrison of Herati troops in it and drew some of the Uzbaks away with him to strengthen his army. With the exception of one rebellion, which was soon repressed, Maimana remained subject to Herat until the death of Wazir Yar Muhammad in 1853. For a brief period after this Maimana was free, but early in 1855 it again submitted to Mir Afzal, the Afghan Governor of Turkestan. After this the Mir of Maimana appears to have changed his allegiance almost yearly. In 1857 he tendered his submission to

Persia. Early in 1858, threatened by the Persians, he asked Mir Afzal for assistance. In 1859 he threatened to go over to the Amir of Bukhara, and headed a rebellion against the Afghans, but was defeated. In 1861 he tendered his submission to Herat, only to transfer it at the end of the year to Kabul. In 1862 Hikmat Khan was murdered and Husain Khan, son of Hikmat Khan, was placed on the throne. Husain Khan declared himself a dependant of Kabul, in reply to which he was told by Mir Afzal Khan, on behalf of the Kabul authorities, that if he desired the protection of Kabul he must abstain from all correspondence with the ruler of Herat and other neighbouring powers. In 1866 Husain Khan remained loyal to the cause of Amir Shir Ali. At the beginning of 1868 Maimana stood a siege by Sardar Abdur Rahman and the inhabitants resisted the invaders on three occasions. At last they had to agree to terms. In 1870 Husain Khan showed symptoms of disaffection to the cause of Amir Shir Ali and did not wait on the Amir at Kabul with the other Mirs. In February 1875 Husain Khan requested Muhammad Alam Khan to consider him a servant of the Kabul Government and expressed his willingness to pay a yearly tribute of a lakh of tangas and 100 horses. To this the Amir agreed and countermanded offensive operations, preparations for which had been made. Husain Khan married a daughter of Mir Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiberghan. There appeared to be two other sons of Hikmat Khan besides Husain Khan, who formerly resided at Herat. The name of one of these sons of Hikmat Khan was Dilawar Khan. In 1867 Amir Shir Ali, acting apparently on the advice of Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, sent troops against Maimana, the nominal reasons being that the Mir was guilty of treasonable correspondence with the Amir of Bukhara and with Sardar Abdur Rahman. After a tedious siege the place was said to have surrendered on March 14, 1876, the Mir being taken prisoner and placed in confinement. The son of Mirakhor Muhammad Reza Khan was appointed Governor of Maimana with a large Afghan garrison under his command. In May 1876 Husain Khan was brought to Kabul and placed in irons in the Bala Hissar. Was subsequently relieved of his irons, but still kept in confinement in the Bala Hissar. In 1880 Husain Khan left Kabul with the supposed object of displacing Dilawar Khan, who then held Maimana for Ayyub, but he failed and returned to Kabul. In November 1883 Amir Abdur Rahman allowed Husain to try again, and when Dilawar Khan was finally deposed, reinstated him.

#### HUSAIN KHAN

حسين خان

Head Qizilbash. Shiah religious leader in Kabul. Imprisoned by Amir Habibullah about 1902. In 1905 reported to have been released.

#### HUSAIN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد حسين

Mirza, Mustaufi, Safi of Parwan, Kohistan. Civil Naib Salar. A man of influence in his own district. Appointed Khan of Kohistan by Amir Abdur Rahman. Brother of Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan. Originally a clerk, then for many years Kotwal of Kabul and Brigadier commanding the Kotwali troops. Once or twice removed from office by Amir Habibullah, but reinstated afterwards. Appointed Mustaufi in December 1904. Had the honorary rank of Naib Salar on account of his influence in Kohistan where many recruits for the Kabul garrison were stationed. In charge of all Kabul offices and Chief Secretary to the Amir. An able and experienced man, well versed in Persian literature. Member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. One of the officials entrusted with State affairs during Amir Habibullah's absence in India in 1907. In January 1908, again Financial Secretary,



Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik, and very high in the Amir's favour. The latter appears to have consulted him freely on all matters and to have treated him with much honour. A great opponent of the Amir's proposals for the introduction of railways into Afghanistan. In 1913 the Mustaufi was one of the most influential men in Afghanistan. Used to report to the Amir about court intrigues and warned him of an assassination plot in 1919. King Amanullah had him executed soon after he took power. His son Khalilullah Khalil, Afghanistan's greatest poet in classical Persian, became Ambassador in Jiddah in 1966, and in Baghdad in 1969.

#### IBRAHIM BEG

ابراهيم بيگ

Laqai. Basmachi leader, known for his daring raids into Soviet and Afghan territory. Escaped from Ferghana to Afghan Turkestan, July 1926, and came to Kabul. At Kabul he was entertained as an Afghan State guest for three days, after which he resided with the ex-Amir of Bukhara. Assisted Bacha-i-Saqqau in the early part of 1929 by the organization of Bashmachi bands for operations in Mazar-i-Sharif. Took a prominent part in the attacks on General Ghulam Nabi Charkhi at Mazar-i-Sharif, May 1929. In 1930, after repeated representations by the Soviet Union, the Afghan Government took steps to prevent Ibrahim Beg from raiding across the border, with the consequence that he started raiding in Afghanistan as well. In August he was reported to be on the point of surrendering, but fearing a fate similar to Bacha-i-Saqqau's, eventually refused to come in and renewed his activities. He besieged Khanabad in October, but was eventually driven off. In November he was reported to have been defeated and to have fled to Urta Tagai, but at the end of December he was again reported to be in the field. Was finally defeated by concerted Soviet-Afghan action.

#### IBRAHIM KHAN

ابراهيم خان

A Shiah from Ghorband. Head Valet, Pesh Khidmat Bashi, to Amir Habibullah, 1919. His son Muhammad Akram Parwanta studied civil engineering in Germany and became Minister of Public Works in the cabinet of Shah Mahmud Ghazni. Ambassador in Jakarta in 1965 and in Poland, 1970.

#### IBRAHIM KHAN

ابراهيم خان

Of Chakhansur. Chakhansur was administrated directly by the Afghans in 1880. The expulsion of Ibrahim Khan took place 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> years before, and seems to have been as easy as it was complete. One of his sons joined Ayyub Khan at Kandahar. Ibrahim Khan was subsequently suspected of corresponding with the ex-Wali Shir Ali Khan at Karachi. The then Governor of Farah won over his leading agents and supporters, and then took Chakhansur without striking a blow. Although his forts were capable of being held for some time, Ibrahim Khan fled.

#### IBRAHIM KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD

ميرزا محمد ابراهيم خان

Mentioned in 1877 as brother of the Dabir-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Hasan, and former Governor of the Hazarajat. A man of the same name is mentioned by Afzal Khan, the British Agent at Kabul, in September 1882, as Governor of Kara Bola in the Hazara country.

Sardar. A son of Amir Shir Ali. In 1865, when Shir Ali went from Kabul on the expedition against Amin Khan of Kandahar, Wali Muhammad was left as Governor of Kabul, but he was soon supplanted by Ibrahim. On the advance of Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan against Kabul with the Turkestan troops, Ibrahim Khan proved powerless to resist them, partly from inexperience and partly because his elders, who should have afforded him assistance, notably Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan and Mustaufi Abdul Razak, were not well disposed towards Amir Shir Ali. After surrendering the Bala Hissar in February 1866, he remained under surveillance at Kabul until on the eve of the battle of Sheikhabad, when he escaped, joined his father, and with him fled after the battle to Kandahar. After the disastrous battle of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, which took place in January 1867, Ibrahim accompanied his father in his flight to Herat. Subsequently he joined Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was governing Afghan Turkestan on behalf of Amir Shir Ali. After Shir Ali regained power in Kabul, Ibrahim acted as Governor of Herat. In November 1869 he was directed by the Amir to proceed to Turkestan, of which province Muhammad Alam Khan was Governor. The Amir, in pursuance of his policy of entrusting power not to his sons, but to dependants who owed all to himself, refused him any voice in the Administration, and disputes ensued between him and Muhammad Alam which resulted in his return to Kabul in January 1871. He was well received by the Amir and appointed Governor of Ghazni. Afterwards he was renominated as Governor of Herat, but did not take charge of the Governorship. Was for some time Governor of the city of Kabul. Expressed dissatisfaction at the nomination by the Amir of Abdullah Jan to be the heir-apparent to the throne. Not concerned with military affairs and had no authority in that department. As Governor of Kabul made over almost all the civil suits to the Kazi who sat with him, but decided many of the criminal cases, imposing heavy fines altogether disproportionate to offences. Was not admitted to the councils of Amir Shir Ali by whom he was almost wholly ignored. Sir R. Pollock wrote regarding him in 1871: "He is a person of no parts. Stammers slightly; is not very well off; may be worth a lakh. (Ghulam Ahmad Khan, however, puts his wealth at two or three lakhs and considerable landed property.) Is unpretentious, and could not unassisted take charge of a province; might succeed with a good man under him, or as the head of a party in event of a civil war. Has a naturally good disposition. Beyond his affection as a parent, the Amir Shir Ali takes no account of him, and would never trust him with important State matters." Had several wives besides two from his late brother, Muhammad Ali, whom he took according to Afghan customs and at the instance of the Amir. (Muhammad Ali left another widow, a Ghilzai, who declined to re-marry: she had one son, Ahmad Ali.) Suspected of intriguing with a view to raising disturbances in 1876, and consequently imprisoned by Shir Ali, but released soon afterwards and made City Magistrate of Kabul. He accompanied his father to Turkestan, and when Shir Ali died he returned to Kabul and was to all appearance well received by Yakub Khan, who, however, did not trust him. Immediately after the massacre of the Kabul Embassy he wrote to General Roberts. During the occupation of Kabul he for some time assisted Wali Muhammad Khan in the administration of the town. He was once sent to Kohistan, where he was believed to have some influence, and was a member of the mission sent to Turkestan to treat with Abdur Rahman. He followed the army to Peshawar. In 1881 expelled from Afghanistan. Had four sons: Abdul Ali, Abdul Majid, Abdul Wahid, and Abdur Rashid.

Sardar, Barakzai, Naib Salar. Born, 1881. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan (Governor of Herat). Brother of Ulya Hazrat and uncle of King Amanullah. Appointed Minister of Justice, Nazir-i-Adalia, by King Amanullah in March 1919. Sent by Amanullah to Jalalabad to proclaim his accession and was appointed Governor of Kabul in 1919. Sent by Amanullah to command in Pusht-i-Rud and Farah, but recalled to Kabul. From August 1919 acted as Deputy Premier, Muin-us-Sultanat, the appointment previously held by Inayatullah, until June 1920. Nazir-i-Adalia, June 1920, when he went to Mazar-i-Sharif to inquire into disturbances there. Appointed Naib Salar April 1920. In July 1920 he was on bad terms with General Nadir Khan. Acting Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif, September 1920. Appointed Governor, Naib-ul-Hukumah, Turkestan, December 1921. Left Kabul for Mazar-i-Sharif, December 24, to officiate as Governor. Returned to Kabul from Mazar-i-Sharif, March 1924. Again Minister of Justice in 1924, prior to appointment of Sardar Hayatullah. Appointed Governor of Herat, January 1925. Visited Kandahar during King's visit to that city in November 1926 to report on various questions. Traveled to and from Kandahar via Duzdab and Quetta. Said to have had firm control of Herat on behalf of King Amanullah, January 1929, but was put to death by rebellious soldiers in 1929.

**INAYATULLAH KHAN**

عنایت الله خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born October 20, 1888. Eldest son of Amir Habibullah Khan. His mother is the Ulya Jah Badr-ul-Haram, a Safi of Tagao. Visited India in December 1904. Held the appointment of Helper of the State, Muin-us-Sultanat, under Amir Habibullah Khan. Appointed Marshal, Sardar-i-Salar, in 1905. Said to be in favour of reforms. Appointed Minister for Education in 1916. The recognized heir to the throne up to the time of Amir Habibullah Khan's death. In 1915–16 he and Sardar Nasrullah were on friendly terms with the German party in Kabul, and he was at that time believed to be in favour of Afghan intervention in the war. He married a daughter of the Foreign Minister, Nazir-i-Kharija, Sardar Mahmud Tarzi (another of whose daughters was Queen Soraya). During Amir Habibullah Khan's reign he received an allowance of Rs. 130,000 per year. After the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, Sardar Nasrullah went through the form of offering him the throne in the presence of the Musahiban-i-Khas and Sepah Salar Nadir Khan and other prominent officials. He, however, refused it. When Nasrullah, in turn, was compelled to yield to the claims of Sardar Amanullah, he had to accompany the former to Kabul, and left Jalalabad with him on March 4. On arrival at Kabul, though not compelled to share Nasrullah's imprisonment, he was kept under strict surveillance. At the Darbar at which those accused of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan were tried, King Amanullah decreed that he had forfeited all his claims by his cowardly acquiescence in Nasrullah's usurpation of the throne and by his failure to take any steps to discover the authors of the crime. He was told that, though no punishment was ordered for him, it would be advisable that he should retire into private life and take no further part in public affairs. In October 1919 he was reported to have been arrested by the King and practically confined to his house until 1922. There was an abortive uprising by the Safi regiment in his favour in June 1920. This regiment was raised in Tagao by Sardar Inayatullah. Sanctioned a yearly allowance of 1 1/2 lakhs of rupees and an escort of 20 men, March 1921. He consistently refused to take up any Government appointment.

In July 1922 was allowed a certain measure of freedom which was increased until he moved about apparently without restriction. When Bacha-i-Saqqau attacked Kabul on December 14, 1928, Inayatullah Khan was summoned by the King and confined in the Arg. Forced to accept the throne on King Amanullah's abdication, January 14, 1929, but on being besieged in the Arg by Bacha-i-Saqqau, abdicated on January 17, 1929 on condition that he and his family would be sent to Kandahar by air. Evacuated to Peshawar with his family in British Air Force planes, January 18, 1929, and proceeded to join King Amanullah in Kandahar. Travelled with Amanullah to Bombay, May 23, 1929. Sailed from Bombay for Persia via Basra, July 6, 1929. Arrived Tehran July 27, 1929. Left for Europe May 1930 and was in Berlin. Visited England, August 1931, and stayed three weeks in London with his wife and eldest son, Khalilullah. Joined Amanullah in Rome, and then went on to Tehran where his sister joined him from Kabul. Lived in Tehran in retirement as a respected guest of Reza Shah. Died on August 12, 1946 in Tehran. His family returned to Afghanistan in 1947.

**ISHAK** See **ISHAQ**

اسحاق

**ISHAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD** See **MUHAMMAD ISHAN KHAN**

**ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسحاق خان

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Amir Khan (who was Wazir to Amir Abdur Rahman Khan and died in 1884). At one time Tahsildar. In 1913 acted as Naib-ul-Hukumah of Badakhshan for Sardar Hayatullah Khan with headquarters in Faizabad.

**ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسحاق

Muhammadzai. Son of Sharif Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. A refugee residing at Quetta, 1919.

**ISHAQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسحاق

Sardar. Born about 1851. Son of Amir Muhammad Azam Khan, and half brother of Sarwar Khan, therefore cousin of Amir Abdur Rahman. His mother was an Armenian. In 1869 Ishaq was in command of Sardar Abdur Rahman's forces in Turkestan. His position, however, was hopeless, and in May he fled to Samarkand. Later in the same year Ishaq, with a body of some 600 Turcomans (apparently in the service of the Amir of Bukhara), attacked Amir Shir Ali's troops in Turkestan. At first he was successful owing to wholesale desertion among the Turkestan troops, but ultimately he was defeated and forced again to flee across the Oxus to Bukhara, where the Amir was said to have confiscated his allowance, and to have prohibited him from attending the court. He remained for some time at Samarkand with Sardar Abdur Rahman and other Afghan refugees in the enjoyment of a small allowance, but was otherwise treated with but little respect or kindness by the Amir of Bukhara. In 1871 he sent a messenger to the Commissioner of Peshawar, asking him to arrange for asylum with the British Government. No action was taken upon this except to ascertain what the wishes of Amir Shir Ali were. The Amir, however, gave no decided reply, and in May 1872 Isa Khan, a servant of Ishaq, appeared in Kabul and stated to the Amir that about 300 men were expected to accompany Ishaq Khan from Samarkand. Afterwards, by the orders of the Government

of India, it was pointed out that the deportation of such a large body of men into Indian territory would be extremely inconvenient, and the Amir directed Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, not to allow more than four or five men to cross the Oxus with Ishaq, his remaining followers separating from him on the other side of the river. Ishaq did not however avail himself of the opportunity to come into British territory. Subsequent reports represented him as having fled from Samarkand, and having been apprehended on his way to Kakand by the Russian authorities. Afterwards, November 1872, he was said to be at Samarkand with only a small body of followers, eighty in number, and to be desirous of returning to Afghanistan. In May 1873 he was reported to have arrived secretly in Badakhshan, in company with the ex-Mir Jehander Shah, their object being to raise disturbances. Writing in 1873, Sir R. Pollock said that Ishaq Khan was still at Samarkand enjoying a small allowance from the Russians. In 1879 he accompanied Sardar Abdur Rahman to Afghanistan and contributed largely to his success in Turkestan. He was first made Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif, where he succeeded in raising money which was urgently required for the expedition. When Abdur Rahman went to Kabul, Ishaq Khan remained as Governor of Turkestan. He appeared to be an able administrator and was well liked, particularly by the army. He ruled Turkestan almost independently, and instead of sending tribute to Kabul he continually asked for money, which the Amir reluctantly sent. He did not appear to be on very good terms with Sardar Abdur Rahman, who seemed to be somewhat afraid of him. The following extracts from letters received at different times will give a good idea of the Amir's relations with his cousin: February 13, 1881. "The following explanation of the late estrangement between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan has been confidentially obtained. It appears that the Sardar wrote to His Highness to say: '(Turkistan was acquired at the cost of my brother's life (Sarwar Khan). Your father during the reign of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan — on whose throne you are now seated — was acknowledged the semi-independent ruler of Turkestan, and only under exceptional and pressing circumstances did he assist his father, the Amir. Under these circumstances it is proper and right that you should acknowledge me as the exclusive owner of Turkestan, liable only to render you help in case of extreme emergency. My father was Amir as well as yours, and my claims must not be overlooked.' These aspirations were generated in the mind of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan by the letters of Bibi Shah Babo, who wrote persistently complaining bitterly of the negligent treatment by the Amir (her half brother) of Muhammad Aziz Khan (the Sardar's half brother), her husband. His Highness acted with considerable tact in this matter. He kept his own counsel and conducted all the correspondence with his own pen. Seeing the great danger arising out of family dissensions, he wrote most conciliatory letters to Sardars Muhammad Ishaq Khan, telling him: 'What can I do with the entire country? After I have run my course who have I but you? Why should you be covetous or jealous? I have no objections to raise. My prayer to the Almighty is that you may be permitted to act the part of a son towards me, and experience nothing but affectionate treatment from me. I have nothing to urge against your proposal.' The Sardar replied: 'In order to convince me and relieve my mind of anxiety, obtain for me from the British Government a written confirmation of my rights.' To this proposal the Amir said: 'I have not yet myself interviewed the British Government (Sirkar Angrezi). One enemy is still firmly seated in Herat. When all our home and personal anxieties and troubles have been removed, then I will do just what you desire.'

Thus was Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan pacified for a time, but the reconciliation was unsatisfactory. The Sardar looked upon Badakhshan as a portion of the Amir's territories, and had not paid a penny to the troops employed in that direction. On three occasions he was written to on the subject, but his reply invariably was: 'My country cannot afford the expense.' At last the Amir had to send Rs. 40,000 from Kabul to pay the troops under Sardar Abdullah Khan in Badakhshan." December 7, 1881. "After the fall of Herat the Amir received a letter at Kandahar from Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan to this purport: 'The acquisition of Turkestan cost my brother, Muhammad Sarwar, his life. I have conquered Herat by the power of my sword, and Sardar Muhammad Mohsin Khan has been sent there by me. I now learn that you have deputed Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to Herat; this is not proper. You must not think of Herat or Turkestan. I acknowledge your supremacy, so do not follow the example of Amir Shir Ali and Sardar Muhammad Amin Khan, and create internal troubles. It is right that you should grant Kandahar to Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan, and seating yourself on the throne at Kabul look upon us as your dependants. If you do not restrain Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan from going to Herat a great disturbance will be the result. It was my duty to warn you.' At first the Amir was most intent about arranging for affairs at Herat, and had sent one and a half lakhs (150,000 rupees) to Herat, as it is the only place of note in Afghanistan which he has not seen. He also contemplated the subjugation of Maimana, and had discussed the matter with Zain Khan. On the receipt of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan's letter, he washed his hands of Herat, and decided to winter at Kandahar. Since the fall of Herat a complete breach has taken place between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan. Today another special messenger arrived with a despatch from Sardar Abdullah Khan from Rustak. When the letter was received Zain Khan and Mirza Abdur Rashid, Hakim, were present; the Amir opened the cover; it contained a very long communication, and as His Highness had taken a purgative he was obliged to retire leaving the letter unread behind him. Zain Khan benefited by the opportunity, but was only able to scan a portion of the contents of the letter, which was 'Do not fail to direct your attention to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan; he is secretly making good his relations with the English. He has subordinated the army. You will experience from him troubles a thousand times greater than those anticipated from Ayyub. For God's sake be alert; do not be negligent. I have warned you. The Badakhshani troops display indications of sympathy for Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.' The Amir does his utmost to keep dark his strained relations with Muhammad Ishaq Khan, and is most cautious in avoiding everything likely to expose the real state of affairs, but the truth is that the people of Afghanistan are adepts in discovering such like matters. All the chiefs in the Amir's camp are acquainted with the existence of the rupture. Several of them, such as Badshah Khan, Ahmadzai; Niaz Muhammad Khan, Babakar Khel; Bahram Khan, Jabbar Khel; Samandar Khan, Charkhi, and others have sent letters of submission and cooperation through Sarwar Khan, Parwani, to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan." January 16, 1882. "The Amir addressed three autograph communications of advice, counsel, and palaver to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan; in reply he received a letter a few days ago, in which the Sardar writes: 'I will not be the first to agitate or create disturbance. If Your Highness will give up all idea of laying claim to the revenues of Turkestan and Herat, you will never find me wanting in my duty of allegiance, but should Your Highness follow in the footsteps of Amir Shir Ali Khan, and disregard others' rights, then you may look upon me as having sacrificed my

life, similar to my brother, Muhammad Sarwar, in defending my interests in Turkestan.’

“A native of Kohistan, lately returned after a visit to his brother in Turkestan, yesterday mentioned: ‘The entire army in Turkestan is devoted to Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan, who is making the soldiery, chiefs, and elders swear loyalty and fidelity to himself on the Koran at Mazar-i-Sharif. It was common talk among the Turkestan soldiery that hostilities would commence during the approaching spring.’ Similar reports have been heard from other sources. Mir Sarabeg, the Chief of Kolab, in the course of conversation, said: ‘Between the Amir and Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan there will soon be an open rupture leading to hostilities, which will place the Kandahar battle completely in the shade. I have received full particulars of Muhammad Ishaq Khan’s preparations through Sultan Murad Khan (the Chief of Kunduz).’ Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, Commander-in-Chief, was heard to say: ‘May God prosper Muhammad Ishaq Khan; for had he not displayed hostile feelings after the victories gained at Herat and Kandahar, the Amir would most assuredly have blown a great number of people away from guns, and I was to have been the first victim.’ Parwana Khan, Kotwal, who is at enmity with Mir Ahmad Shah, Octroi Collector at Kabul, is said to have made the following report to the Amir: ‘Since Mir Ahmad Shah has put away three lakhs of rupees in cash, several of his acts have been objectionably independent: he has become proud, and his conduct is overbearing.’ The Amir remarked: ‘I am fully aware of the fact that within the last six months my officials have plundered me to an extent unparalleled during Amir Shir Ali’s reign. What can I do? May God curse Muhammad Ishaq! He has launched me in a vortex of anxiety, greater than that experienced from Muhammad Ayyub. He and I are certain to fight next spring. I will not give him time. So long as perfect peace is not restored, and all my enemies are not completely eradicated, I cannot lift my hand against any person, March 6, 1882.’ Mirza Mustamand states that the Mustaufi mentioned that Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan had written to the Amir to the following effect: ‘You have not given me anything out of the money you received from the British Government. You have taken Badakhshan from me, and I have no strong hold on Maimana, I do not oppress the people, nor do I deprive them of their property unjustly, as Naib Mir Alam Khan did. He raised money by undue exactions and paid the Turkestan troops. I have in my possession your agreement, which you may perhaps have forgotten through your pride of power. The agreement shall eventually be laid before the great powers. Though you may not like my writing to you so hard, yet I warn you that Afghanistan is the country which caused the ruin of our ancestors, and of Amir Shir Ali Khan. Therefore it does not become you to be proud. Accounts of discord between us have appeared in the Russian papers. I have heard this from a man recently arrived from Samarkand. I must write and tell you that unity is an excellent thing.’”

When Abdur Rahman was ill in June, 1888, Ishaq Khan was reported to have proclaimed himself Amir and coins were struck in his name. Amir Abdur Rahman sent an army under General Ghulam Haidar against him and Ishaq Khan’s forces were after initial successes defeated south of Tashqurghan on September 29, 1888. Ishaq Khan fled to Russian Turkestan and eventually died there.

## ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد اسماعيل خان

Tora. Was of the family of the hereditary Khans of Kokand and resided in Kabul, 1919.

**ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسماعيل خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1862. Son of Sardar Ishaq Khan by a daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, Muhammadzai. Since his father's flight resided in Russian territory, sometimes at Kerki, at Tashkent, and at Samarkand. In Kerki employed as an administrator of Muslim law by the Russians. Amir Habibullah had several times during 1911–12 tried to induce Muhammad Ismail to return to Afghanistan. Said to have been permitted to return to Afghanistan, 1920.

**ISMAIL KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد اسماعيل خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1862. Son of the late Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan (brother of Amir Dost Muhammad). Amir's Envoy with the Government of India until September 1908. Took care of Amir Habibullah's visit to India and managed the hospitality account in 1907. Did not return to Afghanistan. At one time refugee in Rawalpindi and Lahore. Related by marriage to the British Agent at Kabul, Malik Khuda Baksh. In 1912 Sardar Nasrullah Khan tried to induce him to return to Afghanistan. In 1915 his son Abdur Rauf Khan turned faqir in India.

**JAFAR, SAYYID**

سيد جعفر

Son of Sayyid Hisam-ud-Din, and nephew of Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar. Mentioned in 1878 as having been deputed by Amir Shir Ali on a secret mission to Bukhara. See also Sayyid Jafar Pacha.

**JAFAR KHAN, MIRZA**

ميرزا جعفر خان

Kizilbash. An official in the Octroi Department at Kabul. Dismissed in May 1875 at the same time as Ahmad Ali Khan, the Superintendent of that Department. Mirza Jafar was said to have been a refugee in Kashmir when Amir Muhammad Azam Khan ruled in Kabul, and to have received great consideration from the Maharaja of Kashmir, whose "friend and agent" he was at Kabul. Placed in confinement at Kabul after denying that he was aware of the details of the property left by the deceased Naib Muhammad Alam Khan. Released and placed in charge of the Octroi Collections. In 1880 he was again placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50,000. His estates were confiscated, but again restored and in March 1881 he took up his old appointment as Customs Officer. Expelled from Afghanistan and went to Peshawar in April 1884.

**JAHANDAD KHAN**

جهاندار خان

Allayar Khel, Ahmadzai Ghilzai of Gardez. At one time a well-known horsedealer. Owned property at Dinapur. Said to be a man of parts and of great influence in and about Khost. Created a disturbance in Zurmat and Khost in 1905 and was summoned to Kabul. There he was appointed Head of the Afghan Traders and a member of the State Council. Took a prominent part in the Ahmadzai, Mangal Revolt, 1912, but on the arrival of the force under General Nadir Khan from Kabul, he fled to Kurram.

**JALALUDDIN KHAN**

جلال الدين خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Only surviving son of Sardar Muhammad Akbar Khan (who was the eldest son of Amir Dost Muhammad by a Popalzai wife). Being dissatisfied with his



grandfather he went to Constantinople and in 1863, at the time of the siege of Herat, he returned and advanced his claim against Dost Muhammad for his father's property, but without success. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali in his march against Afzal in 1864, deserted him on his return march and at Kandahar joined the insurgent Amin Khan (full brother of the late Amir Shir Ali), on whose behalf he conducted the unsuccessful siege of Qalat-i-Ghilzai in March 1865; surrendered to Amir Shir Ali after the Battle of Kajbaz in June; was sent by him to serve with his son Ibrahim at Kabul in November; deserted him and went over to Sardar Abdur Rahman almost as soon as the two armies came face to face; changed back again in two days, and during the remainder of the winter was with Sharif Khan at the head of the intrigues against the Governor of Kabul, whose side, notwithstanding, he throughout ostensibly espoused. In November 1866 he suddenly left Kabul and joined the Shinwaris, who were in open rebellion. By the middle of December he was at their head, and had seized the whole country around Jalalabad, though not Jalalabad itself. In January 1867 he was defeated by Muhammad Azam Khan's troops, and being joined by Aslam Khan took refuge in Peshawar, after which the Shinwaris submitted. Jalaluddin then attempted to join Faiz Muhammad in Turkestan, but having failed in this he reappeared in arms in Kunar. In October 1867 he wrote to Muhammad Azam Khan begging for forgiveness, and was told that he must either leave the country altogether, or else come to Kabul. He adopted the latter alternative, and was then told by Muhammad Azam Khan that he would not be permitted to stay in the capital, but had better seek asylum in Baluchistan. To this he objected, and in December 1867 Azam Khan, without further warning, deported him via Kurram into Kohat, from where the Sardar was sent to Rawalpindi, being put on his parole not to leave that place without permission, and to refrain from political correspondence with Afghanistan. In 1872 he wrote begging Amir Shir Ali to forgive him and allow him to return, but the request was refused. He also asked the Amir to permit his family (he was married to a daughter of Shir Ali) to join him in British territory, but the Amir did not appear to have acceded to his request. Sir R. Pollock, writing in 1871, thus described Jalaluddin: "He is an impracticable, hot-headed person, who has had and missed good opportunities. In the last civil war he aided Afzal against Shir Ali, but played his cards so ill that Afzal and Azam deported him, and Shir Ali detested him. He has visited Mecca, Egypt, Constantinople, and even Marseilles, when, his money running short, he had to return to the East." In September 1879 he offered his services for employment in Afghanistan, but the offer was declined. In 1882 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the Rawalpindi district by the British authorities. In July 1882, the Sardar's wife (a sister of Sardar Ibrahim Khan), from whom he has been separated during the whole period of his exile, was deported with others to India by Amir Abdur Rahman.

#### JALANDAR KHAN

جلندر خان

Son of Safi Khan, a Kohistani Chief, whose estate was confiscated by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1881.

#### JAMALUDDIN AFGHANI, SAYYID

سيد جمال الدين افغانى

Born about 1838. Most prominent Islamic modernist and promoter of Pan-Islamism. Active in the Islamic world in India, Egypt, Persia, and the Ottoman Empire. Agitated for Islamic unity in the face of European military and technological power which threatened

the destruction of the Islamic world. He was the adviser of Muslim rulers. In the 1860's he was consulted by the Afghan ruler and in the 1870's he advised the Egyptian ruler. Eventually he was at the Court of the Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Hamid. He fell into disfavour after a follower of his assassinated the Persian ruler Nasruddin Shah. He died in 1897 in Istanbul of a lingering illness, perhaps as a result of poisoning. Regarding the origin of Jamaluddin Afghani there are two conflicting views: he himself claimed to have been an Afghan and this view had generally been accepted and upheld by such Afghan scholars as Muhammad Amin Khugiani in his *Hayat-e Sayyid Jamal-ud-Din Afghani*. However according to Iranian and Western scholars Jamaluddin Afghani was an Iranian. See the book of Afshar, Iraj, and Asghar Mahdavi (eds.), *Majmu'eh-ye asnad va madarek chap nashodeh dar bareh-ye Sayyed Jamal ad-Din mashhur be Afghani*, Tehran 1963; Nikki R. Keddie, *Religion and Rebellion in Iran*, London, 1966; and *Sayyid Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani*, a biography. This author has found material in the British archives supporting Keddie's view, furthermore an article about Afghani in the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* found by this author (22 Sombola 1290 and 21 Mizan 1290, Nos. 3 and 5) supports this view.

#### JAMIR KHAN

جمیر خان

Khan of Bassaul. Placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman and all his property was confiscated by his order, because his brother was in the service of Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan and also because he joined the Shinwaris against the Amir. He was captured and brought to Jalalabad. Afterwards sent by order of the Amir under guard to Kabul, with the object of being deported to Turkestan.

#### JAN GUL KHAN

جان گل خان

An Ahmadzai Chief. Colonel of Artillery in Amir Shir Ali's army. He and his brother, Jan Nisar Khan, were both arrested by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, but they escaped and joined Taj Muhammad Khan, the son of the Arsala Khan, Ghilzai.

#### JAN MUHAMMAD

جان محمد

Sahibzada. Sayyid of Bajaur. Was an agent of Amir Abdur Rahman from whom he received an allowance for trying to win over the Bajaur Chiefs to Kabul.

#### JAN MUHAMMAD

جان محمد

One of Amir Abdur Rahman's most trusted servants. In 1880 about 35 years old, and had been with the Amir since he was seven. In September 1882 sent to Kandahar in order to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the Governor, Sardar Abdul Rasul Khan. Also Superintendent of the Customs Department. Once showed a surplus of Rs. 130,000, which greatly pleased the Amir.

#### JAN MUHAMMAD

جان محمد

A Ghilzai Chief in 1888.

#### JAN MUHAMMAD

جان محمد

Sardar. A son of Sardar Sayyid Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and half brother of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan. During the British occupation of Kabul, he was in the city and on the evacuation of Eastern Afghanistan in August 1880 came to India with the British

forces. In May 1881, Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan returned to Afghanistan via Quetta to join Amir Abdur Rahman. Jan Muhammad accompanied his brother as far as Quetta, but on arrival there Alam Khan sent him back with instructions to proceed via Peshawar to Kabul, and there wait on the Amir. The Government of India, however, declined to permit Jan Muhammad to go to Kabul, and he was detained at Peshawar. In October 1882, on the expulsion of Sardar Alam Khan from Afghanistan, Jan Muhammad joined him in India.

#### JANBAZ KHAN

جان باز خان

Colonel. Nephew of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Charkhi. Besieged with a detachment of Afghan troops in Khan Khel near Gardez in 1912 by the Mangals and Ahmadzais. He escaped only with great difficulty. Promoted Brigadier in 1912. Commanded at Urgun, 1913. Commanded at Kala-i-Kang, 1917; at Farah, 1920; Gardez, 1925; at Arq, 1927. General Officer commanding, First Army Corps, 1930. Koh Daman, 1931. Deputy War Minister, 1931. Arrested in 1932 and still in jail in 1938.

#### JAYLANI (GILANI, JEILANI, JILANI) See KEILANI

جیلانی

#### JUMA KHAN

جمعه خان

Son of Sardar Abdul Quddus, Itimad-ud-Daula. Appointed Director of Customs, Amir-ul-Wajuhat, 1919. He and other members of the family of Abdul Quddus adopted the family name Etemadi.

#### KAMAL KHAN

کمال خان

Ishakzai, Durrani. Brother of Jamal Khan. In 1908 resided at Deh Mian, Naozad, Pusht-i-Rud. A very influential Khan.

#### KAMAL KHAN

کمال خان

A prominent Chief of the Maimana district who presented the Amir with 100 horses, 100 ponies, and 20 camels, during the latter's tour in 1907. Khan of Maimana. Employed by the Amir to supply horses and ponies for Government purposes in Kabul. He lived in Maimana where he kept a stud of horses.

#### KARIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد کریم خان

Colonel, Barakzai. Appointed Governor of Uruzgan in place of Shir Ahmad Khan, Ghilzai, July 1917. Recalled to Kabul, September 1919.

#### KARIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد کریم خان

Sardar. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Declared for the English on the occupation of Kabul, and was one of the Sardars associated with Wali Muhammad Khan in the administration of the town. He submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman on his arrival in 1880, but early in the ensuing years was discovered in contact with Sardar Ayyub Khan, and the Amir at once announced his intention of deporting to India both Karim Khan and his son, Muhammad Qayyum Khan, with a party of other Sardars who had aroused his suspicions. On the Government of India learning of the Amir's action, the Commissioner was directed to inform him that the British Government could not undertake to keep the

Sardars in confinement or under surveillance. In reply, he stated that he did not wish the Sardars to be imprisoned, but merely restricted to a certain place of residence and prevented from returning to Afghanistan. Finally, it was decided that the deportees should not be refused admission to India, and that they should not be allowed to live near the frontier, but that the Government of India could not undertake to prevent their return after a short time to Afghanistan, though the Amir's Government was free to take measures to prevent them from re-crossing his frontiers without permission. With this decision the Amir expressed his satisfaction, and at once deported the party of Sardars, who arrived at Peshawar in May 1881, destitute and penniless.

#### KATAL KHAN

کتل خان

General, Charkhi. Nephew of General Ghulam Haidar, the Commander-in-Chief. Commanded against the Mangals in January 1884, and after being twice defeated was relieved of his command and sent in chains to Kabul. He was released a few months afterwards and in October 1886 was allowed to return to his country. Again imprisoned in 1886. Released in September 1887 and appointed Colonel of the Kotwali Regiment. His confiscated property was restored, and he was granted a khilat. His son Katal Zada was a military cadet in Turkey and remained there. Visited Afghanistan in 1967.

#### KAZIM KHAN

کاظم خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Second son of ex-Amir Yaqub Khan. Said to have been with Ayyub Khan at Lahore, 1913.

#### AL-KEILANI, MUHAMMAD SADI SHAMI PIR

محمد سعدی الکیلانی — شامی پیر

Sadi al-Keilani, also known as the Shami Pir, was a religious leader, whose importance in Afghan history is attributable to the fact that in 1938 he was involved in a plot aimed at toppling the regime of ex-King Zahir Shah. Archival sources describe the Shami Pir as follows: Sadi al-Keilani, the son of Ataullah al-Keilani, was born in Damascus in 1901, and in 1925 opted for Turkish nationality. He was educated in Damascus and, from 1920–25 at a German school of agriculture at Potsdam. In 1929 he married Maria Richter, the daughter of a senior German police officer. His family is one of the main branches of the family of Abdul-Qadir al-Jilani (Gilani – a sufi shaikh whose mausoleum is venerated in Baghdad). Abdul Qadir, a descendant from the Prophet Muhammad through Fatima, was one of the great spiritual leaders of Islam. He founded the Qadiria, one of the most important of the Islamic mystic confraternities. The introduction of the Qadiria to India and Afghanistan dates back many centuries but only in comparatively recent times had the number of adepts increased. This led to the visits of members of different branches of the Keilani family to India in order to collect contributions for themselves from the Qadiria who revered them as descendants of the Prophet. The Baghdad branch, descended from Abdul Aziz al-Jilani, had at its head in India a certain Ibrahim al-Keilani, a wealthy merchant of Bombay. Another branch through Abdul Razzak (of which Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani was a head) had its followers mainly in northern India and Afghanistan. Queen Soraya, wife of Amir Amanullah, was related to the family through the marriage of an aunt. Muhammad Sadi's account of activities on the Afghan frontier in 1938 was as follows: "He stated that he made the journey to India without thought of being concerned in any political movement. His object was to collect

money from the Qadiris in India and Afghanistan. It was true, he said that ex-Queen Soraya was a distant relative of his, but he had no particular desire to see Amanullah restored to Kabul. When he was in northern India he was besought by members of the Qadiria confraternity in Afghanistan to use his spiritual authority for the purpose of turning out the present government of Afghanistan whose oppression of the people he described as 'terrible'. He therefore went to Waziristan and, with the help of the Faqir of Ipi and some leading Qadiria shaikhs, a force of some 5,000 men was raised and armed and, he said, provided with canon; the canon having been supplied previously by the Afghan Government to the Faqir of Ipi for the purpose of fighting the British. They were within two days of complete success when the British and Indian authorities intervened. Muhammad Sadi said that he was glad of this intervention and had, indeed, sought it, because he felt that he was getting into deep and dangerous water in Waziristan where the tribesmen were inviting him to replace the Faqir as their leader; this he thought would inevitably draw him into an unequal struggle with the British with whom he and the Qadiris in general had always been friendly. He was asked what he had hoped to do if the revolt in Afghanistan had succeeded. He said that in that case he thought he could have established himself and his family as rulers of the country and that, as Qadiria adepts represented a very large majority of the Afghans, he would have been able to bring peace and good government to that country."

The shaikh of the Afghan *Zawiya* in Damascus, said in 1938 that "although he had no information about Muhammad Sadi's real intentions, he believes that al-Keilani was encouraged to try to stir up a revolt to depose Muhammad Zahir Shah. He also recalls that Muhammad Sadi was sent to Afghanistan in order to collect monies, Wakf [religious endowment]. He arrived, however, just at the time of the revolt against Amanullah and had to flee the country. The shaikh also remembers that about 30 years ago, Ataullah (Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani's father) tried to enter Afghanistan to collect this money. Ataullah was denied admission, but was given a present of Rs. 10,000 in exchange for a promise not to attempt to get into the country, although his (Ataullah's) father, Muhammad Sadi al-Keilani, had been brought into the country by Amanullah's father, had gained there much influence and wealth, and had succeeded in increasing the numbers of the Qadiris at the expense of the Naqshbandis. Today, the Qadiria sect is by far the most popular in Afghanistan, although practically all the Government officials are of the Naqshbandia confraternity." Afghan nationalists consider the Shami-Pir-intervention in the Frontier a British plot. See next page for genealogy.

#### KHAIR—UD—DIN

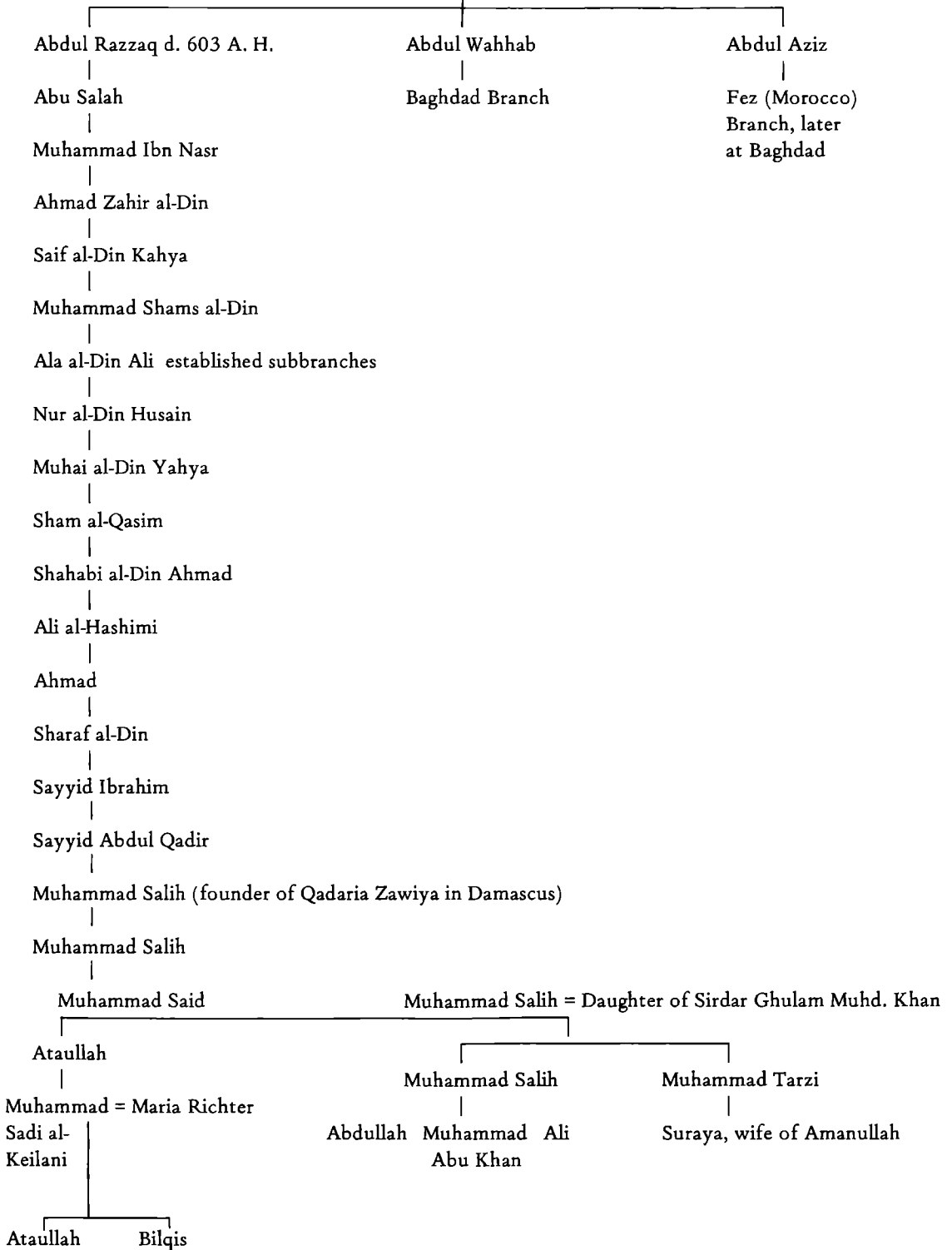
خير الدين

Effendi, Turk. Of Damascus, also known as Khairi Beg. Employed to teach Turkish in Habibia School at Kabul. Employed through Salih Muhammad Effendi, father-in-law of Mahmud Tarzi. Dismissed for giving a military reception to the Hentig-Niedermayer Expedition in 1915. Proceeded secretly to Tirah in 1916, in company with Ahmad Effendi and posed as a Turkish representative to the tribes. Possibly identical with Khairi Effendi, described as Scout Master in the Military College at Kabul. Under the protection of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, 1918. In April 1919 left Kabul as head of a mission to Turkey with orders to secure experts in both civil and military departments for Afghanistan.

MAHI AL-DIN ABU MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADIR AL-JILANI  
IBN ABU SALIH MUSA AL-HASANI  
1079–1166 A. D.

Founder of the Qadaria or Jilani Jilala Order

Twelve sons and one daughter



**KHALIL, MULLA**

ملا خليل

During the Second Afghan War, 1839–42, the spiritual leader of the Mohmands. He continually preached jihad and declared Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar and others who were friendly to the English to be Wahhabis and unbelievers. He was defeated in several fights but always managed to collect men for new attacks. When the war was over his enemies proved stronger than he, and at the demand of Mian Gul of Swat the people expelled him from the Mohmand country. He took refuge at Jalalabad. In 1888 he preached in favour of Abdur Rahman in the Mohmand country. It was believed that the Amir intended to depute him to the Ghilzai country to deal with the rebels. He asked and received leave to visit India in 1884.

**KHALILULLAH**

خليل الله

Sardar Inayatullah's eldest son. Born, 1911.

**KHAN AGA**

خان آغا

Jamshidi, one-time Head of the Jamshidi tribe. Sardar Ayyub's father-in-law. Put to death by Ayyub in the autumn of 1880. This act of violence alienated from Ayyub a large section of the Jamshidis, who, under Khan Agha's son Yalantush Khan, joined Abdul Quddus Khan in his march on Herat in the summer of 1881.

**KHAN MUHAMMAD**

خان محمد

Of Tezin. A Sahak Ghilzai. In Kabul during the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Tried to raise disturbances in the Jalalabad district when the Amir had gone to Kandahar, but was made a prisoner by Abdul Ghani, Jabbar Khel, and sent to Kabul. Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated his estates and ordered him to be confined and put in chains. In September 1882 he and his two sons were deported to Turkestan.

**KHAN MUHAMMAD**

خان محمد

Sardar. Born in 1857, son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, and brother-in-law of Colonel Sardar Yunus Khan. A refugee residing at Amritsar in 1913.

**KHAWAS KHAN**

خواص محمد

Zakka Khel Afridi. One of the two chief maliks of the Zakka Khel. Fled to Kabul after the Tirah campaign. Returned in 1899 and took up his residence in Peshawar. Early in 1900 he was ordered to bring his family back from Kabul, left Peshawar ostensibly for that purpose, and remained in Afghanistan in receipt of an allowance from Amir Abdur Rahman. He employed his time in trying to induce the Amir to raise Afridi regiments. Father of Mir Akbar Khan and Inayat Khan. Sardar Nasrullah was reported to have wished to allow him to go fight against the British in Bazar in February 1908, but Amir Habibullah refused permission.

**KHUDA BAKSH KAKAR**

خدا بخش کاکر

Major, commanding at Kara Tapa, Herat, April 1919. Intelligence Officer, Russo-Afghan Frontier. Served on Boundary Commission near Kushk, 1930. Sarhaddar, Kara Tapa, 1935. Commissioner, Islam Qala, 1936. Commandant, Herat Kotwali, 1939.

### **KHUDADAD KHAN**

خدا داد خان

Ghilzai of Maidan in Kabul. An influential leader of his tribe, involved in the uprising against the British in 1879. Imprisoned in January 1907 by Sardar Nasrullah Khan.

### **KHUDADAD KHAN**

خدا داد خان

Son of Muhammad Husain Khan. The Amir's Timber Agent and Newswriter in Peshawar. His treasurer was Rahmdil Khan. Summoned to Jalalabad, 1911, but sent back to his work at Peshawar, 1913.

### **KHUDAI NAZAR**

خدای نظر

Hazara of Karabagh, Ghazni. Brigadier. Born about 1850. Commanded Zabardast Battalion. In 1901 commanded the Zabardast and Zardposh Battalions in Ariob and succeeded in quelling a mutiny among them that year. Promoted Brigadier and transferred to Kabul in 1905. Brigadier in Khost in 1906, but relieved in the autumn of 1907. In December 1907 reported to be Officer in Charge of Recruiting. Reported to have been sent to Turkestan in January 1908 to inspect the border posts. Retired in Kabul in 1913.

### **KHUDAI NAZAR**

خدای نظر

Governor of Ghazni. An influential member of the Wardak tribe. A staunch supporter of the cause of Amir Shir Ali during the civil wars, and rendered valuable service to the Amir, for which he was rewarded on Shir Ali's return to power by being appointed Governor of Ghazni. In 1870 he received the Governorship of Mukur in addition to that of Ghazni. During Yaqub's rebellion in that year, Khudai Nazar closed the gates of Ghazni and Qalat-i-Ghilzai against him. He was not successful as a Governor, and frequent complaints reached the Amir. He was a nephew of Mustaufi Habibullah (who was also a Wardak). During the illness of Mustaufi Habibullah in July 1872 he carried on the duties of the Mustaufi's office. In February 1875 the Amir sent his Pishkhedmat, Muhammad Aslam Khan, to enquire into the affairs at Ghazni. Khudai Nazar soon afterwards came to Kabul. Finally he succeeded in appeasing the Amir by giving him a note of hand for 3½ lakhs of rupees, which he admitted to be due to the Kabul treasury. He was allowed to remain in the post of Governor. Reported to have been suspended in 1875 and again called upon to pay up arrears due. Became disaffected in consequence, and was said to be engaged in intrigues against Amir Shir Ali. Imprisoned at Kabul in August 1876. After his release he was active in collecting recruits for the new Kabul regiments and was said to be a candidate for the post of Finance Minister in 1888, held by Mustaufi Habibullah. He was again placed in confinement by Shir Ali in 1878 on account of arrears due from him, but in 1879 Yaqub Khan released him and restored his property, which had been confiscated by Amir Shir Ali.

### **KHURRAM DIL**

خرم دل

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Shirindil Khan (Governor of Khost). In disgrace for some years during the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman. Returned to Kabul at Amir Habibullah's coronation in 1901, and was treated with great honour and given a high seat in the Darbar. Resided in Kandahar, where he had much power in 1913. In Pusht-i-Rud, 1929.



## KHUSHDIL KHAN

خوش دل خان

Barakzai. Known as Loynab. Born about 1844. Son of Loynab Shir Dil Khan who was Shaghasi to Amir Shir Ali Khan and step-brother of Amir Habibullah's favorite wife, Ulya Hazrat. At one time Governor, Loynab, of Turkestan, but was driven out by a local rebellion due to his unpopularity. Escorted the Russian Mission of 1878, and also Sir L. Cavagnari's ill-fated Embassy to Kabul. Later he joined Ayyub Khan and accompanied him on his march from Herat to Kandahar, acting practically as Second-in-Command. Commanded the advance guard composed mostly of Herati and irregular cavalry and fought at Maiwand. After the Battle of Kandahar he fled to Herat and subsequently to Persia, and accompanied Sardar Ayyub to India, where he remained until July 1904, when he was induced to abandon Ayyub and submit to Amir Habibullah. He returned to Kabul in August 1904, accompanied by his five brothers and a large party of relatives and dependants. Appointed Governor of Kabul with the honorary distinction of Mutamid-ud-Daula, January 1905. Member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura, and consulted by the Amir on affairs of State. Appointed Civil Judge of Kabul in March 1908. Governor of Kandahar, 1916–20. Proclaimed Amanullah Khan Amir in 1919.

## KHWAJA ABDUL QADIR

خواجه عبد القادر

Son of Khwaja Abdul Khaliq Khan. A Headman from Kohistan. Fought on the side of Azam Khan against Sardar Ismail Khan (who represented Amir Shir Ali Khan at Kala Murad Beg near Kabul) and thus incurred the displeasure of the Amir. Forgiven and in 1877 was in high favour with Amir Shir Ali. In 1880 he joined Amir Abdur Rahman.

## KHWAJA AHMADI

خواجه احمدی

Son of Kazi Khwaja Masum, who was an old and trusted servant of Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan. Joined Abdur Rahman at Khanabad and was one of his trusted officials. One of the persons sent to bring the Amir's family from Tashkent.

## KHWAJA MUHAMMAD

خواجه محمد

Ishik Aghasi (Shaghasi). Son of Amir Jan Khan and younger brother of Nazim Dost Muhammad Khan. Came into prominence in 1910 when sent to quell disturbances among Sangu Khel Shinwaris. Appointed to the Majlis-i-Shura. Mehmandar to the British Agency in Jalalabad, 1914. Employed as Shaghasi to Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Again employed to deal with Shinwaris during British advance, May 1919.

## KHWAJA TORA

خواجه طوره

Bore the title of Sadarat Panah. Sent as emissary by the Amir of Bukhara to Kabul with another Bukharan, Haji Katb-ud-Din. In Mazar-i-Sharif in October 1918.

## KISHN DIWAN

کشن دیوان

Well known as Raja Magistrate of Hindus at Kabul, but without any powers as all Hindus were tried in the Kazi Khana. In 1913 a wealthy man.

## KOHANDIL KHAN

کهن دل

Sardar, Barakzai. Brother of Muhammad Husain Khan, Governor of Zurmat. Mentioned as one of the principal officials of the Kabul Government, 1888. Governor of Bamian.

**KUNAR**

کنر

The Pacha of. See Mahmud Pacha, Sayyid. Pacha was one of the ex-Chief's names, but was often erroneously used like Padshah as a title, 1888.

**KURBAN See QURBAN**

قربان

**LAL MUHAMMAD**

لعل محمد

Farashbashi. A Tajik of Hindaki. Keeper of the Small Seal. In 1878 he was sent as Governor to Turkestan, but soon returned to Kabul, where he remained during the Second Afghan War. He was a trusted servant of Yaqub Khan. Went to India when Kabul was evacuated and lived at Peshawar. Amir Abdur Rahman confiscated his property and imprisoned his sons, who went to Kabul in order to have it restored. This man played a part in ex-Amir Yakub Khan's escape from India.

**LAL MUHAMMAD**

لعل محمد

Wardak. A Pishkhedmat of Amir Shir Ali. He was often entrusted with special missions. In 1876 he was made Governor at Bamian of the Dehzangi Hazarahs. Imprisoned in 1881, but subsequently released on security. In 1888 a resident of Kabul.

**LAL SHAH See LALA PIR**

لعل شاه

**LALA PIR Or SAYYID LAL SHAH**

لاله پير — سيد لعل شاه

Mulla. Said to be a respected man of Khost who was summoned to Kabul, about the end of 1906 and appointed by Sardar Nasrullah Khan as his agent to work among the Khost-wals, Wazirs, and Mahsuds. Very active (1907) and appeared to have had dealings with all the leading mullas and maliks of these tribes, including the Mulla Powinda and Mulla Hamzullah, and to have endeavoured to ensure their allegiance to Amir Habibullah, promising in return presents of rifles and assistance against the British Government. In March 1908 he collected a lashkar in Khost with hostile intention, but was, apparently, dissuaded from action by the Governor of Khost. Rewarded substantially by the Amir for his services in the suppression of the Mangal and Ahmadzai Rebellion, 1912. Raised lashkars in Khost against the British in 1919.

**LUKA Or LUKE**

لوکه — ظهير الدين خان

The following is an account of him in 1881: "Luka alias Zahir-ud-Din is an Armenian merchant, who was born in Kabul; he is the cousin of Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan, whose mother was an Armenian lady and a relative of Luka. In 1863 Luka came down to Peshawar to be baptised, after which he was educated in the Mission School of Peshawar for six years. In 1869 he returned to Kabul with Amir Shir Ali Khan, and has only now returned for the first time. He is a personal friend of Sardar Ahmad Ali, whom he himself helped to educate. His relationship with Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan would dispose him favourably towards Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. He speaks English exceedingly well, and is extremely frank and ready with an answer."

**MADAD KHAN**

مدد خان

Ishaqzai, Durani. Born about 1840. Son of Samad Khan (Hakim of Lash Juwain, and subordinate to the Governor of the Farah Province). An influential man of a well-known family. Nephew of Sardar Ahmad Khan (whose daughter was the wife of the Shaukat-ul-Mulk, Mir Ismail Khan, Governor of Qayin, in Persia, where the Sardar's son, Khan Agha, resided in 1913). With McMahon's Commission in 1904–05.

**MAHENDRA PRATAP See PRATAP**

مہاندر پراتاپ

**MAHJUR, ABDUS SATTAR**

عبد الستار مہجور

Born in Kabul in 1846. The son of Mulla Khoja Muhammad (a famous Physician and Educator). Famous Poet and Traditional Scholar. Educated in the Islamic Sciences of Jurisprudence, Hadith, Koran, Logic, and Philosophy. Earned the title of "Hafiz" for memorizing the Koran when he was about thirteen years old. Accompanied his father in travels to India, Ceylon, China, and Transoxania. Credited with having written over 100,000 verses in sixteen volumes, covering all genres of traditional poetry. A good Calligrapher. In 1893 at Baghman engaged in a poetry contest with the famous Iranian poet Obaid of Meshed and was proclaimed the winner. Became blind in 1921 and died on March 17, 1938 in Kabul.

**MAHMUD JAN**

محمود جان

Sardar-i-Ala, Shaghasi, Barakzai. Born, 1885. Son of Muhammad Shah Khan and a distant cousin of Abdul Aziz Khan, and the Ulya Hazarat. Was King Amanullah's Aide-de-Camp, 1919–20. Officiated as President of the Department of Public Security in 1922 and as Governor of Kabul in 1925. In charge of Public Works and the Secret Service. Also in charge of the Frontier Tribes Department of which Haji Muhammad Akbar was Under-Secretary. In partnership with Herr Harten, German engineer in charge of the Dar-ul-Aman works. Created Sardar-i-Ala, January 1927. Appointed Wali of Kabul, December 1927. Captured by rebels near Jalalabad, December 1928, where he had been sent to restore order. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqqao, February 1929. Released during the Independence celebrations, August 1929. Appointed Officer in Charge, State Workshops, November 1929, but was deprived of his appointment the following month. Suspected of plotting for the restoration of King Amanullah. Imprisoned in the Arg, January 1930. Under trial for being involved in the Koh Daman Revolt of 1930. Released in January 1931 but rearrested with other members of the Shaghasi family in connection with the Ghulam Nabi and Dare Khel plots in November 1932. His brother, Zubair also was arrested. Released in November 1933, and kept under surveillance. Died in 1971.

**MAHMUD KHAN**

محمود خان

Beg Samandi, Mamakhel. Governor of Zurmat in 1881.

**MAHMUD KHAN**

محمود خان

Hazara. Brother of Mahmud Khan, Chief of the Hazaras. He was sent with 1,000 families to colonize Bala Murghab in September 1883. Arrested and sent to Kabul, August 1886, and remained in attendance on Amir Abdur Rahman.

Son of Sayyid Bahauddin, also called Babu Jan, a spiritual leader to whom the territory of Kunar was formerly granted by the Kabul Government. Sayyid Bahauddin had two sons, Hisam Jan Pacha and Mahmud Jan Pacha. The elder being disinherited, the younger brother was appointed by his father to succeed to the Chiefship. In 1868 Mahmud Pacha revolted against the power of Azam Khan, who was then nominally Amir. On the return of Amir Shir Ali to power he was appointed a member of the newly-formed Kabul Council, but for a time was deprived of his chiefship. In 1870 the Amir directed Sayyid Mahmud to share the ancestral property with his brother, Sayyid Hisam, who was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum from the Kabul Government, but to this Mahmud objected. Ultimately, in 1871, the disputes between the brothers were said to be settled by Sayyid Mahmud Pacha retaining his fief, Jagir, and Sayyid Hisam being given an estate on the west of the Kunar river, worth Rs. 24,000 a year, out of which he was to pay Rs. 12,000 to the Government. A correspondent gave the following particulars concerning Mahmud: "About 1874 or 1875 he took Haji Sahib, the religious leader of Bajaur, to Kabul in accordance with the orders of the Amir. The object of the Amir in this was to extend his influence through Haji Sahib over Bajaur and the surrounding country. In 1877 he took the Chiefs of Bajaur to Kabul, to whom the Amir gave presents and assigned allowances. Is married to a daughter of the late Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, by whom he has a son named Sayyid Ahmad Pacha, whom he has nominated as his successor to his property in Jagir. He resides six months of the year at Kabul and the remaining six months at Kunar." He had considerable influence in Bajaur and Swat, and used to bring the chiefs from these countries to Kabul at Amir Shir Ali's request. He was on bad terms with Yaqub Khan, but friendly to the English during the war. It was principally due to his influence that no serious gathering of the tribes took place in that part of the country. In October 1880 he paid a visit to Amir Abdur Rahman, and was confirmed in the position he held under Amir Shir Ali, but he was not particularly well treated. The following is from diaries of January 1881: "When Sayyid Mahmud left Kabul he was informed by the Amir that he might retain the country across the river which had hitherto been under him, simply as his nominal possessions, while he must remit all the revenue to Kabul, the Amir paying the cost of holding the country. Old Kunar, Kashkat, and Pashat were thus left under Sayyid Mahmud's rule, the two last having been farmed to him for the sums of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 9,000 per annum, respectively. When however, he had reached Kunar, the Governor of Jalalabad, in accordance with the orders of the Amir, sent men to take possession of the posts and strongholds of the country across the river to recover the revenue. It is reported that the inhabitants of the country, finding that revenue was being demanded of them for the last two years, declined to allow the Governor's agents to take possession. On the retirement of these last, the people went to Sayyid Mahmud, and promised to submit themselves to him for the future if he would agree not to demand any revenue for the last two years from them. To this arrangement the Sayyid consented, being powerless to do otherwise, and so matters stand at present, as the Governor has no means as yet of coercing the Kunarwals across the river. Abdul Rasul's brother is said to be there still. Sayyid Ahmad has lately returned to Kunar from Kabul. When he asked the Amir to pay him some allowance, he was given an order on his father for Rs. 5,000, which has been satisfied." Sayyid Mahmud subsequently refused to obey the Amir's summons, and asked the British

Government for protection. The British Government accordingly told the Amir that Sayyid Mahmud must be looked upon as their friend but, on the other hand, the Chief was warned that the responsibility for not obeying the Amir's summons must rest with himself. The principal reason for his refusal to go to Kabul was the fear that he would be called upon to pay up arrears of revenue said to amount to nearly 4 lakhs. Meanwhile, the Amir took the lower part of Kunar to which the Sayyid laid claims, and he complained that his friendship for the English had caused great loss. He married a daughter of the Khan of Lalpura, and in several other ways strengthened his influence. He was on bad terms with his eldest son, Sayyid Ahmad. After this things went from bad to worse between the Amir and Sayyid Mahmud. The Government of India advised the latter to go to Kabul, but he refused. General Bright, with the sanction of the Government, had, in December 1879, given him a written guarantee to the following effect: "I assure you that if you can continue loyal to the British Government and endeavour to co-operate with it in improving matters in Afghanistan, your aid and service will be considered as a reasonable ground for continuing your hereditary possessions to your family and recognizing your position for ever as well as for affording proper protection and help to you." In September 1882, Lord Ripon noted: "I am of opinion we have done all we are required to do on behalf of Sayyid Mahmud, and that any stronger representations to the Amir would be unnecessary and injudicious. According to my view of the matter the assurances given to Sayyid Mahmud in 1879 were most injudicious, unless it was at that time contemplated to annex Afghanistan. A glance at the map will show that it is impossible for us to give any effectual support to the Kunar Chief without invading undoubted Afghan territory, that is without going to war. It is also very doubtful whether Sayyid Mahmud did give us any real assistance during the Afghan war . . . Sayyid Mahmud has rejected our advice, has disobeyed the Amir's summons, and has, I believe, been playing through his son exactly the same game against his Afghan suzerain which he formerly played against us. I do not think that we are called upon to do anything more on his behalf now." The above note was written on receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State stating that the action of the Government of India did not seem to be justified and that British obligations to Sayyid Mahmud were considerable and did not seem less binding than those to the Khan of Lalpura. Meanwhile Sayyid Mahmud was said to be in open revolt, but when the Amir's troops advanced on Kunar he fled to Mitai and joined Mogal Khan of Goshta and other malcontents. In December 1882 the British Secretary of State suggested offering the Chief of Kunar a suitable provision in India. This was done. In July 1884 the Government of India offered Sayyid Mahmud Rs. 2,000 per month, on the condition that he would reside at a place selected by the Government of India, and that he would follow their advice and abstain from intriguing against the Amir. He tried hard to obtain permission to live at Peshawar, but was not successful; and he remained near the border till January 1886, hoping that should Amir Abdur Rahman come to grief, he would be ready to return to his country. In that month he apparently lost hope and came to India accepting the conditions of the Government. He resided at Abbottabad and Hasan Abdal. His descendants, called the Sayyids of Kunar, occupied many official posts in 20th century Kabul.

**MAHMUD SAMI**

Arab, Sayyid. Born between 1881–86. Naib Salar, alias Baghdadi Keilanzada Mahmud Sami, son of Sayyid Ahmad. A nephew of Sayyid Abdur Rahman (Naqib of Baghdad). Well-known agent of the Pan-Islamic league, and of Sayyid Hasan Effendi, the Baghdadi Pir, who owned land at Sultanpur and lived at Zawa in Khugiani country. Also an agent of Pir Abdus Salam of Baghdad. Said to have originally been gymnastic instructor, and then Captain and Adjutant Major, Kal Aghasi, in the Turkish Army. Was tall and distinguished looking. Arrived in Peshawar from Karachi, 1906, and went on to Kabul with a letter from the Naqib of Baghdad for Amir Habibullah. In 1908 was employed to teach drill to the Afghan Army. In 1913 he, with his brother-in-law, Sayyid Abbas, a Risaldar in the Amir's Shahi Risala, his elder brother Sayyid Ahmad Effendi and some others, arrived at Peshawar and were reported to have been banished by Amir Habibullah in consequence of a quarrel with the Naib Salar Muhammad Nadir Khan. Remained in India until January 1915 residing at Peshawar. In March 1914 met the Pan-Islamic Kazi Abdul Wali Khan and the Afghan Envoy at Peshawar. Financed by the Afghan Envoy and other Afghan officials and left Peshawar with his servant Amir Muhammad for Kabul in 1915. In 1915 said to have been employed at Herat, but later it was reported that his services were at the disposal of the Naib-us-Sultanat. In 1916 was reported to be assistant to the Ain-ud-Daula, Prince Amanullah, as surveyor of bridges and roads. In the same year reported to be associated with the Turco-German Mission, and to have incurred Amir Habibullah's displeasure. In April 1919 said to have been appointed a general in the Afghan Army. In Kabul during 1919 campaign. Said to be assistant to Mahmud Tarzi. Commandant Harbia College, 1921. Acted as Yawar, January 1922. He was used by Amir Amanullah as Private Secretary towards the end of the Kabul negotiations, 1921. The school closed down in April 1924. Appointed G.O.C. Kabul Corps, and promoted Naib Salar in June 1925, with a special pay of Rs. 2,500 per month. Made submission to Habibullah Khan, January 1929. Tried for high treason and executed in 1930.

**MAHMUD SHAH**

محمود شاه

Second son of Timur Shah. Fought Zaman Shah for the throne and became Afghan King in 1801. Mahmud delegated much authority and the conduct of state affairs to his Barakzai ministers Fathi Khan and Shir Muhammad. A revolt in Kabul brought Shah Shuja to the throne in 1803 and Mahmud was imprisoned. Mahmud escaped and, with the help of Fathi Khan, moved against Kandahar in 1809 and subsequently to Kabul, being restored to power in 1813. Finally Dost Muhammad challenged his power and drove him from Kabul, but Mahmud continued to rule in Herat with his son Kamran until he was poisoned by his son in 1829.

**MAHMUD TARZI**

محمود طرزی

Sardar. Muhammadzai. Son of Ghulam Muhammad (a well-known poet who was exiled in 1882). He was the most prominent of Afghan nationalists in the early 20th century and has been called the Father of Afghan Journalism. Lived in Damascus and came to Kabul on the accession of Amir Habibullah. His wife was a Syrian lady. Had literary tastes and wrote poetry. Editor of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar*, which adopted a strongly anti-British tone during the First World War. From his association with the 'Young Turk' party, became deeply imbued with the idea of a completely independent Afghanistan, with treaty rela-

tions with all the powers. Appointed Foreign Minister by King Amanullah, March 1919. President Afghan Delegation to the Mussoorie Conference 1920. Chief Afghan Delegate at the Kabul Conference, 1921. Officiated as Assistant War Minister, January 1922. Afghan Minister at Paris 1922. Reappointed Foreign Minister on return from Paris 1924. Left Kabul for Europe, January 1927, accompanied by his wife, to undergo medical treatment. Returned to Kabul a little before King Amanullah, 1928, but took no part in public work. Disappointed at appointment of Shir Ahmad to stillborn post of Prime Minister, September 1928. With Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929. Left for Herat by air, February 1929, accompanied by Ghulam Siddiq and Nur-us-Siraj. Proceeded to Persia. "A figure of great significance in recent Afghan history, who devoted his considerable talents and energies to the achievements of Afghan independence." His two daughters were married to ex-King Amanullah and Sardar Inayatullah. Sons: Abdul Wahhab, Abdul Tawab, Abdul Fatah, Abdul Qadir, and Abdul Aziz; daughters: Aziza, and Amina; for additional descendants, see genealogical part.

### MAJID KHAN

مجید خان

Of Manda in Jandol. Muhammad Aman Khan, Khan of Jandol, had five sons by one wife: Muhammad Zaman Khan, Muhammad Umra Khan, Muhammad Shah Khan, Mir Hasan Khan, and Mir Afzal Khan. Their mother was from Miankili and a daughter of the uncle of Hajji Sahib of Miankili. On Muhammad Aman Khan's death, Muhammad Zaman Khan succeeded him, and he sent away his brothers, giving them other villages. His mother often requested him to recall his brothers and keep them with him, but he would not. She then sent for her other sons at night, and, in consultation with them, had Muhammad Zaman Khan murdered, whereupon Umra Khan possessed himself of the Khanship and expelled his other brothers as before. Then there were two Khans in Jandol in 1888, one, Umra Khan in Barwa, and the other Majid Khan in Manda. The mother of the Khan of Manda, who married Aman Khan, had been before the wife of Abbas Khan, brother of Aman Khan, and by him she had a son, Majid Khan, who, on hearing of the murder of Muhammad Zaman Khan, seized Manda.

### MAJRUH, SAYYID SHAMSUDDIN

سید شمس الدین مجروح

Born in 1911. Son of Sayyid Hazrat Shah. Member of Parliament, 1935. Inspector in Afghan National Bank, 1939. President, Department of Tribes, 1950. Minister of Justice, 1963. Mother tongue is Dari.

### MASUM JAN See RASUL JAN AGHA

معصوم جان

### MAZULLAH KHAN

معاز الله خان

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Son of Arsala Khan. During his father's lifetime Governor of Zurmat. After Arsala Khan's death he was accused of having misappropriated Government funds. In November 1879 he surrendered to General Roberts, but failed to execute his promise of putting a stop to raids. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was for some time one of his confidential advisers. Subsequently the Amir placed him in confinement, but released him again in March 1881 and presented him with a khilat and promised to make him Governor of Zurmat. In spite of these promises Mazullah Khan left Kabul secretly and tried to stir up disturbances among the Ghilzais. The Amir sent

Asmatullah Khan to drive him out of the Hisarak country, and, if possible, arrest him. Mazullah Khan then wrote to the Amir that he had left Kabul only because he was afraid of Asmatullah Khan and asked for permission to leave the country. In reply, the Amir told him to come to Kabul with his brothers, Taj Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Karim Khan, but they did not trust the Amir and took refuge in the Hazara country with the Ahmadzai and Musa Khels, who protected him and obliged Asmatullah Khan to give up the pursuit. The Amir then sent a friendly message to the tribes asking them to give up the fugitives, promising, at the same time, immunity to the brothers. Mazullah Khan finally came in, but as his brothers had not come, the Amir imprisoned him, promising to release him when they should come. On the whole, the Amir did not appear to dislike Mazullah Khan, but is said to have treated him severely, principally in order to please Asmatullah Khan, who was Mazullah Khan's mortal enemy. Mazullah Khan was released early in 1882 and went to the Hisarak country. The Amir again threw him into prison in October 1883, and then asked for his sister's hand. Mazullah replied that the lady was only his half sister, and that her own brother had betrothed her to Ayyub. Then the Amir sent Niaz Muhammad to fetch his family from Hisarak. It is not clear what happened to Mazullah Khan after this. One report says he was deported to Herat and another that he was murdered in 1888.

#### MEHR DIN

مهر دین

Son of Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Commerce Minister. Came to India August 1919 with the Afghan Peace Delegates of whom his father was a member.

#### MEHRDIL KHAN

مهر دل خان

Brother of Rahmdil Khan one of the Kandahar Sardars. A poet with the pen-name of Mashriqi.

#### MEHRDIL KHAN

مهر دل خان

Durani, Barakzai. Brother of Sherdil Khan. In exile with Amir Abdur Rahman. In the 1880's was Colonel in the Afghan Army and attended the Amir's Darbar. The Amir once mentioned to the British Envoy that Mehrdil Khan had been in the service of the Russians.

#### MIAN GUL Or ABDUL HANNAN

میان گل (میا گل)

Son of the famous Akhund of Swat. After the death of the Akhund he wrote to Amir Shir Ali to assure him of his good disposition. The Amir sent him a khilat and thought of annexing Swat about the time the war broke out. Mian Gul engaged in strife with his neighbours, and the people of Swat threatened on this account to turn him out of the country. He then promised to keep quiet and to lead the life of a faqir. In 1879 his principal enemy was the Khan of Dir. His friends were Sahibzada Latif of Bakhta and Akhundzada Sayyid Muhammad of Bakhta, who was his father-in-law and uncle to Kazi Abdul Qadir. Mian Gul kept quiet from the time the people of Swat had threatened to expel him, though he tried to unite the border tribes in order to assist Yaqub Khan in 1879. Later he attempted to win favour with Amir Abdur Rahman. He came to Kabul in 1881 with a large following of mullas and was well received by the Amir, who at his departure gave him a present of Rs. 26,000 in cash and a khilat worth Rs. 5,000. He then



tried to effect a reconciliation with the Khan of Dir. He visited the Amir at Kabul in October 1885 and returned with a khilat of Rs. 5,000. Abdur Rahman had several private interviews with him and tried to use him as a lever to win the whole of Swat.

**MIAN JAN** See **RASUL JAN AGHA**

میان جان

**MILLER, J. MR.**

میلر

An Engineer engaged by Amir Habibullah during his Indian tour. He first went to Kabul in 1907 to start a wood factory, and having done this he built a clock tower in the garden of the Dilkhusa palace and was employed on various irrigation schemes. He prepared the plans and estimates for the Darunta canal near Jalalabad by which it was hoped to irrigate some 500,000 acres in the Jalalabad district.

**MIR ABDULLAH**

میر عبد اللہ

Born about 1867. Son of Mir Wais, the famous religious leader and cousin of Sardar Muhammad Umar Jan. Risaldar Major in the Amir's Bodyguard. Suspected of being involved in a conspiracy against Amir Habibullah in November 1906, and therefore fled from Kabul to Peshawar. In Lahore in January 1907.

**MIR AFZAL**

میر افضل

Tagawi, of Kah Dara in Kohistan. Born about 1871. Son of Mir Faqir Khan, Brigadier under Amir Shir Ali. A refugee with Sardar Ayyub Khan at Lahore.

**MIR AFZAL**

میر افضل

A Hotak Ghilzai. Son of Mir Alam Khan. Belonged to an old and influential family and was considered a good soldier. Had a son, Muhammad Shah Khan. Commanded a regiment in Abdur Rahman's Amir army. He was said to have been one of those who initiated the Ghilzai Rebellion. In 1887 he was reported to have been elected leader of the Ghilzai Rebellion in Zurmat.

**MIR AFZAL**

میر افضل

Sardar, Barakzai. Son of Purdil, one of the Kandahar Sardars. Father of the favourite wife of Amir Shir Ali. He was Governor of Kandahar, and voluntarily emigrated when Amir Abdur Rahman came to the throne, though he was assured of kind treatment and continuance in the Government of Farah. He supported Amir Shir Ali in his anti-British policy and was also, as father of the Heir-Apparent's mother, a bitter opponent of Yaqub Khan and Ayyub Khan. Some years of his early life were spent in Persia. He enjoyed a larger pension from Amir Shir Ali Khan's Government than any other Sardar. From the revenues of Kandahar he drew 12,500 rupees, besides the whole of the net revenue of Farah, estimated at Rs. 50,000, and he had estates besides. In 1881 and 1882 he was paid a sum of 12,000 tomans (in two installments) by the Indian Government to stay in Persia instead of going to Herat and helping Ayyub Khan. On the break-up of the Afghan colony in Khorasan in 1887 he remained there. He was old and poor and lived on waqf support in 1888.

## MIR AGHA

میر آغا

Sahibzada. Brother of Ghulam Jan, Sahibzada, of Kohistan. Governor of Nijrab in 1879. In December 1880 he was appointed Governor of Khost. The Amir was said to have distrusted him. He was brother-in-law of Nawwab Muhammad Afzal Khan, who was British Agent at Kabul. In 1883 he was summoned to Kabul to render his accounts.

## MIR AHMAD

میر احمد

Andari Ghilzai. Despatched by the rebels in October 1886 to raise the Northern Ghilzais.

## MIR AHMAD

میر احمد

Taraki. One of the Amir's officials. During the Second Afghan War one of the opposition leaders in Maidan.

## MIR AHMAD SHAH

میر احمد شاه

Son of Mir Isa Shah and Superintendent of Octroi at Kabul (Mir Isa Shah, was a Kashmiri merchant, who came to Kabul in King Shir Ali's time. He had contracts with the Afghan Government and for some time was in charge of the Octroi. His commercial relations with Central Asia brought him into contact with the Russians). Mir Ahmad Shah inherited a large fortune from his father, and as Superintendent of Octroi had the opportunity of increasing it. He was one of Amir Abdur Rahman's most confidential advisers and was the medium of communication with the British Envoy, Muhammad Afzal Khan, 1882. In 1883 the deposed Governor of Jalalabad, Sardar Abdul Rasul Khan, confessed to having paid Mir Ahmad Shah 1½ lakhs, and the Amir ordered the latter to refund it, but eventually conferred on him a Dress of Honour and ordered him to submit his accounts daily instead of annually. Other charges were preferred against him, and in April 1884 he was put to the rack and made to disgorge Rs. 12,000. In January 1885 he was released to help in clearing up his own accounts, and for two years remained under suspension and in attendance on the Amir. At the commencement of 1887 he was appointed Governor of Badakhshan, but finally it was decided that he was to work there in subordination to Abdullah Jan, and he left Kabul in February to take up his duties. It was said that he had charge of the army of Badakhshan and the border and that Abdullah Jan ruled the remainder of the province. His real duties were believed to consist of watching Abdullah Jan. Summoned to Kabul in September 1887. Head of Merchants, Malik-ut-Tujjar, at Kabul. Appointed Head of the Revenue Department in November 1906. A rich man of considerable influence; said to have charge of all Amir Habibullah's private estates. At one time was in disgrace, and imprisoned along with his whole family, but restored to favour just before the Amir's visit to India. Father of Mir Ghulam Muhiuddin, and Mir Shehabuddin Jan. Appointed Tajir Bashi in December 1908. A wealthy Kabul merchant in 1913. Promoted to the rank of Civil Naib Salar in the same year.

## MIR BABA

میر بابا

Sayyid, Hazara. Born in 1828. Son of Sayyid Idris Hafiz Shah. (Sayyid Hafiz Khan, the father of Sayyid Mir Baba, was the son of Sayyid Ghulam Reza, the son of Mir Shah Ali Reza Khan, who, in the reign of Ahmad Shah, was appointed Naib of Turkestan.) Married to the daughter of Shah Ali Akbar, the father of Sayyid Muhammad Taki. Had three sons: Sayyid Shah Abdullah, Sayyid Muhammad Mehdi, Sayyid Amir-ut-Talib Khan. The

family owned a good deal of land in the Ghazni district. Mir Baba also enjoyed two allowances from the Kabul treasury, the first of these was bestowed on the then head of the family by Amir Dost Muhammad; the second was granted by Yaqub Khan. The head of the family was always made (if fit for the appointment) Assistant, Musahib, to the Hakim of Besud and Dehzangi.

### MIR BACHA

صیر بچہ

Mir Khel, Kohistani, of Baba Kushkar. Son of Sufi Khan. An influential man. One of Britain's chief opponents in Kohistan who always refused to surrender. A leader in the attack on Sherpur and one of the four men exempted from the amnesty proclaimed by General Roberts on December 20, 1880. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was for some time one of his confidants; but in 1881, when his brother was placed in confinement, he fled from Kabul. His estate was confiscated by the Amir. In August 1883 Sir Ronald Thomson telegraphed that Mir Bacha had arrived at Meshed disguised as a faqir, and the Amir was informed. In December 1884 his family was brought from Kohistan to Kabul, and later his movable property in Kohistan was confiscated. He had been attached to Ayyub Khan's party and accompanied the Sardar to India. After Amir Habibullah's accession Mir Bacha was recalled to Kabul and his confiscated property restored to him. A man of great influence among the Tajiks. Tahsildar of Kabul in 1906. In 1908 reported to be back in Kohistan and in receipt of a small allowance. In Kohistan, 1913. Celebrated as a freedom fighter by Afghan nationalists.

### MIR BASHIR

صیر بشیر

Son of Mir Auluja. A native of Shangar in Tirah. A wandering faqir, but in May 1880 he began preaching reform in the Afridi country and quickly gained great influence. He styled himself Badshah of Tirah and collected a considerable number of troops, who were regularly drilled mostly by men who had served in the British army. He tried to effect a reconciliation between the Shiahhs and Sunnis, but failed signally, and the movement, which for some time attracted considerable notice, collapsed in the course of a few months. He had, however, considerable influence in the Afridi country. In August 1883 it was reported that "the influence of Mir Bashir as a friend of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan is reported to have suffered lately at the hands of the Malik Din Khel Afridis, who, it is stated, have burnt his house and recovered Rs. 500 from him as damages for interfering in their affairs."

### MIR FAQIR

صیر فقیر

Kazi. Maternal uncle of Kazi Abdur Rahman. Kazi of Ghazni, in 1888.

### MIR KHWAJA JAN

صیر خواجہ جان

Sahibzada, Kohistani. Son of Ghulam Jan and nephew of Sahibzada Mir Agha (a refugee in Peshawar, who was at one time Governor of Khost). Khwaja Jan was himself an exile in India for some years, but was recalled by Amir Habibullah and made President of the Civil Section of the Amir's Council. Reported in 1908 to have retired from public life, but to be attached to the staff of Sardar Inayatullah Khan. One son, Ata-ul-Haqq was in the Saros Bodyguard and later Bacha-i-Saqqau's Foreign Minister and another, Shir Jan was in the retinue of Nasrullah Khan and later Court Minister of Bacha-i-Saqqau, and was

executed in 1929. Another son was General Muhammad Siddiq, the Bacha-i-Saqqau's Commander at Gardez, who fought General Nadir Khan in 1929. Mir Khwaja Jan died in 1971.

#### MIR MUHAMMAD

میر محمد

Chief of Saripul, one of the petty Uzbek Chiefships in 1888, incorporated in the Government of Afghan Turkestan. During the war which took place between Saripul and Maimana in 1831, Zulfikar Khan was Chief of Saripul. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Mahmud Khan, who was placed in confinement by Muhammad Akram Khan (son of Dost Muhammad) the representative of the Afghans, but afterwards released and appointed Governor of Akcha. About 1850 Saripul became subject to the Afghan Governor of Balkh. After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, Afzal Khan, then in power in Turkestan, made over Saripul to the son of Mahmud Khan, the former chief. In 1867, after the death of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Amir Shir Ali, made a new settlement of Afghan Turkestan, placing Saripul under Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiberghan, and giving Muhammad Khan of Saripul rule over Akcha. The chief in 1888 was Mir Muhammad Khan who had a son named Mir Abdullah. Mir Muhammad returned to Turkestan immediately after Amir Shir Ali's death and regained possession of Saripul, and for a time he also had possession of Shiberghan. He was said to have 2,000 Turkoman cavalry in his employ, and to have defeated the troops sent against him by Ghulam Haidar Khan.

#### MIR MUHAMMAD HASHIM

میر محمد ہاشم

Sayyid, Amin-i-Nizam. A member of the Indo-Afghan Conference, Kabul, 1921. Probably appointed on the strength of being a Sayyid in order to balance Sayyid Mir Shams Shah, one of the British delegates. Held an appointment in the War Office but was transferred to the Finance Department as an Under-Secretary in 1921. Appointed Minister of Finance, 1922, and still held that appointment in 1927. His brother Sayyid Habib Khan was an official in the Finance Ministry. Roughly handled by Bacha-i-Saqqao's men in January 1929.

#### MIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN

میر محمد حسین

Mustaufi of Afghanistan since 1880. With Sardar Abdur Rahman during his wars with Amir Shir Ali, but was pardoned by the latter and made Mustaufi-i-Nizam in Turkestan. He joined Abdur Rahman as soon as he arrived, and was on this occasion promised the post of Mustaufi, which he got when Abdur Rahman was made Amir. In May 1884 he was dismissed from his appointment. In January 1885 Muhammad Husain and his two brothers, Mir Abu Talib, Mustaufi of Kandahar, and Mir Abu Qasim, Mustaufi of Turkestan, were imprisoned. He was released and given the title of Sadr Azam. He remained in attendance on the Amir.

#### MIR MUHAMMAD USMAN

میر محمد عثمان

A descendant of Mir Murtaza, Mir Sahib of Gazergah, near Herat. Married a sister of Sardar Ayyub Khan who in 1913 was with her brother in India. In 1904 he made the pilgrimage to Mecca via Askhabad. Was in favour with Amir Habibullah. He and his brothers owned shrines and poor-houses in Herat and entertained travellers. The Amir entrusted him in 1912 with repairs to Sabaktagin's tomb in Ghazni. In 1913 said to live

chiefly in Charasia, Kabul. Went to Soviet Turkestan on a political mission in 1919. The second wife of Court Minister Ahmad Shah (step-mother of Queen Humayra) belongs to this family.

#### MIR MURTAZA

میر مرتضی

His son was Ayyub Khan's brother-in-law. In 1888 Mir Murtaza was the Superintendent, Mutawali, of the Gazargah in Herat, the shrine of the well-known saint, Khoja Abdullah Ansar.

#### MIR MUSA JAN

میر موسی جان

A Kabul merchant. Appointed Afghan Agent at the Bukhara Court in 1881.

#### MIR NABI

میر نبی

Mentioned in 1880 as a Kohistani Chief. Arrested in July 1881, when it was discovered that he had been in correspondence with Herat.

#### MIR RAJAB

میر رجب

Mingbashi. Chief of Kataghan. Went to Kabul in July 1881 in command of 400 Uzbek sowars, cavalry, sent by Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz.

#### MIR SARA BEG

میر سرا بیگ

Ex-Mir of Kulab. A son of Kata Khan (brother of Murad Beg, the conqueror, 1815–32, of the whole country from Khulm eastwards to the head of the Oxus). Kata Khan got possession of Kulab, Birjwan, and the countries north of the Oxus, but remained subordinate to Murad Beg. His eldest son and successor was Mir Mizrab Beg, during whose rule Sara Beg was kept in detainment at Bukhara. There in 1855 he met Yaqub Khan, the Amir of Kashgar, then Khushbegi of Khokand, who had come on a mission and been thrown into prison. The two swore brotherhood, and when shortly afterwards Mizrab Beg died, and Sara Beg was appointed Mir of Kulab by the Amir of Bukhara with the title of Atalik, he procured Yaqub's release. Sara Beg was one of those who joined the rebel Bukhara prince, but found himself powerless owing to the rebellion in Birjwan of his nephew, Alam Khan, son of Mizrab Beg. He abdicated in favour of that nephew, telling him to maintain the struggle against the Bukhara troops and crossed over to Rustak, the Mir of which place, Ismail Khan, was his brother-in-law. After a short stay there he went to Taloqan, where he left his family and treasure, and proceeded to Takhtapul, where he made presents to Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, and was given leave to return to Taloqan. Alam soon followed him there and offered him the Governorship of Rustak or Killa Chap. Sara Beg preferred the latter, Rustak being already the fief of a relative (Ismail Khan, Sara Beg's brother-in-law). On his way to Takhtapul he had been overtaken by messengers from Yaqub Khushbegi of Yarkand, inviting him there, promising assistance, and recommending him to seek it also from Khudayar Khan (his maternal uncle or sister's son, which of the two is uncertain) of Kokand. Sara Beg, having great hopes of receiving still more powerful assistance from Amir Shir Ali, declined these offers. In June 1870 Sara Beg was brought to Kabul by order of Shir Ali, where he received a maintenance allowance of Rs. 40,000 per annum. He was very well regarded by Amir Shir Ali, who married him to a sister of Sardar Yahya Khan. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Turkes-

tan. When Sardar Abdur Rahman came to Kabul, Mir Sara Beg accompanied him and lent him a considerable sum of money, but he was said to have been on bad terms with the Amir in 1888.

#### MIR SAYYID JAN Or KHAN

میر سید جان

Of Istalif. One of Amir Shir Ali's Colonels. Acted during the Second Afghan War in conjunction with Mir Bacha and raised troops in Kohistan. Joined Abdur Rahman in July 1880 and was made a General. In 1881 was suspected of intrigues with Sardar Ayyub Khan's faction, summoned to Kabul and thrown into prison. In September 1882 he was deported to Turkestan.

#### MIR SAYYID JAN PACHA

میر سید جان پاجا

Mulla. Known also as the "Badshah of Islampur" in Kunar, where his home is said to have been. A Sayyid. Pupil and successor of the late Hada Mulla. Uncle of Qadir Jan Pacha, the Hakim of Nuristan. Probably the most powerful mulla in Afghanistan in 1913. Had a mosque and a langar, or charitable kitchen, at Hada, which was built for his predecessor by the Amir. Said to have received Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Amir. Had great influence and was said to have been bitterly anti-British. Vigorously opposed Amir Habi-bullah's visit to India in 1907, but was treated with great respect by the latter. He, Alam Gul, and Abdul Shakur, were the leaders in the disturbances of 1908. Reported to have great influence with the Amir. His son Shahzada Jan (who should not be mistaken for the son of Fidai Masum Jan, the Mujaddidi, who bore the same name) came to Peshawar in 1911, but was induced to return to his home by the Amir. Led a lashkar against the British at Shabkadr in 1915. Crowned Sardar Nasrullah Khan in 1919, but later submitted to Amanullah in March 1919.

#### MIR SULTAN

میر سلطان

Kandahari. Naib Kotwal of the city of Kabul in 1888. Hated by people for his cruelty. Executed by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1897 at the moment he expected a promotion.

#### MIR UZBAK

میر ازبک

Real name said to have been Shahzada Jahangir. Brother of Bibi Halima (wife of Amir Abdur Rahman). Mir Uzbek was sent to Kandahar by Amir Abdur Rahman and lived there until 1904 when he was recalled to Kabul. With Sardar Umar Jan in Kabul in 1913.

#### MIR WAIS KHAN HOTAKI

میر ویس خان

Son of Shah Alam Khan, born in Kandahar. A Ghilzai Chief who lived as a hostage at the Court of the Safavid ruler in Isfahan while Kandahar was ruled by Gorgin Khan. Mir Wais got permission to go on a Hajj to Mecca where he obtained a Fatwa authorizing revolt against the Shiah domination of western Afghanistan. Upon his return to Kandahar he won the confidence of tribal chieftains and the Afghans staged a successful revolt against the occupation troops in 1709. Mir Wais and his Afghan forces defeated all attempts by the Safavid armies to recapture the area of Kandahar, and he laid the basis for the Afghan invasion of Persia and the defeat of the Safavids at Gulnabad in 1722. Mir Wais died before that time in 1717 and was buried in Kandahar.

**MIR WASHI JAN**

میر وشی جان

Sahibzada. Head of the family of Sahibzadas of Siaushan, near Herat. Went to Mecca by way of India in 1904. Much respected by the people of Herat. A friend of Sardar Ayyub Khan.

**MIRZA ALI MUHAMMAD See ALI, MUHAMMAD, MIRZA**

میرزا علی محمد

**MIRZAMAN KHAN**

میر زمان خان

Son of Gulruz Khan (a Malik of Kunar), he was given the title of Mulki Colonel for his services in raising a tribal contingent for service in Khost in suppression of the Mangal Revolt, 1912. In 1916 fled to Badakhshan from Amir Habibullah's troops. Arrested in Kabul 1918–19. Exiled to Pusht-i-Rud. Recalled by King Amanullah and assisted in wars against Mangals, 1924, and Shinwaris, 1929.

**MIYANJI**

میان جی

Mentioned in 1879 as Head Kazi of Jalalabad.

**MOGHUL KHAN**

مغل خان

Of Ghoshta. Grandson of Khalil Khan. An influential Mohmand Chief, opposed to the English throughout the campaign, and kept up the war incessantly from 1878–80 in connection with Mulla Khalil and the Faqir of Mian Isa. Confirmed in the Khanship by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, but continually refused to visit Kabul, though he professed to be loyal to the Amir. In June 1882 he tendered his allegiance to the Khan of Lalpura, with whom he had formerly been at war. In November he was removed from the Governorship and replaced by Akbar Khan of Girdab.

**MUBARAK SHAH**

مبارک شاہ

Nuristani, Siah Push. Colonel. At one time an attendant of Amir Habibullah, then Colonel of a battalion in Khost in 1905. Reported in 1908 to be at Jalalabad. Commanded at Mangu in Laghman. Well known in Nuristan in 1913. Acting Governor of Khost pending arrival of Ata Muhammad Khan. Promoted to Brigadier and commanded in Matun during 1919 campaign.

**MUHAMMAD AFZAL**

محمد افضل

Malik. Sangu Khel Shinwari. Born about 1885. During the Khost Rebellion 1924–25, assisted King Amanullah with a party of Shinwaris. One of the leaders of the revolt in the Eastern Province against King Amanullah Khan in November 1928. Supported King Nadir Shah during the Shinwari disturbance of February 1930, and took an active part in the final settlement and collection of arms. In May 1930, is said to have requested permission, which was refused, to raise a lashkar to assist the Hajji of Turangzai in his attack on British territory. Deprived of his Khanship, September 1932, but was reinstated after an interview with Prime Minister Muhammad Hashim Khan. Early in 1932 was deprived of appointment as Officer Commanding, Khasadars, but was later reinstated. Incited the Afridis to resist the British road scheme in spring of 1935.

## MUHAMMAD ALAM

محمد علم

Mulki Ghund Mishar, Civil Brigadier. Alisherzai, Shinwari. He was looked upon as the head of the Shinwaris. In 1904 he was deprived of employment for beginning to raise three regiments of Shinwaris without orders. In March 1919, Amir Amanullah issued orders for his arrest for his support of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, which he contrived to evade. In June 1921 was granted an annual allowance of 3,000 rupees. Chief instigator of Shinwari opposition to hasht nafari (conscription of one in eight). Was a friend of the Sultan Muhammad Khel family of which King Nadir Shah was the head. A leader of the Shinwari Rebellion, November 1928. One of a delegation sent by Bacha-i-Saqqao to Nadir Shah in April 1929. Appointed Governor, Eastern Province, May 1929. Ordered to raise the Shinwaris against Hashim Khan, June 1929, but met with little success. Fled to Landi Kotal, December 1929, but returned to the Eastern Province early in 1930 and in April 1930 was said to be working on behalf of King Nadir Shah. He was kept in Kabul under surveillance in autumn 1933. Later he was allowed to return to Nangarhar where he helped to persuade the Shinwaris to send their sons to school in Kabul. Joined Mohmand lashkar, 1935. Living at his home in Nangarhar in 1936.

## MUHAMMAD AMIN

محمد امين

Born, 1897. His mother was a sister of Muhammad Wali. Secretary at Afghan Legation, Berlin, in November 1926. Appointed Under-Secretary in charge of Visa and Passport Branch of Foreign Office at end of 1926. Awarded the Order of Stor, 1st Class, January 1927. With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin, August 1928. Relieved of his appointment by Abdul Hadi Khan after the Civil War, December 1929. Died in prison in 1933.

## MUHAMMAD AMIN JAN See FIDA—I—MASUM JAN

محمد امين جان

## MUHAMMAD AYYUB

محمد ايوب

Kizilbash. Mirza, Private Secretary to King Amanullah. Appointed Assistant to Finance Minister, April 1924. In 1925 awarded the Order of Stor and Rs. 2,000 for good service in the Khost Rebellion. Received Order of Sardar-i-Ala, February 1927. Administrator of King Amanullah's private properties in 1927. Appointed Minister of Finance by King Muhammad Nadir, November 1929. Carried out a tour of inspection in Kataghan and Badakhshan in June 1932. In October 1932 returned to Kabul and resumed appointment of Minister of Revenue, December 1932. Dismissed, September 1933, by Prime Minister Hashim Khan.

## MUHAMMAD AZIZ

محمد عزيز

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born, 1877. Son of Sardar Yusuf Khan and half brother of King Nadir Shah. Employed as Assistant Private Secretary to Amir Habibullah, and as such accompanied him on his tour in India in 1907. During the latter years of Habibullah's reign he was employed as Secretary at the Foreign Office, but was relieved of his appointment on the accession of Amir Amanullah Khan. Appointed President of the Muhajarin Committee, Kabul, August 1920. In charge of students proceeding to Europe to be educated, October 1920, and remained with them until August 1926 when he visited Kabul with the students on vacation and was relieved of his appointment. Joined his half



brother Muhammad Nadir Khan in Europe, where he remained until the end of 1929, when he was appointed Ambassador at Moscow. Appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin and arrived in that city on March 23, 1933. On June 6, 1933, he was assassinated in Berlin by one Sayyid Kemal. Muhammad Aziz was the Father of Sardar Muhammad Da'ud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, and Muhammad Naim.

## MUHAMMAD GHAUS

محمد غوث

Sardar-i-Ala, Naib Salar, General. Popalzai. Born about 1872. During Amir Habibullah's reign was Katib-i-Tolay, Company Clerk, in the Household Cavalry, Shahi Risala. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Kandak Mishar. Commanded second Cavalry Brigade at Kabul, 1921. Served during the Khost Rebellion of 1925. Left Kabul for Herat to take over command of Herat Division, October 1927. Assumed Governorship of Herat on behalf of King Amanullah, March 1929. Relieved by Shuja-ud-Daulah on March 28, 1929. Left Herat with a force to oppose Abdur Rahim, who was a supporter of Bacha-i-Saqqau, April 1929. Defeated and fled to Kushk. Proceeded to join General Ghulam Nabi Khan in Mazar-i-Sharif, May 1929. In Ashqabad, July 1929. Returned to Kabul, December 15, 1929. Appointed Commandant of the Royal Bodyguard, Risala-i-Shahi, July 1930. Commanded troops in the Koh Daman Rebellion, July-August 1930. Promoted Naib Salar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Second Kabul Corps, August 1930. Sent to Northern Afghanistan to deal with Ibrahim Beg, 1931. Awarded Order of Sardar-i-Ala and appointed General Officer Commanding, First Kabul Corps, in September 1931. In 1936 General Officer Commanding, the Kabul Army Corps. Rose from the ranks. His son Rasul Jan was the Chief of the Civil Intelligence Department under Prime Minister Muhammad Da'ud.

## MUHAMMAD GUL MOHMAND

محمد گل مہمند

Son of Muhammad Khurshid Khan, Baezai, Kuchi Mohmand of the Baru village (on the Hisarak Rud about 7 miles west of Batikot). Educated in Turkey. A Ghund Mishar in King Amanullah's army in 1927. Promoted Firqa Mishar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Eastern Province, 1928. In Jalalabad during the Saqavi regime until the burning of Jalalabad when he returned to his home at Baru. He joined Sardar Hashim Khan in Khugiani country about March 1929. Minister of the Interior in King Nadir Shah's first Government, October 1929. Promoted Naib Salar and appointed to officiate as Rais-i-Tanzimieh, Eastern Province. He held this post until the summer of 1930. Dealt with the Shinwari attempt on Torkham in February 1930. After the Kohistan Uprising in 1930 he was appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh of that district and apparently succeeded in pacifying the people. Resumed the duties of Minister of Interior in October 1930. Appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh of Kandahar in February 1931, and left for Kandahar via India. Administered the province with firmness and efficiency. Congratulated by the Government on his work, January 1932. Visited Kabul for Jashan, August 1932, was awarded the Lmar Ala Decoration, First Class, and a grant of Rs. 25,000 Kabuli. Was offered the Governorship of Herat in September 1932 but refused, owing to his friendship with General Abdur Rahim, Kohistani. Appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh, Mazar, Qataghan, Badakhshan, and Maimana, November 1932, and worked for settlement of Pashtuns north of the Hindu Kush. Relieved at Kandahar by Ghulam Faruq in January 1933, and left for Mazar. Visited Kabul, September 1935. Became Minister of State in 1948. The author of a

Pashto dictionary called *Pashto Sind*. A staunch supporter of the revival of the Pashto language. Had property in Aibak (Samangan). Actively participated in the Loya Jirga of 1955 as an advocate of Pashto and Pashtunistan. Died in 1964.

#### MUHAMMAD HASAN JAN

محمد حسن جان

Muhammadzai. Born in 1908. Son of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan. Aide-de-Camp to King Amanullah, 1926. Created Sardar-i-Ala, February 1926. Married to Nur-us-Siraj, King Amanullah's sister, October 1927. Accompanied King Amanullah to Europe as Chamberlain 1927–28. Also went to Kandahar with Amanullah after his abdication, January 1929, and to Bombay, May 1929. Sailed for Italy, June 1929. In Rome from October 1931 to July 1932. Deprived of Afghan nationality, November 1933.

#### MUHAMMAD HASHIM See HASHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد هاشم

#### MUHAMMAD IHSAN KHAN

محمد احسان

Of Istalif, Koh Daman, Ghund Mishar. Born about 1895, son of Ustad Yusuf, an iron-smith. Received three years of aeronautical training in Italy. Appointed to command the Afghan Air Force, 1924. Visited Western Command manoeuvres and carried out a tour in India at the invitation of the Indian Commander-in-Chief, November 1926. Dismissed from his post by Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but was re-appointed by King Nadir Shah on his accession to the throne. In 1936 Commandant of the Air Force. Proceeded on tour to India and Europe in September 1936 with a view to purchasing aircraft.

#### MUHAMMAD KABIR JAN, SIRAJ

محمد کبیر جان سراج

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born 1895. Fourth son of Amir Habibullah. Escaped to India from Afghanistan in January 1918. Arrested and placed in custody in Lahore Fort. Left Lahore, April 1918, arrived in Burma where he became acquainted with descendants of the Indian Moghul emperors. Returned to Afghanistan, May 1920. Pardoned by King Amanullah and granted an allowance of Rs. 10,000. Appointed Postmaster General in Afghanistan, September 1920. Appointed Director of the Medical Department, August 1923. Tendered resignation, March 1926; resignation was not accepted. Carried out inspection of Jalalabad province and selected winter site for consumption hospital, October 1926. Proceeded to Lahore April 30, 1927. Later proceeded to Kashmir, returning to Kabul June 21, 1927. Reported to have made submission to Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau, January 1929, but later to have been arrested. Under King Nadir and King Zahir he lived without any official employment. He died in a car accident together with his grandson Sulaiman in winter 1965 while driving from Jalalabad to Kabul. Father of Kabirullah Siraj, member of the Afghan Supreme Court, and of Dr. Ahmad Kabir Siraj and Abdul Kabir Siraj.

#### MUHAMMAD MIRZA

محمد میرزا

Popalzai. Military Paymaster General, Amin-i-Nizam, 1917. Minister of Finance 1919–22.

#### MUHAMMAD, MIRZA YAFTALI

محمد میرزا یفتلی

From Yaftal, a village in Badakhshan. Married to a daughter of Adina Khan of Badakhshan and a sister of Ali Muhammad, the Court Minister. Sent to Merv on a special mission,

about October 1919. Still in Merv, June 1920. Later said to be in Tashkent with Muhammad Wali. Left for Moscow, July 1920. Afghan Minister at Moscow, 1921, until relieved by General Ghulam Nabi. On return from Russia he was for a short time an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. In 1924 was sent to Europe and the United States to promote Afghan trade. Appointed First Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office on his return from Europe. Chief Afghan member of the Urta Tagai Boundary Commission and proceeded to Badakhshan, January 1926, returning in June 1926. Minister at Moscow, October 1926. Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office 1928. Appointed Minister of Trade, September 1930. In May 1932 was complimented by Nadir Shah for his work, especially for the construction of the first northern road through Darra-i-Shikari. Left Kabul in October with the Prime Minister to visit the North. Returned to Kabul in November and swore allegiance to King Zahir Shah. In 1936, Minister of Commerce. One of the prime movers in the formation of the Ashami Company. His sister, who was a widow of Amir Habibullah, was given in marriage to Abdul Qadir, Bacha-i-Saqqau's Governor of Kandahar. Mirza Muhammad died about 1956. His son, Abdullah Yaftali, was one of six students who were sent to Japan, January 1935, and he later became President of Afghan Department of Monopoly, then Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Minister of Planning and finally First Deputy Minister and Acting Prime Minister.

#### MUHAMMAD NADIR SHAH

محمد نادر شاه

King of Afghanistan, Muhammadzai, son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan. Born, 1883. Appointed Brigadier in 1906. Accompanied Amir Habibullah as Brigadier during his Indian tour and during his Herat tour, 1907. Commanded the forces against the Mangals, 1912. Promoted General, Naib Salar, for his services, December 1912. Appointed Commander-in-Chief, Sipah Salar, 1914. Present at Laghman when Amir Habibullah was murdered. Released by Amir Amanullah and sent to command the troops in Khost. Invested Thal at the end of May, 1919. Returned to Kabul in October 1919. Appointed War Minister and assumed charge of all dealings with the frontier tribes. Proceeded to Jalalabad, December 1919, where he saw Afridi and Mohmand jirgas, tribal councils, and presented them with black standards, January 1920. Started a newspaper, the *Ittihad-i-Mashriqi*, Eastern Unity, at Jalalabad, March, 1920, which was Pan-Islamic in tone. One son, Muhammad Tahir proceeded to Europe to be educated in October 1921, and later died in France. General Nadir Khan left Kabul for Khanabad on tour via the Panjshir route on January, 5, 1922. Returned to Kabul in the autumn of 1922. Resumed duties of War Minister and those of Officer in Charge of Frontier Affairs. Warned King Amanullah of the danger arising from too speedy reforms and was appointed Afghan Minister at Paris, January, 1924. Severely ill at the beginning of 1926 and had to resign appointment. Proceeded to Grasse on sick leave, where he was joined by his brothers, Muhammad Hashim Khan and Shah Wali Khan. Quarrelled with King Amanullah, who, however, tried to persuade him to return during his visit to Europe in 1928. Still at Grasse, December 1928. Left Marseilles for India with Hashim Khan and Shah Wali Khan, February, 8, 1929. Reached Peshawar, February, 1929. Left for Khost via Kurram, March 1929. Advanced on Kabul via Gardez, but was defeated by Habibullah's troops, largely owing to defection of Ghaus-ud-Din and Ghilzais, April 1929, and retired to Khost. After two more unsuccessful advances, a force under his brother Shah Wali captured Kabul on October 13, 1929. General Nadir Khan arrived in Kabul on Octo-

ber 15, and was proclaimed King by the tribesmen on the same day. His assumption of the throne was confirmed by the General Assembly, Loya Jirga, held in Kabul in September, 1930. He made great efforts to reorganize the country and reopen the schools and he established the Military Academy in the Bala Hisar. Founded the Faculty of Medicine which became the nucleus of Kabul University. He convened a National Council, Shura-i-Milli, and the Senate, Majlis-i-Aiyan, became the legislative branch of the Afghan Government. Fought his opponents, including those who aimed at restoring King Amanullah to the throne. He executed Ghulam Nabi, one of his chief opponents, in 1932 for subversive activities. Assassinated in 1933 by a student who was a servant of Ghulam Nabi's family.

#### MUHAMMAD, NIZAM-UD-DAULA

نظام الدوله محمد

In 1888 Chief of the Hazaras. Married to a daughter of Sardar Quddus Khan, Governor of Herat. Had many supporters among the Firozkohis and influence among the Aimaks of Herat. Marched with Sardar Ayyub to Kandahar. A friend of Dilawar Khan, Wali of Maimana. Did his best to prevent Murghab from being colonized by the tribes. Muhammad Khan steered a wary course in the troubles of Herat Province during Amir Abdur Rahman's early rule. He did not, however, escape the suspicion of being at heart a partisan of Sardar Ayyub Khan, and was compelled to give his brother, Mahmud Khan, as a hostage to be kept at Kabul. In August 1886 it was reported that Muhammad Khan had arrived at Kandahar as a prisoner on his way to Kabul, and on November 16, 1886 the British Agent at Kabul reported that the Amir had directed Nizam-ud-Daula to be brought before him the next day, saying: "If Nizam-ud-Daula has bestowed a khilat on the man who brought him the intelligence of the defeat at Panjdeh, it is evident that he is my enemy and deserves death. If the informants have made a false statement he deserves liberty." After this the British Agent asked the Amir the result of the trial, and he replied: "It has been proved what sort of men they are. It was a wrong policy that the chiefs of tribes other than Afghans were vested with power and authority." The British Agent subsequently heard that Muhammad Khan had been put to death.

#### MUHAMMAD QASIM

محمد قاسم

Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Kaka. Nephew of Sardar Abdul Aziz. First cousin of Ghulam Faruq. Born at Lahore about 1900. Served in various minor appointments in the Afghan Foreign Office, 1921-25. A Secretary in the Afghan Legation in Rome, 1926, and also served in a similar capacity in the Afghan Embassy in Tehran, during 1927 and 1928. In 1930 was Director, Mudir, in the Prime Minister's Office. Appointed officiating Governor, Hakim-i-Ala, Eastern Province, November 1932. Appointed Minister in Rome in February 1934 and left to take up his appointment in March. Recalled in spring 1935 and in June again appointed Governor of the Eastern Province. Governor of Herat, 1940-46. Appointed Governor of Kandahar, 1946. Died in Kabul in 1954.

#### MUHAMMAD REZA

محمد رضا

Kizilbash. Mirakhor. Governor of Tashkurghan in northern Afghanistan. One of the few men of any influence in Afghan Turkestan who were on friendly terms with Governor Mir Alam Khan. Acted as Mir Alam Khan's agent. Mir Alam was more than once said to have been anxious to secure Muhammad Reza's appointment as Governor of Badakhshan. On

the fall of Maimana in 1876, Muhammad Reza's son was appointed Governor of that town. In 1879 Deputy Governor of Turkestan, and in the following year was imprisoned by Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.

## MUHAMMAD SADIQ, MUJADDIDI See SADIQ AGHA

محمد صادق مجدیدی

## MUHAMMAD SAMI

محمد سامی

Brother of Shaghasi Muhammad Yaqub Khan and son of Muhammad Yusuf Khan (a Munshi to Amir Habibullah Khan). A Mohmand by birth, but the family had settled in Logar for some generations. Mehmandar to the British Mission in Kabul, 1921. Appointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, but was dismissed in 1923, due to the escape of Ardali and Daud Shah from Kabul. Given a Special Mission during the Mangal Rebellion, 1924, and sent to the front where his services earned the appreciation of King Amanullah. Appointed Mehmandar to the Wakils of the Eastern Provinces during the King's visit of April 1926. Reappointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, August 1926. Appointed officiating Governor of Kabul, November 1928. Arrested by Bacha-i-Saqau, February 1929, but escaped and joined King Amanullah in Kandahar. Sent to Tashkent as Courier by Amanullah Khan and returned again to Kandahar via Duzdap, April 1929. Accompanied King Amanullah in his flight as far as Quetta where he remained. Left for Meshed in August 1929. Later returned to Kabul. Arrested and sentenced to banishment for implication in Koh Daman Revolt, July 1930, but subsequently released. On pilgrimage to Mecca, March 1931. Arrived Tehran in December 1931, where his brother Yakub Khan joined him as well as his nephew and niece from Quetta. He and his son, Muhammad Bashir Sami, were deprived of Afghan nationality, November 1933. Believed to be in Tehran in 1935. Died in Tehran about 1940. His sons returned to Afghanistan, one of them Muhammad Bashir was, in 1971, President of the Construction Department in the Beledia.

## MUHAMMAD SARWAR

محمد سرور

Barakzai, Naib Salar. Son of Muhammad Siddiq Khan. Brothers Ghulam Haidar, Muhammad Shuaib and Juma Gul Khan, Secretary in the Afghan Embassy, London in 1935. Formerly an Attendant of Amir Habibullah. Highly esteemed by the Amir. Promoted to Brigadier in 1906 owing to his success in the manufacture of guns, and appointed Superintendent of the Kabul Arsenal. Promoted to Major General, 1913. In March 1919 appointed Naib Salar by Amir Amanullah Khan and later in the same month left for Mazar-i-Sharif to take up the appointment of Naib-ul-Hukumah of Turkestan. Granted both civil and military powers in his province. Relieved of his appointment and proceeded to Kabul in January 1922, where he officiated as Minister of the Interior. Governor of Kandahar, 1923, but the real power in the province was wielded by Abdul Aziz, the Minister of the Interior, who, originally officiating as Governor of Kandahar, remained there to deal with the disorders in the province during 1923. Muhammad Sarwar's jurisdiction seemed to have been limited. Summoned to Kabul, June 1926, and well received by the King. Granted Sardar-i-Ala, November 1926. Appointed Governor of Badakhshan and Kataghan, 1928, but did not take up the appointment. In Kandahar, 1929. Appointed Governor of Kabul, February 1930, but relieved in 1931 and went on pilgrimage to Mecca. Appointed a member of the Senate, Majlis-i-Aiyan, December 1931. In 1936 still a member of the Council of Nobles. Died in the late 1950's.

### MUHAMMAD, SAYYID

محمد سيد

Firozkuhi. In 1883 he aspired to the Chieftainship of the tribe and was supported by Muhammad Khan, Hazara. He offered the Governor of Herat Rs. 40,000 a year for the Chieftainship and the Governor agreed and issued orders appointing him. But the people fled as they had always been exempt from revenue and did not want to pay taxes to the new Governor.

### MUHAMMAD, SAYYID

سيد محمد

British Governor of Ghazni in 1879, subsequently accused of fomenting disturbances. Son-in-law of Mir Afzal Khan, Governor of Farah.

### MUHAMMAD, SAYYID

سيد محمد

Of Mian Kilai. Nephew of Hajji Sahib of Mian Kilai and son-in-law of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral. Amir Abdur Rahman gave him Rs. 1,000 in 1883, and offered him Rs. 12,000 per annum if he would bring in the headmen of Bajaur. He accompanied Dilaram Khan of Khar when he visited the Amir at Mamu Khel in 1883.

### MUHAMMAD UMAR

محمد عمر

Born in 1898. Yusufzai of Abu Ahmad family. Major General, Firqa Mishar. Deputy Chief of Staff, 1924. Visited Delhi manoeuvres, December 1924, at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Appointed Head of Afghan Military Mission to Russia to select artillery for the Afghan army and to study Soviet military techniques, October 1926. Left Kabul by air for Termes en route to Moscow, November 3, 1926. Visited Russia and Italy, 1928. At one time Military Attache in Berlin. Appointed Chief of Afghan General Staff. In 1932 proceeded to Europe to attend the Disarmament Conference, Geneva. Visited Paris, December 1933. Returned to Kabul via India in January 1934. Resumed his duties as Chief of Staff but left once more for Geneva in May 1934. Afghan representative to the League of Nations Disarmament Committee, June 1935. Said to have been recalled to Kabul in 1936. Still Chief of Staff, 1936. Head of Royal Secretariat. Minister of Defense in Shah Mahmud's Government, 1948. Ambassador in Paris 1949–55. Ambassador in Tehran 1955–57, and Delhi 1958–64. Retired and died in Kabul in March 1964.

### MUHAMMAD UMAR RAFIQ

محمد عمر رافيق

Muhammadzai. Son of Muhammad Rafiq. Was born in India and at one time a Naib Tahsildar in the Punjab. Returned to Kabul in June 1916. Appointed Governor, Hakim, of Charikar in 1926. Married a daughter of Sardar Sulaiman Khan and thus became related to Sepeh Salar Nadir Khan's family. In March 1932 appointed Officiating Governor of Kabul. Prior to his appointment as Officiating Wali of Kabul was Director of Customs, Mudir-i-Gumruk, in Kabul. Toured Kohistan and Koh Daman in 1932. Selected in 1934 for the appointment of Minister to Berlin, succeeding Sardar Muhammad Aziz, but declined the post. Wali of Kabul in 1936–39. Retired and died about 1960.

### MUHAMMAD UMARJAN, MUJADDIDI

محمد عمر جان مجددی

Son of Hazrat Sahib Ghulam Siddiq. Lived at Panjwayi, Kandahar, prior to 1880. Was both a religious and political leader. Accompanied by his sons Hazrat Abdul Baqi and

Hazrat Abdul Karim, he took an active part in the Maiwand War against the British. After Ayyub Khan fled to Iran in 1880, Hazrat Umarjan went to Herat to preach jihad against the British invaders. The Ulema of Herat sent him to Iran to persuade Ayyub Khan to return and lead the Herati forces. When finally in August 1881 the British came to an agreement with Ayyub Khan, Umarjan, who was the Sardar's representative, refused to sign the document. Umarjan and his son Hazrat Abdul Baqi, who was also known as Mia Sahib, were finally executed by order of Amir Abdur Rahman in 1882. His sons Fazl Haqq and Hazrat Abdul Karim were forced into exile. For desendants, see genealogical section.

## MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH

محمد ظاهر شاه

King of Afghanistan, 1933–73. Muhammadzai. Only surviving son of King Nadir Shah. Born October 15, 1914. Attended Habibia School in 1920 and Istiqlal in 1922. Accompanied his father to France in 1924 and was educated there at Lycee Janson de Sailly, Lycee Pasteur, etc. Returned to Afghanistan in October 1930. In 1931 attended a year's course at the Infantry Officer's School, Kabul. In 1931 married a daughter of the Court Minister, Ahmad Shah. Appointed Assistant War Minister, 1932. In September 1933 officiated as Education Minister in addition to his other duties. Proclaimed King on November 8, 1933, immediately after his father's assassination. His birthday was celebrated annually on October 15. Had the title Al-Mutawakkil Allah, Confident in God; also Pairaw-e Din-e Matin-e Islam, Follower of the Firm Religion of Islam. He added to this Banda-e Khoda, Servant of God. Permitted Afghan women to throw off their veils. Promulgated a new Constitution which excluded members of the royal family from government positions, 1964. Travelled frequently abroad and toured Afghanistan on several occasions. Children include Princess Bilqis, 1932; Muhammad Akbar, 1933–41; Ahmad Shah, 1934; Maryam, 1936; Muhammad Nadir, 1941; Shah Mahmud, 1946; Muhammad Daud Pakhtunyar, 1949; and Mir Wais, 1957. Was forced to abdicate after a coup by republican forces under Muhammad Daud. Living in Italy with his family.

## MUJADDIDI

مجددی

## MUJAWWAD KHAN

مجاور خان

Native of Khadi on the Hisarak Rud. Was Kazi of Achin, and a man of much influence in Nangarhar. Very prominent during the disturbances of 1908. In March 1916 urged Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen to settle their quarrels in order to be prepared for jihad and in August 1916 was reported to have gone to Tirah with sixteen Sangu Khel in connection with the Turkish activities among the Afridis. He stayed with Memandar Mir Mast and preached unity and jihad, and for this was later placed under surveillance by the Naib-ul-Hukumat of Jalalabad under Amir Habibullah Khan's orders, and was sent in custody to Kabul in November 1916. In April 1919 he was released by Amir Amanullah Khan and allowed to return to his home.

## MUJTABA KHAN

مجتبی خان

Mirza. Son of Mustamand Khan. In charge of a new School of Accounting in Kabul, the Maktub-i-Usul-i-Daftari, opened by Amir Amanullah in 1919. The students, 100 in number, were taught the duties of collecting revenues. Later was active in Financial adminis-

tration. Head of the Mustamandi family. Mustaufi of Kabul 1920–24. Deputy Finance Minister, 1932. President of Tribunal at Prime Ministry, 1945. Member of Senate, 1952.

### MULLA MUHAMMAD

ملا محمد

Arzbeqi at Kabul. Accompanied Amir Habibullah on his tour in 1907. In 1912 was sent to persuade the Mangals to submit to Amir Habibullah, but was captured by the Mangals and treated with considerable indignity before he was eventually released. Granted the Sadaqat Medal in 1913. In 1916 was Hakim of the Ut (Hud) Khels, but arrested by order of Sardar Amanullah for his lack of control over them.

### MULLA MUHAMMAD UMAR

ملا محمد عمر

Chief of the Ut Khel Ghilzai. Had some influence with the Amir. Lived near the Tangi Gharu in 1913.

### MUNIR IZZAT BEG

منیر عزت بیگ

Effendi, Doctor. A Turkish physician in charge of the hospitals in Kabul. Said to have been a favourite of Amir Habibullah Khan. In 1912 reportedly sent to Constantinople to report to the Amir on the progress of the war in the Balkans. He was the chief agent in fostering Pan-Islamic feeling in Afghanistan. Mulki Colonel in 1917. In charge of both civil and military hospitals, December 1919.

### MURAD MUHAMMAD Or MURAD BEG

مراد محمد

Governor of Kunduz. On the arrival of Amir Abdur Rahman in 1880, Murad Beg was one of the first to welcome him and to assist him with money to commence his government in Kabul, and in return was given all the Uzbek districts of Kataghan (except Khairabad and the immediate neighbourhood) as a kind of fief, jagir. These he administered from Talogan, according to old Uzbek customs. Summoned to Kabul by the Amir in 1887 but sent him 500 horses and excused himself from attending.

### MUSA JAN

موسی جان

Sardar. Born in 1868. Son of the daughter of Sardar Yahya Khan. Known as Crown Prince, Wali'ahd, and son of Amir Yakub Khan. Returned to Afghanistan in 1912 from Indian exile, but returned again to India. (His only son, Muhammad Ali, married a daughter of Sardar Sulaiman Khan, and became ex-King Zahir Shah's Chief of Protocol 1953–64. Died in 1971.) Musa visited Afghanistan in 1931 and returned permanently in 1947. Died in Kabul in 1951.

### MUSA KHAN

موسی خان

Kohistani. Son of the powerful Kohistani Chief Abdul Karim who was executed by Sardar Yaqub Khan because he had been on friendly terms with Sir L. Cavagnari. Musa Khan's elder brother Muhammad Afzal Khan was executed by Amir Abdur Rahman in May 1882, and Musa Khan was arrested; but at the insistence of the Amir's advisers he was released.

### MUSA KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد موسی خان

Muhamadzai, Civil Brigadier. Governor of Mukur. Directed operations near Hindubagh, July 1919.



Mulla. Lived at Musai or Masai, on the Logar River, about 15 miles from Kabul. His father was Pir to Amir Habibullah and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Very influential among the peoples of the Logar Valley and among Mangals, Jajis, Zadrans and the people of Gardez, Mukur, Tarakai and Katawaz. A friend of Lala Pir. Very active during the disturbances of 1908. Reported to have raised, under instructions from Sardar Nasrullah, a lashkar of 12,000 ghazis from between Ghazni and Kabul with the intention of raiding British posts in Kurram, but was dissuaded by the Amir who summoned him to Kabul, but continued to treat him with great respect. Reported in June 1908 to have received from the Amir a grant of land in the Ghazni District. Influential in securing settlement with the Mangals and Ahmadzais in 1912.

**MUSHK-I-ALAM, DIN MUHAMMAD**

دين محمد مشك علم

Mulla, Akhundzada. Nothing is known regarding his parentage; he himself stated that he was a Sayyid, and that his great grandfather came from India and married a woman of the Kwaja Khel, Andar Ghilzais, and settled near Ghazni. Said to have been born about 1790. Married to a woman of the Lukan Khel, Andar Ghilzai tribe. Had three sons: Abdul Aziz Akhundzada, Abdul Karim, and Abdur Rahman. These sons lived with their father at Ghazni, and aided him in all his undertakings. The real name of this celebrated Mulla was Din Muhammad, the name Mushk-i-Alam or "Scent of the World" was given to him by one of his teachers, Mia Muhammad Aslam, as an honourable distinction on account of his knowledge of religion. He commenced to study religion under Mulla Muhammad Wazir, Kakari, and afterwards went to Laghman and studied under Mulla Abdul Hakim, the chief Mulla of that district. He remained studying under Abdul Hakim for two or three years, after which he proceeded to Peshawar, where he studied under Abdul Malik, Akhundzada, probably about 1845. He remained at Peshawar for some years, after which he returned to Abdul Hakim of Laghman, and remained with him until Abdul Hakim's death, which occurred about two years after Mushk-i-Alam's return from Peshawar. He was next befriended by Mia Muhammad Aslam of Lundarbagh, an influential Mulla, who made him his Successor, Khalifa. He accompanied Haji Taj Muhammad (who belonged to the family of Haji Muhammad Sayyid of Lahore) to fight the Kafirs of Pushagar. Haji Taj Muhammad was killed in the fight, and his body was brought back by Mushk-i-Alam and buried in the graveyard of Mia Abdul Karim. At this time Mushk-i-Alam set up a religious school for the sons of Mullas. He had many pupils from the Loghar, Ghazni, Wardak, Qalat-i-Ghilzai, Hotaki, and Jalalabad districts. He had great influence over the Afghans, but more especially over the great Ghilzai tribe. His influence may be attributed to two causes: firstly, because he was the pupil of a very celebrated priest; and secondly, because he himself had such a thorough knowledge of all religious traditions and matters connected with religion. The Chief of the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais, Asmatullah Khan, was one of his most devoted followers, and was in the habit of giving him about Rs. 2,000 yearly, either in cash or kind, for the purpose of supplying his wants. Mushk-i-Alam and his eldest son were both in receipt of an allowance from Amir Shir Ali. He used to come to Kabul periodically to pay his respects to the Amir, who used to receive him standing. On the occasion of these visits Asmatullah Khan, who was then living (employed as Wazir of Kohistan) at Kabul, used to go out on foot to meet the Mulla and conduct him to his residence, walking in front of his horse. During the campaign of 1879 he was actively

employed in preaching a jihad against the British. When Yaqub Khan was placed under surveillance in the British camp, his wife and mother wrote to Mushk-i-Alam entreating him to help them. On being thus appealed to, the Mulla left his home at Ghazni and came to Wardak, where he began to preach jihad, and with the aid of one Musa Jan, a General in Amir Shir Ali's army, he succeeded in stirring up the people, and collecting together a large number of men from the neighbouring districts. Though a very weak and infirm old man, unable to walk or ride without being supported on both sides, he was said to have been the moving spirit during the disturbances which occurred at Kabul in December 1879. During the first days of the fighting Mushk-i-Alam remained at Tangi Lalandar, but when the insurgents obtained possession of the city, he came into Kabul and lived at the house of Amin-ud-Daula Khan, a relative of Amir Shir Ali. Most of the city people came to pay their respects to the Mulla and made him presents in accordance with their means. When Musa Jan, the son of Amir Yaqub Khan was brought before the Mulla, he gave him his blessing and bade him sit on the throne which by right belonged to his father, who, he said, had unjustly been deported by the English. Two days before the termination of the disturbances Mushk-i-Alam left Kabul for Ghazni. Later he agreed to Amir Abdur Rahman's accession to the throne. His eldest son accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar and Mushk-i-Alam came to Kabul, but the Amir did not trust him, and tried to detain him at Kabul against his will. Mushk-i-Alam did not, however, obey the Amir's orders and left the town, nobody daring to stop him. On his way to Kandahar the Amir paid him a visit and reconciled him, and he afterwards occasionally went to Kabul. His son, Abdul Aziz, died in 1881. In 1883 he raised disturbances against the Amir in Zurmat and Katawaz, and was joined by the chiefs of the Jalalzai and Andar tribes. He was pursued by General Katal Khan, but escaped. His fort in Logar was then destroyed. In September of the same year he urged the Wazirs to resist the Amir. Then the Governor of Ghazni was directed to capture him, but Mushk-i-Alam was forewarned. The Amir then tried persuasion. In January 1884 Mushk-i-Alam joined Hasan Khan in the Mangal country. His influence among the Ghilzais was at that time paramount. In September 1885 he tried to raise disturbances between Ghazni and Kabul, but was conciliated by the Governor in accordance with the Amir's orders. He died in 1886. His second son Mulla Abdul Karim was at the head of the Ghilzai rebellion against Amir Abdur Rahman. Because of his resistance to the British invasion, Mulla Mushk-i-Alam is considered by Afghan nationalists as a hero.

#### MUSTAMAND KHAN

مستمند خان

Mirza. Deputy Mustaufi of Afghanistan under the reign of Amir Shir Ali. Amir Abdur Rahman imprisoned him for some time, but he was released in August 1880, and appointed Assistant to the Mustaufi, Mir Muhammad Husain. Father of Mujtaba Khan and ancestor of the Mustamandi family.

#### NABI, MIRZA MUHAMMAD

میرزا محمد نبی

Kizilbash. Son of Mirza Muhammad Hasan Khan. Succeeded his father in the appointment of Private Secretary, Dabir-ul-Mulk. In 1883 was suspended from the management of the postal arrangements and relieved of charge of Amir Abdur Rahman's seal. Afterwards reinstated. He accompanied the Amir to Rawalpindi in 1885 and was present at the

meetings between Amir Abdur Rahman and the Viceroy of India and the Foreign Secretary. One of the most important Dari poets with the pen-name of "Wassel."

**NADIM, ABDUL GHAFUR**

عبد الغفور نديم

Born about 1880 at Kabul. Son of Rajab Ali Khan. Dari poet and scholar. Although he died young, at 37 years of age, he wrote some 3,500 verses, consisting mainly of odes and other lyrical poetry. His poems are still greatly appreciated today. Taught Dari literature at Habibia High School for several years. Published the first modern Dari grammar, entitled *Sarf-i-Nadim*, published in Kabul about 1915, which is still used. Died in 1918 in Kabul.

**NADIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نادر خان

Grandson of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, Chief of Peshawar. Appointed Brigadier in 1916. Had a brother, Abdur Rahman Jan. Commanded at Urgun in 1917.

**NADIR SHAH See MUHAMMAD NADIR SHAH**

نادر شاه

**NAIB MULLA, Or MULLA QAYYUM**

نائب ملا

Of Nazian. A follower of Alam Gul, the Sufi Sahib. Prominent in the disturbances of 1908. Led the attack on Landi Kotal.

**NAIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد نعيم خان

Naib Salar, Badakhshi. An Attendant of the Khan of Maimana. Fell into the hands of Abdur Rahman, who defeated the Khan of Maimana. In high favour with Amir Habibullah Khan at the time of his accession and was then Keeper of the Citadel at Kabul. Afterwards reported to have been imprisoned. Appointed orderly to Amir Habibullah. In January 1905 was in the Amir's Bodyguard. In January 1908 reported again to be in disfavour and under arrest. In 1911–12 reportedly in favour, and promoted to Naib Salar. Commanded the Kabul garrison during the winters of 1911–12 and 1912–13 in the absence of Sardar Inayatullah Khan who was at Jalalabad. Commanded at Herat in 1914. Hostile to the pro-German war party, 1916. In 1918 supervised work of Revenue Collection, Tahsildar. Went to Bukhara, October 1918. Commanding at Kabul, 1920. Died about 1931. His son Qasim Naim was a Diplomat and later a Member of the Afghan Parliament.

**NAJAF BEG, MUHAMMAD**

نجف بيگ محمد

Turk. A Professor in the Military College at Kabul, 1913.

**NAJAM-UD-DIN**

نجم الدين

Mulla, Akhundzada. One of the principal followers of the Akhund of Swat and a resident of Adda in the Jalalabad district. During the time that preparations were being made by the Ghilzais for a general uprising on the Nauruz of 1887, Mulla Abdul Karim visited Najam-ud-Din and advised him to raise, in communication with Moghul Khan of Goshta, the people of Bajaur and of the Mohmand country to disturb the peace of Jalalabad. He at first showed a disposition to respond to this invitation, but in the end abandoned it as unadvisable and proceeded to the Shinwari country to stir up the Sangu Khels. He was

afterwards reported to have been sent there by General Ghulam Haidar, the Commander-in-Chief, to treat with the Shinwaris. He and other Mullas were also said to have been advised by Amir Abdur Rahman to speak in all mosques and assemblies against Russia and to declare war with her to be lawful and justifiable. In May 1887 he was summoned to Kabul and was temporarily placed under surveillance but afterwards released and allowed to depart receiving a present of Rs. 300. He then reappeared in Kabul in response to the Amir's order summoning all the Mullas to the capital. The other Mullas were subsequently dismissed, but Najam-ud-Din was detained. It was ascertained that he had either managed to escape or had been released by the Amir on the strong representations of the people. The British Agent in Kabul spoke of him as a most powerful and influential Mulla having "more than a lakh of disciples." After obtaining his freedom the Mulla proceeded to the Shinwari country and was said to have advised Karim Khan to continue opposition to the Amir in Ghazni, saying he would do the same among the Shinwaris. The Shinwaris declared him their Badshah, but he refused the distinction. The Amir was said to have been exceedingly jealous of the Mulla's great influence. Abdur Rahman pressingly invited the Mulla to return to Kabul and stated that his disappearance had much affected his reputation. He offered the Mulla the village of Adda and other villages in its vicinity rentfree. The Mulla rejected the invitation. He afterwards went to the Swat country.

#### NAQIB OF BAGHDAD

نقيب بغداد

By name Sayyid Abdur Rahman. Said to be in correspondence with the Amir through his brother Sayyid Hasan Effendi. He was Custodian of the Baghdad Shrine, a Member of the Wali's Council, and a man of great importance and influence. Was often visited by Afghans going on the Haj via the Hijaz railway. Also, see Sayyid Hasan Effendi.

#### NARANJAN DAS DIWAN

نرنجن داس

Afghan Hindu of Punjabi origin. Born about 1853. Accountant-General at Kabul. His father and grandfather were both employed at Kabul. Well-treated by Amir Habibullah who had great confidence in him. Payment orders were not sealed and paid until the Diwan signed them. His nephew, Ram Kishen, was converted to Islam about the year 1899. Granted rank of Civil Colonel in 1906. Made subordinate to Mir Ahmad Shah, Head of the Revenue Department, November 1906. He took over charge of the collections of tolls and octroi throughout the country from Mustaufi Muhammad Husain Khan in 1912. Went with the Afghan delegation to the Rawalpindi Peace Conference in 1919. Mustaufi-ul-Mamlik, March 1919. Civil Brigadier, February 1920. Member of Afghan Delegation, Mussoorie Conference, 1920.

#### NASIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

ناصر خان محمد

Muhammadzai. In 1917 was Governor of Qalat-i-Ghilzai. Summoned to Kabul in 1917. In June 1918 was reported to have again taken over Governorship from Zakaria Khan. Later in 1918 orders were issued for an exchange between Nasir Khan and Azizullah Khan, Hakim of Hotak Ghilzai, Headquarters at Sur. Nasir Khan refused to comply, and Azizullah Khan returned to Kandahar for orders.

#### NASIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد ناصر خان

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan (who was a son of Azim Khan, son of Painsa Khan). Married to the full sister of the wife of Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan,

son of Muhammad Sharif Khan. The lady was the second eldest daughter of Amir Shir Ali by Abdullah Jan's mother (who was the daughter of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan of Meshed). He was discovered intriguing with Sardar Ayyub, arrested, and removed to Herat. He was deported in December 1881 from Kandahar.

### NASRULLAH KHAN

نصر الله خان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Second son of Amir Abdur Rahman by a girl adopted by the daughter of Mir Jahandad Shah of Badakhshan. He is said to have been born at Samarkand on April 7, 1875. Visited England in 1895. Commander-in-Chief of the Army and President of the State Council at Kabul. He enjoyed considerable power in the country and was spoken of as "The Sardar," par excellence. He was very religious and thus had the support of the Ulema and conservatives. Was unpopular with the populace, being notoriously thrifty, while his brother, Amir Habibullah Khan was known for his generosity. Subsequently his popularity and influence steadily increased, in inverse ratio to that of the Amir. Established a reputation amongst Afghan patriots as both a good Afghan and good Muslim, solely engaged in the interests of the State and Islam. Took an interest in and upheld the interests of the army. During 1910–13 controlled most of the Afghan finances. More businesslike than his brother Amir Habibullah and virtual ruler of the State. Anti-British in his beliefs and deeds, he kept in touch with leading men of the independent tribal territory. Had the title of Viceroy, Naib-ul-Sultanah. Had four wives and five sons: Nur Ahmad, Azizullah Khan, Abdul Rauf, Abdul Ghaffar, and Ataullah Nasir Zia (Ambassador Nasir Zia died in Belgrade and was buried in Kabul beside him in 1971). Relinquished his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and devoted himself entirely to civil affairs. Proclaimed King at Jalalabad in February 1919, deposed by King Amanullah and died imprisoned in the Palace in 1920. Buried in Qol-i-Chakan in Kabul.

### NASRULLAH KHAN

نصر الله خان

Born about 1900. Son of Haji Nawab Khan of Kulangar. Served in various places as Deputy Magistrate, Alaqadar, during the reign of King Amanullah. Joined General Nadir Khan on his arrival in Afghanistan, 1929. At the end of 1929 was appointed Commandant of Police, Mazar-i-Sharif. Appointed Hakim-i-Kalan of Ghazni, December 1930. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province in November 1932 but did not take over as he was engaged in touring his district dealing with repercussions from the Dare Khel Rebellion. The appointment was then altered and he became Governor of the Southern Province (Paktya) in December 1932. In Matun in January 1933, attempted to obtain the arrest of the Lewanai Faqir. Relieved in July 1933 and appointed Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Works, an appointment he still held in 1936. Head of the Department of General Security, Amniat-i-Am, during Sardar Mahmud's period. Elder brother of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Firqa Mishar.

### NAWAB KHAN

نواب خان

Haji, Khwaja of Kulangar, Logar. Born about 1865. A Governor, Hakim, in Mangal country during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan. Dismissed by Amir Amanullah. Joined Shah Mahmud in Jaji country during the civil war, and then joined King Nadir Shah, becoming his Attendant, Musahib. In November 1930 was sent to disperse lashkars said to

be gathering on the Kurram border. In 1931, proceeded to Mecca as the representative of King Nadir Shah. In November 1931 went to Ghazni in connection with the efforts to effect the surrender of Abdur Rahman, Taraki. In late 1932 was attempting to secure the arrest of the Lewanai Faqir. Visited Matun during the Khost disturbances, 1933, and spent the summer of that year in the Southern Province conciliating the tribes. Chief Delegate to the Turi-Jaji Commission which met on the Kurram border in June 1933. Appointed Attendant to ex-King Zahir Shah whom he frequently accompanied. Had two sons, Major General, Firqa Mishar, Faiz Muhammad Khan, Aide-de-Camp to the King and Nasrullah Khan, Under-Secretary, Muin, in the Ministry of Public Works. Abdul Jamil, Governor of Kabul, was his nephew.

#### **NAWAB KHAN**

نواب خان

Istarghechi. An influential Chief of the Kohistan Hills. A member of Amir Shir Ali Khan's Council in 1870. In 1874 Nawab Khan was said to have levied excessive revenue from the people, in consequence of which discontent was caused, but the Sadr-i-Azim took Nawab Khan's part. Said to have joined Abdur Rahman in 1881. He was imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman and part of his property confiscated. In July 1882 he was released and allowed to go to Mecca on condition that he leave his family at Kabul as hostages.

#### **NAZAR KHAN See KHUDAI NAZAR**

نظر خان

#### **NAZAR MUHAMMAD**

نظر محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born in 1851. Son of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan and great-grandson of Pinda Khan. A refugee at Lahore in 1913.

#### **NAZAR MUHAMMAD**

نظر محمد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan (younger brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). A strong partisan of Amir Shir Ali, and when the brothers were contesting the succession, he took a decidedly hostile part against Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan, on which account he was in dread of Amir Abdur Rahman coming to power. Amir Muhammad Afzal Khan, whatever the motive, acted liberally and generously towards Sardar Nazar Muhammad Khan, who, for all his services to Amir Shir Ali, extending over several years, received an annual grant of Rs. 13,000 pukhta, whereas Amir Abdur Rahman at once increased the allowance to Rs. 18,000 kham. On January 31, Sardar Nazar Muhammad Khan and his nephew, Sardar Muhammad Nasir Khan, had planned to leave for Herat. The Amir hearing of their intention persuaded them not to go. They were said to have written to Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan, inviting him to come through the Hazara country, and assuring him that he had only to show himself when all the people would join him and Kabul would be an easy prize. The Amir received information of this. The Kotwal arrived in time to detect the messenger who was ready to start, but the letter could not be found. Subsequently letters to Sardar Ayyub Khan were discovered, and in January 1881 the Sardar was arrested and expelled from Afghanistan. Had two brothers, Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan and Sardar Shah Muhammad Khan. He was married to a half-sister of Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan at Amritsar, and his daughter was married to Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan's son, Gul Muhammad Khan. Had a son, Sardar Muhammad Siddiq Khan. He was apparently Governor of Kabul under Yaqub Khan, and was in

Sherpur. One of the principal instigators of the attack on Sherpur. In February 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman announced his intention of deporting this Sardar to India, with three others, named Muhammad Karim, Muhammad Nasir, and Muhammad Siddiq, and in May 1881 the party arrived at Peshawar.

**NAZIM MUHAMMAD**

ناظم محمد

Mirza. Left Kabul on a mission to Tashkent, November 1, 1919, with Qazi Muhammad Sarwar and Mirza Fazl Ahmad.

**NAZIR WALI MUHAMMAD**

ناظر ولي محمد

A relative of Colonel Ahmad Jan. Secretary to Ain-ud-Daula, Sardar Amanullah, 1916. Accompanied ex-King Amanullah to India in 1929 and remained there.

**NEK MUHAMMAD KHAN**

نيك محمد خان

Son of Lal Gul Khan of Gardez. Formerly Private Secretary, Shaghasi-i-Huzuri, to Amir Habibullah. His father was reported to have started with 1,000 followers to join the Ghazis in 1908, but afterwards to have been dissuaded by his son. Arrested at the time of the trial of Shah Ali Reza in connection with the murder of Amir Habibullah in April 1919 but subsequently released. Died in the early 1920's.

**NIAZ BEG See FATHULLAH BEG**

نياز بيگ

**NIAZ MUHAMMAD**

نياز محمد

A Babakr Khel Ghilzai, who was made Chief of the Ghilzais by Amir Abdur Rahman when he imprisoned Asmatullah Khan. Had a brother named Jan Muhammad, or Khan Muhammad Khan. Niaz Muhammad Khan was one of Yaqub Khan's trusted men. He appeared to reside principally at Kabul and was often employed by Amir Abdur Rahman in different parts of the country. In attendance on the Amir when the British Agent reached Kabul in June 1882, and was then interceding for Sadu. In August of the same year he was sent to interview Sayyid Mahmud Badshah of Kunar, and, it was said to ask his daughter's hand for the Amir's son. In March 1883 Niaz Muhammad was appointed Commander of the Division of Kandahar, but did not seem to have gone there. In April 1883 he and ten others were sent to Dakka with six cavalry, sowars, each, to do duty against the Shinwaris. After this he was not mentioned till August 1883, when some "Id" presents, which were being sent to the Amir from Kabul to Maoun Khel were looted at Lataband within Ghilzai limits. Regarding this the British Agent wrote: "Previous to this occurrence the Amir knew that the Ghilzais were discontented and ready to raise disturbances, and that Niaz Muhammad Khan had gone to the hills and had no intention to come and wait on His Highness. He did not wait on His Highness even on the day of the "Id" festival. He is inciting the people to rebellion. The Dabir-ul-Mulk told Khan Muhammad Khan, brother of Niaz Muhammad, to "go quickly and bring in Niaz Muhammad, otherwise it would be bad for him." On September 4, when summoned, the brothers said they would come to Kabul, but did not do so. On September 5, Khan Muhammad came in, and the Amir said to him: "It was stated you would not come and that you had absconded. I said if you did not come troops would march and surround and capture you like a partridge, but I could not make out why you should not come, for I knew you

to be a clever man." On September 18, 1883 Niaz Muhammad appeared in Darbar, and on being asked told the Dabir-ul-Mulk, in presence of the Amir, that he had advised all his tribesmen to submit to the Amir's authority and to pay His Highness revenue. The Amir then handed over to them (to be kept in custody by them) a son of Bahram Khan, Ghilzai, whom they blamed for disturbances among the Ghilzais. On October 31, 1883 Niaz Muhammad and Bahram Khan started for Nangarhar to fetch the family of another Ghilzai, who was then in prison in Kabul. In April 1884 he was at Kabul with his brother Khan Muhammad Khan, and Bahram Khan, Ghilzai, was made over to them for punishment. In July 1885 Khan Muhammad Khan was arrested, and Niaz Muhammad Khan, with 23 members of his family, fled towards Kurram. Khan Muhammad Khan, his son, and two sons of Niaz Muhammad were thrown into prison. The Agency report said: "All the hill tribes of Afghanistan, viz., the people of Kurram, the Wazirs and Shinwaris, and the Sadu and Faiz Muhammad Khan, have a secret understanding with Niaz Muhammad. If the Amir were to put Khan Muhammad Khan to death, all the outlaws and the hill tribes would rise against His Highness in a body. As Khan Muhammad Khan is still alive, the tribes are keeping quiet, but they are endeavouring to spread false reports injurious to the Amir's reputation." On searching Khan Muhammad Khan's house letters of a mutinous character to and from Sadu were purportedly found and were read by the Amir in Darbar. On November 6, 1885 it was reported that Khan Muhammad Khan had been put to death, but on the 10th of that month it was reported that the Amir feared to excite Niaz Muhammad in Kurram and that he had spared Khan Muhammad's life. In February 1886 Niaz Muhammad Khan and his two brothers, Pinda Khan and Baz Muhammad Khan, 12 nephews and 15 servants, took refuge in Peshawar.

#### NIAZ MUHAMMAD

نیاز محمد

Ghilzai, son of Jahandad Khan, Ghilzai (who was executed for revolt and subsequent insolence to Amir Habibullah in 1914). Niaz lived as an outlaw harassing the Hanin Khels who had assisted in his father's arrest. Arrested and imprisoned. Released by orders of Amir Amanullah, and had his property restored in 1919.

#### NUR AHMAD

نور احمد

Colonel, Muhammadzai. Father-in-law of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, but his daughter died. Son of Sardar Faqir Muhammad, Peshawari, and brother of "Kaku Jan." Commanded the Shahi Risala Regiment at Kabul. Octroi Superintendent, Amin-ul-Wajuhat, at Kabul. Appointed Governor of Jalalabad in March 1905. Suspended in April 1908 and replaced, temporarily, by Abdur Rahman Khan. In 1912 employed in the reception of foreigners who were the Amir's guests. Brother of Muhammad Akram Kaka Khan (Chief of Customs during the period of King Amanullah). Died in 1926 at Kabul.

#### NUR AHMAD JAN

نور احمد جان

Son of Shaghasi Ali Ahmad Jan and grandson of Loynab Khushdil Khan. His brother was Ghulam Muhammad Jan. Fled with King Amanullah to Kandahar, and died in 1929 at Ghazni, fighting the forces of Bacha-i-Saqqau.

#### NUR MUHAMMAD

نور محمد

Tara Khel, Ghilzai. Son of Abdul Wakil Khan (Assistant Commander at Kandahar). In March 1915 appointed a Commander and posted to Kandahar. In 1917 reportedly a



Colonel at Kandahar, commanding the Herati Paltan. Appointed Hakim of Sholgar in Ghazni province, December 1919. Commandant, Chakhansur, 1921. Ghund Mishar, Officer in Command, Kandahar, 1923.

### NUR MUHAMMAD

نور محمد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan. Gave the Commissioner, Peshawar, information about the Russian Mission. This was discovered, and he was imprisoned by Yaqub Khan in 1879 according to orders received from Shir Ali. His property, said to be worth nine lakhs, was confiscated. In March 1885, Nur Muhammad, who was residing with his father's family at Peshawar, fled across the border to Tirah and joined in the rebellion against Amir Abdur Rahman. In May 1887, Nur Muhammad was reported to be in the Shinwari country, with General Karim Khan, and Muhammad Shah Khan of Hisarak, and to be actively engaged in making preparations for war. Information was received that with 700 men, of which 120 were Ghilzais and followers of Sadu, he had defeated and driven out the Governor of Khost. From there he marched to the Mangal country when he found himself unable to hold Khost. On June 15 a warrant was issued for his arrest and detention, as it was thought probable he would find his way back to British territory. Later accounts stated that he had again engaged the Governor of Khost, but the reports about the issue were conflicting. In September 1887, Nur Muhammad was reported to be in Mangas Darrah, and to be losing his influence with the tribes. Sadu, the Ghilzai freebooter, had for some unknown reason left him, and General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, was endeavouring to effect his capture. After this Nur Muhammad appeared to have remained in the Shinwari country for two or three months, but later returned to India.

### NUR MUHAMMAD

نور محمد

Sardar, Achakzai. Amir Abdur Rahman's Agent and Collector at Dakka in 1888. He was not a Sardar by birth, but the Amir had bestowed the title on him.

### NUR MUHAMMAD

نور محمد

Taraki, Ghilzai. Son of Ghulam Khan, of Amban or Ambar Khana near Basawal. Commonly known as Nurakai. Arzbegi or Official Representative of all the Kuchis, or nomad traders, at Kabul. Engaged in trade, also in arms across the frontier. Gave Rs. 10,000 and much flour to the Ghazis during the disturbances of 1908. Transport Contractor. Supplied transport for the Dane Mission. A great friend of the Afghan Envoy Ismail Khan. Well known as a Gulf arms-trader. His son, Jan Muhammad, known as Jano, was also well known in the trade about 1913.

### NUR MUHAMMAD BEG

نور محمد بیگ

Sardar, Barangari Hazara. Son of Allahyar Beg. Treated as head of the whole Kala-i-Nao Hazaras. Date of birth about 1869. Detained for 14 years as a hostage in Kabul and Jalalabad, and only returned to his people in 1903. By 1913 was believed to have lost much support among the people.

### NURAN SHAH

نوران شاه

Superintendent of Harims, Nigaran-i-Harim Sarai, under Amir Habibullah.

## OBEIDULLAH KHAN

عبيد الله خان

Son of Amir Habibullah Khan by the Ulya Hazrat and younger brother of King Amanullah. Born, 1915. Called Shah Agha. Carefully looked after by the Ulya Hazrat who employed a German tutor for him. Attended the Amani School at Kabul. Sent by King Amanullah to Kandahar, December 1928, with his family. Accompanied Amanullah to Bombay, May 1929 and sailed for Italy with him, June 1929. In Berlin with his mother, 1930. Deprived of Afghan nationality, November 1933. Still in Berlin in June 1942. Established himself in Istanbul where he was still living in 1971. His son Habibullah Saraj is a student in Turkey.

## OBEIDULLAH, MAULAVI

مولوی عبيد الله

An Indian revolutionary from Sindh. Converted from the Sikh religion to Islam and was educated as a Maulavi at the Deoband Islamic School in India. Prominent in the Wahhabi movement. Friend of Muhammad Ali, Editor of *Hamdad* and several revolutionary papers. Fled to Hindustani revolutionaries in February 1915 and arrived in Kabul, October 1915. Appointed Director of Public Instruction, 1916. Called himself Home Secretary of the Provisional Government of India. Active in anti-British work during the Afghan campaign, 1919, in Afghanistan and among Hindustani revolutionaries in Chamarkand. Returned to Kabul, September 1919, where he was in disfavour with Amir Amanullah for a time but seemed to have regained his former power by February 1920, when he was virtual leader of the Pan-Islamic party of Indians in Kabul who opposed Abdur Rab, Acharia, et. al. Was eventually forced to leave Afghanistan, 1922. Self-styled "President of the Swaraj Committee, Kabul." Formed political party in India, 1940's, known as "Jamna Narbada Sind Sagar Party."

## OMAR See UMAR

عمر

## OMARA See UMARA

عمر ا

## OSMAN See USMAN

عثمان

## PAINDA KHAN

پاینده خان

Sardar. Son of Haji Jamal Khan (who helped Ahmad Shah gain the throne in 1747). Head of the Muhammadzai branch of the Barakzai tribe and ancestor of the royal families of both King Amanullah and ex-King Zahir Shah. Painda Khan backed Zaman Shah in his struggle for the throne against the other sons of Timur Shah. He was subsequently executed at the direction of Zaman Shah, but his many sons avenged this deed and contributed to the downfall of the Sadozai dynasty. Fath Khan, one son of Painda Khan, instigated Shah Mahmud to capture the throne from Zaman Shah, and the resulting internecine fighting also cost Fath Khan his life. Other important sons of Painda Khan were: Dost Muhammad Khan, Kohandil Khan, Muhammad Azim Khan, Purdil Khan, Sultan Muhammad Khan, Nawab Jabbar, and Rahimdil Khan.

**PAINDA KHAN**

پایندہ خان

Son of Abdul Quddus Khan, Himadud-Daula. In 1917 temporarily Governor of Ghazni, but later superseded by Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan. In command of troops on the Baluchistan border, June 1919. Active in anti-British propaganda during the 1919 campaign and had considerable influence with the Zhob tribes. In June he was commanding the lashkar of Zhob militia deserters and tribesmen near Hindubagh. In January 1920 reported to be about to take over command of the Kandahar troops from General Ghulam Nabi. Resigned from employment in the Afghan Government and lived as a private individual, 1924–60. One of the major Dari poets.

**PAINDA KHAN**

پایندہ خان

Son of the late Ismatullah Khan, Ghilzai. Appointed Hakim of Kama, in December 1912.

**PAINDA MUHAMMAD**

پایندہ محمد

A Mulla who acted as guardian of the shrine at Hadda, on behalf of Mir Sayyid Jan, Pacha. The latter succeeded to the guardianship of the shrine of Hadda on the death of the well-known Hadda Mulla, but he did not live at Hadda. Pinda Khan was with lashkars near Dakka, July 1919.

**PANIN BEG**

پنین بیگ

Originally from Afghan Turkestan. Colonel, appointed to the Kabul Arsenal, 1917. Promoted Brigadier, and said to command the newly-formed brigade of detachments of Dar-us-Sultanat and Kotwali brigades at Thal, 1919. Afterwards commanded a mixed Battalion on the Kurram front. Fought on the side of Bacha-i-Saqqau. Executed in 1930 or 1931.

**PARWANA KHAN**

پروانہ خان

Daughter was married to Amir Habibullah in 1916 on his return from Logar. His son was Muhammad Akram, an attendant of Amir Abdur Rahman.

**PAYANDA See PAINDA**

پایندہ

**PIR MUHAMMAD**

پیر محمد

Colonel. Son of Zabbardast Khan, General, Tara Khel. Kumedan of cavalry under Shah Wali on the Peiwar, May 1919. Military Member, Mussoorie Conference, 1920. Acting Commandant of Police, Kandahar, 1929. Firqa Mishar, Ghazni, 1932. Commandant at Gardez, and in 1934 at Urgun. Governor, Urgun, 1934–38. Aid to Shah Mahmud.

**PRATAP SINGH MAHENDRA**

پرتاپ مہندرا

Indian revolutionary, an aristocrat of Hathras, United Province, India. Son of Raja Ghan-shiam Singh, Jat, of Mursan, Aligarh, U.P., and brother of the Maharani of Jhind. Born about 1886. Founder of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Great School of Love, a religious industrial arts school at Brindaban. Went to England at the end of 1914, and to Berlin in the autumn of 1915. Had an interview with the Kaiser and accompanied the German Mission to Kabul in 1916. Arrived at Mazar-i-Sharif in 1917. President of the Free India Government at Kabul. Endeavoured to come to India but returned owing to British

action. In 1918 left Mazar-i-Sharif for Russian Turkestan, and proceeded to Tashkent. In March 1918 was in Berlin and later went to Leningrad where he received a warm welcome from Trotsky and Joffe. Visited Constantinople in the same year where he delivered King Amanullah's letter to the Sultan. In early 1919 supposed to have gone to Tashkent via Bukhara. Came to Kabul with the Suritz Mission, December 1919. Left Kabul and arrived at Wakhan, June 14, 1920, on route for China. Sent a letter to the Governor of Tashkurgan saying that he had been appointed Afghan Envoy to China by King Amanullah. He soon returned as passage to China was refused by the Chinese authorities. In September 1920 he was in the Pamirs. Did a tour in China and Japan and returned to Kabul in the autumn of 1923. Left Kabul September 16, 1924; visited California, China, attempted to enter Tibet, then went to Japan from where he was deported. Returned to Afghanistan in October 1926. Left Kabul for the North, January 31, 1927, and arrived in Moscow, February 1927. Returned to China but again went to Moscow, November 1928. Intended to hold a Pan-Asiatic Conference in Kabul. Owing to the outbreak of rebellion was prevented by King Amanullah from leaving Tashkent to come to Kabul. Went to Tehran, January 1929, and returned to Moscow in April 1929. Returned to Kabul from Moscow by air, December 1929. He was deported by air to Termez in March 1930. Visited Berlin and reached New York on May 27, 1930. In China in 1931 and 1932. Published two books *Afghanistan the Heart of Aryan* and *My Life Story of Fifty-Five Years*, and an article in *Asia* magazine, "My German Mission to High Asia." Moved to Japan at the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934, where he was in touch with the Japanese Government. Left Japan secretly for Siam in June 1934, to work for a pan-Asiatic policy. Forbidden to lecture in Siam. Turned out of Siam and arrived in Tokyo, August 1934, having been deported from Canton. In Manila in February 1935, back in Japan in April, 1935 and left for America in July 1935. Claimed to be an Afghan subject since 1934. In the Far East in 1936. Spent the World War II period in Japan and returned to India after Independence. In 1971 he was still living in Dehra Dun, India.

#### QAYYUM JAN AGHA

قيوم جان آغا

A descendant, in seven generations, of Shaikh Ahmad, and venerated head of the Mujaddidi family at the turn of this century. He carried the title of Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar which was assumed in succession by his sons Fazl Muhammad, Muhammad Sadiq, and Fazl Umar. See also Mujaddidi.

#### QAYYUM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد قيوم

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born in 1863, son of Sardar Muhammad Karim Khan. A refugee residing at Rawalpindi in 1914.

#### QURBAN HUSAIN SHAH

قربان حسين شاه

Known locally as Shahji. Indian Sayyid. His real name was Sayyid Abdullah Shah. General, Naib Salar. Son of Nadir Shah of Moghal, Fatehjang, Campbelpore District. At one time employed by the Deutsch-Afghanische Company in Kabul. Joined General Nadir in the Southern Province in 1929. Appointed in Charge of the State Workshops in December 1929, and was made an Attendant to the King in 1930. For a time commanded the troops in Koh Daman in the 1930 rebellion. In 1931 started a gasoline business, and was one of the main importers. In November 1932 went to the Southern Province to assist in

suppressing the Dare Khel Zadran revolt. In charge of the State Arsenal, Kabul. He was one of the leading businessmen of Kabul and dealt largely with the War Office. Reported to have been deprived of control of State Arsenal 1936. Died in Kabul 1970.

### RAFIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد رفيق

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan, and grandson of Amir Muhammad Khan (brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan). Lived in exile at Amritsar for many years till 1904, when he was permitted to return, owing to the influence of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan's family to which his mother belonged. Superintendent of Correspondence, Amin-ul-Mukabila. Chief Chamberlain, 1905; reported to be a capable man. Accompanied Amir Habibullah to India, 1907, and during his Herat tour that year. In 1913 a Courtier, Hazir Bash. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919. Left for Kabul, November 1919. President of the Shirkat-i-Rafiq, 1926. Died in 1927. His daughter, Lady Shah Bobo, was married to Sardar Hayatullah. His son Muhammad Umar became Governor of Kabul. Other sons are Sardar Muhammad Atiq Rafiq and Muhammad Rahim Rafiq.

### RAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد رحيم

Son of Sarfaraz Khan. In the Bala Hissar at Kabul with Sardar Shamsuddin Khan when Sardar Ismail Khan laid siege to that fort on the part of Amir Shir Ali. In 1881 a chief of the khasadars and trusted by Amir Abdur Rahman.

### RAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد رحيم

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Deported with his father to India in September 1882. He resided with Amir Yaqub Khan until May 1886.

### RAHIMULLAH KHAN

رحيم الله

Kabuli, son of a Goldsmith named Ataullah Khan. Head Clerk in the Russian section of the Foreign Ministry. Became Foreign Affairs Director in Mazar-i-Sharif. Transferred to Moscow as Secretary to the Afghan Legation and later on, in the same capacity to Berlin. Appointed Assistant Director in Charge of Visa Section, Afghan Foreign Office, December 1930. Relieved, July 1931. In July 1932 transferred to the Home Ministry as General Director Posts and Telegraphs, an appointment he held until 1939. (Appointment raised to that of Minister in June 1935.) Minister of Mines, 1939. Ambassador to Tehran, 1948-49. His son Rahmatullah Mehr was a Diplomat in 1971.

### RAHMAN KHAN

رحمن خان

General. Accompanied Muhammad Wali Khan to Tashkent with Afghan Peace Mission to Moscow, June 1919.

### RAHMATULLAH JAN

رحمت الله جان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born in 1922. Eldest son of King Amanullah and Queen Soraya. Declared Heir Apparent, 1928. Accompanied King Amanullah to Chaman and Bombay, May 23, 1929. Sailed for Italy with the ex-King, June 22, 1929. Was with Amanullah in Italy. Deprived temporarily of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Still in Rome in 1971.

Uzbek of Samarkand. Russian translator to the Amir. Still thus employed in 1913.

## RAHMATULLAH KHAN

رحمت الله

Chief of Dir. Son of Ghazan Khan, who during his lifetime ruled the large tract of mountain land which later became the district of Dir. Ghazan Khan was a powerful chief and his authority was very great, for even the Chief of Chitral was tributary to him. He left nine sons all of whom aspired to the Chiefship, and bloodshed among these brothers ensued until at last Rahmatullah Khan, the eldest, established himself as Chief. The brothers then dispersed over the country, but were jealous and impatient of Rahmatullah Khan's authority, endeavouring to throw the country into a state of disaffection and anarchy by questioning their eldest brother's right to the Chiefship. Rahmatullah Khan was described as "in person a handsome, manly young Chief, six feet in height, and mentally well-fitted to rule in such a country. His administration of justice is the theme for praise with all the people." He was said to be the Chief of about 4,000 families. He gave his daughter in marriage to the son of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, and married his own son to Aman-ul-Mulk's daughter. In December 1875 it was reported that an agent from Rahmatullah had waited on the Afghan Chief of Kunar, Sayyid Mahmud Pacha, asking on behalf of his master for permission from Amir Shir Ali to take possession of Chitral and Bajaur. In 1876 called to Kabul by Amir Shir Ali, and a yearly allowance of Rs. 8,000 was assigned to him. The Amir also presented him with 100 guns. In 1877 it was said that he had been invested with the title of Nawab by the Amir. After the death of the Akhund of Swat he took possession of some villages belonging to Mian Gul. He was at that time on very intimate terms with Pacha Sayyid Mahmud of Kunar, and decided to follow his lead. Successful feuds considerably increased his power. He was engaged in a war with the Kamaji Kafirs. Said to have tried to establish friendly relations with Mian Gul, to whom he offered his daughter in marriage. On bad terms with his son Muhammad Sharif Khan, who in August 1882, revolted and succeeded in expelling his father from the town of Dir. Rahmatullah Khan sought the assistance of Muhammad Nur Khan of Bajaur and succeeded in recovering his power. He banished Muhammad Sharif Khan to a distant village, and his younger son, Jamroz Khan, lived with him at Dir. Died at the end of 1884, and was succeeded by his son Sharif Khan.

## RAJAB ALI KHAN

رجب على

Son of Mulla Muhammad Umar, Kabuli. A merchant, who resided at Bukhara, and occasionally communicated information to the Kabul Darbar regarding political matters, such as the movements and designs of the Russians. He gave a daughter of his in marriage to Amir Shir Ali Khan. Amir Abdur Rahman suspected him of partiality toward his enemies in August 1882.

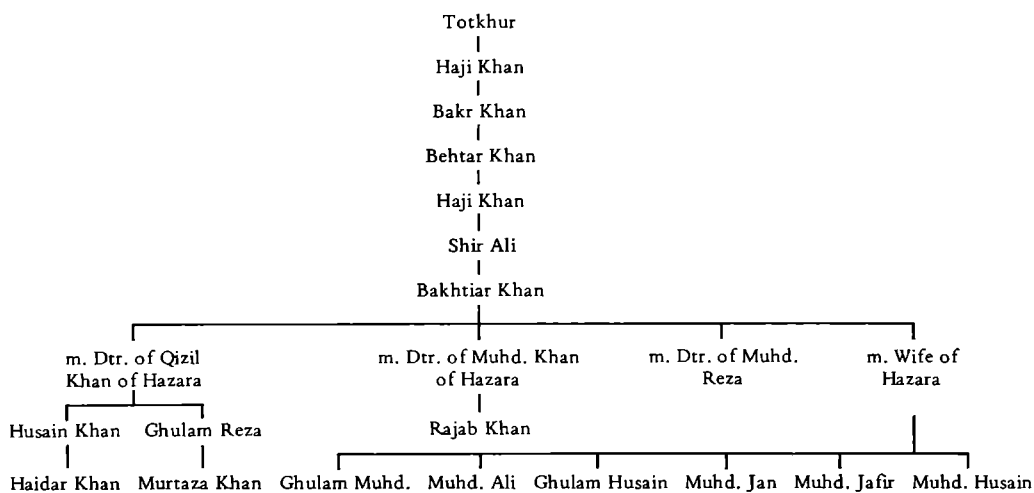
## RAJAB ALI KHAN

رجب على

Hazara. Son of Bakhtiari Khan by a Hazara wife. Born about 1803; married a woman of his own tribe and had six sons. Rajab Khan was descended from one Eylich of the Kutghun tribe, which lived at Kunduz. When troubles arose in his own country, Eylich fled to Ghazni. Rajab Khan's grandfather, Shir Ali Khan, went to Meshed, in place of the son of Mazdur Sultan, and fought for Nadir Shah Afshar against Shah Husain, Hotaki.

Shir Ali Khan displayed great zeal, and by way of reward Nadir Shah made him a Sardar, and gave him the lands belonging to the son of Mazdur Sultan, situated near Ghazni. These lands were later taken by the Pashtuns. They were called "Tappa Andari." Before the time of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan no revenue was paid by the Hazara Chiefs to the Kabul Darbar, but a present of seven horses was sent yearly. In Amir Dost Muhammad's time an order was issued that for the future Rs. 7,000 would be paid yearly as tribute instead of seven horses. Bakhtiari Khan, however, strongly objected to this, and Amir Dost Muhammad rescinded the order. On the death of Bakhtiari Khan his sons fought among themselves for his property. The two eldest brothers, Husain Khan and Ghulam Reza Khan, went to Kabul and persuaded Naib Amir Muhammad Khan to make over to them a place called Joi Ain, which had been given by their father to Rajab Khan. Soon after this Rajab Khan also came to Kabul, and laid his case before Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, who gave him back Joi Ain, and also granted him Rs. 2,000 a year. When the British came to Ghazni in 1839, Rajab Khan accompanied them to Kabul. Sir A. Burnes made him Governor of Ghazni in place of Prince Ghulam Haider, and gave him a letter of thanks. When the retreat of 1841-42 took place, the Afghans evicted Rajab from his Governorship. When the British force again came to Ghazni in 1842 Rajab Khan was reinstated as Governor. When Amir Dost Muhammad Khan returned to Kabul from Hindustan he imprisoned and fined Rajab Khan no less than twelve times; he also took Joi Ain from him; this land in the 1880's belonged to Sardar Ibrahim Khan, son of Amir Shir Ali. Rajab Khan and his sons joined the cause of Azam Khan and fought against Amir Shir Ali. When the latter came to power he seized Rajab Khan, and turned him over to Mustaufi Habibullah Khan for safe custody. When Amir Shir Ali had firmly established himself on the throne Rajab Khan was released and granted an allowance of Rs. 960 a year. This allowance was sometimes paid, sometimes left unpaid. During the campaign of 1878 Rajab Khan remained at his own home. In the spring of 1879 he had intended going to Qalat-i-Ghilzai to pay his respects to the British representative there, but the people of

### Genealogical Table of Rajab Khan of Hazara



Ghazni, hearing of his intention, seized him and threw him into prison. He remained in prison until the arrival of the British at Kabul in October 1879, and on being released he was too ill to come to Kabul himself, so he sent his son, he himself coming in November. He returned to his home in January 1880, when his villages were attacked by people from Wardak and Andari, and he was forced to flee for refuge to the Sarab Valley near Ghazni. See table, Page 128.

## RASUL JAN AGHA

رسول جان آغا

Known as Fazl Rahim. Born about 1896. A Mujaddidi. Son of Shah Agha, Hazarat Sahib of Shor Bazar, also known as Masum Jan. His wife was a sister of Ghulam Faruq Usman (son of Sardar Muhammad Usman). On the death of Shah Agha in June 1925 the title was assumed by Shah Agha's half-brother, Fazl Umar, (Nur-ul-Mashayekh), although Rasul Jan Agha was the direct claimant by descent. Obtained the signatures of 400 mullas to a manifesto declaring King Amanullah's reforms contrary to Islam. Set out for Khost with Muhammad Siddiq Agha (also called Gul Agha) with the intention of raising the country against King Amanullah. Both arrested and brought to Kabul, September 1928. Later released and Rasul Jan Agha was sent to Tagao, to try and detach some of Bacha-i-Saqqau's adherents, December 1928. He was in touch with Bacha-i-Saqqau during the latter's second attack on Kabul in January 1929. Later was intermediary between Sardar Inayatullah, Bacha-i-Saqqao, and the British Legation for removal of Inayatullah to Peshawar by air. Went on pilgrimage to Mecca, February 1933. Later called himself Mian Jan and lived at Kandahar, until transferred to Herat, July 1935. Uncles Fazl-i-Umar, the Hazrat of Shor Bazar, and Siddiq Agha Muhammad (Gul Agha). Possessed land in Alghorji near Kabul. Died in Lahore in 1971, buried in Kabul.

## SAADAT KHAN

سعادت خان

Brigadier. Naib Hakim of Chamkanni, Hariob. In February 1918 he was reported to have been granted a guard of one gun and 100 infantry and was still holding the post of Naib Hakim. As the result of a dispute between him and the Naib Hakim of Khost, the Muqbilis were placed under his jurisdiction. In September 1918, an unconfirmed report stated that "Saadat Khan, former Naib Hakim of Chakmanni," had been promoted to the rank of Colonel with a salary of Rs. 2,500 per annum and had been posted to Urgun. Appointed Military Governor of Urgun, July 1919. Transferred to Gardez, November 1919. Promoted Brigadier and appointed Inspector General of the Southern Province with headquarters at Gardez, December 1919. Hakim of Gardez, Herat. Firqa Mishar, 1935. Living in retirement, 1971. His son General Muhammad Anwar was a gun manufacturer.

## SAAD-UD-DIN KHAN

سعد الدين

Kazi. Khunsezai, Nuruddinzi, Barakzai. Born about 1848. Son of Khan-i-Mulla, Chief Kazi of Afghanistan. Appointed Kazi of Kandahar during British occupation and retained the post afterwards. Afghan Representative with the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission of 1885, in which capacity he frustrated British officers. Governor of Herat from 1887 to 1904. Well read and learned, especially in theology. In 1903-04 he hindered Dobbs' movements on the Herat border as much as possible, blaming the British for desecration of a graveyard. His daughter was married to Amir Habibullah and divorced in 1903. Superseded by Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan and summoned to Kabul, Decem-



ber 1904. Appointed Khan-i-Mulla and Kazi of Kabul, May 1905. Member of the Majlis-i-Shura. Still Kazi in Kabul in 1908 where he was becoming popular. Appointed Chief Justice, Qazi-ul-Quzat, 1914. His influence with the Amir declined from the time of his daughter's divorce. He had 5 sons, Abdul Shakur Khan, Abdul Ali Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan and Nur Muhammad Khan. Head of the Ulumi family and Karim branch of the Ulumis.

### SADIQ AGHA, MUJADDIDI Or GUL AGHA

صادق آغا مجدیدی

Son of Qayyum Jan Agha, the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar and half brother of Fazl-i-Umar (Shir Agha). On the death of Qayyum Jan Agha the title was assumed by the eldest son, Shah Agha. On the latter's death in June 1925 the title was assumed by Muhammad Sadiq Gul Agha in the absence of his half brother, Shir Agha, then a political refugee in India. Was arrested with Rasul Jan Agha for trying to stir up trouble in Khost, September 1928. Later released and in February 1929, was reported to have accepted Bacha-i-Saqqa's rule. In June 1929, was placed under surveillance in Kabul on account of his activities with Shir Agha in the Southern Province. Confined in the Arg, June 1929. Released and joined King Nadir Shah on his entry into Kabul, October 1929. Appointed Minister to Egypt in 1930 and passed through Peshawar en route, February 1931. Proceeded to Mecca, April 1931. In July 1932 visited Kabul on leave and was received in a friendly manner by the King and the Prime Minister. Visited Mecca for the Hajj, 1933. Appointed Minister, Hijaz, in addition to duties as Minister, Egypt, April 1935. Visited Mecca during pilgrimage, 1935. In 1936 relinquished duties of Minister, Egypt. Remained minister in Saudi Arabia. Became again Minister and later Afghan Ambassador to Cairo until he was replaced by Abdul Hadi Dawi in 1953. Due to his long residence in Egypt, many of his daughters married Egyptians. Was not on good terms with the Daud government nor with the Egyptian Republic. Therefore he emigrated to Medina, Saudi Arabia, where he was favoured by the Saudi Monarch. Still living in Medina in 1971. Is the father of Senator Hashim Mujaddidi. Another son Muhammad Habibullah Shuaib Mujaddidi, still living abroad in 1971.

### SADIQ KHAN

صادق خان

Mohmand. Son of Nauroz Khan of Lalpura. In 1879 Amir Yaqub Khan made Sadiq Chief of Lalpura, and as he appeared well disposed towards the English, he was recognized as such by the Punjab Government at the beginning of the second half of the Second Afghan War. When it became clear that Yaqub Khan would not be restored, Sadiq joined the jihad movement under Mulla Khalil, Moghul Khan of Goshta, and others. The chiefship was then offered to his half brother, Akbar Khan, who, assisted by British troops, drove Sadiq out of Lalpura. The Punjab Government then put a price of Rs. 5,000 on his head, but in spite of this he was never captured and was a steady opponent of the English until the end of the war. He joined Amir Abdur Rahman early, and though the Amir could not, and probably would not, restore him to the chiefship, he granted him an allowance, and in 1881 he gave him a village near Pishbulak.

### SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد صادق

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Brigadier. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan and brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Commanded the Wardaki Regiment at Asmar and, after the death of

General Bahaw-ud-Din Khan, officiated in command of the district. Promoted Brigadier in 1905, and commanded the troops at Sarkanri and Chigha Sarai. Transferred to Jalalabad in 1907. Recalled and residing at Kabul, 1913.

### SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد صديق

Safi of Tagao. General. Nephew of Sepeh Salar Amir Muhammad Khan. Commanded the Tagawi Battalion at Urgan. Appointed Brigadier in November 1907. In command of troops in Ghazni, but on outbreak of Khost disturbances, 1912, he went to Urgan temporarily, returned to command in Ghazni, 1913–15. In command at Kohi, June 1919.

### SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد صديق

Maulavi. Kakar. The following is an account of 1877: "Maulavi Muhammad Sadiq belongs to the Kakar tribe and is a native of Kandahar. He first came to India when about 10 years old (about 1837 perhaps) and entered the Government Delhi College. After undergoing a regular course of vernacular instruction, he was appointed a teacher and served for some years in charge of the Rewari town school in the Gurgaon district. From Rewari he was transferred to Simla under Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, as head teacher of the district vernacular school. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, Muhammad Sadiq came under suspicion and his services were dispensed with. Some time after he again entered Government service as a teacher of the Shunkergurh town school in the Peshawar district, in which capacity he served for three years and resigned. After resigning his appointment under Government, the Maulavi went down to Lahore, and after leaving his family with some friends, he went up to Kabul and took service with Amir Dost Muhammad Khan as private tutor to his sons, Sardars Muhammad Aslam Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan. Subsequently he was attached to the Kabul Darbar and provided with an annual compassionate allowance. Periodically he visited his family at Delhi, where he left behind him his wife, four daughters and his wife's mother. His only son, Abu Muhammad, accompanied him to Kabul. After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan at Herat, Muhammad Aslam Khan and his brothers proposed to send Muhammad Sadiq as their representative to the English Government to ask for help against Shir Ali Khan, but he declined on the ground that nothing could possibly be gained."

### SADIQ KHAN, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ

محمد صادق (صديق)

Corps Commander, Firqa Mishar. Born about 1887. Son of Khwaja Jan, Sahibzada of Kabul, and brother of Ata-ul-Haqq and Shir Jan. Commanded in Kunar Valley, 1921, and in Jalalabad, 1922. Did good work during the Mangal Rebellion, 1924–25. At the close of the rebellion was appointed Commanding Officer and Governor of Jalalabad province. Relieved as Governor by Shah Mahmud, June 1926. Appointed Civil and Military Governor of Khost Southern Province, replacing Ghulam Nabi, August 1926. Lived a long time in India. Commanding troops at Gardez, February 1929 for Bacha-i-Saqqaqo.

### SADU KHAN

سادو خان

Gharo Khel Ghilzai. Member of one of the notorious gangs of brigands which infested the Jalalabad-Kabul road. In February 1882 he went to the Mangal country and incited the tribe to rebellion. At first Amir Abdur Rahman endeavoured to appease him with an

allowance of Rs. 7,000 a year. This seems to have been accepted by Sadu, who gave his family as hostages to General Ghulam Haider, Charkhi. But in June 1883 he broke into Ghulam Haider's fort and released his family from custody. He then incited the people of Khost to turn out their Governor and followed this up with a series of the most daring raids. Thus when the Amir visited Mamu Khel, Sadu's son looted his baggage. By this time the Mangals were in open rebellion, and were so successful against the Amir's troops that in January 1884, fresh reinforcements had to be sent against them. Amir Abdur Rahman publicly abused Ghulam Haider, Charkhi, the Commander-in-Chief, for his failure against the Mangals. Katal Khan was not more successful, and was twice beaten by them. Eventually General Ghulam Haider, Orakzai, after meeting with some reverses, was ordered to retire with his troops under him in November 1884. In November 1885 Sadu's nephew was captured and carried to Kabul. When brought before the Amir he told him that if he were killed 4,000 of the Amir's subjects would suffer. All the shops in Kabul were closed, and the population were compelled to turn out and see this man thrown down the Asmai heights. Sadu in retaliation killed 15 Kabuli soldiers, and in August 1886 with 25 followers seized the headman who had arrested his nephew and killed him. In October 1886 the Amir offered him Rs. 6,000 a year. He replied that he had no faith in the Amir and with the assistance of the Wazirs carried off 2,000 cattle. In April 1887 he was said to be in Tirah with Nur Muhammad (Wali Muhammad's son). In September 1887 he was reported to have left Nur Muhammad. His daughter was betrothed to a son of General Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai. He died of fever in Tirah the following month and was said to have nominated Malik Shami as his successor.

#### SAFAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد صفار

Chitrali. An exile with Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Nazir and Keeper of the Amir's Seal at the Kabul Court. A much-trusted officer of the Amir. He was also a favourite of Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Given the title of Amin-ud-Daula in January 1905. Said also to be in charge of intelligence in Kabul, his title was Amin-ul-Itelaat and all newswriters addressed letters to him. Arrested in May 1908 on the charge of improperly making use of the Amir's Seal to stir up raiding, ghaza, but appeared soon to have been released shortly thereafter. He never quite regained his former position, and had no influence with Amir Habibullah. In 1915 appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Badakhshan. Recalled to Kabul in April 1919. Died in 1922. His son Muhammad Akhtar was blown from a gun in 1917 for a plot against Amir Habibullah. Another son, Muhammad Anwar Bismil, was President of Afghan Academy, 1931, and Deputy Minister of Finance in 1947.

#### SAFDAR ALI

صفا در علی

Son of Shir Ali Khan, Hazara. Mentioned in 1881 as a Chief of the Jaghori Hazaras, who had been granted a khilat and conciliated by Amir Abdur Rahman. His father was a very influential chief and could, according to General Pollock, command the services of 40,000 men. About the time they went to Kandahar, Safdar Ali and his brother, Sultan Ahmad Ali, went to Karabagh and tried to create an insurrection. The Amir sent their cousin Husain Ali and Ali Naqi, son of Shah Ali Akbar, Hazara, to drive them out of Karabagh. They submitted to Amir Abdur Rahman again when he took Kandahar and were imprisoned. They escaped from prison in July 1882, but were caught on the road to Peshawar and brought back to Kabul.

**SAHIB SHAH**

صاحب

Taru Khel, Ghilzai. Mir Akhor of transport in 1913, brother of Faiz Muhammad.

**SAIF-UD-DIN JAN Or SAIFI JAN**

سیف الدین جان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. One of the younger sons of Amir Habibullah Khan. Died young.

**SAIFULLAH KHAN**

سیف الله

Commanded 3rd Brigade, Herat, 1919.

**SAIFULLAH KHAN**

سیف الله

Tokhi. Appointed Hakim of Garmsel about July 1917 in place of Shir Muhammad Khan Barakzai.

**SAIFULLAH KHAN**

سیف الله

Mulla. Described as a Pishkhedmat of the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan. Reached Kabul on November 16, 1876 and appears to have remained there until the arrival of the Russian Embassy, acting as a sort of Agent to the Governor-General of Turkestan.

**SAIFULLAH KHAN**

سیف الله

Sardar. Second son of Sardar Nasrullah Khan, born December 27, 1903. Died young.

**SALEH MUHAMMAD**

صالح محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Sepeh Salar. Son of Dad Muhammad Khan and grandson of Yar Muhammad Khan (who was a son of Sardar Paimda Khan). In 1905 he was Second-in-Command of the Kandahar district. In October 1907 he was suspended and ordered to Kabul for some unknown reason, but appears to have been well received by Amir Habibullah Khan and in 1913 was serving in Kabul. Had command of the Ghund-i-Ardal-i-Huzur, from which he was promoted to Naib Salar in June 1916 and given command of the First Division, Lewa-i-Awal, of the Kabul garrison. Towards the end of March 1919 he was appointed Sepeh Salar of the Eastern Afghan Army by Amir Amanullah Khan. About the end of April he arrived at Dakka with a personal escort of two companies of infantry, two guns and a baggage wagon, claiming that he was inspecting the Afghan border. He encamped some men at Paimdi Khak, who daily watered at Landi Khana. By May 3rd he had returned to Jalalabad, leaving his escort as reinforcement of the garrison of Dakka, and was reported to have openly encouraged the Mullas of Nangarhar who were preaching jihad, and spreading the report that Saleh Muhammad Khan was to lead the Afghan Khaibar Column against Peshawar in the third Anglo-Afghan War. Recalled and placed under arrest, May 1919, owing to his failure in the fighting at Dakka. Retired, January 1920.

**SAMAND JAN**

سمند جان

Brigadier. Promoted Brigadier on June 1, 1916 and appointed to command at Faizabad.

**SAMANDAR KHAN**

سمندر خان

Logari. Brother to the Sepeh Salar, Ghulam Haider Khan, Charkhi. During the war a prominent leader of the anti-English party in Logar and Zurmat. A leader during the

attack on Sherpur, and he and his brother were among the four persons excluded from the amnesty issued by General Roberts on December 20, 1879. However, he came to Kabul in June 1880 and joined Amir Abdur Rahman as soon as he arrived. In 1881 he was appointed Governor of Logar and Charkh, and in 1882 he was made Governor of Zurmat. In August 1883 he lost his Governorship of Logar.

#### SAMAR KHAN

سمر خان

Son of Malik Said Hasan, Halimzai, Mohmand. Appointed Kumedan, Afghan Army. With 400 Mohmands at Lalpura, March 1920.

#### SAMI, MUHAMMAD

محمد سمیع

Sardar. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and stepbrother of Sardar Yahya Khan. He was present at Kabul at the time of the recognition of Abdur Rahman as Amir and accompanied him to Kandahar. After his return to Kabul, however, he, with his brother Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, was expelled by the Amir in September 1882, on the ground that he was in correspondence with Sardar Yahya Khan at Dera Dun. His family, consisting of a wife, four sons, and a daughter, with some few servants, came to India with him.

#### SAMI, MUHAMMAD See MUHAMMAD SAMI

سمیع محمد

#### SANAK KHAN

سنک خان

Musa Khel, Mangal Malik. A leader in the Khost Rebellion of 1924–25. Fled to India in March 1925 and was interned in Abbottabad. In winter of 1925–26 he was allowed to return to Afghanistan and in October 1926 he went to Kabul and received the pardon of King Amanullah.

#### SAPRI, WALI MUHAMMAD

ولی محمد سپری

The Mulla of Tirah. Said in 1878 to be gaining influence in the Orakzai country and among the Tirah tribe. In 1883 he tried to help Hasan Khan and the rebel Shinwaris by inducing the Afridis and Orakzais to join, but the Headmen prevented them. In August 1883 he agreed to shelter the families of the Kohat Afridis in the event of hostilities over the Salt (tax) question. In 1886 he was said to be drawing an allowance from Amir Abdur Rahman and to have consulted the Amir and then advised the Afridis to resist the building of a serai at Landi Kotal by the British. In April 1887 he was said to be making arrangements for the support of Nur Muhammad, the rebel son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, and he was supposed to have warned the Orakzais not to send a jirga to Kabul which the Amir wished them to do. The Sapri Mulla died on September 21, 1887.

#### SARANDAZ KHAN

سرانداز خان

Tara Khel, Ghilzai, Colonel. Son of Brigadier Zabardast Khan. Was promoted Colonel and given command of a battalion in the Ghund-i-Dar-us-Sultanat about May 1917.

#### SARBALAND KHAN

سر بلند خان

Native of Arghandab. Son of Fazl-ud-Din Khan and brother of Jan Muhammad. Attendant of Amir Abdur Rahman. Hakim of Istalif. Appointed Hakim of Chahardeh in 1905, but said to be back at Istalif in 1913.

## SARBALAND KHAN

سر بلند خان

General, Naib Salar. Ada Khel Jaji of Sargal, Ariob. Son of Malik Azad Khan. Had only one eye. In King Amanullah's reign was made a Kumadan, Colonel, and for good work in the Khost Rebellion was promoted Brigadier. Assisted King Nadir Shah in 1929 and for his good services was promoted to Naib Salar. Sent to Ariob in October 1930 to recruit for the regular army. Returned to Kabul early in December having failed to obtain any recruits. Collected 150 recruits from Bamian in September 1931. Went to his home via Peshawar and Parachinar in January 1932. Employed to deal with the Sulaiman Khel regarding customs dues in June 1932 and at Gardez suppressing the Dare Khel revolt in November 1932. Lived in Kabul. Had much influence with the Ada Khel Jajis, and was looked upon as their "Khan." Had a son, Niaz Muhammad Khan, Brigadier. Went to Mecca, 1939.

## SARBALAND KHAN

سر بلند خان

Abubakr Khel. Hakim of Taloq. Said to have arrived in Kabul in February 1907. Appointed Hakim of Tagao in October 1911 to succeed Jalal-ud-Din who was recalled to Kabul owing to the disturbances in Tagao following the murder of Sultan Muhammad by his brother Pir Muhammad. Prominent in Tagao in 1912 in raising tribal levies for service against the Mangals and in keeping his own district quiet. Father of Muhammad Akbar Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan.

## SARBOLAND See SARBALAND

سر بلند

## SARDAR KHAN

سر دار خان

Of Girdao. Appointed Khan of the Mohmands in 1907 by Amir Habibullah Khan in succession to Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan of Lalpura, who was under detention in Kabul. Very actively hostile during the disturbances of 1908, after which he was sent to Maidan, but soon returned to Girdao. In 1916, he was summoned to a darbar at Kabul by Amir Habibullah Khan, and had some trouble on the way at Jalalabad, because he brought 1,200 men with him instead of 70 as ordered. In June 1916 he was reported to have had his subsidy, which was formerly Rs. 34,000 per annum, increased to Rs. 55,000. In 1916 he was sent some rifles to keep his district in order. Summoned to an interview by Amir Habibullah Khan about the new year 1916-17. In April 1917 he was reported to owe large sums in revenue to the Afghan treasury, half of which had been remitted by Amir Habibullah Khan, while he was to pay the other half in installments. In the beginning of March 1919 Amir Amanullah Khan issued orders for his arrest but he contrived to escape before he could be arrested. Summoned to Kabul, August, 1919. In Nangarhar and Mohmand country, January 1920.

## SARFARAZ KHAN

سر فرار خان

As described in 1873: "Babrbekr Khel Ghilzai. One of his daughters married to Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan. Another daughter was married to a son of Muhammad Azam Khan; he has to play a double game. At one time had to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, another time fled to Swat. After several efforts to obtain pardon he took shelter with Arsala Khan, Ghilzai. The Amir (Shir Ali Khan) permitted him to remain with the Ghilzais. Has lost whatever influence he formerly possessed. His property has been distributed to

others. The Amir is said to have been much attached to him before the civil war." He was formally forgiven by Amir Shir Ali Khan in 1871 and returned to Kabul. Had a son named Muhammad Rahim. In January 1877 Sarfaraz Khan was reported to have incurred the anger of the Darbar, and to have been living with Arsala Khan, Ghilzai. Reassured by the Amir, and received a Khilat of Rs. 2,000 and at the same time directed to collect and reassure his adherents. A memorandum, dated May 28, 1877, says: "His sister married Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan. She gave birth to Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan. He (Muhammad Azam) is aged about 65 years." After Arsala Khan's death Sarfaraz Khan seemed to have joined Asmatullah Khan, and was imprisoned with him in 1881. On December 2, 1887 it was reported that "Malik Sarfaraz Khan of Laghman, a man of great influence, was executed three days ago," but it is not certain whether it was the same person.

#### SARWAR KHAN

سرور خان

Barakzai of Kandahar. Originally a Sowar in the Shahi Risala Awal; in September 1907 discovered by Amir Habibullah to his surprise, acting as Hakim of Mazar-i-Sharif. Arrested on the Amir's orders but, escaped and fled to Russian territory. His brothers were prosecuted in Kandahar and his property confiscated. In 1913 said to be with Ismail Khan, son of Ishaq Khan in Kerki.

#### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Sardar, Barakzai, Civil Naib Salar. Son of Ataullah Khan, brother of Loynab Shir Dil Khan, and cousin of Loynab Khushdil Khan, with whom he was formerly at enmity. Married Shir Dil Khan's widow, mother of Ulya Hazrat (wife of Amir Habibullah), and therefore was stepfather of Amir Habibullah's favourite wife. Appointed Shaghasi by Amir Abdur Rahman on his accession, and afterwards Governor of Turkestan. Later resigned and lived in obscurity, until Amir Habibullah succeeded to the throne. Governor of Kabul and a man of great influence at Court. Expressed his views very boldly to the Amir. Appointed Governor of Herat, November 1904. Given the title of Naib Salar in August 1907. Very popular. At Kabul in 1908. Reappointed Governor of Herat, March 1919. Received the Suritz Mission in November 1919.

#### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Sardar. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan and youngest brother of Sardar Abdul Quddus. Governor of Maiwand. Occupied a high seat in Darbar, and was a member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. Father of Muhammad Rahim. In 1913 retired in Kabul.

#### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Safi of Kohistan, Colonel. A brother of Mustaufi Muhammad Husain Khan. Formerly a Sowar in the Amir's Bodyguard. Appointed to command one of the Kohistani battalions. Of importance in 1913 owing to his relationship to the Mustaufi.

#### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Commanded the Sabzposh Battalion at Asmar, 1908. In Jalalabad 1911 for a short time, then promoted to Brigadier and transferred to Asmar. He was reported to have been transferred from Asmar in 1912, and relieved by Brigadier Zabbar-

dast Khan but was still there in 1914. In March 1915, relieved by Brigadier Usman Khan and dismissed in November 1915. Was in Logar unemployed in February 1917.

### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Nasir, Ghilzai. Born about 1857. Son of Abdullah Khan who was Governor of Herat under Amir Shir Ali Khan and a popular man of much influence. Refugee with Sardar Ayyub Khan at Lahore. Returned to Kabul 1908.

### SARWAR, KHAN MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Son of Mehr Ali Gorah. Formerly Aide-de-Camp to Amir Shir Ali. Placed in confinement by Amir Abdur Rahman, charged with complicity in the murder of Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, and deported to Turkestan in August 1882.

### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

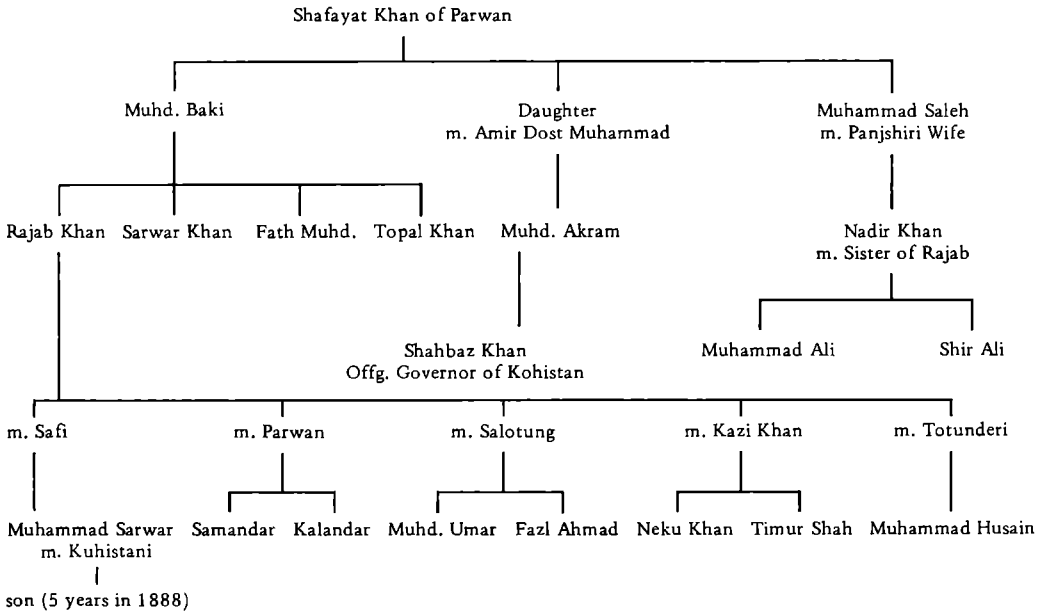
محمد سرور

Parwani. Born about 1845. The son of Rajab Khan and grandson of Baki Khan. His mother was a Safi. A genealogical table is annexed showing Sarwar Khan's descent. Married to a Kohistani woman of his own clan. Had one son aged about five years in 1888. Muhammad Sarwar Khan was one of the hereditary Khans of Kohistan; his family claiming descent from Kazi Khan, who came from Bukhara. Kazi Khan earned a name for himself by writing a religious book entitled "Fatawa-i-Qazi Khan;" this book was written during the reign of Shah Jehan. After the death of Baki Khan his son Rajab Khan became Khan of Parwan. He had fourteen sons. When Rajab Khan died, a dispute arose regarding the Khanate, Sarwar Khan claiming to succeed his father as Khan of the whole of Parwan, and Nadir Khan, first cousin to Rajab Khan, claiming the Khanate of half the province. The dispute was referred to Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, who decided it by dividing Parwan into two parts, the northern portion called Hisar he gave to Nadir Khan, and the southern part called Shahzut he gave to Sarwar Khan. This arrangement remained in force until the death of Nadir Khan, which took place during the time Azam Khan was in power; at this time Sarwar Khan, who had espoused Amir Shir Ali's cause, had to leave Kohistan to escape Azam Khan's vengeance, whereupon Azam Khan appointed Muhammad Ali, the eldest son of Nadir Khan, to be Khan of the entire province of Parwan. When Amir Shir Ali regained the throne he evicted Muhammad Ali and turned over the Khanate to Sarwar Khan. Shortly afterwards Muhammad Ali, while on a visit to Kabul, was murdered by Sarwar Khan at the serai of Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan; it is said that Amir Shir Ali connived in the act. On the death of Muhammad Ali, all Nadir Khan's property came into Sarwar Khan's possession. Sarwar Khan was one of Amir Shir Ali's greatest friends. During the time he was Governor of Parwan he used to come to Kabul for about a month every year, and during his stay there he used to spend the greater part of his time with the Amir. He was reported not to have taken any active part against Britain in the 1878 campaign. A few days after the outbreak of September 3, 1879 and the murder of Sir L. Cavagnari, Sarwar Khan murdered Abdul Karim Khan, father of Muhammad Afzal and Muhammad Musa. He was the most influential man in Kohistan, and on hearing of the rising at Ghazni in December 1879, he collected some 3,000 of his followers and came to Kabul to join the forces of Mulla Mushk-i-Alam and Muhammad Jan Khan Ghazi. On December 23, Sarwar Khan and his party attacked the northeast corner of Sherpur, but were totally defeated and fled back to Kohistan. After this Sarwar



Khan was a steady opponent of the English and of the men they sent to Kohistan, until the time when negotiations were opened with Amir Abdur Rahman, whom he joined early. He was for a long time in favour and considered as one of the Amir's chief advisers; but as he did not obtain what he wanted, he went to Kohistan in 1882, and refused to come to Kabul. In 1883 the Amir accused him of plotting.

### Genealogy of Muhammad Sarwar Khan 1888



### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Sardar. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan, Peshawari, and brother of Sardar Yahya Khan. In 1876, having fallen under the suspicion of Amir Shir Ali, he proceeded with his brother, Yahya Khan, to Kashmir. On the evacuation of Kabul in August 1880, Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan did not find it necessary to leave Afghanistan, as so many of his relatives had done. He accompanied Amir Abdur Rahman on his journey to Kandahar, but in September 1882 the Amir expelled him and his brother, Sardar Muhammad Sami Khan, with others from Kabul, on the ground that they were in correspondence with Sardar Yahya Khan at Dera Dun.

### SARWAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد سرور

Tokhi, Ghilzai. Sent by Abdullah Jan, Governor of Badakhshan, to meet Colonel Lockhart at Wakhan. Colonel Lockhart says: "He was in all the fights round Kabul in Decem-

ber 1879, and got a bullet through both his cheeks at the second Charasia fight, and lay lost for nearly a month until his wound healed. He was at the fight in the Chardeh on December 11, and took an active part in (the British) investment in Sherpur. Present at Maiwand with Sardar Ayyub Khan. He is a capital fellow and great fun. We have agreed that the next time we appear Shamshir-ba-Dast (Sword in Hand) is to be side by side against the Russians." Imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman for seven years and pardoned by Amir Habibullah. Had one son, Mirza Nizamuddin Khan, at Samarkand with Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan. Lived in Khanabad in 1913.

#### SARWAR KHAN, NAZIR MUHAMMAD

محمد ناظر سرور

Ghilzai. Son of Nazir Haider Khan, Taraki Ghilzai. Was in Bukhara for one year and in Samarkand for three years. During the Amir's exile at Samarkand, he was his chief and confidential servant. In 1880 Amir Abdur Rahman made him Governor of Takhtapul. Afterwards he commanded troops in Badakhshan under Sardar Abdullah Khan. He was a member of the deputation representing Amir Abdur Rahman at the Kabul Darbar when his accession to the throne was publicly declared. In 1881 he came to Kabul, and was then said to be one of the Amir's confidential advisers. Appointed Governor of Herat in August 1882. Governor of Herat during the time the Afghan Boundary Commission was in Afghanistan, but was removed from the appointment in November 1886 and sent to Kabul. There he was called upon to pay large sums, and was on one occasion put to the rack. In May 1887, however, the Amir is said to have summoned him, taken pity on him, and said: "When I was at certain places I had no funds, and your father and you supplied me. When I was in Russian territory, I took from you Rs. 70,000. Take this amount from me. I will remit the whole balance due from you." He was subsequently, however, again placed under arrest. In December 1887 he was placed in close confinement. The Amir ordered that he should only be allowed one rug for his bed. The Amir abused him very much and threatened to have him blown from a gun. Up to February 1888 he was still in trouble under suspicion of having embezzled the State and of having brought on the Panjdeh disaster of March 1885. He died in prison at Kabul on February 21, 1888.

#### SAYYID AHMAD

سید احمد

Jamshedi. Hakim of Koh Daman in 1907. In 1908 induced a number of his tribesmen to migrate into Russian Turkestan. In 1909 with 600 followers made a raid into Afghanistan but was defeated and repulsed by the Afghan troops. In 1913 in Samarkand. Raided Afghanistan near Herat, 1919-20.

#### SAYYID AHMAD Or SHAKARGUL

سید احمد

The Babra, or Chaharmung, Mulla. He lived at Babra in Chaharmung in Bajaur in 1913 and frequently visited Afghanistan. He tried to raise disturbances near the Panjkora during the Mohmand Expedition of 1908. He was anti-British and received an allowance from Amir Habibullah. In 1912 he burnt the houses of British allowance-holders in Mohmand country.

#### SAYYID GHULAM

سید غلام

Mulla. Of Islamabad (or Islampur) in Kunar, uncle of Mir Sayyid Jan Badshah, 1913. Called Haji Agha in Nangarhar. Hakim of Lalpura until 1914.

## SAYYID GUL

سید گل

Akhundzada of Tagao. A well-known Mulla. He accompanied the tribal levies from Tagao to Khost in the Mangal Expedition, 1912.

## SAYYID HASAN, EFFENDI

سید حسن افندی

Also known as the Naqib Sahib of Chaharbagh, Eastern Province, where he lived. Pir Naqib of Baghdad. Born about 1862. Owned land at Kabul. Received an allowance of Rs. 3,500 per month. Used to act as intermediary, through his brothers, with the Pan-Islamic League. Amir Habibullah built him a winter residence at Chaharbagh, near Jalalabad. Connected by marriage with Mir Sayyid Jan Pacha of Islampur. Said to have publicly deplored the entry of Turkey into the War and to have implored Persia and Afghanistan to maintain neutrality. Treated with the utmost respect by Amir Habibullah Khan and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. In 1931 and 1932 made efforts to prevent Ghilzai raiding into Baluchistan. Issued a farman in support of King Nadir Shah, 1931. Visited Kabul in September 1932. His allowance increased in November 1932. Visited Kabul in 1933. On the assassination of Nadir Shah was active in urging allegiance to King Zahir Shah. Visited Kabul in the summer of 1934 and was treated with marked deference. Arrived in Kabul, July 1935. His nephew was Pir Ali Haider Shah. Had a greater reputation and more influence than any other local religious personality in Afghanistan.

## SAYYID HASHIM, MIR

میر سید هاشم

Brother of Mir Sayyid Qasim of Char Bagh. Superintendent of Afghan Students in Paris under King Amanullah. Afghan Consul-General in Tashkent. Murdered in the Soviet Union by his chauffeur, according to some sources.

## SAYYID HUSAIN

سید حسین

Tajik of Charikar. Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau's principal lieutenant in attack on Kabul December 1928. Born about 1895. Son of a well-to-do landowner. It was said that "He succeeded to the family property and quickly squandered it in riotous living. Then, owing to some misunderstanding, left his wife and father-in-law and took to the road. Never had any profession but highway robbery, and is fearless, cruel and ruthless, without redeeming qualities of Habibullah." When Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau, became Amir at Kabul, January 1929, was made his Minister of War, and quickly made himself unpopular by his extortions and cruelty. Said to have been on bad terms with Habibullah, January 1929. Finally executed with Bacha-i-Saqqau.

## SAYYID JAFAR PACHA Or JAFAR ALI KHAN

سید جعفر پاچا

Son of Sayyid Hisam-ud-Din Pacha, and nephew of Sayyid Mahmud Pacha of Kunar. Summoned to Kabul in 1906, given an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000 and directed to send for his family in Bukhara and settle permanently in Kabul. Hakim of Nuristan, with headquarters in Parun, 1913. In 1913, the most influential of the Kunar Sayyids. His brother was Sayyid Abdul Aziz Pacha, Risaldar Major, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India.

### SAYYID MIR ABDULLAH

سید میر عبد اللہ

Nephew of Bibi Halima and father-in-law of Shir Dil Khan. Risaldar in the Shahi Risala of Amir Habibullah, but dismissed in the autumn of 1906 and his yearly allowance of Rs. 3,000 confiscated by the Amir. He therefore fled to India.

### SAYYID MUHAMMAD ISMAIL

سید محمد اسماعیل

Son of Sayyid Abdur Rahman of Herat. Returned to Kabul in March 1908 from Constantinople. In Kabul, 1913.

### SAYYID MUHAMMAD PACHA

سید محمد پاجا

Brigadier. Son of the late Sayyid Mahmud Pacha of Kunar. He was appointed Colonel at Jalalabad in 1912. In January 1917 promoted from Colonel commanding the Paltan-i-Awwal at Jalalabad to Brigadier in command of the garrison at Kahi.

### SAYYID QASIM

سید قاسم

Son of Ahmad Shah Kahan, Kabuli Sayyid. Proceeded to Peshawar through the Khaybar, December 1921, on his way to London as a messenger from the Foreign Office. Son-in-Law of Mahmud Tarzi, married his daughter Aziza. Member of the Afghan Legation in London, 1924. Acted as Charge d'Affaires in 1924 between departure of Abdul Hadi and arrival of Shuja-ud-Daula. Returned to Kabul, May 1925, and appointed Under-Secretary in charge of Russia and Turkestan branch of Foreign Office to succeed Hafizullah, February 1926. Appointed Afghan Consul-General, Delhi, October 1926, succeeding Haji Muhammad Akbar, and left Kabul for Delhi November 20, 1926. Awarded Order of Stor, First Class, January 1927. Minister at Rome, November, 1928. Returned to India and left for Constantinople, June 1929. Joined King Amanullah in Rome 1929. Then went to Turkey. Died in 1965 in Ankara. His family still lived there in 1971.

### SAYYID QASIM, MIR

میر سید قاسم

Called Mir Sahib, a Sayyid of Charbagh, Paghman. Well versed in theology. Editor of *Aman-i-Afghan* and Private Secretary to King Amanullah. Deputy Minister of Education under Nadir Shah. Jailed after the assassination of the King. Released several years later. Minister of Justice, 1950, retired in 1955. Still lived in Kabul in 1971. His only son Sayyid Masud Pohanyar, a Consul in Peshawar, was the President of Tribal Affairs, Member of the Etemadi Cabinet, 1967–71.

### SAYYID SHAH KHAN

سید شاہ

Naib Salar. Kizilbash of Ghazni. Commanded the cavalry at Kabul. A General for many years but was imprisoned by Amir Abdur Rahman as a partisan of Sardar Ishaq Khan. Reinstated by Amir Habibullah on his accession. In 1907 appointed to command at Mazar-i-Sharif. Later, reported to have returned to Kabul with the Amir. Appointed Naib Salar of Nangarhar, 1912–17, his command extended up the Kunar Valley, Laghman and Nangarhar. In early 1919 Naib Salar of Hazarajat, but recalled when his son Ali Shah Reza was convicted for the assassination of Amir Habibullah, April 1919.

**SHABAK KHAN**

شابک خان

Zadrn. Brigadier. Brother of Babrak, the Chief of the Zadrans. Reported to have been appointed Brigadier about October 1917 and sent to Mazar-i-Sharif under Naib Salar Muhammad Umar Khan.

**SHAH AGHA, MUJADDIDI See FAZL MUHAMMAD**

شاه آغا مجدیدی

**SHAH ALAM**

شاه علم

Mir, Naib of Badakhshan, September 1919.

**SHAH ALI REZA**

شاه علی رضا

Kizilbash of Ghazni, Colonel. Son of Naib Salar Sayyid Shah Khan. In the spring of 1919 commanded the Kandak-i-Awal in the Ghund-i-Ardalian. Commander of the Bodyguard in Amir Habibullah's camp at Laghman. In a public darbar held on April 13, 1919 he was convicted of the murder of Amir Habibullah Khan, and was executed.

**SHAH BAHU**

شاه بانو

Only sister of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Married to Sardar Aziz Khan, brother of Ishaq Khan, in 1888.

**SHAH BUZURG**

شاه بزرگ

Kazi of Matun. Nurzai of Kandahar. In 1915 reportedly acted for the Governor of Khost during the latter's absence. In June 1916, with Sima Gul, he was said to have supported raiders in Khost against the Governor who was trying to make them restore British subjects whom they were holding for ransom. In August 1916 again acted for the Governor, and was reported to be encouraging the Tanis to raid in British territory. In 1918 he was apparently seriously in arrears with his revenue, and was ordered to raise a sum amounting to over one hundred thousand rupees. In March 1919, when Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne, he was arrested and imprisoned in his own house. Later released and reported to be commanding some troops on the Khost front, May 1919. Active in activities with the Mahsuds and Wazirs during British operations, 1919–20. Appointed Civil Brigadier, March 1920. Acting Governor, Khost, 1921. Hakim of Jabalus-Siraj and Kazi of Kabul, 1929. President of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, 1932. Hakim-i-Kalan, Uruzgan, 1933.

**SHAH DAULA**

شاه دوله

Colonel. Commanded a cavalry regiment in Khost, 1919. With Afghan troops in Waziristan, May 1919. On withdrawal of Afghan troops, remained in Wana with about 50 Afghan regulars and 2 mountain guns. Very active in persuading Mahsuds and Wazirs not to settle with the British Government. Finally, in January 1920 joined the Mahsud lashkars opposing British troops in the Tank Zam with his 2 mountain guns. Self-styled "Minister of War" of Waziristan, of which Haji Abdur Razaq was "Ruler." Hakim of Khost, 1931.

**SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد شاه

Safi of Tagao. Half brother of Naib Salar Amir Muhammad Khan. Hakim of Aqcha since 1890. Returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca in April 1908. Whitebearded, but robust and

active. Summoned to Kabul in 1912 to help settle a case in which his brother Pir Muhammad was involved. Hakim of Aqcha, 1913.

### SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد شاه

Barakzai, Naib Shaghasi. Shaghasi to Amir Habibullah before his accession. Master of ceremonies to Sardar Amanullah Khan, 1905. In 1907 Arzbegi to Amir Habibullah, and accompanied him on the Herat tour. In Kabul in the Amir's employ as Arzbegi, 1912.

### SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد شاه

Hotaki. Born in 1851, son of Mir Afzal Khan. Said in April 1880 to be the second most important Chief in Hisarak after Mazullah Khan. In May 1880 he submitted to the British authorities and promised to protect the road through his district. He had, however, dealings with the opposition party and joined Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan, but left him and entered the service of Sardar Abdur Rahman. In 1880 was a leader of the Hotak rebels against Amir Abdur Rahman. A report in January 1887 says: "Muhammad Shah Khan has sent to Sarhang Sikander Khan Orakzai all the written agreements entered into between himself and the Maliks of the Hotaki tribe at the time of the Ghilzai Rebellion, and states that the Hotaki Maliks who now profess submission were the cause of all the trouble and are trying to blame him." The same writer reported on April 22, 1887 that Muhammad Shah Khan placed the forces (evidently he was in command) which defeated Colonel Ghulam Hasan Khan, and which were said to have beaten Sikander Khan at Atagarh. In May 1887 he was described as the leader of the insurgents, and was reported to have gone to the Nasiri country to bring up levies and to have left strict orders that no attack was to be made on the Amir's troops until his return. It was next reported that all the tribes, numbering 30,000 men, were said to have nominated Muhammad Shah Khan as their leader, with the title of Amir. He was a representative of the Khan Khels of the Hotakis, which is directly descended from Mir Wais, the first of the so-called Ghilzai Dynasty of Persia, and it was believed that his nomination would unite the Ghilzais by giving them a recognized head with a fair hereditary title, and also of uniting the Durranis against them in defense of the preeminence they had enjoyed for 150 years. Amir Abdur Rahman is said to have excepted Muhammad Shah Khan, Abdul Karim, and Shir Jan from the proclamation of pardon issued at the end of 1887. His son Ahmad Shah was put to death in December 1887 or January 1888.

### SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد شاه

Jabbar Khel Ghilzai. Malik of Hisarak. Succeeded his relative Asmatullah Khan, Ghilzai, in the Khanship of the Hisarak. Fled in 1886 with his family towards the hills through which the roads run to the Kurram and Mangal countries, and whence he could join in the Ghazni Rebellion. His sister was married to Wazir Akbar Khan (son of Amir Dost Muhammad), whose son Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan was killed by Sardar Yaqub Khan at Herat. Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan's son Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan was in Rawalpindi (his mother also belonged to the Jabbar Khel Ghilzai family). On December 4, 1886 the Amir wrote to his Agent with the Government of India that "Muhammad Shah Khan has fled from Hisarak with his family to Paiwar in Kurram, and has taken up his residence in the house of Mazullah Khan, Turi . . . He will do every kind of mischief in his power through the Turis." It may be here mentioned that the Turis were independent and that

their independence was guaranteed by the Government of India, that their country adjoined the Amir's, and that Amir Abdur Rahman was perpetually complaining about their behaviour. In January 1887, it was reported that Muhammad Shah Khan had been trying to stir up the Wazirs, and that the Amir's Commander-in-Chief had written to him inviting him to go to Kabul and to remain in the enjoyment of his lands. Muhammad Shah Khan replied: "I have no confidence in your words and deeds." Eventually, in March 1887, Muhammad Shah Khan moved with all his family and followers into the independent Para Chakmani country.

### SHAH KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد شاه

Mohmand. Son of Sultan Muhammad Khan. On the death of Sultan Muhammad Khan in 1871, Amir Shir Ali appointed Muhammad Shah Khan Chief of Lalpura, but finding him too young and inexperienced, he removed him the following year and made Nauroz Khan the chief. In 1876, Muhammad Shah Khan and his brother Abdul Aziz Khan were made joint chiefs of Lalpura. Yaqub Khan removed him from the chiefship in 1879. Muhammad Shah Khan's sister was the wife of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, whom he joined in June 1880, and who confirmed him in his fiefs, jagirs, in Nangarhar. See Sadiq Khan and Akbar Khan.

### SHAH MAHMUD KHAN

شاه محمود

Called Ghazi, the Warrior, also Sepah Salar. Sardar, Muhammadzai. Youngest son of Muhammad Yusuf and uncle of ex-King Zahir Shah. Appointed Sar-Os ranking, as General in 1917. Commanded the troops on the Peiwar Front, 1919. In great favour with King Amanullah for never having suffered a defeat. Appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Samt-i-Janubi (Paktya), September 1919. In Khost, February 1920. Arrived in Kabul from Gardez, December 1920. Arrived in Kabul in October 1921, accompanied by his family. General Officer Commanding, Badakhshan and Kataghan from 1922 to 1925. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province, April 1926. Interviewed Afridis at Jalalabad, April 1926, and promised them similar treatment to that given by his brother, General Nadir Khan. Toured Jalalabad Province, and interviewed the Afridis at Morgha, July 1926. Visited Kabul to discuss Mohmand unrest with King Amanullah, November 1926. Interviewed the Mohmands at Jalalabad, January 1927. Transferred from Jalalabad to Kabul, February 1928. Appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Interior, March 1928. In Kabul, February 1929. Commissioned by Bacha-i-Saqqau to go as his emissary to the tribes of the Eastern and Southern Provinces. Joined General Nadir Khan on his arrival in Khost, March 1929. Assisted Nadir Khan in his campaign against Bacha-i-Saqqau. Appointed War Minister by Nadir Shah, November 1929. Assisted Nadir Khan in his campaign against Bacha-i-Saqqau. Left Kabul for the Northern Provinces and in January 1931 was appointed Rais-i-Tanzimieh for Northern Afghanistan. Succeeded in driving Ibrahim Beg across the Soviet frontier and pacified the country sufficiently for him to be able to return to Kabul in August 1931. Awarded the Lmar-i-Ala, September 1931, and appointed a Member of the Majlis-i-Aiyan. In Germany, 1932. Present when Nadir Shah was assassinated at Kabul. Nominated Zahir Shah King and swore allegiance to him. Appointed Commander-in-Chief and Minister of War. Left again for Europe, March 1936 for medical treatment and successfully underwent an operation in Berlin. Visited England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey and Iran. Returned to Kabul, Decem-

ber 1936. Prime Minister from 1946–53. Was in the United States, 1950–51. His government launched a campaign in favor of "Pashtunistan," and the self-determination of the Pashtuns of the Frontier. Accepted American cooperation in the Helmand Valley. Allowed substantial freedom of speech and of the press. The Kabul University students and the Parliament became political forces. He had to revert to more authoritarian measures when the political liberalization led to increasing attacks on his government. Resigned and was replaced by Sardar Muhammad Daud, in 1953. Married to Qamar-ul-Banat, Safurah, a daughter of Amir Habibullah Khan by a Nuristani woman. Sons: Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi, Ambassador in London, Paris in 1971, and Tehran in 1973. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, is President of Civil Aviation and Tourism in 1971. For other sons and daughters see Table 28. Died in December, 1959.

**SHAH MAHMUD, AMIR** See MAHMUD SHAH

شاه محمود

**SHAH MUHAMMAD, WAZIR**

وزیر شاه محمد

Ghilzai. Kutub Khel from Logar. Shah Muhammad was Mulla of Mir Masjidi Shah Khan at Tangi Sayyidan in Chardeh, near Logar. A noted Arabic and Dari scholar. When about 27 years of age he was appointed a writer under Mufti Firoz (Assistant to Abdul Salam Khan, Khan-i-Mulla of Kabul) which post he retained for three or four years, when he himself became Naib to Abdul Salam Khan. After he had held this post for about five years he quarrelled with Khan-i-Mulla Khan and then joined Wazir Arsalla Khan, Ghilzai, as Pish Imam (Pish Namaz). He accompanied Arsalla Khan to Kurram in 1877 and returned with him to Kabul. When the British forces were about to invade Afghanistan he was deputed by Amir Shir Ali Khan to summon the Kurram Maliks and received the title of Khan for his services. He accompanied Amir Shir Ali to Turkestan in December 1878, as his Minister of Foreign Affairs and was sent as one of the Envoys to the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan from Mazar-i-Sharif. After Amir Shir Ali's death he returned to Kabul and entered the service of Amir Yaqub Khan. After the massacre of the British Embassy in September 1879, Shah Muhammad, in company with Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, was deputed by Yaqub Khan to the camp of General Roberts at Ali Khel in order to stop the advance of the British force on Kabul. He was deported from Afghanistan with Sardar Yahya Khan in December 1879, and was detained at Ajmere for nine months as a State prisoner of the British. Amir Abdur Rahman did not allow Wazir Shah Muhammad to return to Afghanistan.

**SHAH NAWAZ**

شاه نواز

Born in 1858. Son of Shir Ali, Wali of Kandahar, 1880–81, and brother of several prominent Afghan officials. In India in 1913.

**SHAH RUKH**

شاه رخ خان

Mirza. Head Clerk, Jalalabad. Editor "Eastern Unity" *Ittihad-i-Mashraqi*, Jalalabad, and Intelligence Officer, March 1920.

**SHAH SAMAND**

شاه سمند

Nurzai. Son of Muhammad Usman Khan, Chief of the Wardakis, 1913.



## SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK

شاه شجاع الملک

Seventh son of Timur Shah. Durrani. Born about 1792. Became Governor of Peshawar in 1801 under the reign of his brother Mahmud Shah. When Fath Khan, Mahmud's Wazir, was away from the capital, Shuja-ul-Mulk came from Peshawar to Kabul and captured the throne, 1803. Mahmud, who had sought refuge in the Bala Hisar, was kept as a prisoner there. Fath Ali was pardoned by the new ruler, but continued to intrigue against Shah Shuja. Mahmud escaped from imprisonment with the assistance of Dost Muhammad, the youngest of Fath Khan's sons. Another Wazir, Shir Muhammad, paid with his life for attempting to put Mahmud's son, Kaisar Mirza, on the throne. A British mission, headed by Mountstuart Elphinstone, came to Peshawar and concluded an exclusive agreement with the Shah. In 1809 Fath Khan and Mahmud captured Kandahar and moved on Kabul. Shah Shuja was defeated near Gandamak and fled to India in 1810 where he spent almost 30 years in exile. While at the court of Ranjit Singh, he changed turbans with the Sikh ruler and thus lost the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond. Mahmud again became King, but in 1839 Shah Shuja was restored to power in the First Anglo-Afghan War. Shah Shuja ruled under British protection until in 1841 Alexander Burnes was killed and a subsequent Afghan uprising led to the defeat and evacuation of the British forces. Deprived of British protection, Shah Shuja could not maintain himself on the Afghan throne. He was captured by nationalist elements and killed by Shuja-ud-Daula on April 3, 1842. Shah Shuja had talent as a poet and some of his poems are still extant.

## SHAH SOWAR

شاه سوار

Sardar. At one time Hakim of Panjshir, but was reported in August 1917 to have been succeeded by Wali Jan Khan of Kama.

## SHAH SOWAR

شاه سوار

Tajik, Brigadier. Entrusted with pay accounts of the Kabul garrison, 1912.

## SHAH WALI

شاه ولی

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Holds titles of Ghazi, Marshal, and Conqueror of Kabul. Born, 1885. Son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan and brother of King Nadir Shah. Rikab Bashi to Amir Habibullah. Accompanied him to India in 1907 and on his tour of Afghanistan in the same year. Commanded the troops on the Kharlachi front, July-October 1919. Promoted General for good services on the Tochi border. Married Safia, a sister of King Amanullah, in May 1920. Appointed to command the First Division in Kabul, April 1921. One of the Delegates at the British-Afghan Conference in Kabul, 1921. Commanded the First Cavalry Corps, December 1921. Appointed to command the Kabul Corps, 1923. Appointed Aide-de-Camp, Yawar Hazuri, December 1924. Visited India in May 1925 and again in December 1925, when he persuaded Muhammad Umar to return to Afghanistan from Haiderabad. Commanded the troops in the Logar during the Mangal Rebellion, 1924-25, and for his services was made Taj-i-Afghan. Left Kabul for Paris, September 1926, accompanying Afghan students returning from vacation. With his brother Nadir Khan at Grasse. Left Marseilles with Nadir Khan and Hashim Khan, February 1929, and proceeded with Nadir Khan to Khost, March 1929. Captured Kabul, October 13, 1929. Appointed Regent, October 1929. Appointed Minister to London, November 1929. Given Order of Lmar-i-Ala 1930.

Reached England, January 10, 1930. Presented his credentials to King George V. Transferred to Paris, June 1931. Came to Kabul on leave, September 1932, bringing with him, under safe conduct, the late Ghulam Nabi. Returned to Paris and resumed his appointment, February 1933. Returned to Kabul, February 1935, and appointed acting Minister of Defence during the absence of Shah Mahmud in Europe. Acting Prime Minister in the absence of Muhammad Hashim Khan in Europe, 1936. Awarded Medal of Grand Cordon de Legion d'Honneur by the French Government. Ambassador to Pakistan 1947-62. Retired.

### SHAH ZAMAN, AMIR

شاه زمان

Born, 1772. One of 23 sons of Timur Shah. Governor of Kabul under Timur Shah. Upon the death of Timur in 1793 he succeeded to the throne. He was king for ten years, most of which time was spent in intermittent civil wars with his brothers Mahmud and Humayun. His plans for the invasion of northern India led the British in Bengal to contain the Afghans in a concerted effort with Persia. In 1798 a Sikh revolt in Lahore led to the massacre of the Afghan garrison. Zaman Shah restored order and appointed Rajit Singh Governor of Lahore. While Shah Zaman was in the Punjab, revolt in Kandahar and the capture of Kabul brought Mahmud to power. Zaman Shah fled to Peshawar but was brought back to Kabul, blinded and imprisoned. Later he succeeded in escaping to India where he lived in exile until his death in 1844.

### SHAHBAZ KHAN

شاهباز خان

Sardar. Barakzai. Born about 1848. Son of Sardar Muhammad Akram Khan. His mother was a daughter of Bukkar Khan of Parwan. Kohistan. He was therefore a grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Had three wives, 1) the daughter of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan; 2) the daughter of Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan; and 3) the daughter of Mir Haider Khan of Parwan. Had one son aged seven years and two daughters aged four and five years. He remained unemployed in Kabul until 1876, when he succeeded Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan as Governor of Kurram. His administration of this district does not appear to have been very successful, for after having been there about a year he was recalled to Kabul and replaced by Sardar Muhammad Zaman. He remained unemployed in Kabul until October 1879. He belonged to the discontented faction of Barakzai Sardars, and accompanied Sardar Wali Muhammad to pay his respects to Sir. F. Roberts at Zargun Shahr in October 1879. As it was understood that Shahbaz Khan possessed some influence with the Kohistanis through his mother's relations, he was deputed by the British to Kohistan, in November 1879, to endeavour to quiet and reassure the people. In December 1879 Kohistan was in such a disturbed state that Sardar Shahbaz Khan was obliged to return to Kabul. During the outbreak of December 1879 he was with the British force in the Sherpur cantonment, in consequence of which the Afghans plundered his house in the city of Kabul. In 1881 he was mentioned as suspected of disloyalty to Amir Abdur Rahman who finally imprisoned him at Qalat-i-Ghilzai before marching on Kandahar. Went to Peshawar in 1885.

### SHAHPUR KHAN

شاه پور خان

Tara Khel, Brigadier. Son of Brigadier Daud Shah Khan. Appointed Brigadier and posted to Herat about December 1917, to command a cavalry brigade. Arrested the Governor

and Naib Salar Muhammad Sarwar Khan and Hashim Khan, under orders from Kabul, April 1919. Both were subsequently released. Was himself arrested and sent to Kabul, October 1919. Reportedly hanged in Herat, February 1920, his offence being some breach of military discipline.

### SHAHU BABA

شاهو بابا

Mulla. He was the religious leader of Dir in 1888. In 1882 was described as being very influential in Bajaur, and continually instigated the people to make war on the Kamaji Kafirs. He was married to a daughter of Kokhan, a half brother of Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral. In 1883, when Mr. McNair made his journey through Dir to the borders of Kafiristan and into Chitral, he was opposed by this Mulla. In 1885 and 1887 he caused difficulties for Colonel Lockhart's Mission to Chitral and he prevented them from returning to India via Dir, where his power was supreme.

### SHAHZADA JAN SEBQATULLAH

شہزادہ جان

Son of Fidai Masum Jan, Mujaddidi, the Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, Jalalabad, and like him treated with great respect by all Afghans. Performed the Haj at least once. A descendant of Imam Rabani of the Sirhind Shrine. Related to Abdul Shakur, Hazrat Sahib of Butkhak.

### SHAKAR KHAN

شکر خان

Of Hazarnao. Son of Shamsuddin, Sadbashi. Appointed Naib Kotwal of Jalalabad, 1904. Fought with the Zakka Khels against the British in the Bazar Valley Expedition, 1908. Took a leading part in the disturbances of 1908. His brother Alam Din, a Sadbashi of Khasadars at Hazarnao, was wounded in the fight near Shabkadr on April 24, 1908.

### SHAMI PIR See KELANI

شامی پیر

### SHAMS-I-JEHAN

شمس جہان

Amir Abdur Rahman's mother-in-law. The Amir's most trusted adviser; no other person exercised as much influence over him.

### SHAMSUDDIN KHAN

شمس الدین

Sardar. Son of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Betrothed to the daughter of Hazrat Ali Khan, Chief of Asmar. Died in September 1883.

### SHAMSUDDIN KHAN

شمس الدین

Sardar, Barakzai. Son of Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan of Besud, and cousin of Khalik Khan. Constantly mentioned as speaking in Amir Abdur Rahman's Darbar at Kabul. Was deputed to examine the accounts of the Governor of Haibak in 1884, and of the Governor of Badakhshan in 1885. Appointed Governor of Kabul in December 1886. Died at Kabul in September 1887 leaving a young son.

### SHARBAT KHAN

شریت خان

Kabuli. A slave of Amir Abdur Rahman who later was General in Badakhshan, 1888.

## SHARIF KHAN

شریف خان

Head of the Nahroe Baluch, and since the fall of Ibrahim Khan of Chakhansur the principal Baluch Chief in Afghan territory. He was used as a counterpoise to Ibrahim Khan, and was treated with much consideration by the Afghan Government. Sharif Khan was in honourable detention at Kabul in 1888.

## SHARIF KHAN

شریف خان

Ruler of Dir. Eldest son of Rahmatullah Khan, whom he succeeded at the end of 1884. Revolted against his father in August 1882, and got possession of the town of Dir, but was soon obliged to give in, and was then banished to a distant village. His great enemy was Umra Khan of Jandol, with whom he was constantly at war. In August 1886, Aman-ul-Mulk sent his sons to assist Umra Khan, and Sharif Khan suffered. He then went to Chitral and negotiated with Aman-ul-Mulk, with whom he was on friendly terms thereafter. He was connected by marriage with Aman-ul-Mulk. Shahu Baba, the religious leader, was said to have more power in Dir than Sharif Khan. Sharif Khan's two brothers, Jamroz Khan and Ashraf Khan, were disaffected. Sharif Khan sent an Agent to Kabul in March 1887.

## SHARIF KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد شریف

Sardar. Younger full brother of Amir Shir Ali Khan. After the death of Dost Muhammad, on June 9, 1863, Sharif Khan was one of the first to desert his brother Shir Ali. He had hoped to obtain the Government of Herat, and failing in this retired to his own province of Farah and Girishk much dissatisfied. Shortly afterwards Amir Shir Ali summoned him to the capital, but he failed to obey the summons, and exchanged solemn vows of mutual support and united opposition to Shir Ali's authority with Amin Khan. This mutual alliance was scarcely made before it was broken, and in April 1860 Sharif Khan endeavoured to make his peace with Amir Shir Ali. With a body of 600 horses he proceeded to Kabul with the view of joining Shir Ali; but hearing of the treatment which Afzal Khan had received at the hands of the Amir, he retired to Kandahar, and once more made common cause with his brother, Muhammad Amin Khan. Shortly afterwards, the Amir addressed a conciliatory letter to Sharif, the only response to which was that the latter assumed a more determined position of hostility, and took active measures for the defence of his own country about Farah and Girishk. An action followed at Kajbaz, in which the combined forces of Amin Khan and Sharif Khan were entirely defeated and Amin Khan killed. Sharif surrendered to the Amir, but although outwardly satisfactory, the relations between them were marked by mutual distrust, until at last Amir Shir Ali threw off the mask, summarily deprived Sharif Khan of all power and position, and even threatened him with imprisonment. During this period, however, the Amir was suffering from a deep depression caused by the death of his favourite son and heir-apparent at Kajbaz, and Sharif Khan availed himself of the chance to enter into intrigues with Muhammad Ismail Khan. In ignorance of this, on the advance of Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan against Kabul in 1865, Shir Ali dispatched Sharif with troops to assist Ibrahim Khan, who had been left in charge of the capital. The natural result followed. Sharif Khan entered into negotiations with Azam Khan, and finally went over to the enemy with his troops. Dissatisfaction, however, quickly sprang up between Azam Khan and Sharif Khan, which terminated in the reconciliation of the latter with Ibrahim Khan.

Sharif Khan accordingly abandoned the cause of the confederates and rejoined the Kabul army at Bagh-i-Shah. After this he remained for some time at Kabul, and became implicated in a plot to seize the Government of Kabul for himself and make Muhammad Ibrahim prisoner. The plot, however, was discovered, and Sharif Khan was obliged to leave Kabul and retire to his mother's fort of Chahardeh. He, however, soon succeeded in obtaining readmission to the capital, and immediately began scheming with the leaders of the Turkestan army, declaring that all his sympathies were with them, and that he only awaited a favourable opportunity to join them openly. After the occupation of Kabul by Azam Khan, Sharif pressed his claims to a fief, jagir. Azam declined his request, and Sharif avenged himself by making an offer of secret assistance to Amir Shir Ali. The letter containing this offer was intercepted, but so powerful were Sharif Khan and his conspirators, Mustaufi Abdul Razak and Hafizji, that Azam was obliged to pass over the matter in silence. In May 1866 Shir Ali's fortunes appearing more hopeful, Sharif Khan fled from Kabul with 100 attendants and joined him. Then followed the disastrous battle of Shaikhabad, in which Shir Ali was defeated by Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman, and was obliged to have recourse to flight. Thus it happened that Sharif Khan, after surpassing every other Afghan Chief in the number and rapidity of his shiftings from side to side, made his last defection at the wrong moment. Sharing the very common belief that the fortunes of Shir Ali were again in the ascendant, he had joined his army just before the battle of Shaikhabad, after which he accompanied Shir Ali in his flight to Kandahar. In August 1866 Shir Ali appointed Sharif Khan Governor of the city of Kandahar, and shortly afterwards made him Commander-in-Chief. About this time Sharif Khan, prompted by ill feeling that his jagirs of Girishk and Farah should have surrendered to Afzal Khan, indulged in intrigues with Shir Ali's opponents and was accordingly placed under strict surveillance. He was soon, however, again taken into Shir Ali's confidence and entrusted with the command of troops. At last Sharif's tergiversations reached their climax, for in October 1866 he abandoned Shir Ali's cause and set off for Baluchistan. After the battle of Qalat-i-Ghilzai in January 1867, in which Shir Ali was defeated by Abdur Rahman and Azam, Sharif returned from Baluchistan and again endeavoured, but in vain, to induce Azam to restore his jagir. On April 20, 1867, Azam Khan placed Sharif under surveillance, and seems to have dragged him about as a prisoner during all his subsequent wanderings. After the final defeat of Azam early in 1869, Sharif Khan procured his release, and after this he appeared to have remained at Kabul in receipt of a yearly allowance of Rs. 40,000 from the Amir. During the period of estrangement between Amir Shir Ali and Yaqub Khan in 1869, the latter made overtures to Sharif Khan. Sharif still had many adherents in Kandahar, and he accordingly wrote to them to be ready for an uprising which he and Yaqub Khan contemplated, but his plans were frustrated by the Amir's temporary reconciliation with his son. After Yakub's flight in September 1870, the Amir at once threw Sharif into prison and took immediate measures to deprive him of his great wealth which he had used in fomenting disturbances. It is not clear when he was released from imprisonment, but in October 1871 the Amir endeavoured to persuade him and his son, Hashim Khan, to leave Kabul for Mecca. Sharif declared, however, that he did not wish to leave Kabul, and the Amir, failing in this attempt, determined to send both father and son to be detained under surveillance by the British Government. In 1881 he was permitted to proceed to Baghdad, where he died in August 1883. He is the ancestor of the Sharifi family of Muhammadzais.

**SHER See SHIR**

شير

**SHIR AFGHAN**

شير افغان

Grandson of Jafar Khan, who was Shaghasi to Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1880 was believed to be a man of no importance, who had been appointed Khan of the Kizilbash.

**SHIR AFZAL**

شير افضل

The disaffected half brother of Aman-ul-Mulk, Ruler of Chitral. Amir Abdur Rahman appears to have given him military employment in Badakhshan, which caused his brother some uneasiness.

**SHIR AGHA See FAZL-I-UMAR**

شير آغا

**SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, and grandson of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan. A near relative of Amir Abdur Rahman. He accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar.

**SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد

Mirza. Formerly Mir Munshi to Sepeh Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and General Ghulam Husain Khan. Appointed Mir Munshi to Brigadier Zabardast Khan, and also Political Officer, Nuristan and Asmar, 1906. He was on duty with the Dane Mission. He was a well-educated clever man, an author and a poet. Munshi to the Amir, 1913. Political Officer, Nuristan and Asmar, 1916. Accompanied the Dakka Boundary Demarcation Committee, September 1919.

**SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد

Ghilzai. Son of General Shir Muhammad Khan. Appointed Hakim of Urozgan in February 1917, but was superseded by Muhammad Karim Khan, Barakzai, in July 1917.

**SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد

Colonel. Formerly Superintendent of Public Works, Jalalabad. Relieved of his duties about February 1917.

**SHIR AHMAD**

شير احمد

Sardar. Muhammadzai of the Zikria clan. Born 1885. Son of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan. Acted in the appointment of the Military Chamberlain, Ishik Aghasi Nizami, 1917. Appointed Hakim of Andkhui, 1920. Suspended and arrived in Kabul, May 1921. Appointed Afghan Envoy to Italy, September 1921, and arrived in Peshawar, October 10, on route with a large party of Afghan students who were going to Europe for their education. Afghan Minister at Rome during 1922, and was engaged in negotiations for the purchase of arms. Relieved in the autumn of 1922, but remained in Europe until the summer of 1923 when he returned to Kabul. Deputy-Minister and acting Foreign Minister during Mahmud Tarzi's trip to Europe, 1924. Appointed President of the National Council, Shura-i-Milli, 1924. With King Amanullah in Europe, 1928. Appointed to the post of Prime Minister, September, 1928, but failed to form a Cabinet. Subsequently Head of

Civil Servants Investigation. Held Jalalabad for Amanullah, November, 1928. Given full powers to settle with the Shinwaris but failed and returned to Kabul, December 1928. Bacha-i-Saqqau's adviser and was later appointed Privy Councilor by Nadir Shah, December 1929. Appointed Ambassador at Tehran, December, 1930. Visited Kabul, 1935 and 1936. Betrothed his nephew, Muhammad Umar, to the fourth sister of ex-King Zahir Shah, October 1935. Head of the Shirzad branch of Zikria Muhammadzais. His son Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad was Ambassador in Rome 1952–55, and in Paris 1955–58; and Minister of Commerce.

### SHIR ALI

شیر علی

Nephew of Sartip Nur Muhammad. He was deported by Amir Abdur Rahman in December 1881 from Kandahar. Obtained leave in 1883 to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

### SHIR ALI

شیر علی

Sardar. A Ghilzai Afghan of the Taraki tribe. His father's name has not been ascertained, but his grandfather's name was Murtaza Khan. Shir Ali Khan was Sardar of 5,000 men of the Tarakis. In 1888 the whole tribe numbered 50,000 fighting men. Sardar Shir Ali Khan began life in a subordinate position in the army of Amir Shir Ali Khan. When the Amir died, Shir Ali Khan became an officer of high position in the army of Ayyub Khan, and was with him at the Battle of Kandahar. After this Sardar Shir Ali Khan came back to his home in Qalat-i-Ghilzai. Subsequently he revolted against the new ruler of Afghanistan, Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, but was defeated by the latter's forces. Shir Ali Khan then fled into the Kakar hills. In the 1880's the Sardar returned to the scene of action and was a leader in the rising of Ghilzais, being again defeated by the Amir's troops. This time he again went into the Kakar hills, where he had taken refuge before.

### SHIR ALI

شیر علی

Sardar, Kandahari. A son of Mehrdil Khan and a cousin of Amir Shir Ali Khan; to the latter of whom he seemed to be a devoted adherent. From 1868–70 he was temporarily Governor of Kandahar, which he defended against Yaqub Khan. Through the intrigues of his enemies his honesty was more than once questioned, but he managed to evade disgrace and in 1871 was confirmed as Governor. Ultimately, however, he found it necessary, to abandon the post. Several among the influential men of Kabul, including particularly Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, seemed hostile to him, and Amir Shir Ali Khan seemed also to be unfavourably disposed towards him. In 1878 he was mentioned as a Member of the Amir's Council, and he was thus described as: "Once Governor of Kandahar. He belongs to the party of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan, Kandahari, but if circumstances allow he may also try to possess himself of the throne. He is not much liked by the people of Kabul. He has a disposition to be tyrannical. When once appointed in charge of the office of Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah he incurred the Amir's displeasure." In July 1879, when the British were evacuating Kandahar, the Amir deputed Sardar Shir Ali Khan to receive charge of the districts and city, and he seems to have remained at Kandahar till its reoccupation by British troops after the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari and his party. In February 1880 Sir D. Stewart, when submitting proposals at Kandahar for the political arrangements, named him as the fittest person for the Governorship, and spoke in high terms of both his administrative capacity and of his character. It was

intended that no limit should be placed on the Sardar's internal authority, foreign relations only being subject to the control of the British representative. The title Wali was suggested as the most appropriate one for the new Governor. At this time Shir Ali Khan addressed a letter to the Viceroy of India, expressing gratitude and loyalty to the British Government. Thereupon the Viceroy, who was continuing secret diplomatic talks with the King of Persia aimed at the dismemberment of Afghanistan, wrote to the Sardar, appointing him as "His Highness Sardar Shir Ali Khan, Wali of Kandahar and its Dependencies." ("His Highness" was also used for Amir Abdur Rahman.) A salute of 21 guns in his own territory and 19 in India was assigned to him. His administration of Kandahar, however, proved to be neither strong nor popular; and he was forced by Sardar Ayyub's approach to give up his position. He was informed that the Government of India was prepared to accord him an honourable reception in British territory. He cheerfully consented to the arrangement, and Karachi was selected as his dwelling place. He arrived there about December 27, 1880. His descendants were still living in Pakistan in 1971.

### SHIR ALI

شیر علی

Indian. Son of Ghulam Habib Faruqi. Member of the Provisional Government of India. In Kabul with Maulavi Obeidullah, 1919.

### SHIR ALI, AMIR

امیر شیر علی

A son of Dost Muhammad who, on June 12, 1862 was proclaimed Amir after his father's death. He was at Herat at the time and quickly settled his affairs, leaving his 12 year old son Muhammad Yaqub Khan with General Faramurz Khan in the city, and set out for Kabul. His half brothers Muhammad Azam Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan revolted but were defeated. A year later his brother Muhammad Amin revolted and was defeated; Shir Ali's son, Muhammad Ali, was killed in battle. Abdur Rahman next moved against Kabul, forcing Shir Ali to withdraw to Kandahar. Afzal Khan's forces under Abdur Rahman defeated Shir Ali at Shaikhabad and again at Qalat-i-Ghilzai in 1867. Shir Ali was forced to flee to Herat and Afzal Khan became Amir at Kabul. Shir Ali recruited another army and forced Azam Khan and Abdur Rahman to flee. British refusal to recognize Shir Ali led him to turn for Russian support. The British Indian Government thereupon recognized Shir Ali in 1868 and gave him some financial and military assistance. Shir Ali introduced some reforms to strengthen his power. An advisory council was established to assist in the administration of the state. The system of tax-farming was abolished, and taxes were uniformly collected. A regular army, along European lines, was established and paid in cash. A postal service was set up and a newspaper, the *Shams-un-Nahar*, was first published. Russian forward moves in Central Asia and repeated overtures by General Kaufmann frightened Shir Ali into agreeing to talks with the Indian Viceroy at Amballa. Negotiations with Britain and General Kaufmann came to a head when a Russian mission arrived in Kabul on July 22, 1878. A British mission was not admitted to Afghanistan and a subsequent ultimatum led to the British invasion of Afghanistan in the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878. Leaving his son Yaqub in command, Shir Ali went north, hoping for Russian support, but this was not forthcoming and he died on February 21, 1879.

### SHIR DIL KHAN

شیر دل خان

Sardar. Brother of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan, Governor of Ghazni. It was rumoured that he was killed by the Ghilzai insurgents at the end of 1886.



**SHIR DIL KHAN**

شیر دل خان

Ahmadzai Ghilzai. Son of Pacha Khan. An influential man of Surkhab in the Logar Valley. In October 1906 fled to India with his uncle and son.

**SHIR DIL KHAN**

شیر دل خان

Son of Rahm Dil Khan, Kandahari, Governor of Khost. With Sardar Abdur Rahman at Tashkand, and was afterwards one of his most confidential advisers. Mentioned in September 1885 as one of the principal officials of the Kabul Government.

**SHIR DIL KHAN**

شیر دل خان

Haji. Hakim of Chakhansur. In 1916 he was recalled apparently owing to complaints made against him by the German Hentig-Niedermayer Mission. Succeeded by Sardar Gul Muhammad, Muhammadzai, son of Ismail Khan.

**SHIR GUL KHAN**

شیر گل خان

Sayyid, Ghilzai. Colonel. In command of the Safi Battalion at Barikot in 1908, which appointment he still held in February 1917.

**SHIR JAN**

شیر جان

Minister of Court to Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau, in January 1929. Brother of Ata-ul-Haqq. Executed after the Civil War in 1929 with Bacha-i-Saqqau and several of his followers.

**SHIR JAN**

شیر جان

Son of Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Tarzi, the Barakzai poet.

**SHIR JAN**

شیر جان

Tokhi. A man who pretended to be the late Amir Shir Ali and tried to raise disturbances in the Ghazni District in 1881. Was caught by Ghulam Haider Khan Charkhi, and sent to Kabul in chains.

**SHIR JAN**

شیر جان

Kizilbash. Son of Husain Ali Khan, Sepeh Salar under Amir Shir Ali. Born about 1867. A refugee at Lahore. Brother of Yaqub Ali Khan.

**SHIR KHAN Or JAN**

شیر خان

Son of Mir Ahmad, Taraki, brother of Sahib Jan, who was killed in the action of Ulan Robot in October 1879. One of the leading men in the Ghilzai Rebellion of 1887. A large gathering of insurgents was said to have been forming in June 1887 between Ab-i-Istada and Ghazni under the leadership of Shir Jan, Taraki. He captured Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Laghman, and his family and wrote to Amir Abdur Rahman offering to exchange them for his own relatives who were in prison. The Amir did not agree. The Amir was reported to have issued, in December 1887, a proclamation pardoning all the insurgents except Abdul Karim, Shir Jan, and Muhammad Shah Khan.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Sardar. Son of Mehrdil Khan and half brother of the Wali, Shir Ali Khan. He was deported by Amir Abdur Rahman from Kandahar to India in December 1881, in company with a large party of Sardars and followers, for alleged complicity with Ayyub Khan.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Ahmadzai of Katawaz. A Malik of Katawaz. Said to have remained loyal to Amir Habiullah during the Ahmadzai disturbances, 1912. Said to be a brother of Nek Muhammad Khan. Officiated as Hakim of Chakmanni when the disturbances of 1912 broke out. The family are said to be blacksmiths by origin.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Sardar, Muhammadzai. A brother of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, son of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Was a refugee residing at Lahore and returned to Afghanistan in 1913.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Sardar. Had been residing at Meshed in receipt of an allowance from Ayyub Khan. Married to a half sister of Ayyub Khan. He was son of Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan. Before the Battle of Kandahar he fled from Amir Abdur Rahman Khan's army and joined Ayyub Khan.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Sardar. Son of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan. Was liked by Amir Shir Ali, but did not have much influence. He formed one of the missions sent by the British authorities to meet Sardar Abdur Rahman at Khanabad. The Amir treated him well for some time, but became angry with him on account of his free speech, and in December 1880 Shir Muhammad was beaten, imprisoned, and deported to Turkestan. Amir Abdur Rahman, however, ordered Ishaq Khan to treat him well and promised to recall him which was done in July 1881. His sister was married to Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan, at Amritsar, but lived in Afghanistan.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Sardar. Resided at Tehran in receipt of an allowance from Ayyub Khan. His wife was a sister of Sardar Hashim Khan; he is the son of Sardar Sultan Aziz Khan, who was hanged at Kabul by the English. He commanded three Kabuli regiments at the Battle of Kandahar, but fled from the field. His brother was in the service of Sardar Ishaq Khan. Sardar Ayyub Khan was annoyed with him since his marriage with Hashim Khan's sister.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Barakzai. Hakim of Garmsel, superseded by Saifullah Khan, Tokhi, in July 1917.

**SHIR MUHAMMAD**

شیر محمد

Kumadan. Acted as Sarhaddar of Chakhansur in October 1917.

## SHUJA-UD-DAULA

شجاع الدوله

Of Ghorband, near Charikar. Of a Trans-Oxus family. Born, 1896. Was Page in 1916 and host of the German Mission in Herat. Appointed Head Chamberlain, Farash Bashi Huzuri, to Amir Habibullah Khan, January 1917. Rumors connect him with the assassination of Amir Habibullah. Appointed Kotwal of Kabul and Chief of Police, Amin-i-Asas, by King Amanullah. Commanded Second Division in Kabul and officiated as Governor, Herat, January 1921. A Delegate at the British-Afghan Conference in Kabul, 1921. Appointed Minister of Security, Amniat, later relieved by Mahmud Khan. Relieved as Rais Tanzimiya of Herat in 1923 by Mir Zamanuddin and returned to Kabul 1924. Deputed to maintain order in the Samt-i-Shamali during the Mangal Rebellion. Appointed Minister at London, August 1924, and arrived in London in April 1925. Took an English wife. Summoned to Kandahar by way of Germany and the Soviet Union in February 1929. Arrived at Herat March 28, 1929, and assumed duties of Governor on behalf of King Amanullah. Fled to Meshed on arrival of Abdur Rahim, Bacha-i-Saqqau's nominee, May 1929. Returned to London via Tashkent-Moscow and arrived July 11, 1929. In Berlin, September 1929. In Moscow, November 1929. In Germany in 1933. In Russia, February 1936. Lived in Germany throughout World War II and died in 1945.

## SIDDIQ AGHA MUJADDIDI See SADIQ AGHA MUJADDIDI

صديق آغا مجدري

## SIKANDAR KHAN

سکندر خان

Barakzai, Farash Bashi. Brother of Loynab Khusdil Khan. Accompanied Amir Habibullah to India in 1907 and also during his Herat tour in the same year. Governor of Maimana, 1919–20. Hakim of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, 1922. Governor of Jalalabad, 1924.

## SIKANDAR KHAN

سکندر خان

Governor of Maimana, 1919.

## SIKANDAR KHAN

سکندر خان

Sardar. Son of Sultan Ahmad Khan (former ruler of Herat). The following extract from O'Donovan's "Merv Oasis" gives a description of the Sardar in September 1881: "I had been resting during the midday hours in an old dilapidated caravanserai, and had just mounted my horse to ride on my way. A dozen horsemen drew up at the door. Their chief, to judge from his costume, was evidently an Afghan. He was a fine-looking man of some forty years of age, wearing cockaded turban, pale-green belt-girt tunic, and long black boots, reaching to the knee. To my intense astonishment he addressed me in French, asking to what country I belonged. In my replying he immediately spoke in excellent English. He told me that his name was Iskandar Khan and that he was a Colonel in the Persian service, and that his brother Abdullah Khan of the Afghan army had been killed at the Battle of Girishk, Kandahar fighting in Ayyub's service. He had been pierced with four bullets. Iskandar Khan told me that he himself was on his way to join Ayyub at Herat. 'You', he said, 'are Mr. O'Donovan.' In utter amazement at finding that he was acquainted with my name, I replied in the affirmative. 'I read all your letters in the *Daily News*, he went on, and am glad to make your acquaintance. I was at Tehran when you came there, and would have called to see you if you had not been staying at the British Legation. As my country was then at war with England, I could not, of course, go there

at the time. I always followed your adventures out here with interest. You must be made of iron to have stood all these fatigues, but I believe your countrymen are accustomed to that sort of thing.' He then entered on a long dissertation about the absurdity shown by the English invasion of Afghanistan. 'After your former war with us,' he said, 'you spent millions in building up our power again. You gave us money and arms and enabled us to organise an army which we, left to ourselves, could never have got together. Then following some whim of your protem rulers you attacked us and destroyed your own handiwork on the pretence that we were intriguing with Russia. We have fought for our independence against you more than once. Do you suppose that we have any greater love of Russian domination than we have of yours? I fail to understand your policy.' We shook hands and parted." Iskandar Kan had lived six years in London and three in Paris. Sir F. Roberts at Kabul, in 1880, found some letters from him to Yaqub Khan. These letters written in a most bitter spirit against the English warned Yaqub Khan against English designs on his country. This journey of Sikandar Khan was explained from Tehran in 1881 as follows: "Sikandar Khan lately wrote to the Shah, stating that he was unable to live upon his pay in Tehran, and asking that he might, therefore, be allowed to leave with his family for Meshed where he could diminish his expenditure. His Majesty having acceded to that request and to his allowance (£ 300) being paid in Khorasan, Sikandar Khan left this place some days ago, etc. His main object doubtless is to be near the Afghan frontier and in a better position for communication with Ayyub Khan. The Minister at Tehran, having heard in October of the same year that he was intriguing at Tarbet-i-Shaikh Jam, applied to the Persian Government for his removal from Khorasan. He was brought back to Meshed in January 1882, and arrived at Tehran in February. His sons Taj Muhammad Khan and Abdul Wahid Khan arrived at Peshawar from Afghanistan in August 1881."

## SIKANDAR KHAN

سکندر خان

Sarhang Orakzai. Father of General Ghulam Haider Orakzai. An old and trusted servant of Amir Abdur Rahman who was sent to Turkestan to accompany the Amir's family to Kabul. Commanded the Khasadars of Kabul first and then of Kandahar. In November 1886 was deputed to the Hotak country to punish the rebels. He collected the revenue there and sent several Tokhi women (of the family of Aslam Khan) to Kandahar as prisoners, which called forth the indignation of the Kandaharis. In January 1887 he was sending daily to Kandahar from the Hotak country confiscated oxen, sheep, etc. In March he appears to have feared a rebellion among his detachment. Numbers were against him, and he unsuccessfully tried to effect a junction with Isa Khan of Maruf, who was defeated and killed. At the commencement of April 1887, it was said that there were dissensions in his camp, and shortly after the Governor of Kandahar received a letter from him stating that he had gained a great victory at Ataghar against 9,000 rebels. 1,500 of whom had been killed. Eventually it transpired that he was probably beaten, or at least that the action was indecisive. He died of fever at Kandahar on March 7, 1888 at the age of 85. The Governor spoke of him after his death as a "faithful servant of the Amir."

## SIRAJ-UD-DIN

Governor of Panjshir, 1888.

سراج الدین

One of the Amir's Pishkhedmats. Governor of Kohistan in May 1884.

**SULAIMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد سليمان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Muhammad Asaf Khan and cousin of Sepeh Salar Muhammad Nadir Khan. In 1905 Ishik Aghasi Nizami to Amir Habibullah Khan. Accompanied Amir Habibullah Khan to India in 1907. During this visit he collected British drill books which he had translated on his return to Kabul. In March 1916 was appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Herat, and his cousin Muhammad Husain Khan was made Naib Salar there. In May he was said to have shown himself zealous in the punishment of criminals. In June 1916 he was reported to have earned a commendatory Farman from Amir Habibullah Khan for his success in controlling the unruly elements in his province. Said to be an able man. In the confidence of Amir Habibullah Khan, with whom he was very familiar and free. A member of the Majlis-i-Shura. When Amir Amanullah Khan came to the throne orders were issued for his arrest and that of his cousin Muhammad Hashim Khan, at the time when the families of Sardars Muhammad Yusuf and Muhammad Asaf were under suspicion of complicity in the murder of Amir Habibullah. Owing to the acquittal of the latter, was reinstated at Herat. Said to have been appointed Governor of Jalalabad and was there in January 1920. Father of Ahmad Ali Sulaiman, Minister of Court until 1963, and of Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman, Ambassador to Cairo, Islamabad, and Ankara.

**SULAIMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد سليمان

Sardar. Governor of the Khugiani country. In 1883 Amir Abdur Rahman ordered him to summon all the chiefs and leading men of Nangarhar and later on assigned him Rs. 10,000 towards the expense of the Khugianis in the Shinwari country. In 1882, Governor of the Kajain, Jalalabad District.

**SULAIMAN KHWAJA**

سليمان خواجه

Held the post of Superintendent of Morals, Muhtasib Bashi, in February 1917.

**SULTAN AHMAD SHERZOY**

سلطان احمد شيرزى

Son of Colonel Shir Ahmad Khan. Counsellor to Mirza Muhammad Khan. Minister at Moscow, August 1920. Head of the Afghan Mission at Ankara 1921. Addressed a large crowd, including many prominent Turkish Nationalist Deputies, at the Mosque of Nama-zia, in August 1921. The subject of the address was the necessity for unity throughout the whole Moslem world. Returned to Kabul, April 1926, and was appointed Third Deputy Minister, Foreign Office. Officiated as First Deputy Minister, during the absence of Mirza Muhammad Khan on the Urta Tagai Boundary Commission. Appointed Second Secretary, Foreign Office, June 1926, and First Deputy Minister, October 1926. Granted the title of Sardar-i-Ala February 1927. Appointed Ambassador at Tehran, October 1928. Relieved of office and returned to Kabul in November 1929. Appointed to be in charge of State guests, Kabul, January 1930. Went to Turkey as Ambassador, replacing Ghulam Nabi in December 1930. Visited Europe in 1933, and, as Afghan Representative, concluded a Treaty of Friendship with Brazil through their Embassy, 1933. Appointed Afghan Delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1933. Visited Kabul,

August 1935. Minister, Egypt, in addition to his other duties. Represented the King of Afghanistan at the funeral of King George V, January 1936. Ambassador to Ankara, 1937. Ambassador to Moscow, 1938. President, National Assembly, 1946. Minister of Foreign Affairs 1952–53. Senator 1964.

**SULTAN ALI**

سلطان علی

Barakzai. Brother of Loynab Kushdil Khan. Hakim of Kohistan, 1920.

**SULTAN GHULAM MUHAMMAD**

سلطان غلام محمد

Barakzai, Herati Chief. Imprisoned in 1887 for corresponding with Hashim Khan. Sent with his son to Kabul, and his property confiscated.

**SULTAN HAMID**

سلطان حمید

Mentioned in 1881 as a brother of General Muhammad Jan.

**SULTAN KHAN**

سلطان خان

Deputy Governor of Ghorian. Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat, conceived a dislike for him and tried to procure his downfall. The people of the place were indignant as Sultan Khan was popular. Died June 3, 1884.

**SULTAN KHAN, AFSHAR**

افشر سلطان

A Kizilbash. Mentioned in 1881 as having been appointed Governor of the Dehzingi Hazaras.

**SULTAN MUHAMMAD**

سلطان محمد

Popalzai. Appointed Hakim of Kadanai in 1907, but refused the appointment, preferring to remain in his appointment of Customs Officer at Kandahar. In August 1907 was acting as Hakim of Boldak. He was then said to be a popular Hakim. In 1913 he was invested with increased power and Arghastan and Shorawak were included in his jurisdiction. In March 1916 he was recalled and replaced by Muhammad Anwar Khan. In April 1916 the Nurzai Maliks addressed the Governor of Kandahar asking that Sultan Muhammad should not be reappointed Hakim of Boldak but the Governor reappointed him for 6 months, promising to watch how he treated the Nurzais. In August 1918 he was reported to have gotten into trouble. The Governor of Kandahar, who was said to have for some time suspected him, deprived him of Shorawak, Saraidari and Takhtapul, which districts used to bring in an annual income of Rs. 40,000 Kabuli. He went to Kandahar with presents for the Governor to represent his case. He was said to belong to a party in opposition to the Governor. Still Hakim of Boldak at the end of 1918.

**SULTAN MUHAMMAD**

سلطان محمد

In 1917 commanded the Logari Battalion, Herat.

**SULTAN MUHAMMAD**

سلطان محمد

Wardak. Mentioned in 1881 as a half brother of General Musa Jan.

## SULTAN MUHAMMAD

سلطان محمد

Sardar. A son of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan and grandson of Akbar Khan, who assassinated Sir. W. Macnaughten. He was also a nephew of Sardar Ibrahim Khan, the well-known son of Amir Shir Ali (in 1888 a detenu at Rawalpindi). After the death of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan, which took place in 1871, at the taking of Herat by Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan the family went to live in Kabul. In June 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman wrote to the Commissioner of Peshawar, saying that since his accession the family (as also that of Amir Shir Ali) had never ceased intriguing against him, and asking permission to deport them to India. The Amir allowed twelve months to elapse before he took any steps toward deporting the family. But he evidently had not lost sight of the matter, for, in June 1882, he again addressed the Commissioner of Peshawar saying that after having had the persons under surveillance for some time, he felt that they must always be a source of anxiety to him, and that there was no alternative but to deport them to join their relatives in India. The families reached Peshawar in July 1882, almost as soon as the Amir's letter. The family of Sardar Fath Muhammad Khan consisted of the boy, Sultan Muhammad, his mother (sister of Sarboland Khan, Jabbar Khel Ghilzai, of Hisarak), his sister, and nine servants. Their property in Kabul was confiscated. Related to Muhammad Shah Khan, Babakr Khel Ghilzai.

## SULTAN MUHAMMAD

سلطان محمد

Sardar. Brother of Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1818, when the Barakzais became dominant throughout Afghanistan, one brother, Azam Khan, was at Kabul; another, Dost Muhammad, took possession of Ghazni; and a third, Sultan Muhammad, succeeded to the Government of Peshawar. In 1823 Azam Khan planned an expedition against the Sikhs. Dost Muhammad joined his brother, and they marched together to the frontier. Ranjit Singh knew the Barakzai brothers. He thought bribery better than battle, and sent agents to tamper with Sultan Muhammad at Peshawar. The latter, hoping to be enabled in the end to throw off the supremacy of Azam Khan, gladly listened to Runjit Singh's overtures. Dost Muhammad received intelligence of the plot and signified his willingness to join the confederacy. Sultan Muhammad wrote to Azam Khan from the Sikh camp that there was a design on both. He beheld plainly the treachery of his brothers, and his heart failed him. Rumours of disaster spread through his camp. His followers lost confidence and deserted. He retired to Jalalabad and pined away. Ranjit Singh entered Peshawar in triumph and divided that territory between Dost Muhammad and Sultan Muhammad. The death of Azam Khan raised Dost Muhammad to the chief seat in the Durrani empire, and the brothers entered into a compact by which Ghazni and Kohistan were secured to Dost Muhammad and the sovereignty of Kabul to Sultan Muhammad. Shortly after this Dost Muhammad assumed the Government of Kabul also, and compelled Sultan Muhammad to retire ignominiously to Peshawar. From this time Amir Dost Muhammad was supreme in Afghanistan. While Dost Muhammad was engaged in repelling an attack made by Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk upon Kandahar, Ranjit Singh annexed Peshawar. Sultan Muhammad, in his anxiety to destroy Dost Muhammad, had invited the Sikhs to Peshawar as friends, and they then took possession of the city. Sultan Muhammad fled.

Dost Muhammad declared a religious war against the Sikhs, and advanced with a powerful army on Peshawar. Ranjit Singh again had recourse to diplomacy. He despatched an American adventurer, Dr. Harlan, ostensibly to negotiate with Dost Muhammad, in reality to

corrupt his adherents. The American divided the brothers against each other, and induced Sultan Muhammad to withdraw from the camp at night with 10,000 followers. The followers fled to the mountain fastnesses and Sultan Muhammad entered the Sikh camp. His defection had the desired effect, for at daybreak Dost Muhammad's camp had vanished. Sultan Muhammad was allowed to keep his jagirs at Peshawar, but a Sikh Governor was appointed to the province. After the restoration of Shah Shuja by the British, Sultan Muhammad's jagir at Peshawar became a refuge and a hotbed for all intriguers against the Shah. The Government of India, therefore, brought pressure to bear on the Sikhs, and caused them (they were not averse to the measure) to remove the Sardar from Peshawar and to give him a new jagir at Koonjah. When the retreat of the British army of occupation took place in 1842, it was proposed to send Sultan Muhammad back to Peshawar to assist the army of retribution in its advance; but it was not recorded that he went, nor was his name mentioned at this period in the numerous histories which refer to this crisis. He, however, was undoubtedly restored to his jagirs in Peshawar between the years 1842 and 1848 as will be seen by what appears to have been the closing event of his career. In 1848 the whole of the Punjab, with the exception of the two Sikh forces at Peshawar and Bunnoo, was in a state of revolt. Chutter Singh, the Sikh Governor of Hazara, opened negotiations with Kabul, and offered Peshawar to Dost Muhammad on the condition that he join the Holy War against the English. The province of Peshawar (the first Sikh War had occurred in 1846) was then under the political charge of Major George Lawrence and was garrisoned by 8,000 Sikhs. At first Major Lawrence maintained his influence over them, and they steadily resisted the offers of Chutter Singh, who in despair was about to retire, when his object was accomplished through the agency of Sultan Muhammad. He induced the troops to attack the British. The Major and other officers and one lady escaped to Kohat under an escort of 50 Afghan horses provided by Sultan Muhammad, who had given them assurances of protection. Soon after this he returned them to Chutter Singh, who conducted them back as prisoners to Peshawar, where they were strictly guarded. When the Battle of Gujerat decided the fate of the Punjab, Sultan Muhammad fled to Afghanistan. In 1855, when Dost Muhammad was negotiating a treaty with the British Government through his son Sardar Haider Khan, who went to Peshawar for the purpose, one of the clauses in the Amir's draft treaty was for the restoration to Sultan Muhammad of his former fiefs. Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan was later involved in the Mutiny of 1857 against Britain.

## SULTAN MURAD

سلطان مراد

Sardar. Chief of Kunduz. Kunduz in 1838 was ruled by the famous Murad Beg, Chief of the Kataghan Uzbaks, who ruled the State of Hisar, located north of the Oxus, independently. Before the death, about 1840, of Murad Beg his star had paled with the rising power of the Mir Wali of Khulm. On the death of Murad Beg, his own son, Rustam Beg, succeeded and governed Kunduz in the name of the Mir Wali of Khulm. Rustam Beg was succeeded by Mir Atalik, another son of Murad Beg, who in 1851 tendered his allegiance to the Amir of Kabul. Afterwards he rebelled, but was defeated by the Afghans in 1859 and forced to flee, Kunduz being occupied by Afghan soldiers. He was afterwards pardoned and reinstated by Afzal Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, promising to pay a small yearly tribute. In June 1865 Mir Atalik died and Fath Muhammad, who was at that time Governor of Turkestan on behalf of Amir Shir Ali, appointed his son, Sultan Murad,



to succeed him. This appointment was distasteful to many of the Kataghan Chiefs, who would have preferred the nomination of a nephew of the late Mir Atalik, then residing at the Court of Bukhara. In August 1865 an Envoy from Sultan Murad went via Kabul to make his submission to Shir Ali, who was then at Kandahar; but before he could proceed there he was bought over by an agent of Muhammad Afzal, and in consequence wrote to his master, who, upon receiving his letter, declared for Abdur Rahman Khan. When Abdur Rahman marched on to Kabul, Faiz Muhammad (whom he had left behind as Governor of Turkestan) revolted and declared for Shir Ali, and Sultan Murad consequently felt himself in difficulty, and at last determined to turn again and declare for Shir Ali. On this, January 1867, the Mir of Badakhshan, Jahandar Shah, who was by marriage an uncle of Abdur Rahman, made a diversion in his favour and captured Kunduz from Sultan Murad. Jehandar Shah was, however, almost immediately defeated by Faiz Muhammad and driven out of Kunduz. Subsequently, about the end of 1867, Sultan Murad again changed sides and joined the forces of Abdur Rahman, accompanying him in his campaigns of that and the following year. Abdur Rahman, however, never trusted him, and kept him for a long time in confinement. Finally, after Abdur Rahman's defeat in 1869, Sultan Murad entirely seceded from his cause in favour of that of Shir Ali. In 1869 the territory of Kunduz, the assessment of which, excluding its dependencies, was said to amount to Rs. 270,000 was formally granted by Amir Shir Ali to Murad Khan on the conditions (1) that he should pay a hundred thousand rupees for 1869 and Rs. 50,000 annually in future to the Kabul Government; and (2) that he should furnish 1,000 cavalry for Turkestan and 200 cavalry for his younger brother at Kabul. Murad Sultan accepted these conditions, and immediately, at the command of the Amir, took measures for the expulsion of Jahandar Shah from Badakhshan. The late Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, more than once urged the Amir to confiscate Kunduz and incorporate it in the territory under his direct management. In common with the Mirs of Turkestan, Murad Khan frequently complained of the oppressive government of Muhammad Alam Khan. With this objective in mind, he visited Kabul and waited on the Amir in June 1874. Murad Khan was the maternal uncle of Mahmud Shah, late Mir of Badakhshan. He had two sons named Mir Khalil Beg and Mir Nazir Ali Beg. Murad Khan was married to a sister of Yusuf Ali, Mir of Shighnan. During the second part of the war he professed friendship for the English, but joined Abdur Rahman as soon as he acquired any power in Turkestan, and supplied him largely with money and clothing for his troops. In 1880 he came to Kabul bringing a present of 100 horses for Amir Abdur Rahman, who treated him well and sent him home with khilats.

## **SURITZ (SURIC) JACOB**

سوریتس

Russian Bolshevik. Born about 1883. Secretary to the first All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, July 1917. Russian Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, September 1918. Returned to Russia, February 1919. Arrived Kabul December 24, 1919, as head of Bolshevik Mission with special powers and was well received. Abdur Rauf, Acharia and Mahendra Pratap accompanied him. Negotiated Russo-Afghan Treaty of 1921. Was succeeded in Kabul two years later by F. Raskolnikov. Suritz was the Soviet representative in Ankara in the 1930's.

**TAHIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد طاهر

Sardar. Born in 1854. Son of Muhammad Sharif Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Accompanied the British to India after their evacuation of Kabul in 1880.

**TAHIR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد طاهر

Saddozai. Born in 1846. Son of Shahzada Sultan Sikandar. A refugee at Rawalpindi in 1913.

**TAHIR MUHAMMAD, SAYYID**

سيد طاهر محمد

Hazara. Born in 1857. Son of Sayyid Ahmad by a woman of his own clan. He was married to the daughter of Shah Ali Akbar, Hazara. Sayyid Muhammad Tahir was Rais of Sirab in the Hazara country. He had four half brothers, Sayyid Yaqub Ali, Sayyid Muhammad Ali, Sayyid Muhammad Azim, and Sayyid Muhammad Rafi. Granted an allowance of one hundred tomans a year by Amir Shir Ali. In the early part of 1880 he accompanied Muhammad Taki, the Chief of the Hazarah Sayyids, to Sherpur.

**TAHMASP KHAN, SHAH**

شاه ظهاسپ

Succeeded to the Khanship of Asmar on the death of his father Hazrat Ali Khan in November 1886. The Amir sent him a letter of condolence and presents. In January 1887, Tahmasp Khan was said to have gone to Chitral to marry the Mehtar's daughter. Amir Abdur Rahman invited him to Kabul about this time and asked him to arrange for the marriage of his sister to the Amir's son. Present at the Peshawar Darbar in November 1887, and received a khilat.

**TAJ GUL**

تاج گل

Sardar Muhammadzai. Son of Roshandil Khan. An influential man in Kandahar in 1913.

**TAJ MUHAMMAD**

تاج محمد

Popalzai, of Kandahar. Arrived at Peshawar in 1883. His father, Painsa Khan, was in the service of Envoy Sayyid Nur Muhammad Shah, when the latter visited Peshawar in 1887 on his mission. Painsa Khan returned to Peshawar in 1881 and was for some time in the service of Zakaria Khan with whom he resided. He was maternal uncle of Sardar Faqir Muhammad Khan, father-in-law of Amir Abdur Rahman.

**TAJ MUHAMMAD**

تاج محمد

Brother of Lal Muhammad Khan, Farashbashi. Was made a general by Amir Yaqub Khan in 1879. He was for a short time deprived of his rank in consequence of a quarrel with Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. He commanded one of the regiments which attacked the British Residency in the Second Afghan War.

**TAJ MUHAMMAD**

تاج محمد

General, Ghilzai. Son of Wazir Arsala Khan and brother of Mazullah Khan. A General in the Afghan army, and joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in 1879. He commanded troops in the battles fought by Ayyub against the British, and after Ayyub's final defeat he retired to his property in the Hisarak country. Amir Shir Ali Khan bestowed upon him the title of Wazir. He was a Khan among the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais of Laghman. He was a General at Herat in the time of Amir Shir Ali. (His elder brothers had been killed by Sardar Abdur

Rahman.) At Maiwand he was next under Hafizullah Khan and was dressed in white as a Ghazi. At Herat once he induced the troops to attack Sepeh Salar Husain Ali Khan who was afterwards imprisoned. He kept aloof from Amir Abdur Rahman and tried continually to raise disturbances in connection with his brothers, Mazullah Khan and Muhammad Karim Khan. Several times the Amir promised him kind treatment and good allowances, if he would come in, but he always refused, and when he could no longer remain in his own country he took refuge with the Shinwaris. At the time that Hashim Khan tried to gain over the refugees, he presented Taj Muhammad with horses and arms; the latter left for Tehran.

## TAJ MUHAMMAD

تاج محمد

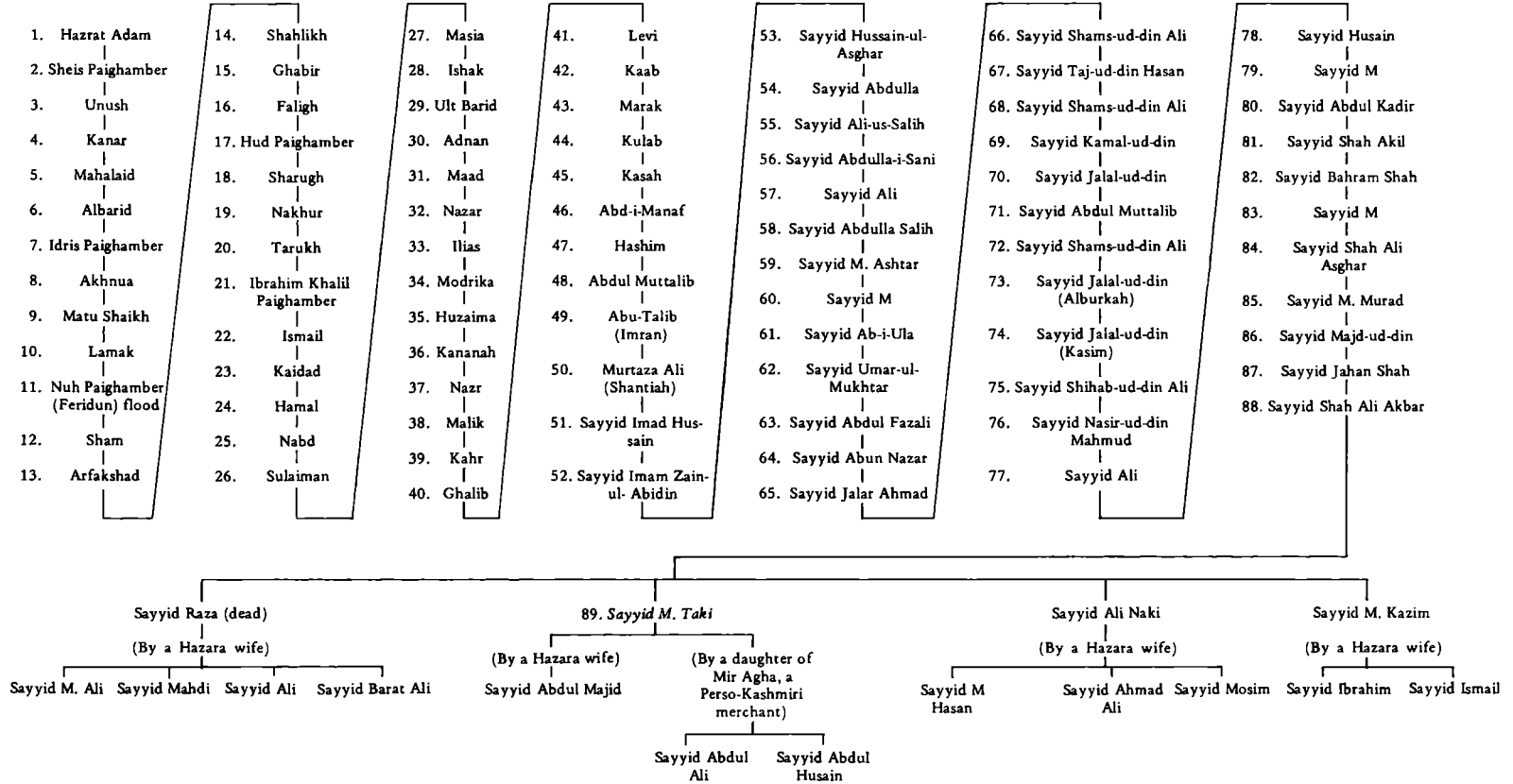
Sardar, Sistani. In June 1878 the British Minister at Tehran reported that Taj Muhammad Khan, formerly Chief of Sistan, had made his escape from Tehran, where he had been detained under surveillance. He was the Chief of a Persian tribe called Sarbandis, which was settled in Sistan by Nadir Shah. About 1851 Ali Khan, then Chief, submitted to the Shah, who gave him a princess in marriage. In 1858 his nephew, this same Taj Muhammad, killed him, took Sehkuba, his capital, and established his authority over Sistan. A few years later he, too, submitted to the Persians, who, however, turned him out in 1867, and sent him to Tehran, where he remained till he escaped to Afghanistan. In October 1878 the Persian Government officially announced that they had appealed, without effect, to Britain under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1857, to remonstrate with the Afghans, and that it only remained for them to take action under the 7th Article and to despatch troops to Sistan. On November 11, Mr. Thomson, the British Minister to Tehran, telegraphed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed him that Taj Muhammad, having recrossed the frontier to Kala Fath, affairs in Sistan appeared more settled, and the despatch of troops had been countermanded. In January 1879 Taj Muhammad arrived at Kandahar. He was recommended to the good offices of Sardar Shir Ali Khan, who wanted to settle him and his tribe in Afghan Sistan. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Garmsir, at which the Persian Government remonstrated. The Shah of Iran agreed to receive Taj Muhammad with kindness, condone all past offences, and restore his allowances. On May 17, 1881 Taj Muhammad left Quetta for Persia via Kharan, with orders to avoid Sistan. On January 21, 1882 a message was despatched to Amir Abdur Rahman to the effect that it was understood Taj Muhammad was at Kabul enjoying the Amir's bounties, and requesting him to prevent his intriguing on the Persian frontier. The Amir replied that he would do so. In October 1885 he arrived in Peshawar, having been given a letter from the Amir which recommended his living at Queta, and receiving an allowance from the British Government.

## TAKI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD

سید محمد تقي

Hazara. The following is an account of him, dated March 10, 1880: "Is the son of Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar by a Hazara wife. Was born in 1828. Has married two wives; the one is a lady of his own tribe, the other is a daughter of Agha Mir Ibrahim, a Perso-Kashmiri merchant. Has one son, 'Abdul Majid,' by his second wife. Sayyid Muhammad Taki is the most influential Sayyid among the Hazaras. According to his genealogical tree, hereto annexed, he traces his descent back to the first man, Adam (a common practice of fabricating genealogies). His influence among the Hazaras is very great, so much so that he

## Genealogical Tree of Sayyid Muhammad Taki



finds no difficulty in collecting soldiers whenever he calls for them. The family originally came from Meshed. About 1505 Baber brought Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud from Meshed, and gave him a grant of land near Ghazni. Another jagir was bestowed on Shah Ali by Akbar, King of Delhi; a third jagir was given to Sayyid Mahmud, the representative of the family, by Alamgir. In the time of Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar, Amir Dost Muhammad confiscated some of the family jagirs; he subsequently made an allowance of Rs. 240 a year to Shah Ali Akbar. In 1838–42 Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar threw in his lot with the British. Amir Shir Ali granted Sayyid Muhammad Taki an allowance of Rs. 2,500 a year, in addition to the grant of Rs. 240 a year made by Dost Muhammad to his father, Shah Ali Akbar. In 1879 Amir Yaqub Khan made an addition of twenty kharwars of wheat to Muhammad Taki's allowance on account of his having used his influence to maintain order in the Ghazni province. In December 1879, during the time of the disturbances around Kabul, General Muhammad Jan, the insurgent leader, sent word to Muhammad Taki to come with his contingent to aid in the attack on the British at Sherpur. Sayyid Muhammad Taki refused to comply with the request; he was therefore denounced as a friend of the English and no true Musulman, and fourteen of his forts were attacked and burnt by the insurgents.”

#### TARWAZ KHAN

ترواز خان

Converted Kafiri. Mentioned in 1878 as a general in the Turkestan army. Formerly a slave of Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan.

#### TIMUR SHAH

نیمور شاه

Ahmad Shah's son and successor. Governor of Herat upon the death of his father. Defeated Shah Walikhan's forces who wanted to deny Timur access to the City of Kandahar. Timur conducted campaigns into Sind and Bukhara which did not, however, result in permanent gains. Continued his Father's close alliance with the Barakzais, his system of hereditary offices and his father's efforts to create a strong standing army. Timur tried to reduce the political and military power of the tribes, but succeeded no better than his father. He initiated a policy of entering into marital alliances with influential tribes. He created positions for tribesmen owing their allegiance directly to him and transferred the capital from Kandahar to Kabul. This step removed him from the environs of the Durranis and placed him instead in the area of the Tajiks. Timur attempted to restrict the power of the Afghan mullas. He made Peshawar his winter capital thus insuring control and management of its revenues. The army was increased by conscription of a 12,000 man cavalry division of Shiah Kizilbash. An elite corps made up of Persians and Tajiks, became known as the Slaves of the King. These initiatives did not weaken the power of the tribes. Instead, the Durranis allied themselves with the Ghilzais against Timur. The urban and non-Pashtun population bore the brunt of taxation, which eventually resulted in their alienation from the king. Since these were the groups upon which Timur's policy of centralization depended for support, Afghanistan was left in essentially the same decentralized state after Timur's death in 1793. The 23 sons of Timur's marital alliances served only to weaken the monarchy after his death. The most important contenders for power were Humayun, Zaman, Mahmud, and Shuja-ul-Mulk.

**TIMUR SHAH**

تیمور شاه

Naib Sepeh Salar, Herat. Commanded at Panjdeh when the Afghans were defeated by the Russians, and was wounded. After the fight upon his return to Herat, he was not entrusted with any command. He was subsequently arrested in connection with the mutiny at Herat and was sent as a prisoner to Kabul. He protested his innocence before Amir Abdur Rahman in Darbar in July 1887, declaring that the Commander-in-Chief, Faramurz Khan, had plotted against him. The Amir caused enquiries to be made which resulted in Timur Shah being executed.

**TSAPARI MULLA.**

ٹھپری ملا

Of Khugiani country near Gandamak. Prominent in the disturbances in 1908. Not to be confused with the late Orakzai Saparai or Sapri Mulla, a well-known man amongst Orakzais.

**TURA BAZ KHAN**

توره باز

Safi Durrani of Chardeh. Born in 1890. Commanded Afridi Battalion, 1922. Sarhaddar, Dakka, 1924–25. Ghund Mishar, 1930. Commandant of Police, Kabul 1931. Still Kotwal in 1935. On Prison Committee in 1938. Firqa Mishar, 1939. Hakim-i-Ala, Eastern Province, 1939.

**UBAYDULLAH See OBEIDULLAH**

عبید اللہ

**ULFAT HUSAIN**

الفت حسین

Born, 1869. Also known as Jan Muhammad Abdul Wadud. Called the Sarkanri Mulla. A disciple of Hada Mulla. Originally of Kama but later resided at Sarkanri on the Kunar river, where he kept a big langar. Had great influence in Bajaur, the Mohmand hinterland, and Dir. Friendly with the Babra Mulla, Doda Jan and others on the border. Requested by the Hajji of Turangzai and the Babra Mulla to join the Mohmands in 1916 but refused pending Sardar Nasrullah's permission. Said to have belonged to the party that approved of Habibullah's neutral policy, although he was not favourable to the British.

**ULYA HAZRAT**

علیا حضرت

Step-sister of Loynab Khushdil Khan, daughter of Loynab Sherdil Khan, and stepdaughter of Shaghasi Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Her name is Sarwa Sultana. Chief wife of Amir Habibullah and mother of King Amanullah Khan. In 1916 said to be strongly in favour of neutrality. A very strong character who interfered in politics. Said to have refused to help the Turco-German Mission in 1916. In 1917–18 had quarrels with Amir Habibullah owing to her interference in political matters and was eventually said to have been expelled from the Arg. After the murder of Amir Habibullah, left for Kabul to negotiate with her son, Amanullah. Had one other son, Obeidullah, known as Shah Agha, born in 1915. Left for Kandahar with Queen Soraya, December 1928, and proceeded to raise support for the Durrani Dynasty. Accompanied Amanullah to Bombay, May 1929. Sailed for Italy with Amanullah, June 1929. In Berlin, 1930, remained in Europe, 1929–35, mostly at Amanullah's residence at Rome but occasionally in Montreux in Switzerland, and Berlin. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Died in Istanbul in 1965.

### ULYA JAH, BADR-UL-HAREM

عليه جاه

Daughter of Muhammad Usman Khan, Tagawi, and niece of Sepeh Salar Amir Muhammad Khan. Habibullah's first wife and the mother of his eldest son, Inayatullah Khan. However, by the Amir's proclamation of December 1903, she ranked only second among his wives. In 1917 rumor said she had been divorced by Amir Habibullah.

### ULYA RUTBA, SATR-UL-HAREM

عليه رتبه

"Veil of the Harem." Daughter of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Amir Shir Ali Khan. Third wife of the Amir to whom she was married by proxy at Hasan Abdal in April 1901.

### UMAR JAN

عمر جان

Sahibzada, Khwajazada. Resided at Khuchanok. A man with many disciples in the Herat district, second in influence to the Hazrat of Kurrukh. He was once sent with Sardar Abdullah Khan, Nasiri, to Kandahar by Sardar Ayyub Khan on a mission to Sir Oliver St. John. In 1883 the Governor of Herat retrenched the amount of grain (50 kharwars) allowed Umar Jan by the Government, although both he, the Governor, and Faramurz Khan were the Sahibzada's disciples. The Sahibzada showed a most independent spirit and gave back the grain without remonstrance. Umar Jan and one of his sons were sent to Kabul with Nazir Muhammad Sarwar Khan, former Governor of Herat, in 1887 and put to death. His execution caused much discontent in Herat and Kandahar and evoked, it was said, a threatening letter from Abdul Karim to Amir Abdur Rahman. He left a son Fazl Haqq, who inherited some of his influence. See Fazl Haqq.

### UMAR KHAN (JAN), MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر جان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Amir Abdur Rahman by Bibi Halima. Born on September 15, 1889. General of the Workshops, February 1905. Director, Sardar-i-Sanai, Arts, Industry, and Workshops, but said to have been relieved of this charge in September 1907. Ranked below Aminullah Khan, as he was younger. He was suspected of being involved in a plot alleged to have been engineered by Dr. Abdul Ghani, in 1909, against Amir Habibullah's life. In 1912 he was reappointed to the Directorship of Workshops, but took no active part in superintending the work. Still in this post in 1920. Went to India in 1924, returned in 1926. Again went to Haidarabad in 1931 and lived as a State pensioner. His son Muhammad Naim Ziyai was Minister of Mines; another, Muhammad Anwar Ziyai was Minister of Finance.

### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Governor of Zurmat, brother of Hasan Khan (Governor of Ghazni, 1888).

### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Muhammadzai, Grandson of Sardar Qadir Khan brother-in-law of Muhammad Usman Khan (formerly Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif). Promoted General, 1905. Commanded a Brigade at Andarab, 1907. He was Hakim of Garmsel, 1908-09. Commandant at Mazar, 1913. In the spring of 1918 he married the sister of Muhammad Yunus Khan, the Amir's brother-in-law. The bride was also a granddaughter of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. The marriage was said to have excited some criticism, Muhammad Umar Khan not being

considered of sufficiently good birth to marry into the royal family. It was, however, sanctioned by Amir Habibullah and Sardar Nasrullah Khan. Transferred to Herat, 1920. At Ghazni, 1924. Hakim of Andkhui, 1926. Commandant, Mazar, 1930. Sardar-i-Ala, 1932. Member of Majlis-i-Ayan, 1932. Retired and lived in Sarma Khugiani, Eastern Province, 1935.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Son of Sardar Muhammad Ayyub Khan. Escaped from surveillance at Allahabad, December 1928. Reported near Jalalabad, January 1929. His disappearance gave great offence to the Amanullah Government, who had asked that he might be specially watched and assumed British connivance in the affair.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

In 1879 Kotwal of Jalalabad. In 1880 expelled from Afghanistan and went to Peshawar.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Sardar. Son of Dost Muhammad Khan. See Ahmad Khan Sardar, half brother of Amir Shir Ali.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Son of Shaghasi Sherdil Khan, Barakzai. A staunch adherent of Amir Shir Ali. Deported by Amir Abdur Rahman during the summer of 1882. Muhammad Umar and his brother Muhammad Akbar resided with Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan in India, 1888.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Mulla. Chief of the Udkhel Ghilzais; had some influence with Amir Habibullah. Lived near Tangi Gharu, 1920.

#### UMAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عمر

Son of Parwana Khan, one of Amir Abdur Rahman's most trusted officials. Employed in Sardar Inayatullah Khan's household in 1913.

#### UMAR, MIRZA, MUHAMMAD

میرزا محمد عمر

Grandson of Hazrat-i-Kharokh. He and his brothers were guardians of the shrines at Kharokh in Herat, Khwaja Gumbad, and Maimana. They had followers among the Hazaras of Kala Nao, also in Turkestan and Bukhara with whom they were in constant communication in 1913.

#### UMARA KHAN

عمر خان

Chief of Jandol and Barwa. In 1885 Umara Khan held the chief power in Lower Swat and was opposed by the Khans of Dir, Asmar, Nawagai, and by Mian Gul of Swat. In 1886 his opponents got the better of him for a time, but in August of that year, with the assistance of the sons of the ruler of Chitral, he defeated his chief enemy, Sharif Khan of Dir, and took back all the lands and forts which the other had occupied. Afterwards he became reconciled to Safdar Khan of Nawagai and Mian Gul. But in April 1887 Amir Abdur Rahman advised Safdar Khan of Nawagai to attack Umara Khan with the aid of the



Mohmands. The Amir constantly expressed himself displeased with Umara Khan, and he seemed to be the only chief of importance in Bajaur or Swat who had not collaborated with him. In June, 1886 Umara Khan asked the Government of India to guarantee his country from the Amir's aggression, but this was refused. In May 1887 he was still at enmity with Sharif Khan of Dir.

#### USMAN BEG MUHAMMAD

محمد عثمان بيگ

Firozkohi. A Herati Khawanin Sogar. Posted to Ghorian in charge of Civil Administration. His father served under Amir Yaqub Khan. Reported in January 1908 to have been appointed Hakim of Kushk.

#### USMAN KHAN

عثمان خان

Fifth son of Amir Habibullah.

#### USMAN KHAN, MIR

مير عثمان

Appointed Governor of Panjdeh by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1883, and was thought well suited for the position, though without means.

#### USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عثمان

Second son of Dost Muhammad, formerly Nazim of Khost. Said to have been assistant to his father in the southern part of the latter's jurisdiction. Appointed Governor of Urgun in place of Muhammad Amir Khan, 1917. Still Governor of Urgun, January 1920.

#### USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عثمان

Orakzai. Mentioned in 1881 as the Chief of Tirah.

#### USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عثمان

Pishkhedmat. Mentioned in 1878 as having been sent on a mission to Herat, and later as destined to command Amir Shir Ali's troops at Dakka.

#### USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد عثمان

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1857. Son of Muhammad Umar Khan. Brother-in-law of Sardars Asaf and Yusuf Khan. Expelled by Amir Abdur Rahman. Joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in India. Returned to Kabul and given service by Amir Abdur Rahman. Known as the Governor with the Red Signature, Surkhdstkhat Naib, because he always signed his name in red ink. Governor of Kandahar, 1904. Obtained the rank of Naib Salar Mulki, Civil General, in 1907. Governor of Kandahar, but recalled, 1913. Naib-ul-Hukumat of Turkestan, with headquarters at Mazar-i-Sharif, and still Governor there in 1919. Arrested by General Umar Khan and sent to Kabul by order of Amir Amanullah in March 1919. His property was confiscated in October 1920 by the King for complicity in subversive activities. A member of the Council of State, Majlis-i-Shura, December 1921. President of the Shura from 1922–24. Relieved by Shir Ahmad Khan. Appointed Chief of School for Islamic Research and Study, 1926. Arrested in September 1928 at the same time as the Hazrats of Shor Bazar. Apparently released later. Due to the fact that his daughter was married to a member of the Mujaddidi family, the latter tried to make him King of Afghanistan when Bacha-i-Saqqau was in Bagh-i-Bala before taking the Arg. Later

during Bacha-i-Saqqao's reign he was put to death for plotting against the regime. His son Ghulam Faruq Usman married a niece of Sardar Muhammad Hashim (Prime Minister, 1929–46).

**USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Haji Taimuri of Herat. Sent by Amir Habibullah on a mission to Khiva with Abdul Karim. Captured near Tejend by the British and interned in Burma, 1919. Repatriated, September 1919.

**USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Brigadier, Sardar. In 1915 was reported to have been appointed to command at Asmar, relieving Brigadier Sarwar Khan. In 1916 was appointed Brigadier, and in 1917 still Commandant at Asmar. Said to be a supporter of Sardar Nasrullah, 1919. Commanding the Afghan troops in Asmar, June, 1919. Chief Staff Officer to Naib Salar Hashim Khan. Commandant, Nangarhar Corps, 1921. Pensioned, 1935.

**USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Sardar. Son of Sardar Muhammad Azim Khan. Mentioned in December 1887 as having been expelled to Peshawar.

**USMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد عثمان

Wardak. Cousin of General Ghulam Haider Khan. Mentioned in 1877 and 1879 as Governor and a Wardak Headman. Said to be an agent of Mustaufi Habibullah Khan and to be under his direction.

**WALI JAN**

ولی جان

Of Kama. Reported to have superseded Sardar Shah Sarwar Khan as Governor of Panjshir, 1920.

**WALI JAN**

ولی جان

Tajik of Surkh Rud. Postmaster of Jalalabad in 1913.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Captain, Ahmadzai. Lived near Gardez. A relation of Jahandad Khan. In 1915 a warrant for his arrest was issued from Kabul, owing to his alleged implication in an attempt to bring back the sons of Ayyub Khan; but he fled to Zadran country, and the Zadrans refused to surrender him. He was said to be prepared to seize an opportunity to raise the tribesmen against Amir Habibullah. In March 1916 he was in Rawalpindi and asked to be allowed to settle in the North-West Frontier Province, but was refused.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Colonel. At Herat in 1908. Promoted Brigadier and commanded in Asmar, 1910–11. He was recalled to Kabul, but almost immediately appointed Hakim of Urozgan. In 1913 he asked to be relieved on account of old age and asked that his son might succeed him. This request was refused but his son was posted as his Assistant.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Brother of Mir Ata Muhammad Khan. Owned much land in Obek. A partisan of Sardar Yaqub and Ayyub. Lived in Herat. His son, Mir Ata Khan, was a General in charge of the Muhammadi Regiment, 1913.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Of Wardak. Born in 1858. A General. Son of Amir Khan. A refugee residing in Lahore, India in 1888.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Sardar-i-Ala. Chief of Pages, Sarjamah. Son of Shah Agha, a descendant of the old royal family of Darwaz across the Oxus. Custodian of Amir Habibullah's secret correspondence and documents. Appointed Ambassador at Bukhara, April 1919. Left for Bukhara with Abdul Wahhab Khan. Arrived Tashkent, June 3, with Colonel Habibullah Khan and wired to President Wilson that he was Head of the Afghan Delegates proceeding to the Paris Peace Conference. Arrived in Moscow, October 1919, where he conducted preliminary negotiations for an Afghan-Soviet alliance. Returned to Herat, January 1920. Returned to Tashkent, June 1920. Left Tashkent for Moscow on July 25, 1920, with the Afghan Mission to Turkey, via Russia. He eventually headed another mission to Berlin, February 1921. Later visited America, London, Paris and Rome. He arrived in Rome in May 1921 and concluded a treaty with the Italian Government. Arrived in London from America on August 8, 1921, accompanied by Faiz Muhammad Khan, Habibullah Khan, and Ghulam Siddiq Khan. Later he was awaiting in France the arrival of the Afghan students who sailed from Bombay in October 1921. Returned to Kabul, May 1922. Appointed Foreign Minister, June 1922. Relieved as Foreign Minister by Mahmud Tarzi, 1924. Appointed War Minister, 1924. In personal command against Khost rebels, June 1924. Returned to Kabul, April 1925. Regent during King's tour, 1927-28. Permanent Regent in King's absence from capital, November 1928. Ill-treated by Bacha-i-Saqqau's men, January 1929. In April 1930 sentenced to eight years in prison as being responsible for provoking the Civil War. Executed on September 16, 1933.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Wardak. Mentioned in 1881 as first cousin to Mustaufi Habibullah Khan. He was one of the opposition leaders in 1880.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Hazara. Lieutenant Ramsay wrote as follows: "Is the son of Mir Mustapha Khan. Born 1843. Married two wives: the daughter of Mir Ali Murdan of Hazara and the daughter of Rajab Khan of Hazara. He had one son by his first wife, who was named Sultan Muhammad Khan. He had three sons by his second wife, who were named Muhammad Zaman Khan, Muhammad Amin Khan, and Muhammad Amin Khan. Wali Muhammad Khan's ancestors were 'Mirs' of Hazara, where they owned land. Mir Mustapha Khan was Malik of Besud, and used to collect the revenue under orders from the Hakim of Besud. The four tribes of Besud are: Dowlatzai, Kabtistan, Darvesh Ali, Esam Timur; their chief is Mir Fath Khan, now with Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan at Bamian. Mir Mustapha Khan used to get an allowance of Rs. 2,600 a year from the Kabul treasury. Amir Dost Muhammad

Khan reduced this to Rs. 1,000 a year, but after the taking of Herat Amir Shir Ali restored the original allowance since he had been aided by the Hazaras in the siege of that town. After the defeat of Shir Ali's troops in 1878–79, Ghulam Husain Khan, the son of Rajab Khan, Bakhtiari, wrote to Mir Wali Muhammad and told him to collect his men. He started, but on the road was met by some troops sent out by the Hakim of Ghazni, and was sent back to his own district. He is Malik of Besud and a great friend of Rajab Khan, Bakhtiari. Was aided by Ghulam Muhammad, a son of Rajab Khan. He took an active part in the recent fighting at Ghazni between the Hazaras and the troops, and other inhabitants of the Ghazni province."

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Sardar. Half brother of Amir Shir Ali.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Governor of the Badakhshan District. He was described in the 1880's as follows: "He is a native of Qalat-i-Ghilzai and an old Khawanin Sowar of the days of Dost Muhammad. He was in India at the time of one of the Sikh wars, and was the only Afghan I met, who seemed really to believe that the Russians could never stand against the English. He is an old man and appears to have been chosen as Governor of this large district because of some family or tribal tie connecting him with some branch of the ruling family."

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Cousin of Yalantush Khan Jamshidi, Hakim of Kurruk in 1888.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Also called Walo. Colonel of the Police in Kabul. Dismissed three or four times from the appointment and reinstated. In February 1887 he was in charge of the Postal Department.

**WALI MUHAMMAD**

ولی محمد

Tokhi. Known as the son of the Tehrani; went from the Hotak district to Kalati, Arghandab, and incited the Tokhis and Ghilzais of that place to join the Hotaks. Consequently, the Tokhis, who had previously been quiet, were induced to create a disturbance. On May 4, 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan telegraphed that Wali Muhammad was the leader of the Tokhi rebels. In May 1887 under his leadership the Tokhis dispersed the levies sent by Abdullah Khan, the Chief of the Alikozais.

**WALI MUHAMMAD NAZIR**

ولی محمد ناظر

Tarki. Son of Nazir Khairo. Married to a sister of Nazir Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Accompanied the Amir's family from Kandahar to Kabul. A Treasurer in the Afghan army in 1888.

**WALIDAD KHAN**

ولی داد خان

Colonel. Commanded the artillery at Herat, 1917.

## WARKAI

An influential Wazir Headman whose daughter became betrothed to Amir Habibullah Khan in October 1887.

ورکای

## YAHYA KHAN

Egyptian. A typesetter on the staff of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* at Kabul, 1913.

یحیی خان

## YAHYA KHAN

Sardar, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan, Barakzai, and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad. Was a refugee, but returned to Kabul in 1906. Brigadier and Orderly to Amir Habibullah, but unemployed in Kabul in 1913.

یحیی خان

## YAHYA KHAN

Akhunzada, of Tirin, a district of Kandahar. He was made Governor of Tirin by Wali Shir Ali Khan. He joined Sardar Ayyub Khan in his march on Kandahar and was with the Sardar at the siege of that place and took a prominent part against the sorties of British troops. When Ayyub was defeated by General Roberts, Yahya retired to Tirin and was hostile to the British as long as they were in that country. He again joined Ayyub Khan in his second march on Kandahar and fought against Amir Abdur Rahman who, after his victory at Kandahar, took Yahya prisoner to Kabul.

یحیی خان

## YAHYA KHAN

Sardar, Peshawari. Born about 1822. Eldest son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, who was an elder brother of Amir Dost Muhammad and a Governor of Peshawar while it was under Afghan rule. His daughter was married to Yaqub Khan. At the time of the Amir's reverses he sided with Azam Khan. In 1873 he was spoken of as being late in paying up the revenue of Laghman, and as having thereby incurred Amir Shir Ali's displeasure, and as heading Yaqub Khan's adherents at the capital during his rebellion in 1871. Had a brother named Zakaria Khan, and a son named Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Lived for some time at Kabul in receipt of a fixed allowance, which the Amir from time to time threatened to stop. In December 1875 and January 1876, it was said that Yahya Khan was suspected of being a partisan of Yaqub Khan, and that his allowance had been stopped. He considered leaving Kabul in consequence and proceeding with his brother, Sarwar Khan, to Bajaur or Swat. Reported to have Proceeded to Kashmir in August 1876 with his son, where he was joined by his family, with the exception of one wife, the daughter of the late Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan. The following is an extract from a memorandum, dated May 28, 1877: "Father-in-law of Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan. The Amir stopped his allowance as he belonged to the party of the Sardar. He left Kabul and is now in the employ of the Maharaja of Kashmir. His sister married Ahmad Yar Khan, Multani, now Naib Tahsildar of Chunian, in the Lahore district. He is a Sunni and is about 55 years of age. In March 1879 he returned to Afghanistan and was well received by Amir Yaqub Khan, who made him Governor of Kabul. On October 12, 1879 he was arrested at Kabul by order of Sir F. Roberts, who considered him as one who would be sure to use his influence against Britain. On November 30, the Government of India telegraphed sanctioning his deportation to India on political grounds, but adding that there was no proof of his guilt in the massacre of the embassy. Three days later, the

یحیی خان

General telegraphed that on searching Yahya Khan's house a map was found bearing Sir L. Cavagnari's name. He asked permission to deal with the Sardar as with anyone else of minor note. The Government of India, however, directed that he should be deported to India as a political prisoner. Accordingly, he was sent from Kabul on December 7, 1879 (in company with Sardar Zakaria Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad), reached Peshawar on the 16th, and arrangements having been made in the meantime for his reception, he was at once removed to Ajmere, where for nine months he remained a State prisoner under Regulation III of the Sedition Act of 1818. Immediately before the evacuation of Kabul, on August 1880, Amir Abdur Rahman expressed a wish to the Chief Political Officer that Yahya Khan's family should not be permitted to stay in Afghanistan, and accordingly they were at once sent to India, reaching Peshawar about the middle of August. From Peshawar they were removed to Lahore, where, with the permission of the Government of India, they were joined by Yahya Khan who came from Ajmere in October. The warrant for his detention was then cancelled, and from this time forward he ceased to be a State prisoner, though kept under surveillance. For some months Yahya Khan and his family remained at Lahore and Amritsar, and finally, in May 1881, moved to Dehra Dun. Here the family remained until Yahya Khan's death.

#### YAHYA KHEL

یحییٰ خیل

Name of clan of the Musahiban-i-Khas, headed by Sardar Yahya Khan and his sons Asaf Khan and Yusuf Khan. This was their family name. Zahir Shah is a member of this clan.

#### YAKUB See YAQUB

یعقوب

#### YALANTUSH KHAN

یالن توش خان

Until 1887 Chief of the Jamshidis of Herat. His father, the former Chief, was executed by Sardar Ayyub Khan. This permanently alienated the ruling family of the Jamshidis from the party of Amir Shir Ali Khan and his representatives. In 1883 Yalantush Khan was sent with 1,000 families to colonize Bala Murghab. In March 1884 he was appointed Governor of Panjdeh, but he did not go there himself until January 1885. He was present with 150 cavalymen and took part in the fight against the Russians on March 30, 1885. Two of his sowars were wounded and 11 horses killed. Seeing the Afghans driven across the Khushk and about to retire in good order to Maruchak, Yalantush Khan hastened to the camp of Captain Yate and there drew up his men so as to completely screen the camp. For several hours he remained in this position, and at last perceiving that Captain Yate was about to leave Panjdeh he slowly withdrew to the neighbouring hills where he halted until the party was clear of Panjdeh, when he proceeded on his way to join the retreating Afghans. Mr. Merk says the reason he moved off before Captain Yate was that Alikhanoff had sent him messages urging him to go to Aktappa and threatening to bring him there. On April 18 Alikhanoff sent him messages to the effect that they had already offered him the Governorship of Badghis and advised him to seize the British officers as hostages for his family in Kabul, and that it was not then too late if he would come at once. The Afghan authorities then put Yalantush Khan under surveillance and forbade him to visit the Afghan Boundary Commission camp near Herat. The consequences of this were obvious. On April 25 this powerful man was removed from the Chiefship and the weak Haidar Kuli Khan was appointed in his place. Captain Yate wrote on April 15, 1885

after the affair at Panjdeh: "The conduct of Yalantush Khan is deserving of every praise. I only trust his loyalty may meet with due reward." In June 1886 Yalantush Khan, his younger brother, Aminullah Khan, his son Mahmud Khan, and his cousin Wali Muhammad Khan arrived at Kandahar on their way as prisoners to Kabul. Takki Khan, the Kandahar newswriter, who had formerly been at Herat for many years, then wrote: "They have been deported for being in secret communication with the Russians. I feel confident that the accusation is quite groundless and that the Governor brought this charge against them out of enmity and in order to obtain the object he had in view of obtaining the control of the Jamshidi and Firozkohi tribes." These words were borne out by the later utterances of Amir Abdur Rahman in Darbar, who has said that it was a mistake to trust any but Afghans with the charge of the Chahar Aimaks. In December 1886 the British Agent at Kabul reported that the Amir had ordered their execution. In December 1887 the families of Khan Agha and of his sons Yalantush Khan and Aminullah Khan were sent to Kabul by order of the Amir.

#### YAQUB ALI

يعقوب علي

Kizilbash. Born about 1869. Elder son of Husain Ali Khan, Sepah Salar under Amir Shir Ali. Refugee with Sardar Ayyub Khan at Lahore, 1880's. Brother of Shir Jan Khan.

#### YAQUB KHAN

يعقوب خان

Mirza. Accompanied the Russian Mission to Kabul in 1878, and was associated with Amir Shir Ali's mission to Tashkent. In 1880 he frequently brought messages from Russian officers to Ishaq Khan.

#### YAQUB KHAN

يعقوب خان

Mulla. A Russian convert to Islam, who came to Kabul early in 1881. He was believed to be a Russian agent, and occasionally had secret interviews with the Amir. He appeared to be in charge of Russian subjects who arrived at Kabul. A correspondent said that his real name was Delutoff, and that he was a Colonel in the Russian army. He passed through India in January 1883 professing to be a Muslim beggar, and was sent on board a Basrah steamer which sailed on July 5, 1883.

#### YAQUB KHAN

يعقوب خان

Sulaiman Khel, Ghilzai. Granted title of Mehtar by Amir Abdur Rahman. Khan of Katawaz. In 1913, Hakim of Katawaz.

#### YAQUB KHAN

يعقوب خان

Mohmand. Born 1889. Son of Muhammad Yusuf Khan and brother of Muhammad Sami. Page to Amir Habibullah. Much favoured by King Amanullah. Appointed Privy Councilor, Musahib-i-Khas, in 1920 and Shaghasi Huzuri, 1927. Made Sardar-i-Ala, January 1927, and appointed Minister of Court. Accompanied King Amanullah to Europe, 1928. Accompanied King Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929, and to Bombay, May 1929. Left Bombay, June 1929, for Duzdap. Arrived in Meshed, August 1929. Returned to Kabul, 1929. Ordered to be deported for complicity in the Koh Daman Revolt, 1930, but was detained in Jalalabad and later released. Went to Mecca on pilgrimage, April 1921. Arrived at Tehran with his brother, Muhammad Sami Khan, December 1931. Had a son,

Musa Jan, born in 1916 and a daughter who joined him in Tehran in 1933. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. His sister was married to Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi. Family deported from Kabul to Tehran, August 1935. Permitted to return to Kabul in 1947.

### YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد یعقوب

Sardar. Amir of Afghanistan. Born about 1849. Son of Amir Shir Ali. His mother was a daughter of Saadat Khan, Mohmand, Chief of Lalpura (see Akbar Khan of Lalpura). After the death of Amir Dost Muhammad at Herat, on June 9 1863, Shir Ali left Yaqub in charge of Herat, the Governorship of which province had been given to him by Dost Muhammad. In July 1866 the state of affairs at Herat was unsatisfactory. Civil war was imminent, and Sardar Abdul Ghafur, who had been left in Herat to help Yaqub, on hearing of the defeat of Shir Ali, entered into a conspiracy with 25 Herat notables to turn out the Barakzais and place the government in the hands of the Saddozais. The plot, however, was thwarted, but complications were increased by the intrigues of Shah Nawaz Khan, son of the late ruler of Herat, Sultan Ahmad Khan, alias Sultan Jan. Yaqub, although his proceedings were marked by severity, was equal to the occasion. In 1867 he visited Meshed to procure some substantial assistance from the Persian authorities, but in this he failed entirely. Early in 1868 he succeeded in regaining Kandahar, on behalf of his father, which had fallen into the hands of the opposite faction, of which Azam Khan was the head. On this occasion he gained a decided victory over the opposing force, which was under the command of Aziz Khan, Umar Khan, and Khushdil Khan. Yaqub remained firm to his father's cause until he regained possession of the capital, and his assistance contributed very materially to Shir Ali's ultimate success. Within a fortnight of Shir Ali's restoration, September 1868, Yaqub was known to be intriguing for recognition as heir-apparent without losing his hold on Herat. Aslam and Fath Muhammad were said to be helping him attain this object. An open rupture occurred regarding the Governorship of Kandahar, which the Amir conferred on his most youthful and favourite son, Abdullah Jan. He appointed Sardar Shir Ali, his own cousin, who was related to Abdullah's mother, to keep the place until Abdullah was old enough to take over the charge for himself. This was followed by a request on the part of Yaqub that he should be formally granted the title of heir-apparent, which request, however, the Amir, on various pretexts, refused. Then followed the Amballa Conference in 1869, when Yaqub, during the absence of Shir Ali, enjoyed a certain amount of power as his deputy. On the Amir's return all his authority ceased, and Yaqub, finding that he had no power at all, again fell into discontent. Further causes of discontent followed, and Yaqub requested that Shir Ali either be nominated heir-apparent, or that he might be given the Government of Herat and Turkestan with its dependencies, or of Herat and Kandahar, or if the Amir was not prepared to grant these requests, that he be allowed to leave Kabul and go where he pleased. The Amir temporised by granting Yaqub partial charge of the administration of the capital. This position of affairs, however, could not last. Day by day the Amir showed more clearly the direction to which his designs tended, namely, the nomination of Abdullah Jan as his heir-apparent in preference to Yaqub. All State appointments were made with a view to creating an influential body of officials, whose adherence to the cause of Abdullah Jan was undoubted; and at last, in July 1870, the Amir, perceiving signs of a disobedient spirit on the part of Yaqub, deprived him of all powers, both military and



civil. The next month was spent in intrigues with the half brother of the Amir, Sharif Khan, and finally, on September 2, Yaqub boke out into open rebellion. On that day he collected his adherents, and taking his younger brother, Ayyub Khan, and about 600 or 700 sowars, regular and irregular, he went off to Kandahar in the hope of gaining it as well as Herat to his own side. The Amir made attempts to reassure Yaqub and bring him back to Kabul, but he was unsuccessful. Yaqub found the gates of Ghazni and Qalat-i-Ghilzai closed to him and proceeded to try his fortunes at Kandahar, declaring that if he failed in Kandahar and Herat he would throw himself into the arms of Persia. In September and October 1870, Yakub was encamped near Kandahar. He had gathered under him a body of 5,000 or 6,000 Barakzais and Jidhis (a tribe about Kandahar), collected the revenue from the country, intercepted the supply of provisions, and was daily joined by two or three men from Kandahar. Skirmishes with the Kandahar troops followed, which resulted unfavourably for Yaqub. On October 20, Yaqub, finding it hopeless to gain possession of Kandahar, fled to the west. On October 26, he besieged the fort of Girishk, but was beaten off and retired to Garmsel en route to Sistan. Negotiations were attempted by the Amir, but without success. Yaqub's position, however, was hopeless, and in February 1871 he was forced to flee into Persian territory. Yaqub, however, soon took the field again, and in March 1871 was said to have succeeded in capturing Ghorian, near Herat. In April 1871 Yaqub's force steadily increased, and he was enabled to lay siege to Herat, which fell into his hands in the first week of May. The result clearly showed that many of the officers of the garrison must have been in collusion with the assailants. The Amir at first altogether refused reconciliation with his rebellious son, but influence was brought to bear on him by Yaqub's partisans at the capital, and ultimately, Shir Ali yielded and declared himself penitent and regretful at what had happened. Some little time elapsed before any arrangement could be made between father and son, which would be satisfactory to both parties. At last, in September, it was agreed that Yaqub should return to Herat as Governor of the province, but that he should be accompanied by certain officials who were, as a matter of fact, appointed by the Amir to watch his own interests and act as a check on Yaqub. These officials were Mirakhor Ahmad Khan, who was appointed Naib Governor in conjunction with Sardar Abdullah Khan, Nasiri, who had lately been the Amir's Agent at Herat, and General Hafizullah Khan, to whom was entrusted the command of the army. Yaqub at the same time promised the Amir that on arrival at Herat he would send his own confidential agent, Bahadur Khan, and Faqir Muhammad Khan under a guard to Kabul, as he admitted that these two men had been the main instigators of the recent disturbances. An arrangement of this nature was clearly wanting in the elements of permanence. Yaqub from the first appeared to have resolved that the Amir's nominees should have no real share in the administration of the province. Funds, moreover, were wanting, and in April 1872 Yaqub sent a message to the Amir expressing dissatisfaction at his position. In July 1872 Mirakhor Ahmad Khan, accompanied by Ayyub Khan, Yaqub's younger brother, and General Hafizullah Khan, came to Kabul and informed the Amir of the unsatisfactory position of affairs at Herat. The Amir, however, declined to hold out any hope of assistance from the Kabul treasury, and the Mirakhor, together with Ayyub Khan, returned to Herat in November 1872. Things, however, continued to be eminently unsatisfactory. A secret correspondence was discovered between one of the Amir's officials at Kabul and Yaqub. As the year 1872 drew to a close, reports were also received at Kabul that Yaqub was making preparations for

collecting warlike material, and that he had withheld pay from those of the Herat officials whom he supposed to be adherents of the Amir. So matters remained during the greater part of 1873. Towards the close of that year exaggerated reports of an illness from which the Amir was suffering reached Herat, and Yaqub was reported to have collected his troops with the view of marching on Kabul. Then came the formal nomination of Abdullah Jan as heir-apparent. From that time Yaqub took up a more decided position, and openly expressed his dissatisfaction by busying himself in collecting munitions of war and otherwise making arrangements for a struggle. In March and April 1874 two deputations reached Kabul from Herat, one consisting of Mirakhor Ahmad Khan and the other of some well-known Herat Maulavis. At this time Yaqub's object was to procure for himself the government of Herat in perpetuity free from interference by the Kabul authorities. The Amir entirely declined to comply with this request. Meanwhile, the aspect of affairs grew more and more threatening. Yaqub refused to recognize in any of the customary ways the nomination of Abdullah Jan, and during the first months of 1874 busied himself in making all the necessary arrangements for a struggle. His position, however, was desperate. No funds were forthcoming to pay the troops. The inhabitants of Herat, after the period of peaceful repose which they had enjoyed, and the value of which they had learned to appreciate, were altogether averse to taking part in further disturbances; and lastly, Yaqub had no reasonable prospect of receiving assistance either from the Turko-mans or from the Persian authorities. Thus matters stood when Arsala Khan and Asmatullah Khan, powerful chiefs of the Ghilzai tribe, were deputed by the Amir in September 1874 to visit Herat, and, if possible, induce Yaqub to wait on his father at the capital. From the moment when these chiefs arrived at Herat it was clear that Yaqub was paralysed. The only possible hope of successfully resisting the Amir was that the Mohmands and Ghilzais would possibly rise simultaneously with the uprising at Herat. The arrival of Ghilzai Chiefs at Herat to induce Yaqub to come to Kabul extinguished that last hope, inasmuch as it showed that he could expect nothing from that tribe, and so it happened that Yaqub on certain conditions, which were accepted by Arsala Khan and Asmatullah Khan on behalf of the Amir, agreed to appear at his father's court. Accordingly Yaqub reached Kabul on November 2, 1874, where he was received with the usual ceremonies. For a few days things went on quietly, but at length the storm broke, and on November 8, the Amir, after recounting to Yaqub his previous career and the offences of which he had been guilty, placed him under surveillance at Kabul in spite of the safe conduct under which he had visited the capital. Yaqub Khan was connected by marriage with the family of Sardar Yahya Khan a daughter of whom he had married. It was probably not so much owing to the faults of his administration, or to his personal unpopularity amongst the people of Herat, that he was unable to organize a resistance to his father, as to the steady growth of the Amir's power and the consolidation which had of late years accompanied it. The mixed population of Herat, in fact, showed a tendency to settle down quietly to their pursuits and to appreciate the value of peace and quiet. They saw, moreover, that the Amir's power was overwhelming and that resistance was impossible in itself and rendered doubly hopeless by the absence of any funds from which it could be supported. Writing regarding Yaqub Khan in 1873, Sir R. Pollock said "The misunderstanding which exists between the Amir and this, his most able son, is due to the following causes: 1) His mother not being a Durrani (She was a Mohmand Pathan, daughter of Saadat Khan of Lalpura.) prevents his being looked up to. 2) When Shir Ali,

after his defeat at Qalat-i-Ghilzai by Azam, returned to Herat and wished to tax the Herat officials, as persons who by their office had acquired wealth, Yaqub thwarted him, wishing to secure the good services of his dependents, and taking a farsighted view of the matter; this check, and the disputes that grew out of it, commenced the misunderstanding that existed between father and son." Yaqub Khan remained in confinement until the end of December 1878, when Shir Ali, flying to Turkestan, released him and placed him in charge of Kabul. The Government of India immediately entered into negotiations with Yaqub for the restoration of peace. As long as Shir Ali was near Yaqub hesitated; but when the reports of his serious illness and subsequent death, on February 21, 1879, reached Kabul, Yaqub at once wrote in friendly terms to Major Cavagnari, who at that time was at Jalalabad. After this the negotiations proceeded regularly. Yaqub came personally to the British camp at Gandomak, and on May 26, 1879 he signed the treaty bearing the name of this place. In accordance with this treaty an English Mission under Sir Louis Cavagnari proceeded to Kabul, and was assigned a residence in the Bala Hisar. Everything appeared to go on satisfactorily and quietly until on September 3, 1879 some mutinous regiments attacked the mission and massacred all except a few native followers. Yaqub Khan wrote expressing his regret and asking for British assistance, as he was entirely powerless. But it clearly appears from following events that this was a mere artifice, and that he hoped the English would not return. When the British troops arrived under Sir F. Roberts, Yaqub, after having vainly tried to induce them to stop short of Kabul, came into the British camp and voluntarily declared his intention to abdicate . . . he was permitted to do so, and the control of the country was taken into British hands under the following proclamation published throughout Afghanistan about the end of October 1879: "I, General Roberts, on behalf of the British Government hereby proclaim that the Amir, having by his own free will abdicated, has left Afghanistan without a Government. In consequence of the shameful outrage upon its Envoy and suite, the British Government has been compelled to occupy, by force of arms, Kabul, the capital, and to take military possession of other parts of Afghanistan. The British Government now commands that all Afghan authorities, Chiefs and Sardars, do continue their functions, in maintaining order, referring to me whenever necessary. The British Government desires that the people shall be treated with justice and benevolence, and that their religious feelings and customs be respected. The services of such Sardars and Chiefs as assist in preserving order will be duly recognized but all disturbers of the peace and persons concerned in attacks upon the British authority will meet with condign punishment. The British Government, after consultation with the principal Sardars, tribal Chiefs, and others representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities, will declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements to be made for the good government of the people." Arrangements were then made for Yaqub Khan's removal to India. He left Kabul on December 1, 1879 under charge of Captain Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Hafiz Abdullah Khan, son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Husain Khan. He evinced no objection to his deportation, but, on the contrary appeared somewhat pleased at the prospect of quitting the country, and his departure was kept a secret from the people. An escort of one troop of the 9th Lancers and a squadron of Native Cavalry accompanied him as far as Butkhak, where they were relieved by a detachment of native cavalry which conducted him to Lataband the following day. Thence the ex-Amir was sent on to Jagdalak under a mixed escort of the three arms, and on the following day he proceeded to Gandomak

under a smaller escort. On December 4, he proceeded to Jalalabad. On the 6th he proceeded to Dakka, on the 7th to Landi Kotal, and on the 8th he was conveyed into Peshawar, where the General Officer Commanding was instructed to arrange for his reception and onward transit. The ex-Amir left Peshawar for Meerut on December 10, 1879, under a police escort arranged for by the local authorities. He arrived safely on December 14. The ex-Amir's party only consisted of about 14 souls, but this number was afterwards considerably increased by the arrival from Afghanistan in August 1880 of the following people: Four wives, two sons, two daughters, eight members of his harem, four female attendants, Muhammad Sharif with his nephew and adopted son, Abdullah Khan, Abdul Karim, and Nur Ali with his three children, Colonel Nawab Khan, and about 40 slavegirls which totals, in all, about 70 persons.

#### YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد يعقوب

Achakzai. Frontier Officer of the southern border of the Kandahar Province. Known as Thief-Catcher, Duzdgir, and much feared. Arrested and sent to Kabul in December 1905. Severely wounded while resisting arrest. Released, but ordered to remain at Kabul, May 1906, under surveillance. Honourably acquitted of all charges and appointed Hakim of Kadanai, November 1906. Arrived in Kandahar, January 1907. Said to have been appointed Civil Brigadier, 1907. Replaced by Sultan Muhammad Khan, Popalzai, though the latter was reported to be unwilling to accept the post. In November 1907 Muhammad Yaqub was reported again to be the real Hakim of Kadanai. Reported in March 1908 to be acting as Hakim of Shorawak. Recalled to Kandahar in March 1908. In Kabul, 1913, undergoing a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment.

#### YAQUB KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد يعقوب

Egyptian. A typesetter on the Staff of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* at Kabul in 1913.

#### YAQUT KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد ياقوت

Sardar, Governor of Shewa, 1917.

#### YAQUT SHAH

ياقوت شاه

Taru Khel Ghilzai, Colonel of Artillery. Said to have distinguished himself with the Artillery in the Mangal Campaign. Instructor of Gunnery at Kabul, 1913–17. Brigadier in charge of the Arg, Kabul, 1919.

#### YAQUT SHAH, SAYYID

سيد ياقوت شاه

Head of the Pages. Charkhi of Logar. Did intelligence work for Amir Abdur Rahman. Colonel to Amir Habibullah, 1908. Promoted to Brigadier of Artillery in Kabul, 1913–17. Among his sons are Sayyid Tajuddin, Minister in Baghdad and Consul at Peshawar 1965–69; and Sayyid Habib, who was Colonel of ex-King Zahir Shah's Bodyguard, but was dismissed, 1958.

#### YAR MUHAMMAD

يار محمد

Risaldar, Bajauri. Appointed Sergeant of Sarhadars at Ghorian by Amir Abdur Rahman. Was with Henry Dobbs and Major Wanliss. Appointed Risaldar, 1905. Owns much land near Ghorian, and was a man of influence in that part of the province. Arrested for

extortion in February 1907 (?), but in August that year was the Hakim of Bala Murghab. Afghan Frontier Officer on Russo-Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Kushk, 1913–20.

### YUNUS KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد یونس

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan, and brother of Afghan envoy, Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan. Octroi Officer, Amin-ul-Wujuhat, at Kabul. Civil Brigadier and member of the Khas Majlis-i-Shura. Accompanied Amir Habibullah during his Herat tour in 1907. Appointed Naib-ul-Hukumat of Kandahar in 1913, on the deposition of Muhammad Yunus Khan. Said to have been appointed Civil General, Jarnel-i-Mulki, 1914. Recalled from Kandahar in 1916 and replaced by Loynab Khushdil Khan. Had a son, Agha Jan. Hastily sent by car from Jalalabad in February 1919 to persuade Sardar Amanullah to renounce the throne but without success. Detained by Amanullah at Kabul, 1919. Member of the Afghan Peace Delegation, June 1919.

### YUNUS KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد یونس

Sardar, Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan (Governor of Kabul). Married Amir Habibullah's sister in 1913. Accompanied the Amir during his Herat tour in 1907. Commandant of the Second Shahi Risala. The Shahi Risala was reported not to be treated with the honour it used to receive as the only Royal Bodyguard under Amir Abdur Rahman; it was ranked below the new Sar Os, Khan Aspor, Mir Aspor, and Rikabi Bodyguards. Yunus was said, therefore, to have been discontented and also displeased because the senior Bodyguards were all commanded by sons of Sardars Yusuf and Asaf. His sister was married to the refugee Khan Muhammad Khan. Appointed Brigadier of the Kabul Cavalry in 1912, and Brigadier of the Household troops in 1913. General in 1916, in Command of the Second Division, Lewa-i-Dowwomi, Kabul. Dismissed in 1919. One of his sisters married Muhammad Umar. Joined United Nations Department of Public Information, 1946. Still in U. S. in 1965. Muhammad Yunus was the father of Senator Anas.

### YUSUF ALI

یوسف علی

Mulla. A Marsiah Khan of the Kabul Kizilbashes, and a man of some influence, to whom Amir Abdur Rahman occasionally paid a visit in 1888. About one year later the Amir had him confined. He was freed when Amir Habibullah came to the throne. Died in 1901 at his home in Murad Khan, Kabul.

### YUSUF ALI

یوسف علی

Mir of Shignan. Shignan proper is situated on the north of the Oxus, but the bulk of the Mir's villages lay to the south of the Oxus. In 1871 Yusuf Ali, Mir of Shignan, showed a disposition to give refuge to, and assist the designs of, Jahandar Shah, who had been deposed from the Chiefship of Badakhshan. Troops were accordingly sent against him under Murad Sultan Beg of Kunduz. Yusuf Ali tendered his submission and Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, directed Murad Sultan to deport Yusuf Ali with his family to Takhtapul, and to appoint an agent of the Kabul Government to manage Shignan. This order, however, was not carried into effect. Yusuf Ali continued to be Chief, and in June 1873 gave refuge to Jahandar Shah, and assisted him in his designs

on Badakhshan. He was threatened with punishment if he persisted in these proceedings; and at last in August 1873 tendered his submission to Muhammad Alam Khan, expelling at the same time Jahandar Shah from his territory. In September 1873 Muhammad Alam Khan, influenced by political considerations was reported himself to have married a sister of Yusuf Ali, giving another sister in marriage to Murad Sultan, the Chief of Kunduz. In August 1874 Yusuf Ali was said to have appointed guards with the objective of preventing the return of Jahandar Shah to Shignan. The relations between Shignan and Wakhan were of a most friendly nature. Roshan was incorporated with Shignan, the capital being Bar Panjah, and was described as forming a perfectly independent State. Yusuf Ali Khan, the Shah-i-Shignan in 1888, and ruler of Shignan and Roshan, inherited Roshan from his father, Abdul Rahim Khan, who died in 1865, after which event Shignan fell to the share of Shah Muhammad Khan, elder brother of the ruler. One year after the death of Abdul Rahim Khan, a dispute arose between the two brothers about their boundaries, and Yusuf Ali Khan, aided by 6,000 or 7,000 men of Darwaz, attacked Shah Muhammad Khan, but was defeated with great loss. Many of the men of Darwaz were taken prisoners and sold into slavery in Badakhshan and Kashgar. Yusuf Ali fled by the Bartang or Murghabi River route to Sirikul, where he was kindly treated by Babash Beg, the father of Alif Beg. After remaining with him for several months he returned by Wakhan to Badakhshan, where he was well received by Mir Jahandar Shah, whose sister he had married some years previously, and to whom he had himself given a sister in marriage. He remained in Badakhshan about one and a half years, and was said to have arranged to have Shah Muhammad Khan poisoned. Yusuf Ali immediately proceeded to Shignan, where, being very popular, he was at once accepted as King by universal acclamation. The late ruler had been very unpopular on account of his tyranny. The family of the Shah-i-Shignan originally came from Persia. The first arrival from that country (said to have taken place from 500 to 700 years ago) was that of the Shah-i-Khamosh, who was a Sayyid and a Faqir. The country was at that time in the hands of the Zoroastrians. The Shah-i-Khamosh commenced to teach these people the Koran. There were already at this time Muslims in the neighbouring country of Darwaz, and on the arrival of the Shah-i-Khamosh many people flocked from there to Shignan. In about ten years' time he had converted large numbers of the people, and a civil war commenced which ended in the Shah-i-Khamosh wresting the kingdom from Kahakah, the then Governor of Shignan and Roshan, under the Zoroastrians, the seat of whose government was then in Balkh. After another ten years the whole of the people were converted to the Shiah religion. The tomb of Shah-i-Khamosh now exists at Bar-Panjah. Every Thursday people meet to worship there. The names of his successors are: Shah Abdur Rahman, Shah Amir Beg, Shah Turruk Khan, Shah Wanji Khan, Shah Abdur Rahim Khan, and Yusuf Ali Khan. The Chinese during their occupation of Kashgar used to pay to the surrounding countries a kind of subsidy, in return for which the States, to whom the payments were made, guaranteed to keep the road open and safe for merchants, and to send in regular monthly reports as to its condition. For this service the Shah-i-Shignan received an annual payment of ten yampus (about 1,730 rupees). The ruler of Sirikul used to receive six, the Kanjutis four, and the ruler of Wakhan three. At one period it was said that Wakhan and Darwaz and all the surrounding States were under the rule of the King of Shignan. Panjah Fort (in Wakhan) was partly rebuilt by Shamir Beg, a half brother of Yusuf Ali Shah. Shamir Beg temporarily took possession of Wakhan from its ruler, Mir Fath Ali Shah, who was a fugitive

from his dominions, being away for a period of about seven years. When the Afghans in the 1870's took Badakhshan, Yusuf Ali Khan was summoned to Faizabad, where he met Muhammad Alam Khan and Sultan Murad Khan of Kunduz (to whom Yusuf Ali Khan had previously given a daughter in marriage). He took with him presents of horses; which, as Muhammad Alam Khan was anxious to please him, were returned to him, as well as other gifts. Muhammad Alam then, through the intervention of Sultan Murad Khan, tried to secure the sister of the Shah-i-Shignan as a wife. Being in the capital of Badakhshan, he dared not refuse, so consented to send his sister on his return to his own country. This he did, but he had never forgiven the disgrace to his family by the surrender of one of them to a man who, although in 1874 the Governor of Turkestan, was of a very low extraction. The Shah claimed that he handed the Government of Roshan over to his son as soon as he had heard of the arrangement between England and Russia, limiting the Afghan territory by the Oxus River, an arrangement which naturally caused him much anxiety, for if he was ever to have a row with his enemies in Darwaz (the King of Shignan refused to give his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Shiraj Khan, the Shah-i-Darwaz) or Kulab, he did not suppose for a moment that the Amir of Kabul would give him any assistance. He thought his best policy under those circumstances would be to surrender to Kabul the few villages he possessed on the left bank of the river, and then throw himself into the arms of Russia and Bukhara, by which means he would hope to secure himself possession of his present territories on the right bank of the river. As a precaution, he handed over to his son, Kubad Khan, a boy about six years of age, the whole of the Roshan territory, including Wamur, Bartang, and Pa-i-Khoja. The annual tribute in the 1870's paid to Badakhshan consisted of four horses, and the whole of the iron required to work the ruby mines. Besides this the King had to give occasional "nazrana." In the time of Mir Mahandar Shah, a small quantity of iron and a few skins of ghee, for use at the ruby mines at Gharan, was all that was given as tribute. This was the joint tribute of Shignan and Roshan. The former used to supply the ghee, and the latter the iron. Roshan still supplied the iron (which abounded in the country), and Shignan gave the horses. A sister of Yusuf Ali was married to the Amir of Kashgar. Yusuf Ali was ultimately deposed, it is said, for allowing Russians to visit Shignan. He arrived at Kabul on September 8, 1883, under guard with 130 followers, and was confined at Sherpur. One of his daughters was married to Afzal-ul-Mulk, second son of the ruler of Chitral.

## YUSUF KHAN

یوسف خان

The much trusted agent of Amir Abdur Rahman at Meshed, in the 1880's. The Persian Government objected to his being there and asked for his removal. They threatened to retaliate by sending an agent to Herat.

## YUSUF KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد یوسف

Sardar, Muhammadzai. Born about 1855. Son of Sardar Yahya Khan and younger brother of Sardar Muhammad Khan. A refugee at Dehra Dun until 1900. Accompanied Sardar Inayatullah to Calcutta. Of handsome and courtly appearance, polished and well educated. Had great influence with Amir Habibullah and with Sardar Inayatullah. Colonel and Member of Majlis-i-Shura, 1905. Musahib-i-Khas of Amir Habibullah. Father of Sardars Hashim Khan, Shah Wali Khan, and Mahmud Khan, all of whom commanded regiments of the Royal Bodyguard. Also father of Sardars Aziz Jan, Naib Salar Nadir Khan, and

Muhammad Ali. His daughter was the Ulya Janab. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 and during his Herat tour, that year. Sometimes attended meetings of the Majlis-i-Shura. Arrested in connection with the death of Amir Habibullah, but released by Amir Amanullah. Musahib-i-Khas in 1920.

### YUSUF KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد يوسف

Sardar, Barakzai. He was born about 1845. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan by a daughter of Aziz Khan, the father of Ismatullah Khan, chief of the Jabbar Khel Ghilzais. Married to the daughter of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Popalzai. Had two sons and two daughters; the sons were Muhammad Rasul and Muhammad Sulaiman. Of the two daughters the elder was the offspring of a slave-girl; the younger daughter was the child of Ghulam Muhammad Khan's daughter. He accompanied Amir Dost Muhammad to Herat in 1863, and on his death returned to Kabul with Sardar Shir Ali. In May 1866, after the Battle of Shaikhabad, in which Shir Ali was totally defeated by Afzal Khan, Sardar Yusuf Khan deserted Shir Ali's party and joined that of the victorious Afzal Khan. In 1868, when Shir Ali regained power, the Sardar deserted Azam Khan, the brother and successor of Afzal Khan, and again joined Shir Ali's party. He remained at Kabul receiving an allowance from Amir Shir Ali until 1877, when he was appointed to the Governorship of Girishk. On Shir Ali's flight from Kabul at the close of 1878, Yusuf Khan fled from Girishk to Herat, where he remained until after the death of Amir Shir Ali, when, in obedience to orders received from Amir Yaqub Khan, he returned to Kabul. Shortly after his arrival at Kabul he was sent a second time as Governor of Girishk. He remained at that place until he received intelligence of the outbreak of war on September 3, 1879. He was a partisan of Sardar Wali Muhammad. He was a member of the mission sent to meet Sardar Abdur Rahman. On this occasion he submitted to the Amir and returned to Kabul as one of his representatives at the Darbar where Abdur Rahman was publicly proclaimed Amir of Afghanistan. He was, according to the Amir's desire, made Governor of Kabul and maintained this post until 1881, when he was superseded by Sardar Ahmad Khan. He was then destined for the Governorship of Kandahar, but Shamsuddin Khan prevailed on the Amir not to send him. When the Amir went to Kandahar, Yusuf Khan was in command of troops, and after Sardar Ayyub's defeat he was ordered to go to Herat. He returned, however, from Farah when he received the news that Herat had been taken by Quddus Khan. In 1882 his daughter, who had been betrothed to Abdullah Jan, was betrothed to a son of Amir Abdur Rahman. In 1883 Yusuf Khan was sent to depose Ibrahim Khan of Chakhansur, which he did with one regiment and 100 sowars. In April 1884 he was called to Kabul but returned to Farah in July. He was still Governor of Farah in 1888.

### YUSUF, MULLA

ملا يوسف

Kotwal of Kandahar in 1888. One of those who accompanied Sardar Abdur Rahman into exile. Officiated as Governor for a short time during Nur Muhammad's illness. Summoned to Kabul in November 1884.

### ZABARDAST KHAN

زبردست

Ghilzai. Mentioned in 1879 as a Brigadier sent by Yaqub to Ghazni with three regiments. In April 1881 he commanded a regiment at Sherpur, and afterwards for some time was



Commander of the Garrison of Ghazi, but was removed from his appointment because the troops disliked him. Suspected of complicity in the mutiny at Herat in June 1887.

### ZABARDAST KHAN

زبردست

Muhammadzai, Brigadier. Son of Qadir Khan. Commanded at Asmar, 1913.

### ZAFAR HASAN

ظفر حسن

Born about 1895. Son of Hafiz Azimuddin. Indian, of the Karnal district. One of Maulavi Obeidullah's party and "Secretary to the Provisional Government of India." With Obeidullah during the 1919 campaign. On Nadir Khan's staff in Nangrahar, 1920, and Assistant Editor of the Jalalabad newspaper *Ittihad-i-Mashriqi* (Eastern Unity), published for the first time in February 1920. Translator and Secretary to Nadir Shah, 1920. Left Afghanistan 1924–33. Chief Instructor, Military School, 1934.

### ZAFAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD

محمد ظفر

Mohmand. Son of Akbar Khan of Lalpura. A Hakim of the Herat province, 1913. Hakim of Chakhansur, 1919. Director of Supplies, Home Department, and Inspector of Sarais, 1921. Commandant of Kotwal, Kandahar, 1928–32. Hakim of Ghorak, 1933. Hakim of Daud Mahalajat, 1934–37. Hakim of Girishk.

### ZAHIR SHAH See MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH

ظاهر شاه

### ZAIN KHAN

زين خان

Mentioned as a great friend and confidential adviser of Amir Abdur Rahman. He was a Popalzai who had been in Russian Turkestan since childhood, where he held the rank of Captain in the Russian army. He accompanied Abdur Rahman to Afghanistan and remained at Kabul until May 1882, when he returned to Samarkand in order to take his family to Kabul.

### ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN

زين الابی دین

Kotwal of Kabul during the time of Shir Ali. Abdur Rahman imprisoned him and in August 1882 deported him to Turkestan.

### ZAKARIA KHAN

زکریا خان

Sardar, called Peshawari. Second son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan (who was an elder brother of Amir Dost Muhammad and a Governor of Peshawar while it was under Afghan rule), and brother of Yahya Khan. Received a pension from Amir Shir Ali Khan whom he accompanied to Peshawar in 1869. Was mentioned in 1873 as Jagirdar of Laghman, and again in May 1876 as one of those officers towards whom Amir Shir Ali was not well disposed. It was said in 1878 that Zakaria Khan was popular and well known for his generosity. Respected by the Amir. He was deported from Kabul in company with Yahya Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad, on December 7, 1879, and reached Peshawar on the 16th. In January 1880, the whole party were safely housed at Ajmere, where for nine months they were detained under a warrant as British State prisoners.

**ZAKARIA KHAN**

زکریا خان

Mirza. Transport Agent to Amir Habibullah at Peshawar and a Newswriter. Had a staff of about six Afghans in his service in 1913.

**ZAKARIA, SAYYID**

سید زکریا

Son of Sayyid Mahmud, Badshah of Kunar. Quarrelled with his father and fled to Kabul in June 1881 together with his brother Sayyid Masud.

**ZAKIM SHAH**

زکیم شاه

Of Margha. Appointed Hakim of the Mangals, March 1920.

**ZALMAI KHAN**

علمی خان

Naib Salar, General. Musa Khel Mangal. Malik. A leader of the rebels during the Khost disturbances, 1924–25. Took refuge in Kurram from where he was deported to Abbottabad in 1925. Returned to Afghanistan and brought to Kabul, where he was treated as a guest. October 1926. Pardoned by King Amanullah and returned to Khost, November 1926. Assisted Nadir Shah in 1929 and appointed Naib Salar in May 1930. Left Kabul in November 1930 to raise recruits in Khost, but was badly received. In June 1932 went to Ghazni to deal with the Ghilzais about customs dues, and arrived at a successful solution. Accompanied Sepeh Salar Shah Mahmud to Gardez to put down the Dare Khel Revolt in November 1932. An important figure in Mangal country. Usually lived in Kabul. Died in 1960 at Kabul. His son, Khwazak Zalmal, was Commandant of Labor Corps until 1971 when he became Minister of Public Works in Dr. Zahir's Cabinet.

**ZAMAN KHAN**

زمان خان

Sardar. Son of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. See Sardar Ahmad Khan, half brother of Shir Ali.

**ZAMAN KHAN, MIRZA MUHAMMAD**

میرزا محمد زمان

Mustaufi of Kabul. Was for some time Chief of the Bala Hisar, Kabul. In 1875 he was appointed Treasurer to the Octroi Department. In 1877 he was made Governor of the Hazarajat and then Governor of Kurram. Yaqub Khan made him Governor of Khost. He left his post, which could not be held without troops, at the beginning of the second campaign. In 1881 Amir Abdur Rahman appointed him Governor of Khost, but he was obliged to return to Kabul, as the Turis would not allow him to pass through their country. He was afterwards put in charge of the prisoners at Kabul, and in May 1884, was made Mustaufi of the city.

**ZAMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد زمان

Nurzai. Hakim of Tiri, was recalled and replaced by Abdul Ghias Khan, Muhammadzai, 1917.

**ZAMAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد زمان

Muhammadzai. Accompanied the Amir to India in 1907 as Librarian. A disciple of Sayyid Husain, Effendi. Amir Habibullah's Tutor and Guardian, Lala, and retained some influence over him. Employed as expounder of Muslim Law and in charge of the Library, 1913.

**ZAMAN SHAH, MUHAMMAD**

محمد زمان شاه

One of 23 sons of Timur Shah, born 1772. Governor of Kabul under Timur Shah. Upon the death of Timur in 1793 he succeeded to the throne. He was King for ten years, most of which time was spent in intermittent civil wars with his brothers Mahmud and Humayun. His plans for the invasion of northern India led the British in Bengal to contain the Afghans in a concerted effort with Persia. In 1798 a Sikh revolt in Lahore led to the massacre of the Afghan garrison. Zaman Shah restored order and appointed Ranjit Singh Governor of Lahore. While Zaman Shah was in the Punjab, revolt in Kandahar and the capture of Kabul brought Mahmud to power. Zaman Shah fled to Peshawar but was brought back to Kabul, blinded and imprisoned. Later he succeeded in escaping to India where he lived in exile until his death in 1844.

**ZAR SHAH**

زر شاه

Shinwari. An inhabitant of Deh Sarak in Nangarhar. As a youth spent much time in the Peshawar district where he learned to read and write. In 1913 carried out a daring raid on the Calcutta mail train at Jahangira Road station and afterwards raided Akora station. When summoned to Kabul to answer for the raids he escaped to the Safed Koh. In 1914 disappeared from Nazian, where he resided, and was thought to be out on another raid. In 1915 befriended by Sardar Nasrullah Khan to commence hostilities against Britain near Landi Kotal, May 1919.

**ZARIN KHAN**

زرین خان

Succeeded Mahmud Khan as Sarhang of the Khasadars on the Afghan frontier near Kushk, 1906. A man of much importance in the Herat province. Said to have been summoned to Kabul in 1913.

**ZIA KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد ضیا

Son of Surani Sak, a Hakim of the Afghan Pamirs. In 1916 appointed Hakim of Wakhan, replacing Muhammad Jan Khan. Friendly to Germans escaping in 1916. Dismissed in February 1919 and succeeded by Shah Boos Khan, but reportedly reappointed on the representation of the people of Wakhan until 1930.

**ZULFIKAR KHAN**

زوا الفقار خان

Commanded a Turki Cavalry regiment, 1920.

**ZULFIKAR KHAN**

زوا الفقار خان

Sardar. Son of Amin Khan (who was a full brother of Amir Shir Ali). In 1879 Ismail Khan rebelled against his uncle Shir Ali. Was taken prisoner and deported along with his two brothers Saleh Khan and Zulfikar Khan. Amir Shir Ali at the same time sent a message to the British Government requesting that the brothers might be kept at a distance from the frontier. They were accordingly sent to Lahore fort as detenus.

**ZULFIKAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد زوا الفقار

Son of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, Kabuli of Abbottabad. Related to Sardar Ayyub Khan. Returned to Afghanistan from Lahore, where he had been living as a refugee, March 1920. Said to have obtained employment in the English Office, Kabul.

**ZULFIKAR KHAN, MUHAMMAD**

محمد زوا الفقار

Muhammadzai. Lived as a refugee at Lahore. Returned to Kabul, 1920. Employed at Habibia College, Kabul. Went to France with Afghan students to look after them and became guardian to Hidayatullah Khan, son of King Amanullah Khan. Recalled to Kabul by King Amanullah and for some time was unemployed. During the Civil War joined Hashim Khan in the Eastern Province and became his Private Secretary. Went to Parachinar, where he joined Sardars Nadir Khan and Shah Wali. His sister was married to Sardar Fakhru-din Khan, an Afghan refugee at Abbottabad. Counsellor to the Afghan Legation in London, 1931. Left London for Paris with Shah Wali in June 1931. Returned to Kabul, September 1931, and was appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister. Visited Lahore in January and returned to Kabul, April 1936. Deputy Minister of Health, 1937. Minister at Tokyo, 1939. Director-General of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1946. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1948. Retired in 1953 and died in 1954.

**ZULFIQAR And DHULFIQAR See ZULFIKAR**

زوا الفقار

**MEMBERS OF  
AFGHAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS  
DURING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

## RULERS OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN

### Saddozai Dynasty

Ahmad Shah	1747
Timur Shah	1773
Shah Zaman	1793
Shah Mahmud	1799
Shah Shuja	1803
Shah Mahmud	1810–18
Civil War	

### Barakzai Dynasty

Dost Muhammad	1835
First Anglo-Afghan War	
Shah Shuja (Saddozai)	1839
Dost Muhammad	1839
Shir Ali	1863
Civil War	
Muhammad Afzal	1866
Muhammad Azam	1867
Shir Ali	1870
Second Anglo-Afghan War	
Yaqub Khan	1879
Abdur Rahman	1880
Habibullah Khan	1901
Nasrullah Khan	1919 (Feb.)
Amanullah Khan	1919
Third Anglo-Afghan War	
Inayatullah Khan	1929 (Jan.)
Habibullah, Bacha-i-Saqqau	1929 (Jan. 17–Oct. 13)
Muhammad Nadir	1929
Muhammad Zahir	1933–1973

### Republic of Afghanistan

Muhammad Daud	1973
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## HOUSEHOLD OF AMIR HABIBULLAH (1901–1919)

1914

### Privy Councillor (musahib-i-khas)

Sardar Muhammad Asif Khan

Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan

### Military Chamberlain (ishik aghasi nizami)

Sardar Muhammad Sulaiman Khan (s/o Asif Khan)

Civil Chamberlain (ishik aghasi mulki)  
 Ali Ahmad Khan (s/o Khushdil Khan, Loynab)

Court Minister (ishik aghasi hozuri)  
 Nek Muhammad Khan (s/o Lala Gul Khan)

Orderly Brigadier (naeb salar)  
 Yakut Shah  
 Muhammad Nadir Khan (s/o Yusuf Khan)

Correspondence Secretary (amin-ul-makatib)  
 Fath Muhammad Khan (actg.)

Gentleman in Waiting (hazir bashi)  
 Muhammad Rafiq Khan

Head Door Keeper (kabchi bashi)  
 Dost Muhammad Khan

Head Valet (khidmatgar bashi)  
 Ibrahim Khan

Chief Interpreter  
 Azimullah Khan

Head Physicians  
 Ghulam Nabi (Court)  
 Allah Juya (Army)  
 Ghulam Muhammad (Haram Sarai)  
 Munir Beg (Kabul City)

Translator  
 Alef Shah

Chief Steward (abdar bashi)  
 Saleh Muhammad Khan

Chief Aides de Camp (kar-i-khas hozur)  
 Muhammad Wali Khan  
 Shah Wali Khan (rikab bashi)  
 Shah Mahmud (sar sar-os)  
 Muhammad Ali Khan (sar khan spor)  
 Ahmad Shah (sar mir spor)

Members of the State Council (khas majlis-i-shura)

President  
 Amir Habibullah Khan

Members  
 Viceroy (naeb-us-sultanat)  
 Nasrullah Khan  
 Deputy (mu'in-us-saltanat)  
 Inayatullah Khan  
 Chief Secretary (itimad-ud-daula)  
 Abdul Quddus Khan  
 Privy Councillors (musahib-i-khas-i-hozur)  
 Muhammad Asif Khan  
 Muhammad Yusuf Khan

**Financial Secretary (mustaufi-ul-mamalek)**  
 Mirza Muhammad Husain Khan, Kohistani  
**Member of Council**  
 Loynab Khushdil Khan  
 Sayyid Ata Muhammad Shah Khan  
 Amir Muhammad Khan of Tagao (sipah salar)  
**Chief Kazi of Kabul**  
 Qazi Sa'd al-Din Khan  
**Mulla of Kabul**  
 Haji Abdur Razzaq  
**Chief Law Officer (muhtasib bashi)**  
 Sulaiman Khwaja  
**Member of Council**  
 Muhammad Yunus Khan (s/o Sultan Muhammad)  
**Chief Police Officer (amin-ul-asas)**  
 Fath Muhammad Khan  
**Chief Steward and Sealkeeper and Confidential Correspondence**  
 Secretary (nazir wa-muhardar-wa-amin-ul-maktubat)  
 Muhammad Safar  
**Superintendent of Correspondence and Chief Chamberlain (amin-ul-mukataba)**  
 Muhammad Rafiq (s/o Muhammad Sadiq)  
**Military Chamberlain (ishik aghasi nizami)**  
 Muhammad Sulaiman  
**Civil Chamberlain (ishik aghasi mulki)**  
 Ali Ahmad Khan  
**Manager of Public Works (sarishtadar-i-tamirat)**  
 Mirza Mahmud Khan  
**Head Clerk**  
 Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Khan  
**Wakil of Logar Tribes**  
 Faiz Muhammad Khan Charkhi  
**Members of Council**  
 Muhammad Yusuf Khan  
 Muhammad Nadir Khan  
 Muhammad Naim (from Badakhshan)  
 Mir Ahmad Shah Khan  
 Maulavi Abdur Rauf  
 Divan Naranjan Das (Afghan Hindu)  
 Civil Brigadier Ahmad Jan Khan  
 Gul Muhammad Khan (s/o Gen. Taj Muhammad)  
 Mulla Ghulam Muhammad Wardak, Panchatbashi



**HOUSEHOLD OF AMIR AMANULLAH  
EARLY PERIOD**

- Chief Steward (abdar bashi)  
Saleh Muhammad Khan
- Secretary, Custodian of the Royal Seal and Personal Assistant (amin-ul-mukabila  
wa yawar)  
Abdul Aziz Khan Barakzai
- Usher (arzbegi)  
Shah Muhammad Khan
- Military Chamberlain (ishik aghazi nizami)  
Shir Ahmad Khan
- For Afghan Correspondence (mir munshi)  
Mirza Shir Ahmad Khan  
Mirza Abdul Rashid Khan
- For Indian Correspondence (munshi)  
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Mirza
- English Interpreter and Superintendent of Translation Dept. (munshi)  
Azimullah Khan Wazirzada
- Superintendent of Harems (negeran-i-haram sarai)  
Muhammad Akram  
Nuran Shah
- Head Valet (pesh khidmat bashi)  
Ibrahim Khan
- Chief Medical Officer, Kabul  
Munir Beg
- Chief Civil Physician  
Fahima Beg
- Members of State Council  
Muhammad Ibrahim Khan  
Ghulam Ali Jan

**GOVERNMENTS OF KING AMANULLAH  
1919—1929**

Foreign Minister

Mahmud Tarzi	February 1919
Muhammad Wali	June 1922
Shir Ahmad Khan (actg.)	April 1924
Mahmud Tarzi	September 1924
Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi	January 1927
Muhammad Wali (actg.)	November 1927
Ghulam Siddiq	1928

## Minister of War

Muhammad Nadir	May 1919
Muhammad Hashim	January 1922
Muhammad Nadir	September 1922
Muhammad Wali	April 1924
Abdul Aziz Barakzai	June 1924

## Minister of Interior

Ali Ahmad Loinab	August 1919
Abdul Aziz Barakzai	June 1925
Abdul Ahad	1928

## Minister of Commerce

Ghulam Muhammad Wardak	March 1919
Abdul Hadi Dawi	April 1924
Ali Muhammad	1928

## President of Assembly

Shir Ahmad	April 1924
Muhammad Yaqub	December 1927

## Ministers without Portfolio

Haji Muhammad Akbar in charge of frontier tribes	March 1926
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## Minister of Justice

Muhammad Ibrahim	1919
Hayatullah Khan	1924

## Minister of Education

Abdur Rahman	1919
Habibullah Khan	1919
Muhammad Sulaiman	. . .
Hayatullah Khan	. . .
Faiz Muhammad	1924

## Minister of Revenue

Mirza Mahmud	. . .
Mir Muhammad Hashim	1922

## Director General of Health

Muhammad Kabir	1923
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## Household Appointments

Minister of Court	
Muhammad Yaqub	1921
Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi	1927

Equerries		
	Mahmud Jan	. . .
	Shah Wali	1924
	Ghulam Haidar	1925
Aides-de-Camp		
	Ahmad Shah	1919
	Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1919
	Muhammad Hassan Ziai	1923
	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1923
	Muhammad Husain Ziai	1926
Private Secretary		
	Zia Humayun Ahmad	1923
Military Commanders		
	Kabul Corps Gen. Mahmud Sami Pasha	1925
	First Division Lt. Gen. Muhammad Umar	
	Second Division Lt. Gen. Abdur Rahim	
	Third Division (Kandahar) Lt. Gen. Nek Muhammad	1925
	Forth Division (Herat) Lt. Gen. Abdur Rahman	1924
	Lt. Gen. Muhammad Ghaus	1927
	Fifth Division (Mazar) Lt. Gen. Muhammad Iklil	
	Sixth Division (Badakhshan)	
	Shah Mahmud	1922
	Lt. Gen. Abdul Wakil Nuristani	1925
	Seventh Division (Jalalabad) Lt. Gen. Muhammad Gul Mohmand	1927
	Eighth Division (South) Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siddiq	1926

### AFGHAN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES ABROAD

London	Abdul Hadi Dawi	1922
	Sayyid Qasim (actg.)	1924
	Shuja-ud-Daula	1925—29
Paris	Mahmud Tarzi	1922
	Muhammad Nadir	1924
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1926
	Habibullah Tarzi	1928
Berlin	Ghulam Siddiq	1922
	Gen. Ahmad Ali Khan Ludin	1925
	Muhammad Amin	1926
Rome	Shir Ahmad	1921
	Azimullah Khan	1922
	Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz	1926
	Ali Muhammad	1927
	Sayyid Qasim	1928

Moscow	Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1920
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1922
	Muhammad Hashim	1924
	Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1926
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1928
Tehran	Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz	1920
	Mir Muhammad Husain	1925
	Sultan Ahmad Shirzai	1928
Ankara	Sultan Ahmad Shirzai	1920
	Muhammad Haidar (appointed only)	1924
	Ghulam Jilani Khan	1925

#### FOREIGN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES AT KABUL

Germany	Fritz Grobba	1923
	August Feigel	1926
	Baron von Plessen	1929
Soviet Union	K. Bravin	1919
	Z. Suritz	1919
	F. Raskolnikov	1921
	Leonide Stark	1924
Great Britain	Sir Francis Humphrys	1922–29
Turkey	Abdur Rahman Beg Peshawari	1921
	Fakhri Pasha	1922
	Nabil Bey	1926
	Yusuf Hikmet Bey	1928

**GOVERNMENTS OF KINGS NADIR SHAH AND ZAHIR SHAH  
1929–1973**

**PRIME MINISTRY**

**Prime Minister**

Muhammad Hashim	1929
Shah Mahmud Ghazi	1946
Gen. Muhammad Daud	1953
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf	1963
Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal	1965
Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1967
Nur Ahmad Etemadi (second term)	1970
Dr. Abdul Zahir	1971
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	1972

\*Shah Wali Khan acted as Prime Minister in 1937 and 1947–48, and Abdullah Yaftali was acting Prime Minister on a number of occasions when Etemadi was abroad. Ali Muhammad was acting Prime Minister during the term of Shah Mahmud.

**First Deputy Prime Minister**

Gen. Abdul Rahim (Kohistani Safi)	1938
Muhammad Naim	1940
Gen. Asadullah Siraj	1948
Ali Muhammad	1949
Abdullah Malikyar	1963
Ali Ahmad Popal	1963
Abdullah Yaftali	1969
Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed	1971

**Second Deputy Prime Minister**

Gen. Abdul Rahim (Kohistani Safi)	1940
Muhammad Naim	1953
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1963
Dr. Abdul Qayyum	1970

**Minister of State (wazir daulat)**

Shir Ahmad	1945
Muhammad Gul Mohmand	1945
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1945
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1948
Ghulam Faruq Osman	1948

**Minister Councilor (wazir mushawir)**

Ghulam Ali Ayeen	1970–72
Abdul Sattar Sirat	1972
Shafiq Zayyee	1970–72

Recording Secretary, Council of Ministers	
Mirza Muhammad Shah	1930
Khalilullah Khalili	1951
Muhammad Murid	1953
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1963
Abdullah Yaftali	1965
Dr. A. G. Rawan Farhadi	1965–71
Adviser to Prime Minister	
First	
Zulfiqar	1931
Sayyid Ahmad Jan	1938
Second	
Sayyid Ahmad Jan	1933
Yar Muhammad Zikria	1938
Third	
Sayyid Ahmad Jan	1932
Yar Muhammad Zikria	1937
Chief of Intelligence (zabt-i-ahwalat and later masuniyat-i-milli)	
Muhammad Shah	1932
Nasrullah Logari	1951
Gen. Muhammad Rasul	1953–70
Director	
First	
Khalilullah Khalili	1932
Second	
Abdullah Malikyar	1933
Muhammad Hasan	1934
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	1937
Muhammad Shuaib	1938
Muhammad Faruq Seraj	1940
Muhammad Qasim	1945
Shah Abdullah Badakhshi	1945
President of Administration	
Taj Muhammad Wardak (Dir.)	1960
Abdul Qayyum Atai	1965
Director of Correspondence	
Muhammad Ismail Yunusi	1933
Muhammad Ibrahim Yunusi	1942
Muhammad Zaman	1953
Gul Ahmad Malikyar	1955
Muhammad Rafiq	1956
Ali Haidar	1964
Ghulam Jailani	1967

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Minister

Faiz Muhammad Zakaria	1929
Ali Muhammad	1939
Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy	1952
Muhammad Naim	1953
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf	1963
Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1965
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	1971

### Deputy Minister

#### First

Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1932
Muhammad Naim	1934
Habibullah Tarzi	1940
Zulfiqar Khan	1946
Abdul Samad	1949
Abdul Hamid Aziz (Political)	1953
Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal	1955
Dr. Abdul Ghafur Rawan Farhadi	1970

#### Second

Muhammad Usman Amir	1932
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	1956
Abdul Razak Ziai	1968
Said Tajuddin	1972

#### Third

Habibullah Tarzi	1932
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### Secretary General

Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1963
Muhammad Usman Sidki	1965

### Adviser

Abdul Hai Aziz	1956
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	1965

### Directors or Director Generals, Political

Sayyid Abdullah	1933
Muhammad Karim	1936
Nabibullah Torwayana	1937
Abdul Samad	1946
Abdur Rahman Pazhwak	1954
Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1957
Ataullah Nasir Zia	1963
Dr. Rawan Farhadi	1964
Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim	1970

Protocol	
Abdul Samad	1932
Abdul Hamid Aziz	1935
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	1938
Muhammad Akram	1938
Mir Muhammad Siddiq	
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	1952
Abdur Rauf Nasir Zia	1953
Jalaluddin Tarzi	1954
Muhammad Amin Etemadi	1964
Dr. Sadullah Ghausi	1970—73
Administration	
Muhammad Usman Amir	1929
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria	1930
Muhammad Yunus	1933
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria	1947
Muhammad Usman Amir	1953
Muhammad Shuaib	1953
Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	1957
Abdul Razaq Ziai	1963
Correspondence	
Abdul Ghaffar	1933
Sayyid Tajuddin	1953
Abdul Rauf Shah Alami	1956
Muhammad Yunus Sarwari	1957
Special Correspondence and Codes	
Sulaiman Yunusi	1948
Nisar Ahmad Sherzai	1963
Sayyid Masud Pohanyar	1964
Yusuf Mehrdil	1969—71
Director	
Press	
Abdul Aziz	1932
Abdul Rauf Nasir Zia	1933
Muhammad Qasim Wajid	1938
Abdul Ghafur Sharar	1939
Western Province	
Muhammad Hashim	1932
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami	1938
Eastern Province	
Sayyid Abdullah	1932
Muhammad Karim	1934
Abdul Wahhab	1938
Personnel	
Muhammad Ibrahim	1932
Muhammad Karim	1933
Abdul Qadir	1935
Abdul Razaq Ziai	1947
Nesar Ahmad Sherzai	1950



Muhammad Ashraf Mujaddidi	1952
Muhammad Tahir Safi	1953
Abdul Rauf Shah Alami	1954
Muhammad Wali Babak	1957
Abdul Ghani Karimi	1963
Abdul Qadir Sulaiman	1970
<b>General Directors</b>	
<b>United Nations</b>	
Abdul Ghafur Sharar	1946
Abdul Qayyum	1952
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	1954
Abdul Ghafur Rawan Farhadi	1956
Muhammad Yunus Rafiq	1958
Zalmai Mahmud Ghazi	1963
Abdul Samad Ghaus	1971
<b>Visa Department</b>	
Muhammad Shuaib	1952
Muhammad Sharif	1953
Muhammad Qasim Naim	1955
Sayyid Muhammad Amin Masoud	1957
<b>Chief, International Offices</b>	
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini	1935
Mir Muhammad Siddiq	1938
Zulfiqar Khan	1945
Jalaluddin Tarzi	1952

## AFGHAN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES ABROAD

London	Shah Wali Khan Ghazi	1930
	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1931
	Ali Muhammad	1933
	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1938
	Muhammad Naim	1945
	Faiz Muhammad Zikria	1949
Paris	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1929
	Shah Wali Khan Ghazi	1931
	Muhammad Daud	1948
	Muhammad Umar	1949—55
Berlin	Abdul Hadi Dawi	1929
	Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi	1931
	Muhammad Aziz	1933
	Allah Nawaz (accredited in 1935)	1933—45
Rome	Abdul Husain Aziz	1930

	Muhammad Naim	1932
	Muhammad Akbar	1935
	Abdul Samad	1936
	Muhammad Akram Nur	1946–47
Moscow	Muhammad Aziz	1929
	Abdul Husain Aziz	1933
	Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy	1937
	Muhammad Nauruz	1946
Ankara	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1929
	Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy	1930
	Faiz Muhammad Zikria	1938
	Muhammad Akram Nur	1948
Washington	Abdul Husain Aziz	1942
	Habibullah Tarzi	1946
	Muhammad Naim	1943
	Najibullah	

#### FOREIGN LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES AT KABUL

Germany	Herbert Schwörbel	1931
	Kurt Ziemke	1933
	Hans Pilger	1936–45
Soviet Union	Leonide Stark (1924)	1929
	Boris E. M. Skviersky	1936
	Constantine Mikhailov Alexandrovich	1938
	Ivan Bakulin	1944
	Smolovski Ivan Vasilovich	1947
	Feodorov A. Feodorovich	1948
Great Britain	Sir Richard Maconachie	1930
	Lt.-Col. W. K. Fraser-Tytler	1935
	Sir Francis Wylie	1941
	Sir Giles Frederick Squire	1943
Turkey	Yusuf Hikmet Bey (1928)	1930
	Mamduh Shevket	1933
	Kemal Köprülü	1942
	Ahmad Cevad Ustun	1945
United States	Charles W. Thayer	1942
	Cornelius van Engert	1942
	Ely E. Palmer (ambassador in 1948)	1945
	Louis G. Dreyfus	1949
	George R. Merrell	1951
	Angus Ward	1953
	Sheldon Mills	
	Henry A. Byroade	1959
	John M. Steeves	1962
	Robert G. Newmann	1966
	Theodore Eliot	1973

## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

<b>Minister</b>	
Shah Mahmud Ghazi	1929
Gen. Muhammad Daud	1947
Gen. Muhammad Umar	1948
Gen. Muhammad Aref	1952
Gen. Muhammad Daud	1958
Gen. Khan Muhammad	1963–73
<b>Deputy Minister</b>	
Ahmad Ali Ludin	1932
Shahzada Muhammad Zahir	1932
Lt. Gen. Ghulam Rasul	1967
<b>Aide-de-Camp</b>	
Ghulam Said	1933
<b>Chief of Gen. Staff</b>	
Gen. Muhammad Umar	1932
Gen. Sayyid Hasan	1956
Gen. Ghulam Faruq	1963–73
<b>Chief of the Army</b>	
Ahmad Ali Lodin	1932
Sayyid Hasan	1936
<b>First Assistant</b>	
Muhammad Safar Wakil Nuristani	1942
Abdul Qayyum	1942
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1945
<b>Chief of Military Courts</b>	
Sayyid Ali	1932
<b>Commander of Military College</b>	
Lt. Gen. Ali Shah Sulaiman	1932
Maj. Gen. Ghulam Faruq	1957
<b>Commander of Air Force</b>	
Muhammad Ihsan	1932
Gen. Abdur Razaq	1957
<b>Director General, Mobilization</b>	
Sirajuddin	1932
<b>Director General, Education</b>	
Sayyid Muhammad Akbar	1932
Ghulam Sarwar	1937
Muhammad Ihsan	1938

Chief of Supplies	
Shir Ahmad Ahmadzai	1938
Inspector General	
Sardar Asadullah Seraj	1932
Lt. Gen. Muhammad Safar	1957
Col. Murad Ali	1958
Kabul Troops	
Royal Troops Commander	
Sardar Asadullah Seraj	1932
Maj. Gen. Abdur Rahman	1958
Wing Commander	
Muhammad Ghaus	1932
Muhammad Aref	1940
First Wing	
Ghulam Muhammad	1932
Second Wing	
Abdul Ghani Ahmadzai	1932
Abdullah Khan	1934
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1940
Third Wing	
Nur Muhammad	1932
Faiz Muhammad	1938
Abdullah Khan	1940
Commander, Central Army Corps	
Muhammad Isa Nuristani	1957
President, Department of Tribes	
Sayyid Muhammad Husain	1932
Muhammad Shah	1938
Commander of Troops	
Ghazni	
Khan Zaman	1932
Abdul Qayyum	1935
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1938
Kandahar	
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1932
Muhammad Daud	1934
Herat	
Muhammad Shuaib	1932
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1934
Muhammad Qasim	1938
Mazar-i-Sharif	
Abdul Ghafur	1932
Allahdad Etemadi	1934

## MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

### Minister

Muhammad Hashim Khan	1929
Muhammad Gul Mohmand	1930
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1939
Muhammad Nauruz	1942
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1945
Gen. Asadullah Seraj	1948
Gen. Muhammad Daud	1949
Gen. Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1951
Abdul Hakim Shah-Alami	1955
Sayyid Abdullah	1958
Dr. Abdul Qayyum	1963
Abdus Sattar Shalizi	1965
Eng. Ahmadullah	1966
Muhammad Umar Wardak	1967
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Lodin	1969
Amanullah Mansuri	1971
Nimatullah Pazhwak	1972–73

### Deputy Minister

Ghulam Faruq Usman	1929
Abdul Rashid	1932
Muhammad Faruq	1945
Abdul Wahhab Asefi	1950
Abdul Rahim	1953
Ghulam Ahmad Popal	1963
Amanullah Mansuri	1965
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Lodin	1967
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai	1969
Muhammad Hashim Safi	1971

### Commandant of Gendarmerie and Police

Lt. Gen. Sayyid Salih	1957
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### Director Generals

#### Police

Abdul Hakim Mashriqi	1932
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#### Control

Muhammad Said	1942
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### Directors

#### Accounting

Mirza Badruddin	1932
Muhammad Jan	1938
Muhammad Said	1939
Abdul Rashid	1956

Administration	
Muhammad Tahir	1950
Muhammad Ibrahim	1960
Mir Amanuddin Ansari	1963
Correspondence	
Ghulam Nakshband	1932
Abdul Wudud	1938
Ata Muhammad	1941
Khwaja Muhammad	1945
Abdul Wasi	1963
Abdul Sami	1964
Personnel	
Abdul Rahim	1932
Abdul Wudud	1934
Muhammad Hasan	1938
Abdul Rahim	1945
Shah Muhammad	1952
Abdul Rahim	1954
Muhammad Ihsan Nazar	1958
Secretary to the Minister	
Muhammad Siddiq	1945
Haji Ghulam Muhammad	1948
Muhammad Ibrahim	1956
Chief of Inspection	
Muhammad Naim	1939
Abdullah Khan	1941
Muhammad Siddiq	1954
Muhammad Usman	1956
Muhammad Kabir	1957
Sayyid Kamal	1963
Abdul Rauf	1964
Chief of Security	
Tura Baz Khan	1942
Sayyid Muhammad Akbar	1952
Gen. Sayyid Salih	1957
Director General, Population-Demography Dept. (Statistics)	
Abdul Ali	1942
Muhammad Amin Yunusi	1945
Muhammad Ibrahim	1952
Gul Muhammad	1954
Faqir Muhammad Dewagalli (Pres. 1960)	1956
Abdul Samad Bakhshi	1971
Chief of Jails	
Said Kamal	1936
Abdul Khaliq	1948
Director-General of Red Cross	
Shah Muhammad	1948
Akhtar Muhammad	1952

Director General of Hotels	
Ghulam Dastagir	1944
Muhammad Siddiq	1946
Abdul Ghaffar	1948
President, Provincial Development Department	
Abdul Wahid Mansuri	1969

## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

### Minister

Fazl Umar Mujaddidi	1929
Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi	1932
Aminullah Khan	1935
Mir Ata Muhammad Husaini	1945
Mir Sayyid Muhammad Qasim	1950
Sayyid Abdullah	1955
Sayyid Shamsuddin Majruh	1963
Dr. Muhammad Haidar	1965
Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi	1965
Muhammad Ihsan Taraki	1967
Dr. Muhammad Asghar	1967
Abdul Satar Sirat	1969
Muhammad Anwar Arghandiwal	1971

### Deputy Minister

Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi	1929
Aminullah Khan Jabarkhel	1936
Muhammad Amin Khugiani	1945
Muhammad Qasim	1952
Abdul Karim Haqani	1956
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	1964
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai	1966
Samiuddin Zhwand	1971

### Head of Court of Cassation

Abdul Rab	1932
Muhammad Amin	1949
Abdul Karim Haqani	1956
Maulawi Abdul Jalil	1952
Maulawi Abdul Basir	1957

### Deputy Attorney-General

Aziz Muhammad Alikozai	1967
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### Head of Conciliation Court

Aminullah Jabarkhel	1932
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Head of Ulema	
Abdul Karim Haqani	1938
Deputy	
Mulla Buzurg	1932
Registrar	
Roshanfikr	1965
Jalad Khan (Pres.)	1971
Directors	
Personnel	
Abdul Salam	1932
Muhammad Mir	1933
Faiz Muhammad	1950
Ghulam Muhammad	1953
Abdul Aziz	1963
Abdul Ahad	1964
General Correspondence	
Faiz Muhammad	1945
Mir Ghulam Ahmad	1949
Muhammad Yaqub	1956
Supreme Court	
Muhammad Sharif	1940
Inspection	
Muhammad Shah Irshad	1949
Maulawi Fazl Rahman	1953
Muhammad Musa (Pres.)	1963
Hashmatullah	1964
Control	
Muhammad Nasir	1938
Abdul Majid	1949
Muhammad Yusuf	1950
Mir Ahmad Said	1953
Law	
Muhammad Siddiq	
Muhammad Alam (Dir. Gen.)	1950
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	1958
Secretary to the Minister	
Abdul Qadir	1953
Abdul Wahid	1957
Abdul Sattar	1963
Abdul Wahid	1963
Faizanulhaq Gran	1964
Penal Court	
Muhammad Jan	1949
Abdul Basir	1950
Administration	
Muhammad Muhsin Safi	1964
First Secretary	
Mir Said Qasim	1949



## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

### Minister

Muhammad Ayyub	1929
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1933
Muhammad Nauruz	1945
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini	1946
Muhammad Nauruz	1950
Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1952
Abdul Malik Abdul-Rahim-Zai	1954
Abdullah Malikyar	1957
Sayyid Qasim Rishtiya	1963
Abdullah Yaftali	1965
Abdul Karim Hakimi	1966
Muhammad Anwar Ziyai	1967
Dr. Muhammad Aman	1969
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar	1971
Muhammad Khan Jalallar	1972

### Deputy Minister

#### First

Muhammad Husain Daftari	1932
Muhammad Aslam	1939
Azizullah Khan	1953
Abdul Karim Hakimi	1958
Muhammad Anwar Ziai	1963
Ghulam Ahmad Popal	1966
Muhammad Khan Jalallar	1971

#### Second

Ghulam Mujtaba	1932
Abdul Wahhab	1945

### Directors

#### Personnel

Abdul Majid	1942
Muhammad Akram (Dir. Gen. 1947)	1948

#### Correspondence

Muhammad Husain	1932
Faqir Muhammad	1937
Abdul Rahim	1942

#### Accounting

Muhammad Husain	1932
Mirza Mir Azizullah (Pres.)	1952
Yaqub Ali	1958
Abdul Aziz Atai	1960
Abdul Samad	1963

#### Salary

Muhammad Sarwar	1932
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#### Budget

Muhammad Aslam	1933
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Muhammad Sarwar	1942
Muhammad Ibrahim	1952
Aziz Ahmad (Dir. 1946)	1953
Abdul Majid	1954
Abdul Ahad	1955
Mir Abdul Samad	1958
Yar Muhammad	1960
Abdul Samad Mansuri	1967
Yar Muhammad	1969
Treasury	
Muhammad Umar	1932
Abdul Haq	1933
Said Kamal	1934
Nazar Muhammad	1938
Abdul Rab	1942
Mirza Fakhruddin (Dir. Gen.)	1946
Abdul Latif	1953
Muhammad Tahir	1954
Muhammad Nasim	1955
Muhammad Tahir	1958
Abdul Hamid	1958
Dr. Muhammad Aman	1960
Muhammad Nasim (Pres.)	1964
Control	
Abdul Ghafur (Dir. Gen.)	1942
Habibullah Khan	1952
Ghulam Haidar	1953
Muhammad Yusuf	1955
General Directors	
Inspection	
Muhammad Muhsin	1942
Muhammad Hasan	1946
Ghulam Sakhi (Pres.)	1947
Qutbuddin	1952
Abdul Ghafur	1954
Mir Muhammad Ziauddin	1955
Abdul Latif	1958
Shah Jahan	1963
Commerce	
Ghulam Hasan	1942
Executive Director General	
Muhammad Anwar	1946
Chief of Administration	
Muhammad Anwar	1947
Ghulam Mustafa	1953
Yar Muhammad	1958
Shahir Khan	1960

Muhammad Afzal	1963
Yar Muhammad	1966
Abdul Samad Mansuri	1967
<b>Chief of Customs</b>	
Mukhtar Loi	1954
Muhammad Isa Siami	1960
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar	1964
Sultan Aziz Zakaria	1965
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Dawar	1967
Hakim Hamidi	1970
Zabihullah Eltezam	1971
<b>Councillor</b>	
Abdul Wahhab Haidar	1963

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**  
(National Economy)

<b>Minister</b>	
Abdul Hadi Dawi	1925
Ali Muhammad	1928
Haji Muhammad Akbar	1929
Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1931
Abdul Majid Zabuli (Nat. Econ.)	1938
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini	1951
Dr. Abdul Rauf Haidar	1953
Abdul Malik Abdul-Rahim-Zai (actg.)	1954
Abdullah Malikyar	1956
Ghulam Muhammad Sherzad	1957
Muhammad Sarwar Umar	1964
Dr. Nur Ali	1966
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Umar	1969
Muhammad Aref Ghausi	1971
<b>Deputy Minister</b>	
Muhammad Husain Afandi	1932
Ghulam Ghaus	1937
Muhammad Akram	1946
Abdul Hay Aziz	1949
Abdul Wahhab Haidar	1956
Muhammad Sarwar Umar	1957
Dr. Nur Ali	19. .
Muhammad Akbar Umar	1966
Dr. Ali Nawaz	1968

Second Deputy Minister	
Ghulam Ghaus	1932
Director	
Customs	
Abdul Qayyum	1932
Abdul Rashid	1942
Abdul Ahad	1947
Accounting	
Inayatullah Khan	1932
Abdul Satar	1962
Mir Muhammad Ishaq	1964
Trade	
Sardar Muhammad Karim	1932
Correspondence	
Abdul Wudud	1932
Muhammad Ismail	1945
Abdullah Khan	1948
Ghulam Ahmad	1949
Abdul Rahim	1956
Muhammad Asef	1957
Ali Ahmad	1963
Control	
Inayatullah Khan	1942
Ghulam Haidar	1948
Yaqub Ali (Gen. Dir.)	1951
Inspection	
Abdul Hamid	1945
Muhammad Nabi (Gen. Dir.)	1947
Muhammad Nabi (Pres.)	1950
Abdul Karim	1956
Chamber of Commerce	
Mir Alauddin	1942
Abdul Rashid	1956
Ghulam Jilani Sadiqi	1957
Abdul Ghafur Seraj	1968
Dr. Akbar Umar	1972
Commerce	
Sardar Muhammad Karim	1932
Ahmadullah Karimi	1942
Muhammad Siddiq	1947
Muhammad Sarwar	1957
Muhammad Rasul Yunusi	1958
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Umar (Pres.)	1963
Foreign Trade	
Muhammad Siddiq	1942
Muhammad Rasul	1956
Dr. Nur Ali	1957
Dr. Wali Muhammad Zikria	1958
Dr. Ali Nawaz	1958

Abdul Salam	1973
Domestic Trade	
Ghulam Muhammad	1956
Dr. Amanullah Rasul	1957
Muhammad Nabi Azimi	1963
Crafts	
Muhammad Naim Ziai	1942
Personnel	
Abdul Ghafur Seraj	1945
Muhammad Siddiq	1945
Muhammad Ayyub	1953
Secretary to the Minister	
Muhammad Asef Abbasi	1960
Muhammad Aziz Partu	1963
General Director	
Administration	
Muhammad Hashim	1942
Mia Husain Mujaddidi	1945
Muhammad Fazl Ebadi	1956
Dr. Abdul Wahhab Malikyar	1957
Muhammad Akbar	1958
Hamidullah Azizi	1960
Abdul Ghafur Seraj (Pres.)	1963
Abdul Rashid	1966
President	
Litigation	
Ghulam Haidar	1932
Commercial Disputes	
Muhammad Hasan Nadi	1956

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister	
Ali Muhammad	1929
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1933
Muhammad Naim	1938
Dr. Najibullah Torwayana	1946
Abdul Husain Aziz	1949
Faiz Muhammad Zakaria	1950
Dr. Abdul Majid	1952
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1957
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1964

Dr. Muhammad Usman Anwari	1965
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1967
Dr. Abdul Qayyum	1969
Hamidullah Enayat Seraj	1971
Dr. Yassin Azim	1972
<b>Deputy Minister</b>	
Mir Sayyid Muhammad Qasim	1932
Abdul Jabar Arsala	1933
Said Abdullah	1942
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf	1950
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1958
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai	1963
Abdul Hakim Ziai	1964
Muhammad Asef Mayel	1966
Dr. Saifur Rahman Samadi	1967
Muhammad Yasin Azim	1972
<b>Administration</b>	
Abdul Ahmad Atai	1952
Dr. Muhammad Fazl	1968
<b>Academic</b>	
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf	1952
Ali Ahmad Popal	1953
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1955
Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai	1955
Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj	1967
<b>Councillors</b>	
Mir Najimuddin Ansari	1963
Ahmad Ali Kohzad	1963
Abdul Ghafur Breshna	1963
Goya Etemadi	1960
Ghulam Sarwar Goya	1963
Muhammad Ismail Sayee	1963
Abdul Ghafur Breshna	1964
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi	1964
Muhammad Asef Mayel	1968
<b>Directors</b>	
<b>Education</b>	
Hashim Shayiq	1932
Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1941
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1942
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi	1945
Turyaly Etemadi	
<b>Special Secretary</b>	
Muhammad Ibrahim Sharifi	1963

Administration	
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi	1964
Public Library	
Gul Ahmad Farid	1963
Accounting Control	
Azizullah	1964
Personnel	
Muhammad Alam	1960
Foreign Relations	
Muhammad Sami Madhash	1963
Muhammad Yunus Sikandarzadeh	1963
Girls Education	
Azizur Rahman	1947
Masuma Wardak	1963
Translation	
Din Muhammad	1963
<i>Irfan Magazine</i>	
Muhammad Akbar Roshanzamir	
Ghulam Muhiuddin	1964
Education Magazine	
Sharifa K. Aslami	1964
Elementary Education	
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1945
Muhammad Zaman	1950
Muhammad Asef Mayel	1952
Ghulam Sarwar	1964
Abdul H. Hamidi	1966
Vocational Education	
Muhammad Yusuf	1948
Dr. Muhammad Haidar	1950
Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi	1963
Dr. Yaqubi	1970
Museum	
Ghulam Muhiuddin (Mamur)	1932
Ahmad Ali Muhiuddin (Dir.)	1939
Dr. Abdul Rahim Ziai (Gen. Dir.)	1956
Ahmad Ali Motamed	1962
Women's College	
Aziz-ur-Rahman Fathi	1952
History Academy	
Ahmad Ali Kohzad	1956
Dr. Abdur Rahim Ziai	1963
Abdul Hai Habibi	1968
Dr. Bahauddin Majruh	1972
Publications	
Mir Najimuddin Ansari	1952
Hamidullah Enayat Seraj	1956
Abdul Sami Madhosh	
College of Theology	
Abdul Haq	1953

Bahir	1963
Planning	
Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai	1963
Inspection	
Aziz Ahmad Alikozai	1960
Ghulam Hasan Mujaddedi	1963
Directors	
Habibiya	
Muhammad Nabi	1932
Sayyid Muhammad Faruq	1935
Sayyid Abdullah	1938
Muhammad Asef	1945
Muhammad Amin	1946
Larsen	1951
Sauer	1953
Niamatullah Maruf Pazhwak	1960
Zia Muhammad Fedayi	1963
Amani – Nejat	
Iven	1932
Robert Strunk	1933
Iven	1934
Gerfla	1938
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1945
Abdul Ghafur Breshna	1946
Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj	1951
Amaniya – Istiqlal	
Fath Muhammad	1932
Bonet	1933
Fraissé	1935
Momal	1938
Abdul Shukur Wali	1945
Momal	1946
Fraissé	
Abdul Majid Tanomand	1963
Hadi Naim	1967
Ghazi	
Fath Muhammad	1932
Ghulam Haidar	1933
Abdul Ghafur	1934
Fida Ahmad	1938
Muhammad Amin	1945
Edmonds	1946
Papelstone	1951
Muhammad Nasim	1960
Hemayatullah	1963
Darul Ulum Arabiya	
Qari Abdul Rasul	1933
Abdul Qadir	1945



## President

### Kabul University

Dr. Abdul Majid	1944
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1948
Dr. Muhammad Asghar	1955
Dr. Muhammad Usman Anwari	1960
Mr. Toryalai Etemadi	1966
Dr. Fazl Rabi Pazhwak	1967
Dr. Abdullah Wahidi	1969
Dr. Sayyid Abdul Qadir Baha	1970
Dr. Ahmad Jawid	1971

### Pashtu Academy

Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1942
Gul Pacha Olfat	1956
Sadiqullah Rishtin	1964

### College of Medicine

Hasan Rishad Beg	1933
Rifqi Kamel	1938
Dr. Nazar Muhammad Sikandar	1953
Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj	1964
Dr. Wali Zaki	1968
Dr. Nadir Umar	1970

### College of Law

Muhammad Ali Fowad	1938
Abdul Hay Aziz	1942
Dr. Muhammad Akram	1953
Mr. Rahimi	1955
Ghulam Saqi Masun	1972

### College of Sciences

Abdul Rahim	1935
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1942
Dr. Muhammad Anwar	1953
Mir Amanuddin Ansari	1953
Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar	1955
Dr. Bubul Shah Jalal	1968

### Secondary Education

Abdul Hakim Ziai	1945
Dr. Muhammad Akram	1949
Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal	1950
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1952
Dr. Muhammad Akram	1960
Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid	1963
Dr. Niamatullah Pazhwak	1966

## MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

### Minister

Allah Nawaz	1933
Gen. Abdul Rahim	1934
Abdul Husain Aziz	1938
Rahimullah Khan	1941
Eng. Muhammad Kabir Lodin	1942
Muhammad Naim	1950
Eng. Muhammad Akram Parwanta	1952
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami	1953
Eng. Muhammad Kabir	1955
Lt. Gen. Muhammad Azim	1963
Eng. Ahmadullah	1966
Muhammad Husain Mesa	1967
Gen. Khwazak Zalmi	1971

### Deputy Minister

Nasrullah Khan	1933
Abdul Hamid	1940
Abdul Rahim	1940
Muhammad Akram	1950
Muhammad Kabir Ludin	1953
Sayyid Ahmad Shah	1954
Muhammad Yaqub Atai	1964
Ghausuddin Matin	1965
Muhammad Yaqub Atai	1969

### Chief of Administration

Muhammad Tahir	1960
Abdul Aziz	1963

### Director

#### Construction

Abdul Ghias	1933
Abdul Rahim (Pres. 1952)	1940
Fazl Haq (Gen. Dir.)	1953
Muhammad Kabir	1954
Sayyid Burhanuddin	1956
Nur Ahmad	1964
Mir Inayatullah Hubab	1966

#### Public Works

Ghulam Muhammad	1933
Muhammad Kabir	1941
Muhammad Tahir	1950

#### Engineering

Nazar Muhammad	1933
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#### Power

Abdul Ali	1933
Ghulam Muhammad	1937

Director Generals	
Road Construction	
Ghulam Jilani	1952
Ghulam Haidar	1953
Amir Muhammad	1955
Muhammad Azim	1957
Sayyid Burhanuddin	1960
Ghausuddin Matin	1964
Abdul Hai Qazi	1972
Technical	
Sayyid Muhammad Shah	1952
Abdul Hamid	1953
Mir Inayatullah Hubab	1956
Shir Aga	1958
Bagram Airport	
Muhammad Ibrahim	1957
Accounting	
Muhammad Tahir	1955
Abdur Rashid	1960
President	
Inspection	
Mir Inayatullah Hubab	1964
Mechanics	
Ghulam Muhammad	1963
Canal Construction	
Muhammad Bashir Ludin	1958
Commander of Work Troop	
Muhammad Azim	1958

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE**  
**(MINISTRY OF PRESS & INFORMATION)**

Presidency (until 1963)	
Salahuddin Saljuqi	1939
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1947
Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal	1950
Salahuddin Saljuqi	1953
Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal	1955
Abdul Sattar Shalizi (actg.)	1956
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1958
Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail	1960
Minister	
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1963
Muhammad Hashim Maywandwal	1965
Muhammad Usman Sidqi	1966
Abdul Rauf Binawa	1967

Dr. Muhammad Anas	1968
Dr. Mahmud Habibi	1969
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1971
Sabahuddin Khushkaki	1972
Deputy Minister	
Abdul Hai Habibi	1939
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1945
Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1952
Abdul Sabur Nasimi	1953
Abdul Sattar Shalizi	1956
Muhammad Arsalan Salimi	1960
Muhammad Khalid Roshan	1963
Muhammad Shah Irshad (actg.)	1964
Muhammad Najim Arya	1965
Muhammad Khalid Roshan	1970
Councillor	
Qari Abdullah	1939
Sarwar Guya Etemadi	1939
Muhammad Amin Khugyani	1939
Mir Ghulam Muhammad Ghubar	1947
Abdul Hamid Mubarez	1963
General Directors	
Publication	
Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1939
Ataullah Nasir Zia	1955
Muhammad Ibrahim Sharifi	1956
Muhammad Khalid Roshan	1957
Fazl Ahmad Zarmati	1958
Hafizullah	1959
Press	
Muhammad Shah Irshad	1953
.....	1955
Fazl Ahmad Zormati	1956
Domestic Publications	
Mir Ali Asghar	1952
Abdul Wahhab Tarzi	1953
Abdul Karim	1958
Nazar Muhammad	1963
Foreign Publications	
Ataullah Nasir Zia	1952
Muhammad Khalid Roshan	1957
Dr. Hafizullah Nasiri	1960
Culture and Cultural Relations	
Abdul Wahhab Tarzi	1954
Muhammad Najim Arya	1958
Abdul Hamid Mubarez	1960
Director of News Agency Bakhtar	
Abdur Rashid Latifi	1939
Abdul Nabi	1942
Muhammad Muhsin Firuz	1945
Abdul Hamid Makhmur	1953

Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1944
S. Kushkaki	1959
Abdul Hamid Mubarez	1965
Ghulam Hazrat Koshan	1971
Sayyid Khalil	1972
President, Kabul Radio (Director until 1957)	
Muhammad Usman Sidqi	1942
Abdul Rashid Latifi	1943
Ataullah Khan	1945
Dr. Ahmad Jawid	1949
Abdul Ghafur Breshna	1950
Ataullah Nasir Zia	1953
Abdul Rashid Latifi	1955
Abdul Rauf Benawa	1960
Muhammad Alam Ghawwas	1964
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1965
Abdul Latif Jalali	1967
Eng. Karim Atayi	1973
Assistant	
Najaf-Ali Nabati	1942–52
General Director of Pashtu Academy	
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	1942
Abdul Hay Habibi	1945
Sidiqullah Rishtin	1960–73
Assistants	
Aminullah Zemaryalai	1942
Abdul Rauf Benawa	1945
Siddiqullah Rishtin	1952
Gul Pacha Olfat	1956
General Director of Government Printing House	
Ahamdullah Karimi	1942
Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1948
Abdul Ghafur Breshna	1970
President	
Muhammad Ibrahim Kandahari	1952–73
Secretary to the Minister	
Muhammad Yaqub Masud	1964
Director, Inspection	
Muhammad Naim Sharifi	1945
Sayyid Mustafa	1950
Director, Special Correspondence	
Abdul Ahad Latifzada	1947
Abdul Sabur Nasimi	1950
Hafizullah Khan	1953
Abdul Ahad	1957
Correspondence	
Fida Muhammad	1950
Personnel	
Gul Said	1950
Pashtu Dictionary	
Ghulam Milani Jalili	1950

## Editors

### *Islah*

Yaqub Hasan	1929
Amin Khugiani	1930
Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1931
Abdur Rahman Pazhwak	1940
Qiyamuddin Khadim	1948
Qadir Taraki	
Muhammad Muhsin Teraz	1949
Muhammad Ibrahim Safa	1956
Sabahuddin Kushkaki	1959
Sayyid Faqir Alawi	1960

### *Anis*

Muhyiuddin Anis	1927
Amin Khugiani	1931
Abdur Rashid Latifi	1941
Usman Sidqi	1945
Najim Arya	
Qasim Wajid	1957
Abdul Hamid Mubarez	1959
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1963
Shafi Rahgozar	1965—69

### *Kabul Times*

Sabahuddin Kushkaki	1960
Sayyid Khalil	1968
Shafi Rahil	1970

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### Ministers

Muhammad Akbar (Gen. Dir.)	1929
Muhammad Akbar	1933
Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1934—39
Sultan Ahmad	1945
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1946
Dr. Abdul Majid	1947
Dr. Ghulam Faruq	1950
Dr. Abdul Zahir (actg.)	1955
Dr. Abdul Rahim (Deputy)	1960
Dr. Abdul Rahim	1963
Dr. Abdul Zahir	1965
Miss Kubra Nurzai	1966
Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj	1969

## Deputy Ministers

### First

Zulfiqar Khan	1939
Jalaluddin Tarzi	1946
Dr. Abdul Zahir	1950
Dr. Abdul Rahim	1955
Abdul Qayyum Rasul	1963
Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi	1966
Dr. Abdullah Umar	1969
Dr. Muhammad Akhtar Khoshbin	1971-73

### Second

Dr. Ghulam Faruq	1946
Dr. Azim	1973

## Presidents

### Administration

Dr. Faqir Muhammad	1950
Habibullah Khan	1955-63

### Health Protection

Dr. Abdul Rahman Mahmudi	1948
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal	1950

## Directors

### National Hospital

Abdul Ghaffar	1932
Muhammad Amin	1954

### Health

Abdul Rashid	1934
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1958

### Health Organizations

Muhammad Asef	1942
Dr. Muhammad Rasul	1945
Dr. Ghulam Zikria Sharifi	1955

### Accounting

Muhammad Muhsin	1934
Dr. Mir Aga	1948
Abdul Ghaffar	1955
Abdullah Khan	1958
Abdul Ghaffar	1963
Sayyid Mahdi	1964

### Publication

Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail	1948
Dr. Said Abdul Qayyum	1954
Muhammad Asef	1955

### Correspondence

Salih Muhammad	1934
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### Secretary to the Minister

Mir Faiz Muhammad	1945
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### General Correspondence

Faqir Muhammad	1934
Muhammad Yaqub Masud	1960

### Publication & Accounting

Abdul Ghafur	1942
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### Medical Care

Muhammad Akbar?	1942
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Control	
Abdul Rashid	1942
Disease	
Muhammad Afzal	1946
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1948
Inspection	
Abdul Jalil	1942
Mir Zafaruddin	1945
Assistant Inspector	
Dr. Abdul Qadir	1946–59
Special Director	
Muhammad Yaqub	1954–59
President of Health Affairs	
Dr. Muhammad Umar	1954
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1955
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal	1959
International Relations Director	
Muhammad Musa	1954
Haji Muhammad	1959
Yar Muhammad Mujaddedi	1960
Health Legislation	
Dr. Muhammad Naim	1954
Dr. Haji Muhammad Sharif	
Dr. Abdul Sattar Seraj	1963
Health Directors of Provinces	
Kandahar	
Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1954
Herat	
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal	1954
Mazar-i-Sharif	
Dr. Ghulam Zikria Sharifi	1954
Kataghan	
Muhammad Sarwar	1954
East Province	
Muhammad Amin	1954
South Province	
Dr. Abdul Samad	1954
Maimana	
Mir Muhammad Ali	1954
Parwan	
Dr. Haidar Ali	1954
Ghazni	
Dr. Abdul Rahim	1954
Farah	
Dr. Muhammad Ali	1954
Badakhshan	
Dr. Muhammad Qasim	1954



Grishk	
Dr. Muhammad Asef Faqiri	1954
Herat	
Dr. G. H. Wahid	1973

## MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

<b>Minister (President)</b>	
Muhammad Karim	1937
Rahimullah Khan	1939
Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad	1945
Muhammad Naim Ziai	1950
Dr. Muhammad Yusuf (Min.)	1953
Muhammad Husain Masa	1966
Dr. Abdul Samad Salim	1966
Amanullah Mansuri	1969
Eng. Muhammad Yaqub Lali	1971
Eng. Ghulam Dastagir Azizi	1972
Dr. Abdul Qayyum Wardak	1973
<b>Deputy Minister</b>	
Dr. Abdullah Nasiri	1937
Ghulam Muhammad Farhad	1942
Sayyid Abdul Ahad	1947
Sultan Ahmad Popal	1960
Abdul Quddus Majid	1968–71
<b>President</b>	
Department of Mines and Geology	
Sayyid Hashim Mirzad	1967–73
<b>Councillor</b>	
Sayyid Abdul Ahad	1960
<b>Director General</b>	
Sayyid Abdul Ahad	1939
<b>General Director of Technology</b>	
Muhammad Ihsan	1945
<b>General Director of Administration &amp; Arts</b>	
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal	1951
Sayyid Amanullah	1963
<b>Directors</b>	
<b>Control</b>	
Muhammad Hasan	1937
Lal Muhammad	1950
<b>Executive</b>	
Abdul Fatah	1937
Abdul Ahad	1945

Personnel	
Muhammad Yusuf	1947
Ramazan Ali	1950
Sayyid Abdul Ahad	1957
Economics	
Ghulam Muhammad	1939
Ghulam Ali	1946
General Director	
Inspection	
Muhammad Ihsan	1939
Abdul Fatah	1945
Exploration	
Ghulam Ali	1939
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal	1945
Abdul Samad Salim	1957
Special Accounting	
Sayyid Amanullah	1954
Ramazan Ali	1954
Muhammad Azim	1963
Mining Engineer	
Sayyid Abdul Ahad	1945
Prof. Abdullah Nasiri	1945
Mines Specialist	
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal	1945
President of Mines	
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal	1954

### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Post and Telegraph)

Minister	
Rahimullah (Dir.)	1932
Rahimullah (Pres. & Min.)	1934
Abdul Husain Aziz	1939—42
Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1945
Abdullah Malikyar	1948
Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad	1950
Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1951
Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad	1952
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami	1953
Muhammad Murid	1954
Muhammad Husain Masa	1963
Dr. Muhammad Haidar	1964
Abdul Karim Hakimi	1966
Eng. Muhammad Azim Gran	1968
Eng. Nasratullah Ahmadi Malikyar	1971
Deputy Minister	
Nik Muhammad	1932
Nur Muhammad	1934

Muhammad Husain Daftari	1938
Ghulam Safdar Sikanderi	1952
Nasratullah Malikyar	1963
Muhammad Azim Gran	1965
General Directors, Telegraph-Telephone	
Ali Gul	1940
Abdul Qayyum	1948
Muhammad Aman	1945
Muhammad Husain Shukur	1948
Muhammad Azim Gran	1958
Muhammad Nasim Alawi	1966
Minister P. T. T.	
Post and Telephone	
Muhammad Said	1940
Ghulam Faruq	1942
Post (Dir.-Gen.)	
Ahmad Zia	1946
Ghulam Faruq (Pres.)	1953
Dr. Muhammad Qasim (Pres.)	1963
Ghulam Muhammad Sikander	1967
Telephone	
Abdul Ahad	1946
Malik Muhammad	1953
Muhammad Husain	1953
Muhammad Azim	1963

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Minister	
Mir Muhammad Yusuf (Pres.)	1937
Muhammad Atiq Rafiq	1948
Amiruddin Shansab	1950
Muhammad Zaman Taraki	1951
Mir Muhammad Yusuf (Min.)	1953
Ghulam Haidar Adalat	1958
Dr. Muhammad Nasir Keshawarz	1962
Mir Muhammad Akbar Reza	1963
Abdul Hakim	1969
Dr. Wakil	1972
Deputy Minister	
Nur Muhammad	1937
Muhammad Zaman Taraki	1950
Ghulam Siddiq Achakzai	1953
Mir Muhammad Akbar Reza	1954

Ghulam Siddiq Achakzai	1957
Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq	1963
Muhammad Yasin Mayel	1966
Eng. Juma Muhammad Muhammadi	1971
Dr. Muhammad N. Keshawarz	1972
<b>Directors</b>	
<b>Special</b>	
Sayyid Muhsin	1954
Muhammad Zaman	1958
<b>Accounting</b>	
Muhammad Aslam	1937
Abdul Rauf	1939
Abdul Ahad	1954
Ghulam Abbas	1955
Muhammad Abbas	1963
Jan Muhammad	1964
<b>Agronomy</b>	
Muhammad Yasin Mayel	1956
Abdul Ghafur	1958
Abdul Ali Nawabi	1963
<b>Foreign Relations</b>	
Ghulam Naqshband	1954
Muhammad Afzal Azami	1964
<b>Forestry</b>	
Muhammad Tahir	1963
Muhammad Hasan Kishtyar	1963
Sayyid Aga Anam	1973
<b>Director General</b>	
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Muhammad Zaman	1942
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	
Muhammad Zaman	1937
Dad Muhammad	1945
Mirak Shah Sharifi	1958
Muhammad Anwar Afghan	1963
<b>Locust Control</b>	
Hasan Ali	1950
<b>Animal and Plant Protection Department</b>	
Masjidi	1950
Abdullah Keshtyar	1957
Muhammad Yusuf	1963
<b>President</b>	
<b>Products/Extension</b>	
Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq	1963
<b>Natural Resources</b>	
Abdul Ahad Afzal	1963

Animal Health and Husbandry	
Muhammad Aslam Khamush	1964
Planning	
Mir Muhammad Yusuf	1950
Abdul Majid	1963
Ghulam Jilani	1963
Muhammad Nasim	1964
Abdul Majid	1967
Department of Research	
Abdul Ghafur	1967

## MINISTRY OF PLANNING

### Minister

Sardar Muhammad Daud	1957
Abdul Hay Aziz	1963
Abdullah Yaftali	1964
Abdul Hakim Ziai	1966
Abdullah Yaftali	1967
Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid	1968
Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi	1969-73

### Deputy Minister

Abdul Hay Aziz	1957
Abdullah Yaftali	1963
Mir Muhammad Siddiq Farhang	1964
Abdul Wahhab Haidar	1967
Ali Ahmad Khorram	1971

### President of Statistics

Abdus Satar Shalizi	1958
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai	1960
Muhammad Ishaq Usman	1963
Muhammad Yusuf Farand	1964
Ali Ahmad Khurram	1965
Abdullah Yaftali	1968
Abdul Karim Amin	1970

### Secretary to the Minister

Sayyid Aminullah Baha	1957
Abdul Qadir	1963
Khial Ahmad	1964

### Director

Research	
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai (Dir. Gen.)	1958

Health and Education	
Azizullah	1963
Nazir Ahmad	1964
Personnel	
Abdul Khalil	1957
Abdul Ahad	1963
Accounting	
Muhammad Ishaq	1957
Abdul Khalil	1963
Foreign Relations	
Faqir Nabi Alifi (Dir. Gen. 1963)	1957
Hedayatullah Azizi	1964
Habibullah Habib	1968
Administration	
Muhammad Musa Khodadad	1957

### DEPARTMENT OF MONOPOLY

President	
Abdullah Yaftali	1953
Ghulam Rasul Nakshbandi	
Ghulam Ahmad Popal	
Muhammad Ishaq Usman	1963
Sultan Aziz Zakaria	1968
President of the Mint	
Sufi Abdul Hamid	1953
Ali Ahmad Naimi	1965
President of Transportation	
Ghulam Jilani Sadiqi	1950
Sayyid Amir	1953
Ahmad Gul	1956
Ghulam Dastagir Azizi	1962
Shah-Jan Ghani Ahmadzai	1965

### ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Presidium of the Assembly
Presidential Committee
President of Chamber of Deputies

<b>President</b>	
Abdul Ahad Wardak	1932
Sultan Ahmad Shirzoy	1947
Abdul Hadi Dawi	1950
Abdul Rashid	1953
Muhammad Nauruz	1955
Dr. Abdul Zahir	1963
Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak	1969

<b>First Vice President</b>	
Abdul Haq	1932
Burhanuddin	1934
Abdul Qayyum	1934
Sayyid Muhammad Yunus	1937
Jalaluddin Khan	1945
Muhammad Aziz	1947
Abdul Rashid	1950
Muhammad Kabir Aziz	1953
Maulawi Salih Muhammad	1955
Dr. Muhammad Ismail Alam	1957
Wali Muhammad	1964
Said Mubinsah Amir	1967

<b>Secretary of the Assembly</b>	
Muhammad Shah Irshad	1965
Sayyid Mubin Shah	1969

**Senate – Majlis-i-Ayan and before Meshrano-Jirga**

<b>President</b>	
Mir Ata Muhammad Husaini	1932
Fazl Ahmad Mujaddidi	1945
Abdul Hadi Dawi	1964–73

<b>Vice-President</b>	
<b>First</b>	
Muhammad Akbar	1932
Ghulam Ghaus	1946
Abdul Jabar	1948
Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud	1958
Abdul Hakim	1964
Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud	1971
<b>Second</b>	
Abdur Rahim	1932
Abdul Jabar	1946
Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar Mahmud	1948

<b>Secretary (Munshi)</b>	
Mirza Mahmud	1940

Head of Legal Department	
Qazi Mulla Abdullah	1932
Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar	1936
Grand Assembly (Loya Jirga)	
President	
King Muhammad Zahir	1964
Acting President	
Dr. Abdul Zahir	
Secretary	
Muhammad Musa Shafiq	

## DEPARTMENTS OF ROYAL AFGHAN COURT

Minister of Court	
Ahmad Shah	1929
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1953
Ali Muhammad	1963
Deputy Minister	
Muhammad Haidar Etemadi	1932
Ghulam Muhammad Loynab	1935
Muhammad Haidar Etemadi	1938
Haji Aminullah	1957–63
Chief of Protocol	
Muhammad Ali Sulaiman	1954
Ghulam Usman (Shir) Ulumi	1964–73
King's Personal Companions (Musahibs)	
Muhammad Akbar	1942
Haji Muhammad Nawab	1934
Muhammad Sarwar	1934
Salih Muhammad (Gen.)	1934
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria	1942
Abdul Razak	1945
Sultan Ahmad Zakaria	1945
Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1947
Muhammad Anwar	1947
Muhammad Hakim	1947
Muhammad Akbar	1947
Khalilullah Siraj	1950
Muhammad Haidar Etemadi	1953
Muhammad Ali Sulaiman	1968
Nur Agha Zikria	until 1973
Sardar Muhammad Yunus	until 1973
Nimatullah Khan	until 1971



Queen's Lady-in-Waiting	
Mah-Gul Ali Sulaiman	1963
Shah-Gul Ali-Shah Sulaiman	1965
Marie Nur Zikria	1969–73
Mastura Juma Sidiqi	1969–73
Royal Records Department	
Private Secretary (Sar Munshi)	
Allah Nawaz	1932
Muhammad Nauruz	1934
Mir Muhammad Haidar Husaini	1939
Gen. Muhammad Umar	1946
Abdul Hadi Dawi	1947
Hafiz Nur Muhammad Kohgaday	1948–62
Director	
First Department	
Hafiz Nur Muhammad Kohgaday	1932
Muhammad Arzad (Dir. Gen.)	1954
Ghulam Muhammad	1955–64
Second Department	
Abdul Ahmad	1932
Muhammad Umar	1937
Abdul Quddus	1939–63
Press Adviser	
Khalilullah Khalili	1953–64
Aide-de-Camp to the King	
Royal Adviser	
Allah Nawaz	1932
Directors	
First	
Muhammad Yunus	1932
Second	
Abdul Ghias	1932
Third	
Abdul Karim	1932
Fourth	
Abdul Karim	1932
Royal Military Advisers	
Chief Military Adviser	
Sayyid Muhammad Sharif (of Kunar)	1932
Abdul Latif	1932
Assistant	
Muhammad Latif	1933
Abdul Ghafur	1936

<b>Military Advisers</b>	
Faiz Muhammad	1933
Muhammad Safar	1933
Shir Muhammad	1933
Abdul Ghani	1933
Abdullah Khan	1933
Muhammad Afzal	1933
Ghulam Muhammad	1933
Sayyid Salih	1936
Gulbuddin	1938
Dur Muhammad	1939
Said Habib	1957
Muhammad Umar	1965

## KABUL PROVINCE

<b>Governor</b>	
Muhammad Yakub	1929
Muhammad Umar Rafiq	1932
Muhammad Ismail Mayar	1939
Abdul Hakim Shah Alami	1950
Said Abdullah	1953
Mir Abdul Aziz	1956
Dr. Muhammad Rasul Taraki	1964
Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak	1965
Dr. Muhammad Akram	1967
Amanullah Mansuri	1968
Dr. Abdullah Wahidi	1969
Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak	1971
Ghulam Ali Ayeen	1972—73
<b>Mustaufi</b>	
Said Habib	1929—48
Ghulam Sakhi	1949
Abdul Wahhab	1950
Nur Ahmad	1953
Abdul Baki	1955
<b>Commander of Police</b>	
Abdul Jamil	1929
Tura Baz	1932
Khoja Muhammad Naim	1942
Muhammad Asif	1946
Ataullah Azimi	1956
Abdul Hakim Katawazi	1958

General Director of Education	
Muhammad Ismail	1947
Abdul Ghafur Ahmadi	1953
Abdul Ghafur Wayand	1960
Directors	
Primary Education	
Muhammad Akbar	1935
Habibullah Khan	1937
Ghulam Haidar Adalat	1939
Said Abdullah	1940
Ghulam Haidar Adalat	1941
Muhammad Kabir	1950
Abdul Ghafur Wayand	1954
Mihrabuddin	1956
Accounting	
Muhammad Reza	1932
Legal	
Muhammad Aman	1949
Nur Ahmad	1956
Police	
Amir Muhammad	1947
Abdul Aziz	1949
Ataullah Khan	1950
Agriculture	
Muhammad Zaman	1932
Mir Muhammad Hashim	1953
Construction	
Abdul Ghiyas	1939
Road Construction	
Ahmad Shah	1942
Abdul Ahad	1947
Inspection	
Ali Muhammad	1942
General Correspondent	
Abdul Wahid	1935
Muhammad Sarwar	1947
University of Islamic Sciences	
Qari Abdul Rasul	1932
Presidents	
Customs	
Ghulam Haidar	1942
Ahmad Quli	1946
Abdul Rasul	1950
Ghulam Dastagir Orya	1961
Abdul Hakim Hamidi	1969

Treasury	
Nazar Muhammad	1932
Communication	
Ghulam Safdar	1932
Judges (Superior Court)	
Mulla Ahmad Ghaznawi	1935
Mulla Abdul Jalil	1942
Maulana Abdul Khaliq	1950
Mulla Muhammad Yusuf	1953
Mulla Abdul Baqi	1954
Mulla Ghulam Nabi	1956
Abdul Jalil	1960
Commander of Security	
Abdul Aziz	
Din Muhammad	1956
Abdul Hakim Katawazi	1964
Abdul Shakur	1966
Chief Administrators	
Logar	
Jan Muhammad	1953
Muhammad Usman	1954
Muhammad Akbar	1956
Kohdaman	
Abdullah Khan	1956
Muhammad Usman	1957
Kulangar	
Abdul Karim	1957
Daizangi	
Abdul Ghani	1953
Ghulam Haidar	1954
Muhammad Usman	1956

### EASTERN PROVINCE (NANGARHAR)

Governor (First Rank)	
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1930
Muhammad Qasim	1932
Sardar Muhammad Daud	1938
Abdul-Hakim Shah-Alami	1939
Ziauddin Khan	1942
Abdullah Khan	1945
Gen. Mir Ahmad	1946
Gen. Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1948
Abdullah Wardaki	1951

Abdullah Totakhel	1954
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1955
Khan Muhammad	1963
Muhammad Umar Wardak	1964
Muhammad Siddiq	1965
Din Muhammad Delawar	1967
Sultan Aziz	1968
Muhammad Hashim Safi	1972 (April)
Muhammad Gul Sulaiman Khel	1972 (May)
Azizullah Wasifi	1973
Mustaufi	
Muhammad Usman Alizoi	1951
Muhammad Ibrahim	1953
Muhammad Jan	1956
Directors	
Communications	
Abdul Wakil	1937
Ghulam Dastagir (Nabi)	1942
Abdul Wahid	1954
Amir Muhammad	1955
Press	
Qiamuddin Khadim	1942
Gul Pacha Olfat	1946
Abdul Baqi	1951
Health	
Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1941
Dr. Muhammad Sharif	1942
Muhammad Aslam	1950
Dr. Muhammad Tahir	1953
Muhammad Amin	1954
Muhammad Rasul	1956
Tribes	
Khan Muhammad	1950
Shapur Ahmadzai	1951
Mayor	
Muhammad Yusuf	1950
Districts	
Laghman	
Abdul Shukur	1953
Kunar	
Abdul Majid	1953
Shinwar	
Abdul Khaliq	1953

## MAZAR-I-SHARIF PROVINCE (BALKH)

### Governor

Abdul Jamil	1932
Gul Ahmad Malikyar	1935
Muhammad Karim	1949
Said Abdullah	1950
Abdul Wahhab Asifi	1954
Ghulam Rasul Paramach	1956
Aziz Muhammad Alikozai	1963
Eng. Muhammad Husain Mesa	1965
Dr. Nasir O. Keshawarz	1966
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Ludin	1968
Abdul Wahhab Malikyar	1969
Abdul Aziz	1971
Muhammad Alim Nawabi	1973

### Mustaafi

Sayyid Kamal	1932
Azizullah Khan	1933
Abdul Karim	1942
Ghulam Rasul	1949
Muhammad Sarwar	1950
Nasrullah Khan	1954
Abdul Ghafur	1955
Abdul Ahad	1956
Abdul Hakim	1960

### Judge (Supreme Court)

Mulla Mir Mahmud	1933
Mulla Abdur Rahman	1939
Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim	1950
Mulla Abu Qasim	1955
Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim	1958

### Commander of Police

Sayyid Muhammad Amir	1932
Abdul Rahim (Deputy)	1933
Muhammad Jan	1935
Abdul Jalil	1938
Said Kamal	1941
Muhammad Naim	1946
Muhammad Ishaq	1949
Khoja Muhammad	1950
Sirajuddin Khan	1956
Muhammad Yaqub	1958

### Security

Ziauddin Khan	1955
Abdul Qadir	1956

Director	
Press	
Abdus Samad Jahid	1942
Muhammad Qasim	1954
Abdul Latif	1956
Health	
Abdul Rahim	1941
Safar Ali	1942
Abdur Rahim	1946
Abdur Rahman Hakimi	1950
Mayors	
Abdul Karim	1942
Ghulam Ali	1946
Muhammad Yunus	1950
Muhammad Akbar	1954

### MAIMANA (FARYAB) PROVINCE

Governor (First Rank)	
Shir Muhammad Nashir	1929
Abdul Razaq	1932
Muhammad Aziz	1935
Abdul Rahim	1939
Muhammad Aziz	1940
Abdul Rahim	1941
Abdul Wahhab Asifi	1942
Sadat Khan	1945
Ghulam Rasul	1950
Mir Abdul Aziz	1954
Ghulam Haidar Adalat	1956
Sayyid Ahmad Shah Hashimi	1959
Sayyid Qasim	1965
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1968
Abdul Qadir Qazi	1971
Assistants	
Muhammad Aslam	1932
Nur Muhammad	1935
Aziz Ahmad	1941
Nasrullah Khan	1946
Abdul Rahim	1949
Mustaufi	
Ghulam Hasan	1954
Nur Ahmad	1956
Abdul Hakim	1958
Ahmad Ali	1959

Mayor		
	Izatullah Khan	1942
Heads of Municipalities		
	Andkhui	
	Muhammad Rahim	1950
	Belchiragh	
	Muhammad Malik	1950
	Qaisar	
	Janbaz	1950
	Shirin Tagab	
	Muhammad Rafiq	1950
	Maimana	
	Muhammad Naim	1954

### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT POSITIONS – HERAT

Governor		
	Abdur Rahim Kohistani Safi	1932
	Ghulam Faruq Usman	1935
	Muhammad Qasim	1938
	Abdullah Malikyar	1941
	Gul Ahmad Malikyar	1948
	Abdullah Malikyar	1950
	Abdul Ghafur (Sar-Yawar)	1954
	Muhammad Ismail Mayar	1956
	Abdul Rahim	1959
	Abdul Karim Hakimi	1963
	Mir Aminuddin Ansari	1965
	Muhammad Siddiq	1966
	Hamidullah Enayat-Seraj	1968
	Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1971
	Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Rafiq	1971
	Muhammad Siddiq	1972
	Eng. Tawwab Asifi	1973
Mustaafi		
	Abdul Wahhab	1932
	Muhammad Ali	1937
	Said Muhammad	1939
	Said Kamal	1945
	Abdul Ghafur	1948
	Muhammad Usman	1950
	Hafiz Amir Muhammad	1955
	Muhammad Nabi	1960



Judge		
	Muhammad Siddiq	1932
	Ahmad Ali	1935
	Mulla Ahmad Ali	1942
	Aziz Ahmad	1954
	Ghulam Ihsan	1956
	Fazl Karim	1957
	Maulawi Abdul Jalil	1959
Chief of Police		
	Haji Muhammad Azim	1932
	Muhammad Qasim	1939
	Khoda Bakhsh	1942
	Abdul Qadir	1945
Security		
	Ghulam Sarwar	1954
	Abdul Qadir	1955
	Abdul Aziz	1956
	Abdul Jalil	1959
Troops		
	Sadat	1954
	Abdul Rahim	1955
Education		
	Mihrabuddin	1932
	Saaduddin	1933
	Abdul Wahid	1936
	Khoja Gulbuddin	1942
	Abdur Rahim	1945
	Muhammad Yunus	1946
	Mihrabuddin	1950
	Abdul Ghafur	1956
	Muhammad Umar	1959
Treasury		
	Abdul Wahhab	1932
Communications		
	Painda Muhammad	1932
	Ghulam Ghaus	1942
	Amir Muhammad	1945
	Ali Gul	1948
	Said Ahmad Shah	1950
Agriculture		
	Khairuddin	1932
	Muhammad Zaman	1942
	Ghulam Rasul	1948

Press	
Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal	1942
Mir Ghulam	1945
Abdul Ali	1954
Muhammad Alam Ghawwas	1956
Mir Aminuddin Ansari	1957
Abdul Manan	1959
Health	
Abdur Rahman	1932
Abdul Nabi	193
Nizamuddin	1942
Muhammad Homayun	1948
Dr. Ismail Sahil	1950
Abdul Ghani	1954
Dr. Muhammad Azim	1956
Muhammad Aslam	1957
Dr. G. H. Wahid	1973
Inspection	
Faiz Muhammad	1948
Public Works	
Abdul Latif	1954
Muhammad Husain	1956
Amir Muhammad	1957
General Director	
Agriculture	
Abdul Karim	1946
President	
Municipalities	
Muhammad Zaman	1939
Ghulam Yahya	1948
Abdul Ghani	1954
Chamber of Commerce	
President on Commerce Courts	
Nasrullah	1954
Muhammad Ismail	1956
Muhammad Yaqub	1957

## KANDAHAR PROVINCE

### Governor

Gen. Abdul Ghani	1929
Gen. Muhammad Gul	1930
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1932
Muhammad Daud	1935
Ghulam Faruq Usman	1938
Ali-Shah Sulaiman	1939
Muhammad Qasim	1941
Muhammad Yunus	1946
Abdul-Ghani Gardezi	1950
Muhammad Siddiq	1959
Gen. Khan Muhammad	1960
Muhammad Siddiq	1962
Dr. Muhammad Anas	1965
Dr. Abdul Rahim Sharif	1967
Muhammad Siddiq	1968
Sultan Aziz Zikria	1970-73
Ayyub Aziz	1973

### Mustaufi

Abdullah Khan	1932
Muhammad Aslam	1935
Muhammad Naim	1937
Abdul Ahad	1939
Muhammad Naim	1940
Abdul Ahad	1941
Nuruddin Khan	1946
Nur Muhammad	1950
Abdul Ahad	1955
Abdul Ghafur	1956
Abdul Samad	1958

### Superior Court Judge

Ghulam Dastagir	1932
Mulla Jan	1933
Mulla Akhtar Muhammad	1935
Mulla Sahib Jan	1941
Mulla Abdul Haq	1950
Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim	1955
Ghulam Ihsan	1959

### Commanders

#### Police

Muhammad Akbar	1932
Abdul Qadir	1941
Niaz Gul	1945
Muhammad Yaqub	1955

Security	
Abdul Aziz	1955
Muhammad Rafiq	1958
Adam Khan	1959
Military	
Muhammad Alam	1948
Abdul Ghani	1950
Directors	
Customs	
Mahtabuddin	1932
Khoja Abdul Qayyum	1956
Sayyid Abbas	1958
Muhammad Aziz	1960
Abdul Ahad	1963
Police	
Muhammad Zaman	1950
Press	
Kiamuddin Khadim	1950
Muhammad Shah Irshad	1953
Muhammad Najim	1955
Muhammad Wali	1956
Muhammad Yusuf	1959
Education	
Salih Muhammad	1932
Ghulam Haidar Adalat	1936
Ghulam Jilani Jalali	1938
Burhanuddin Kushkaki	1945
Muhammad Asghar	1948
Abdul Rahim	1950
Muhammad Asif	1956
Abdul Baqi	1959
Public Works	
Abdul Rab	1955
Muhammad Sarwar	1959
Treasury	
Saifuddin Khan	1932
Saifullah Khan	1933
Communication	
Gul Ahmad	1948
Muhammad Husain	1950
Ghulam Dastagir	1955
Muhammad Ayyub	1956
Amir Muhammad	1956
Health	
Dr. Muhammad Aziz	1948
Dr. Muhammad Aslam	1956
Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal	1958
Dr. Abdul Ghafur	1959

Special Correspondence	
Muhammad Isa	19. .
Muhammad Hasan	1950
Abdul Quddus	1953
Customs	
Muhammad Aziz	1942
Muhammad Naim	1948
Abdul Rahim	1950
Commerce	
Habibullah	1942
Municipalities	
Muhammad Akbar	1942
Haji Gul Muhammad	1953
Muhammad Afzal	1955
Muhammad Akbar	1959
Agriculture	
Ali Ahmad	1955
Abdul Rahim	1959

### SOUTHERN PROVINCE (PAKTIA)

Governor	
Nasrullah Khan	1932
Gen. Muhammad Afzal	1935
Gen. Ali Shah Sulaiman	1941
Muhammad Qasim	1945
Ghulam Rasul	1949
Gen. Faiz Muhammad	1953
Muhammad Husain	1963
Gen. Muhammad Azim	1965
Gen. Muhammad Isa	1969
Roshan Dil Roshan	1972
Mustaufi	
Ismatullah Khan	1932
Qutbuddin Khan	1945
Nur Muhammad	1949
Ghulam Rasul	1950
Ghulam Muhiuddin	1954
Nur Muhammad	1955
Nasrullah Khan	1956
Muhammad Yusuf	1959
Commander of Police (Security)	
Madad Khan	1932
Muhammad Zaman	1945
Muhammad Khoja	1946

Amir Muhammad	1950
Abdul Qadir	1951
Sardar Muhammad	1955
<b>Directors</b>	
<b>Education</b>	
Abdul Samad	1932
Muhammad Azam Ayazi	1941
Abdul Aziz	1945
Muhammad Tahir	1946
Abdul Salam	1950
Ghulam Nabi	1954
Abdul Shukur	1956
Ghulam Dastagir	1959
<b>Customs</b>	
Abdul Majid	1932
Habibullah Khan	1945
Mir Akbar	1946
Abdul Qadir	1954
<b>Health</b>	
Niaz Muhammad	1933
Muhammad Sarwar	1941
Ghulam Zikria	1945
Dr. Muhammad Azim	1950
Muhammad Ayyub	1951
Dr. Amir Muhammad Athir	1955
Abdul Rashid	1956
Dr. Ghulam Haidar Mahir	1959
<b>Tribes</b>	
Ghulam Rasul	1941
Muhammad Aslam	1946
<b>Head of Municipalities</b>	
Dost Muhammad	1941
Faiz Muhammad	1950
<b>Judge</b>	
Sayyid Kazim	1936
Muhammad Yusuf	1942
Fazil Rahman	1945
Fazil Karim	1950
Mulla Muhammad Shirin	1954
Mulla Muhiuddin	1956
Muhammad Zahir	1959
<b>Commanders</b>	
<b>Military</b>	
Gen. Faiz Muhammad	1954

## GHAZNI PROVINCE

### Governor

Adam Khan	1933
Muhammad Hashim	1936
Abdul Ahad Malikyar	1937
Nasrullah Khan	1950
Hayatullah Khan	1951
Sayyid Abbas	1953
Roshandil Roshan	1963
Muhammad Sharif	1964
Abdul Aziz	1966
Roshandil Roshan	1971
Muhammad Gul Sulaiman Khel	1972 (April)
Haji Muhammad Asif	1972

### Secretary

Nasrullah Rustaqi	1950
Abdul Qayyum	1953

### Mustaufi

Abdul Qadir	1956
Abdul Hakim	1958
Muhammad Sharif	1960

### Chief of Police

Muhammad Nabi	1933
Ainuddin Khan	1935
Khurshid Ahmad	1950
Amir Muhammad	1953
Abdullah Khan	1960

### Chief of Security

Amir Muhammad	1954
Muhammad Akbar	1956

### Judge, Superior Court

Mulla Sahib Jan	1933
Muhammad Nauruz	1950
Muhammad Anwar	1950
Mulla Muhammad Ali	1953
Mulla Abdul Rashid	1958
Muhammad Gul	1959

## FARAH AND CHAKHANSUR PROVINCES

### Governors

Gen. Muhammad Anwar	1932
Abdul Razaq	1935
Muhammad Karim	1937
Abdus Samad	1938
Abdul Ali	1945
Sayyid Abdullah	1946
Sayyid Agha	1953
Muhammad Siddiq	1956
Saadat	1959
Abdul Aziz	1963
Dr. Muhammad Nasir Keshawarz	1965
Eng. Muhammad Bashir Ludin	1966
Sayyid Qasim	1968
Azizullah Khugiani	1971

### GIRISHK (HELMAND)

#### Governor

Dost Muhammad	1935
Painda Muhammad	1938
Muhammad Rafiq	1948
Saadat Khan	1954
Roshandil Roshan	1959
Dr. Abdul Wakil	1963
Abdul Karim Hakimi	1965
Muhammad Hashim Safi	1966
Mir Muhammad Akbar Reza	1970
Fazl Rabi Pazhwak	1973

#### Mustaufi

Muhammad Rasul	1954
Abdul Haq	1959

#### Judge

Maulawi Abdul Rahman	1954
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#### Commander

##### Security

Muhammad Mir	1954
Ghulam Bahauddin	1959

#### Director

##### Customs

Muhammad Ayaz	1954
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Press	
Muhammad Yusuf	1954
Muhammad Wali	1959
Education	
Abdul Rashid	1954
Ghulam Nabi	1959
Public Welfare	
Muhammad Hasan	1954
Muhammad Qasim	1956
Communication	
Muhammad Amin	1954
Abdul Qayyum	1956
Sultan Muhammad	1959
Agriculture	
Haji Muhammad Musa	1956

### NORTHERN PROVINCE (PARWAN)

Governors	
Khwajah Muhammad	1935
Muhammad Ismail Mayar	1937
Abdul Razaq	1938
Sayyid Ghulam Rasul	1954
Mir Abdul Aziz	1950
Mir Aminuddin Ansari	1963
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zakaria	1965
Abdul Aziz	1966
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi	1966
Dr. Muhammad Nasir Keshawarz	1968
Dr. Ata Muhammad Nurzai	1970
Muhammad Alam Nawabi	1970
Mir Mahmud	1971
Mustaufi	
Abdul Majid	1950
Muhammad Naim	1951
Muhammad Muhsin	1954
Abdul Majid	1956
Head of Municipalities	
Abdul Karim	1954
Faiz Muhammad	1958

## SHIBIRGHAN PROVINCE (JOZJAN)

Governor	
Sayyid Agha	1935
Muhammad Sharif	1959
Din Muhammad Delawar	1963
Eng. Ahmadullah	1964
Brig. Muhammad Rahim Nasiri	1966
Muhammad Sharif	1967
Dr. Muhammad Siddiq	1968
Faqr Nabi Alifi	1971
Mustaufi	
Faiz Muhammad	1959
Judge	
Abdul Baqi	1959
Head of Municipalities	
Muhammad Ali	1959

## GOVERNORS OF AFGHANISTAN

KUNDUZ Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)	
Gen. Abdul Karim Seraj	1963
Eng. Ahmadullah	1965
Faqr Nabi Alefi	1966
Dr. Mahmud Habibi	1970
Muhammad Hashim Safi	1970
Sayyid Abdul Raziq Abedi	1973
BAGHLAN Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)	
Muhammad Hashim Safi	1964
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai	1966
Dr. Abdur Rahim Sharif	1968
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zikria	1969
KUNAR Province (Formerly part of EASTERN Province)	
Brig. Muhammad Rahim Nasiri	1964
Sultan Aziz	1966
Muhammad Sharif	1968
Abdul Ghafur Wayand	1971
TAKHAR Province (Formerly part of KATAGHAN)	
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi	1964
Dr. Sultan Aziz Zikria	1966

Muhammad Karim Ferotan	1967
Muhammad Naim Baraki	1972 (April)
SAMANGAN Province (Formerly part of MAZAR-I-SHARIF)	
Muhammad Hanif	1964
Faqir-Nabi Alifi	1967
Abdul-Wahid Etemadi	1971
Abdul-Samad Bakhshi	1972
BADGHIS Province (Formerly part of HERAT)	
Muhammad Alam Nawabi	1965
Muhammad Gul Ibrahim Khel	1967
LOGAR Province (Formerly part of KABUL)	
Abdul Habib Khaleqi	1965
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi	1966
Abdul Wahid Mansuri	1966
Muhammad Yaqub Atai	1968
Hafizullah Kakar	1971
Abdul Wahid Etemadi	1971
Abdul Hamid Mobariz	1972
GHOR Province (Formerly part of HERAT)	
Din Muhammad Delawar	1964
Muhammad Tahir Safi	1965
Abdul-Wahid Mansuri	1966
Abdul Rasul Pashtun	1967
Haji Muhammad Asifi	1968
Muhammad Naim Baraki	1971
Abdul Razak Lala	1972
KAPISA Province (Formerly part of KABUL)	
Sayyid Bahuddin Majruh	1964
Prof. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi	1964
Dr. Mahmud Habibi	1965
Abdul Majid Jabbarkhel	1967
Eng. Nasratullah Malikyar	1968
Abdul Rauf Waisa	1970
BAMIAN Province (Formerly part of KABUL)	
Eng. Nasratullah Malikyar	1967
Azizullah Khogiani	1968
Dr. Nimatullah Pazhwak	1971
Abdul Hamid Mobariz	1971
NIMRUZ Province (Formerly part of FARAH AND CHAKHANSUR)	
Din Muhammad Delawar	1965
Abdul Qadir Qazi	1966
Mir Aminuddin Ansari	1968
Haji Muhammad Asif	1971
Sakhi Ahmad Farhad	1972

<b>LAGHMAN Province (Formerly part of EASTERN PROVINCE)</b>	
Abdul Habib Khaliqi	1963
Azizullah Khogiani	1965
Muhammad Hasan Gardezi	1967
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi	1971
<b>WARDAK Province (Formerly par of KABUL)</b>	
Muhammad Baqi Yusufzai	1963
Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi	1966
Abdul Qadir Qazi	1968
<b>URUZGAN Province (Formerly part of KANDAHAR)</b>	
Roshan Dil Roshan	1964
Abdul Malik Lalpurwal	1967
<b>ZABUL Province (Formerly part of KANDAHAR)</b>	
Ghulam Husain Safi	1964
Abdul Malik Lalpurwal	1965
Muhammad-Gul Sulaiman-Khel	1967
Sakhi-Ahmad Farhad	1968

**BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE**  
(Kataghan and Badakhshan)

<b>Governor</b>	
Shir Muhammad Nasher	1932
Muhammad Ismail Mayar	1938
Ghulam Faruq	1939
Gen. Muhammad Gul	1940
Ghulam Faruq	1942
Muhammad Hakim Shah Alami	1946
Muhammad Ismail Mayar	1950
Muhammad Juma Siddiq	1956
Abdul Karim Seraj	1963
<b>Badakhshan</b>	
Muhammad Juma Siddiq	1945
Muhammad Karim	1946
Muhammad Sarwar	1948
Muhammad Juma Siddiq	1954
Abdur Rahman Popal	1956
Khuda Dad Etemadi	1959
Din Muhammad Delawar	1960
Abdul Qayyum Atai	1962
Nisar Ahmad Sherzai	1963

Roshandil Roshan	1967
Sayyid Kasim	1971
<b>Mustaufi</b>	
Kutbuddin Khan	1932
Muhammad Sarwar	1933
Nur Muhammad	1939
Said Muhammad	1950
Muhammad Ibrahim	1954
<b>Superior Judge</b>	
Abdul Alim	1932
Mulla Ahmad	1935
Mulla Guldost	1936
Mulla Abdul Jalil	1939
Said Abdul Rahman	1941
Painda Muhammad	1946
Mulla Fazl Karim	1954
Muhammad Siddiq	1958
<b>Directors</b>	
<b>Health</b>	
Rajab Ali	1942
Muhammad Sharif	1946
Dr. Mir Muhammad Ali	1950
Muhammad Azim	1951
Muhammad Sarwar	1954
Abdul Wahid	1956
Dr. Ata Muhammad	1958
Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim	1959
<b>Communications</b>	
Ghulam Nabi	1942
Ghulam Dastagir	1951
Sultan Ali	1954
Abdul Wahid	1956
Muhammad Aman	1958
<b>Mines</b>	
Ghulam Daud	1950
Abdul Khaliq	
<b>Press</b>	
Muhammad Arsalan Salimi	1942
Mir Aminuddin Ansari	1951
Muhammad Alam	1958
<b>Education</b>	
Fedai Ahmad	1932
Abdul Kadir	1936
Muhammad Tahir	1938
Aziz Muhammad	1942
Abdul Rahim (Pres.)	1946
Abdul Rasul	1950

Muhammad Kabir	1953
Muhammad Asif (Pres.)	1954
Amir Muhammad	1956
Muhammad Umar	1958
Abdul Ghafur	1959
Customs	
Muhammad Anwar	1932
Abdul Rashid	1938
Nazar Muhammad	1942
Ali Muhammad	1946
Saleh Muhammad	1951
Muhammad Rafiq	1953
Treasury	
Sikandar Shah	1932
Welfare	
Abdul Razaq	1953
Abdul Ghani	1954
Abdul Razaq	1956
General Correspondence	
Ghulam Muhammad	1942
Ghulam Dastagir	1950
Muhammad Usman	1951
Agriculture	
Ghulam Bahauddin	1942
Nur Muhammad (Gen. Dir.)	1946
Mir Saifuddin	1951
Abdul Rasul	1953
Mir Saifuddin	1954
Abdul Ghafur	1956
Abdul Samad	1958
Commanders	
Police	
Faqir Shah	1932
Abdul Qadir (Deputy)	1938
Abdul Shukur (Deputy)	1939
Din Muhammad	1941
Abdul Rahim	1950
Sardar Muhammad	1953
Janat Gul	1954
Abdul Wahid	1956
Sayyid Khalil Shah	1958
Security	
Muhammad Sarwar	1954
Muhammad Zaman	1956
Abdul Jalil	1959
Military	
Muhammad Jafar	1942
Gendarmerie	
Abdul Ghafur	1942

District Governors	
Taloqan – Ghulam Qadir	1953
Qunduz – Sirajuddin	1953
Ishkamesh – Habibullah	1953

### BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

Directors	
Control	
Faiz Muhammad	1945
Press	
Aminullah Khan	1946
Muhammad Qasim Wajid	1948
Muhammad Akbar	1956
Agriculture	
Sayyid Muhammad	1946
Muhammad Naim	1956
Customs	
Muhammad Rafiq	1946
Inspection	
Abdul Aziz	1946
Health	
Dr. Ali Ahmad	1956
General Correspondence	
Ghulam Haidar	1954
Public Welfare	
Abdul Hamid	1956
Muhammad Hasan	1959
Communication	
Shamsulhaq	1956
Education	
Muhammad Fazl	1956
Abdul Shukur	1959

### MAYORS OF AFGHAN TOWNS

Kabul	
Abdul Rahman Ludin	1931
Gul Ahmad Malikyar	1932
Abdul Razaq	1935
Muhammad Usman Amir	1937
Azizullah Khan	1945
Ghulam-Muhammad Farhad	1948
Dr. Muhammad Asif Sohail	1954

Dr. Muhammad Asghar	1963
Dr. Muhammad Umar Wardak	1965
Muhammad Kabir Nuristani	1966
Dost Muhammad Fazl	1972
Eng. S. Nurzad	1973
Secretary	
Sayyid Jalaluddin	1932
Muhammad Rahman	1937
Nurullah Khan	1953
Faiz Muhammad	1955
Amiruddin Ibadi	1963
Presidents and Directors	
Secretary to the Mayor	
Abdul Raziq	1953
Sayyid Jalaluddin	1955
Muhammad Tahir	1959
Abdul Ghaffar	1964
President	
Inspection	
Muhammad Zaman	1955
Abdul Ghafur Orfani	1957
Abdul Rahman	1964
Construction	
Ismatullah Inayat-Seraj	1957
Organization	
Amiruddin Ibadi	1955
Health	
Dr. Muhammad Umar	1957
Dr. Muhammad Aziz Seraj	1967
Mayors	
Kandahar	
Sayyid Muhammad Akram	1933
Muhammad Nasir	1934
Muhammad Akbar	1945
Abdul Aziz	1947
Herat	
Abdur Rahim	1929
Ghulam Yahya	1933
Abdul Latif	1945
Ghulam Yahya	1947
Mazar	
Abdul Jabar	1933
Farahuddin Khan	1935
Abdul Karim	1945
Kataghan	
Abdul Satar	1945



Eastern	
Sultan Ahmad	1935
Mahbub Ali Shah	1945
Southern	
Muhammad Reza	1935
Niyaz Muhammad	1945
Maimana	
Abdur Rahman	1945
Farah	
Muhammad Husain	1933
Shir Ahmad	1945
Haji Muhammad	1947
Gardiz	
Ghulam Haidar	1933
Sadat Khan	1947
Puli Khumri	
Mir Alam	1947

**GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN  
1973**

**PRIME MINISTRY**

Prime Minister	Muhammad Daud
Deputy Prime Minister	Dr. Muhammad Hasan Sharq
Private Secretary	Vacant
Auditing Department President	Mir Ali Ahmad Maududi
Olympic Department President	Abdul Wahid Etemadi
Central Statistics Office President	Abdul Karim Hakimi

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Minister	Muhammad Daud
Deputy Minister for Political Affairs	Wahid Abdullah
Deputy Minister for Administration & Consular Affairs	Vacant Nov. 1973
Department of Political Affairs	
Director General	Dr. Abdul Samad Ghaus 1974–
First Section	
Director	Abdul Ghaffar Farahi
Deputy	Muhammad Gul Jahangeri
Second Section	
Director	Muhammad Hakim Aryubi
Deputy	Ahmad Shah Karim
Third Section	
Director	Mir Shamsuddin
Deputy	Painda Muhammad Koshani
Member	Muhammad Usman Nur
Economic Relations	
Director	Dr. Abdul Farid Rashid
Deputy	Abdul Qayyum Mansur
Members	Muhammad Ali Sulaiman Umar Malikyar

International Relations and U.N. Affairs

Director  
Members

Abdul Samad Ghaus –1974  
Muhammad Yahya Maarufi  
Humayun Asifi

Cultural Relations

Director  
Assistant  
Members

Muhammad Sharif Azhir  
Sakhi Daneshjo  
Abdul Walid Etemadi  
Ahmad Said Mujaddidi  
Zalmai Aziz  
Dr. Fayeqa Mukhtarzada (Mrs.)  
Muhammad Ihsan Yunus

Diplomatic Training Center

Director  
Deputy  
Information  
Director  
Assistant  
Members

Vacant  
Hedayatullah Saidi

Sayyid Faruq Farhang  
Abdul Bari Rahi  
Abdullah Habib Tarzi

Treaties and Law

Director  
Assistant

Abdul Ahad Mahmud  
Fazl Ahmad Zekrya

Protocol

Chief  
Deputy  
Members

Dr. Mahbuba Rafiq (actg.)  
Abdul Ali Sulaiman  
Anwar Nauruz  
Mir Abdul Qadir Bakhtari  
Muhammad Akmal Ghani  
Ubaidullah Karim  
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Mahr  
Habibullah Anwar

Administrative

Director General  
Personnel  
Director  
Assistant  
Member  
Visas  
Director  
Assistant  
Members

Abdul Ghani Karimi  
Abdul Qadir Sulaiman  
Abdul Jalil Jamili  
Nasir Husaini  
Abdul Shukur Toryalai Usman  
Muhammad Ayyub Safi  
Rahmatullah Zare  
Abdul Satar (Tokhi)  
Dad Muhammad Dadgar  
Azizullah Karzai

Consulates	
Director	Muhammad Ali Amir
Assistant	Muhammad Nadir Ayyubi
Member	Muhammad Arif Mayel
General Services	
Director	Sayyid Fasihuddin Zia
Assistant	Azizullah Rafat
Department of Codes and Secretariat of Ministry	
Director General	Dr. Mahbuba Rafiq
Director Research and Records	Ghulam Faruk Torabaz
Assistant	Dr. Rafiq Sham'rez
Assistant Director for Secretariat	Abdul Ahad Nasir Ziayee
Member	Muhammad Kasim Satar
Assistant Director of Codes	Muhammad Anis Sherzai
Archives	
Director General	Muhammad Yahya Sarwari
Assistant	Dr. Muhammad Sarwar Nasiri
	Abdur Rahman Abhat
	Muhammad Atiq Asifi
Director, MFA Section in Herat	Abdul Qayyum Abdali
Director, MFA Section in Kandahar	Vacant (Dec. 1973)
Ambassadors	
Moscow	Nur Ahmad Etemadi (desig. Dec. 1973)
Tehran	Zalmi M. Ghazi (desig. Nov. 1973)
Islamabad	Ali Ahmad Popal
New Delhi	Abdur Rahman Pazhwak (desig. Sept. 1973)
Tokyo	S. K. Rishtia (recall. Aug. 1973)
Peking	Mir Muhammad Yusuf (Jan. 1974)
Baghdad	Khalillullah Khalili
Jedda	Muhammad Naim Yunusi (Jan. 1974)
Cairo	Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim (Sept. 1973)
Rome	S. Masud Pohanyar (desig. Dec. 1973)
Paris	Dr. A. G. Rawan Farhadi (recall. Dec. 1973)
London	Hamidullah Enayat Siraj (Jan. 1974)
Bonn	Dr. Ghulam Faruq (Oct. 1973)
Prague	Ghulam Hasan Safi
Warsaw	Muhammad Amin Etemadi
Belgrade	Mir Muhammad Siddiq Farhang (recall. Aug. 1973)
Washington	Abdullah Malikyar
Vacant Posts:	
Jakarta, Dacca, Beirut, Paris, United Nations (N. Y.), Tokyo, Belgrade, Jan. 1974	

## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

Minister	President Muhammad Daud
Chief of General Staff	Col. Gen. Abdul Karim Mustaghni
Commander, Military Academy	Col. Khalilullah
Air Defense Forces	Gen. Muhammad Musa 1974—
I Corps (Central Forces, Kabul)	Lt. Gen. Ghulam Haidar
II Corps (Kandahar)	Lt. Gen. Muhammad Naim
III Corps (Paktia)	Lt. Gen. Serajuddin
Judge Advocate General	Vacant
Director, Medical Services	Lt. Gen. Muhammad Qasim
Training and Education	Vacant
Chief Comptroller	Muhammad Nazir 1974—
Chief, Logistics	Col. Gen. Kabir Seraj
Armor & Mechanized Forces	Vacant
Building & Construction	Gen. Qa'er
Artillery	Col. Gen. Muhammad Nasim
Engineers	Vacant
Operations Dept.	Lt. Gen. Abdul Aziz
Signal Dept.	Lt. Gen. Ahmad Rahim
Intelligence	Col. Rahim Arsala, Actg.
Commander, 4th Armored Division	Lt. Col. Muhammad Sarwar
15th Armored Division	Lt. Col. Mulla Muhammad
8th Infantry Division (Mech.)	Col. Muhammad Nawaz
7th Infantry Division	Col. Ghulam Nabi
11th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. Muhammad Yunus Zeyman
88th Artillery Brigade	Vacant
Chief of Staff, Air Defense Force	Col. Muhammad Akbar Maqandi
Commander of the Air Force	Vacant
Commander of the Labor Corps	Maj. Gen. Abdul Wahhab
Chief of Protocol	Col. Sarwar Muhammad
Commander, National Gendarmerie (Min. Interior)	Maj. Abdul Qadir
Chief, Foreign Relations	Maj. Gen. Abdullah Rokai Sulaiman

## MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Minister	Faiz Muhammad
Deputy Minister	Muhammad Hashim Safi
Adviser (Civil Affairs)	Abdul Wahhab Malikyar —1974

Private Secretary	Muhammad Sharif Hasim Parwan
Chief of Staff	Major Abdul Samad Azhar
President for Administration	Ghulam Sakhi
Statistics – Census	Dr. Abdul Wahid Wejdani
Planning & Research	Basir Hakimi
Govt. Property & Land Settlement	Vacant
Director	Muhammad Husain
Board of Land Disputes Settlement	Abdul Rashid Rahimi
	Abdul Rasul Pashtun
	Abdul Rahman Bagramwal
Land Reclamation and Settlement Dept.	
Director General	Muhammad Sharif Nasim
Director, Land Settlement/Immigration	Aga Muhammad
Police Gendarmerie	
Commandant	Abdul Qadir Nuristani
Adviser	Col. Muhammad Rafiq
Chief of Staff	Ghulam Faruq Barakzai
Director, Intelligence Service	Muhammad Zahir
Commandant, Kabul Province Police	Lt. Col. Abdul Hanan Minapal
Chief, Kabul City Police	Maj. Muhammadi Gul
First Assistant, Criminal Cases	Capt. Muhammad Siddiq Wardak
Police Commandant, Kandahar Province	Col. Abdul Ghani Wardak
Commandant, Police Academy	Vacant
Director General for Traffic Central	Hafizullah
Director, Kabul City Traffic	Sa'adullah Yusufi
Director General for Security	Brig. Ghulam Ghaus
Director, Criminal Office of Kabul	Ubaidullah Wasil
Prisons	Capt. Muhammad Sarwar
Warden, Dehmazang Prison	Maj. Ghulam Rabani
Director, Visa-Passport Section	Ataullah Karimi
Police-Visa Office	Muhammad Rasul Tokhi
Kabul Province	
Assistant Director, Passports	Muhammad Yaqub
Kabul Province	
Chief, Security and Immigration	Vacant
Kabul Airport	
Department of Civil Registration	
President	Dr. Abdul Wahid Wejdani
Governors	
Badakhshan	Taj Muhammad Wardak

Badghis  
Baghlan  
Balkh  
Bamian  
Farah  
Faryab  
Ghazni  
Ghor  
Helmand  
Herat  
Jozjan  
Kabul  
Kandahar  
Kapisa  
Kunduz  
Logar  
Nangarhar  
Nimruz  
Paktia  
Parwan  
Samangan  
Takhar  
Uruzgan  
Wardak  
Zabul

Mayors, Kabul  
Kandahar

Abdul Salam  
Haji Muhammad Asif Yusefzai  
Muhammad Alem Nawabi  
Abdul Khaleq Rafiqi  
Sayyid Daud  
Muhammad Gul Ibrahimkhel  
Haji Muhammad Asif  
Ghulam Hazrat Mir  
Prof. Fazl Rabi Pazhwak  
Abdul Tawab Asifi  
Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi  
Sayyid Rasul Fakour, Actg.  
Muhammad Ayyub Aziz  
Abdul Ahad  
Sayyid Abdul Razeq Abedi  
Abdul Hamid Mubarez  
Azizullah Wasefi  
Abdul Muhammad  
Gen. Ghulam Umar Ulumi –1974  
Abdul Karim Umar Khail  
Abdul Samad Bakhshi  
Ghulam Naqshband Dashti  
Baitullah Gharni  
Abdul Malik Lalpurwal  
Abdul Muhammad Sherzai

Ghulam Sakhi Nurzad  
Muhammad Siddiq

## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Minister	Dr. Abdul Majid
Deputy Minister and Actg. Minister	Samiuddin Zhuand
Private Secretary	Ghulam Sarwar Bahez
Director General, Administration	Abdul Hay Aryanpur
President, Documents and Property	Jandad Safi
Director, Intl. Relations and Planning	Asadullah Alami
Director General, Inspection	Muhammad Hasan Kochai
Members	Muhammad Sadiq Haqparast Abdul Samad
President, Auqaf (Religious Endowments)	Sayyid Kamal Shinwari
Vice President	Maulawi Abdul Qadir Shahab
Chief of Secretariat & Supervision	Abdur Rashid

President, Govt. Affairs	Abdul Khaleq Rafiqi
Chief, Defense Lawyers	Abdul Wasi Wahidi
President, Legislation	Muhammad Tahir Borgai
Vice President	Muhammad Yusuf Roshanfiqr
Advisers	Husain Ali Nasrati
	Muhammad Ajrom Abqari
	Ghulam Dastagir
	Maulawi Muhammad Siddiq Kobari
	Muhammad H. Pirzai
	M. Yaqub Komak
	Ali Ahmad Shuja
	Muhammad Anwar
Editor, Official Gazette	Habibullah Galeb
Attorney General	Samiuddin Zhuand
Deputy Attorney General for Detection & Investigation	Muhammad Shuaib
First Deputy Attorney General's Assistant	Hedayatullah Hedayat
Public Prosecutor for Court of Government Officials	Muhammad Hasan Kuchai
Public Prosecutor for the Central High Court of Appeals Supreme Cassation Tribunal	Muhammad Siddiq Hessabi
Assistant Public Prosecutor for Supreme Cassation Tribunal	Maulawi Abdul Basir
Public Prosecutor of Kabul Province	Abdul Ghayaz
Director General for Crime Detection	Sayyid Daud Hashimi
President, Society of Islamic Scholars (Jamiat-e-Ulema)	Jan Muhammad Mangal
Vice President	Muhammad Siddiq Kobari
Member	Haji Abdul Karim
President, Supreme Judicial Council	Abdul Ahad Eharati
Member	Dr. Abdul Majid
	Ghulam Ali Karimi
	Dr. Muhammad Sayyid Afghani
	Mawlana Inayatullah Iblawgh

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister	Sayyid Abdul-Ellah
Deputy Minister	Fazl Haq Khaliqyar
Chief of Secretariat	Muhammad Hakim Atta



President, Government Employees' Pension Fund	Abdul Hakim Hamidi
Administrative Inspection Department	Abdullah Abdurrahimzai
Post Audit	Vacant
Organization and Management Administration Dept.	Vacant
Accounting Dept.	Mahmud Khan
	Rajab Ali Yagana
Director, General Ledger	Abdul Baqi Salchuqi
Chief Accounting, Kunduz	Abdul Nabi
Kandahar	Abdul Ghasi
President, Budget Dept.	Dr. Mehrabuddin
Director of Planning	Muhammad Amin
Organization	Gul Muhammad
Analysis Divisions	Faiz Muhammad Farid
	Abdul Shukur
	Lal Muhammad
	Muhammad Amin
President, Customs Dept.	Dr. Sarzamin Kaimur
Torkham Customs	Vacant
Mazar-i-Sharif Customs	Safar Sharifi
Kandahar Customs	Zir Gul Wardak
Herat Customs	Vacant
Kunduz Customs	Muhammad Amin Niazi
Customs Officer, Kabul Airport	Muhammad Akbar Sherdil
Director, Islam Qala Customs	Abdul Razak
President, Finance Dept.	Muhammad Yaqub Attayee
Director, General Reports	Abdul Jalil Jamili
Internal Revenues	Habibullah Khojanuri
Miscellaneous Taxes	Dr. Zahir Bariz
Foreign Income Taxes	Sardar Muhammad
President, Treasury Dept.	Abdul Samad Khaliqi
Director, Foreign Exchange	Masomi Khan
Loans	Muhammad Sarwar
Treasury Management	Ahmad Ali Hedayat
Stamp Printing House	Ghulam Qadir
Distribution	Amanullah Kharoti
Payments (TDO)	Abdul Ali Ahrari
President, Mint	Muhammad Sharif
Vice President, Mint	Muhammad Afzal Shahir
Director General, Dept. of Enterprises	Vacant
Director, Research	Nasim Yusuf
Director General, Legislative Dept.	Abdul Samad Wahizi
Monopolies Offices	
Director General, Petroleum Products	Muhammad Ibrahim

President, Sugar  
Director General, Old Accounts  
Commercial Vice President of the  
Food Procurement Dept.  
President, Food Procurement

Ghulam Haidar Panjshiri  
Ghulam Nabi  
Eng. Muhammad Aziz  
Muhammad Asif

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Minister  
Deputy Minister  
Private Secretary  
Director General, Inspection  
President, Planning and Statistics Dept.  
Director General, Statistics  
Director, Statistical Matters  
Director General, Planning Board  
President, Chamber of Commerce  
Vice President, Chamber of Commerce  
Director General, Exhibitions  
President, Trade Department  
Director General, Foreign Trade Division  
Director, Foreign Trade License  
Director General, Export Promotion  
Director, Contract and Protocol  
Export Control Division (India)  
Director General, Domestic Trade Div.  
Director, Institutions Section  
Weights and Scales  
Accounting  
Director General  
Director, Soviet Trade & Transit  
Pakistan Transit  
President, Administrative Dept.  
Editor, *Eqtesad* Magazine  
Director, Services  
President, Port Authority  
Director General Advisory Board on  
International Transport

Muhammad Khan Jalallar  
Dr. Ali Nawaz  
Vacant  
Abdul Sattar Meskinyar  
Hamidullah Tarzi  
Vacant  
Ghulam Ali Sultani  
Muhammad Nabi Azimi  
Dr. Muhammad Akbar Umar  
Abdul Rahim Barakzai  
Muhammad Isa Siami  
Abdul Salam  
Farid Rafiq  
Abdul Wahhab  
Ghulam Sarwar Bayat  
Muhammad Azim  
Muhammad Rafiq  
Inayatullah Anwar  
Muhammad Nur  
Muhammad Anwar Salik  
Gul Ahmad  
Abdul Qayyum Abbasi  
Khwaja Ahmad Naikzai  
Saleh Muhammad  
Abdul Sami Rauf  
Mohibullah Mohibzada  
Muhammad Asghar  
Muhammad Azam Azimi  
Ahmad Hasan

President, General Transport Dept.	Muhammad Siddiq
Vice President	Vacant
Director General, Technical Dept. Administration	Abdul Latif Naseri
Inspection	Muhammad Amin
Director, Internal Management	Ghulam Mahbub Faruqi
	Vacant

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister	Dr. Nimatullah Pazhwak
First Deputy Minister	Dr. Muhammad Siddiq 1974—
Second Deputy Minister for Administration	Muhammad Nasim 1974—
Private Secretary	Muhammad Harun
Advisers	Aziz Muhammad Alikozai Mahmud Karimzada Ghulam Sakhi Panjsheri Abdul Ghafur Sufizada Toryalay Etemadi
President, Administrative Dept.	Ghulam Sakhi
Vice President	Muhammad Yunus Nejati
Director General, Accounting Procurements Clearing of Accounts Archives	Muhammad Anwar Stanakzai Shir Muhammad Lais Ghulam Husain Jalaluddin Abidi
President of Personnel Dept.	Muhammad Wali
Vice President	Muhammad Yasin
Director General, Personnel Teachers	Abdul Fatah Qari Muhammad Yasin Mahmud
Director, Vocational Teachers Elementary Teachers Secondary Teachers	Serajuddin Muhammad Ishaq Dad Muhammad
President, Planning Dept.	Muhammad Isaq Yusufi
Vice President	Vacant
Director, Coordination Planning for Secondary Education Planning for Elementary Education Foreign Aid	Muhammad Sarwar Poya Muhammad Kabir Sayyid Arif Habibullah Bohjat
Member	Abdul Ali
President, Inspection Dept.	Abdul Habib Hamidi

Vice President	Abdul Muhammad
Director, Inspection Students	Abdul Rahman Ghulam Nabi Waseq
President, Primary Education Dept.	Dr. Abdul Ghafur
Vice President	Muhammad Umar
Director General, Curriculum and Textbook Project and Programs	Muhammad Hashim Rahimi
Director, Primary Education Fundamental Education	Ghulam Nabi Nowshad Abdul Manan Bairam
Vice President, Girls Primary Schools Boys Primary Schools	Mrs. Jamila Fazl Muhammad Azam Ubaidi
Director, Primary Schools, Kabul City	Wali Muhammad
President, Secondary Education Department	Dr. Abdul Wahid Malikyar
Vice President	Aziza Anwari
Director, High Schools Junior High Schools	Vacant Vacant
President, Vocational Education Department	Vacant
Vice President	Akhtar Muhammad Paktiawal
Director General, Technical Schls. Agricultural Schls.	Sayyid Ashraf Vacant
Director, Vocational Training and Guidance Vocational Instructors	Qamaruddin Khan Muhammad Hasan
President, Teacher Training Dept.	Paindu Muhammad (Kushkaki)
Vice President	Juma Gul Bandawal
Director for Teacher Training Schools	Aminullah Khan
Director General, Religious Schools	Muhammad Aslam
President, Compilations and Translations Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Ihsan Entezar
Vice President	Din Muhammad Moztar
Editor, <i>Erfan</i>	Abdul Rasul Asadi
Director, Translations Compilations	Ras Muhammad Wish Abdul Ali Tabay
President, Health Dept.	Dr. Zaman Ali
Vice President	Dr. Nasrullah Yusufzai
President, Boy Scouts Dept.	Muhammad Nasim
Vice President	Arian Khan
President, Pashtu Society (Tolaria)	Muhammad Sadiq Rohi
Vice President	Abdullah Khan

Assistant	Vacant
Editor, <i>Ziray</i> Magazine	Muhammad Din Zhwak
Director General, Literature Vocabulary Training	Sayyidulpah Poulad Muhammad Yusuf Kakar Azizullah Amerkhel
Editor, <i>Kabul</i> Magazine	Muhammad Mo'man Patwal
President, Construction Dept.	Eng. Fazl Ahmad
Director, Projects Technical Section Administration	Vacant Eng. Abdul Qayyum Abdul Hanan
President, Physical Education Dept.	Muhammad Haidar Miakhel
Vice President	Zainulabiddin Usmani
Director, Administration Technical Matters	Muhammad Muti'ullah Said Muhammad Ibrahim
President, Commercial Institute	Faqir Ahmad Ludin
Director General, Cultural Relations Division	Muhammad Yunus Iskandarzada
Assistant	Abdul Jalil Micazz
Director, UNESCO National Commission	Muhammad Zahir Aziz
Assistant	Abdul Ahmad Siddiq
Director General, Auditing Division Education Club Audio-Visual Div. Guidance Div.	Mir Hayatullah Muhammad Ibrahim Safiullah Seraj Muhammad Tahir Porjosh
President, Education Printing Dept.	Atiqullah Pazhwak
Kabul High School Principals	
Ghazi	Mir Habib Soheili
Habibia	Ghulam Ahmad Nadi
Avicenna	Vacant
Istiqlal	Abdul Hadi Naim
Najat	Mir Muhammad Hasan
Nadiria	Muhammad Aziz Miazad
Mahmud Tarzi	Mir Abdul Razaq Moshref
Khushal Khan	Abdul Halom Khwarin
Rabia Balkhi (Girls)	Miss Shafiq
Malalai (Girls)	Mrs. Homaira Hamidi
Rahman Baba	Aminullah Stanakzai
Aisha Durrani (Girls)	Mrs. Meri Abawi
Ariana High School (Girls)	Miss Rahela Amirzadah
Zarghuna (Girls)	Miss Hamida
Specialized Training Schools	
Principal, School of Public Administration	Khudaidad Yaftali
Director, School for Mechanics	Saleh Muhammad

Fine Arts School	Muhammad Sami Shamsi
Director General, Teacher's Training School (D.M.A.)	Nur Gul
Academy for Teacher Educators	Muhammad Ishaq
Higher Teachers College (D.M.A. Ali)	Muhammad Ayyub
Dean, Institute for Industrial Management	Ghulam Dastagir Azimi
Director, Afghan Institute of Technology	Ghulam Sakhi
Commercial School	Muhammad Mehdi Khazayi
Vocational Agricultural School, Helmand Province	Habibullah
Agricultural School, Baghlan	Muhammad Azam
Jamhuriyat High School	Mrs. Simin Askar
Vocational School (Girls)	
Principal, Theological High School	Maulawi Gul Muhammad
Other Publications	
Editor, <i>Bakhan-Bedan</i> Magazine	Din Muhammad Siddiqi
Women's Welfare Society	
President	Mrs. Saleha Faruq Etemadi
Director, Foreign and Cultural Relations	Hafiza Khalil
Department of Guidance and Enlightenment	Mrs. Nafiza Shayeq Mubarez
Editor, <i>Mermun</i> (Woman) Magazine	Mrs. Nafisa Abbasi
Director, Instruction	Mrs. Benazir Hotaki
Director General, Administration	Halima Rafkat
Director, Industrial	Rabia Jon
Home Economics	Mrs. Bilqin Lali
Center for Child and Mother Care	Mrs. Akhtar Shirin
Educational Exhibition	Aziza Rishad
President, National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy	Miss Kubra
Employment President	Muhammad Wali
Vice President	Fath Muhammad Montazir

## MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Minister	Ghausuddin Fayeque
Deputy Minister	Ghausuddin Matin
Private Secretary	Muhammad Naim
President, Administrative Dept.	.....
Director, Foreign Liaison	Sharif Popal
Director General for Liaison	Yahya Aziz
President, Technical Dept.	Abdul Habib Sear
Deputy	Eng. Amruddin
President, Maintenance Dept. (Main and Road Construction)	Eng. Abdul Hai Qazi
Director General (all areas)	Eng. Abdul Khaliq
President, Afghan Construction Unit	Eng. Mir Husain Sadat
Chief, Shiberghan-Faryab Project	Sayyid Muhammad Totakhel
Director, Nader Shah Mina Apts.	Eng. Faizi
President, Construction Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Ismail Karim
Director General, Road Construction	Muhammad Reza
Dams & Rivers	Ahmad Nur
Construction Engineering	Eng. Muhammad Yusuf Rahmanzai
President, Town Planning Authority	Vacant
President for Planning (acting Pres.)	Eng. Abdullah Breshna
Director, Personnel Dept.	Abdul Sabur
Commandant, Labor Corps	Col. Abdul Wahhab
Deputy	Ahmad Ali Ghamgosar

## MINISTRY OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS

Minister	Pacha Gul –1974
Deputy	Abdul Hadi Mukammil Safi
Director General, Protocol	Haji Mir Islam
Director, Correspondence	Karimullah Matin
General Administration	Muhammad Anwar
General Services	Shir Muhammad
Personnel	Ghulam Siddiq

Accounts	Abdul Rahim
Control	Muhammad Akbar Musakhel
Budget	Juma Gul
Director General, Information	Agha Muhammad Karzai
Director, Information	Abdul Ghaffar Malikyar Muhammad Ibrahim Wardak
Director General, Propaganda	Karimullah Matin
Director, Kandahar Province	Muhammad Jan
Nangarhar Province	Abdullah Ghamkhor
Paktia Province	Muhammad Anwar Akbari
Kunar Province	Zuhurullah Hemdard

### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Minister	Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahim Nawin
Deputy Minister	Shafi Rahel (actg.) – 1974
Director General, Secretariat	Gul Ahmad Jabbar
Adviser	Muhammad Shafi Rahgozar
Chief of Protocol	Muhammad Akbar Pardes
Chief of Public Relations	Vacant
President, Administrative Division	Mir Saeed Breman
Acting President, Government Printing House	Hakim Nahiz
Deputy	Abdul Qadir
President, Library Department	Ghulam Hazrat Koshan
Bakhtar News Agency	Vacant
Vice President	Kazem Ahang
Director, Foreign News	Vacant
Local News	Abdul Majid Sahba
Advertisement Agency	Abdul Qayyum Nurzad
President, Afghan Film	Vacant
Vice President	Abdul Samad Asefi
Chief, Theater Arts	Faiz Muhammad Khairzade
Music	Hafizullah Khiyal
Fine Arts	Muhammad Yusuf Kohzad
Folklore	Sayyid Nurullah Kolali
President, Publications Department	Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali
Director General, Publications	Dr. Shir Ahamad Nasri



Director, Central News	Muhammad Azim Kabulwal
Director Provincial Publications Supervision	Bashir Rafiq Latif Ahmad Tufan
Chief, Audio Visual Department	Muhammad Akbar Shalizi
Director General, Information Dept.	Vacant
Director, Foreign Cultural Liaison	Mrs. Nuria Nuristani
President, Encyclopedia Association Historical Society	Habiburrahman Jadir
President	Prof. Sayyid Bahauddin Majruh
Director for Administration	Ghulam Sakhi
Editor, <i>Afghanistan Magazine</i>	Mrs. Maliha Makhmur Zafar
Editor, <i>Ariana Magazine</i>	Ghulam Reza Mayel Harawi
Members	Miss Fahima Ayyubi Muhammad Arsalan Salemi Muhammad Mangal Azizullah Wakili Popolzayi
Director General, Kabul Museum Deputy Director	Ahmad Ali Motamedi Muhammad Karim Barakzai
Director General, Institute of Archaeology Baihaqi Book Publishing Institute	Dr. Zamarayalai Tarzi
President	Vacant
Vice President	Dr. Sadiq Fitrat
Director, Press Club	Karim Shewan
President, Division for Propagation of Pashtu Language	Muhammad Ibrahim Khwakhogai
Vice President	Ghulam Ghaus Khaibari
Editor-in-Chief, <i>Kabul Times</i>	Sayyid Shafi Rahel
Editor Woman's Page	Nur Muhammad Rahimi Miss Marie Khalili
Member	Muhammad Ibrahim
Editor-in-Chief, <i>Anis</i>	.....
Acting Editor	Wali Zalmai
Director, Research	Muhammad Shafi Maiwand
Editor, <i>Children's Magazine</i>	Mrs. Shukria Ra'd
Editor-in-Chief, <i>Jumhuriat</i>	Dr. Muhammad Asef Suhail –1974
Assistant Editor	Ghulam Shah Sarshar Roshani
Director, Research	Muhammad Azam Rahnaward
Monthly Editor	Mahmud Farani
Assistant Editor	Asif Fikrat

Editor-in-Chief, *Hewad*  
Director, Research  
Editor, *Zhwandun* Magazine  
Radio Afghanistan  
President  
Editor, *Pashtun-Zhagh*  
Director General, Information  
Educational Programs  
Director, Farm Programs  
Arts and Literature  
Chief, Domestic Services  
Director, Pashtunistan Program  
Music Department  
Music Archives  
Administration

Shafiq Wejdan  
Abdul Aziz Ghayur  
Najib Rahiq  
Eng. Karim Atayee  
Nasir Tuhuri  
Muhammad Hasan Nayer  
Mrs. Parwin Ali  
Mrs. Nur-Jahan Farani  
Dr. Muhammad Akram Usman  
Sayyid Yaqub Wasiq  
Abdullah Ghamkhar  
Abdul Jalil Zaland  
Muhammad Akbar Nadim  
Mahdi Zafar

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister	Eng. Abdul Hamid Mohtat –1974
Deputy Minister	Eng. Azizullah Zaer
Private Secretary	Muhammad Umar Sohab
Director General, Planning	Eng. Zewaruddin Yaqubi
President, Administration	Muhammad Umar Nayebkheil Barakzai
Director, Personnel Archives	Eng. Muhammad Rahim Barakzai Muhammad Sawar Nazim
Director General, Services Accounts Inspection	Sayyid Basir Mansuri Amanullah Khan Muhammad Hasan
Director, Board of Comm., Engineers	Eng. Muhammad Zaman
President, Post Office Department	Muhammad Yasin Hikmat
Director, Intl. Incoming Mail Local Incoming Mail Intl. Outgoing Mail Outgoing Local Mail	Asmatullah Khan Abdul Ghafur Rahimi Muhammad Zaman Ahmad Shah Akram
President, Telecommunications Dept.	Sayyid Nasim Alawi
Director General, Technical Division	Muhammad Husain Wardak
Director, Central Automatic Telephone Share Nau Automatic Tel. Karte Char Automatic Tel. Telegraph	Muhammad Aziz Vacant Sayyid Rasul Sayf Muhammad Amin

Telegraph Receiving Stat. Switchboards	Amiruddin Muhammad Husain
Director Gen., Technical-Engineering Affairs	Eng. Shir Ahmad Fazl
Director Supplies Workshops	Nur Muhammad Abdul Samad
Miscellaneous	
Principal, Training Center	Eng. Ghulam Ghaus
Foreign Relations Directorate	
Director, Foreign Liaison	Abdul Haq Hanifi
Communications Director, Kandahar	Eng. Shir Ahmad

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Minister	Ghulam Jailani Bakhtari
Deputy Minister	Fazl Rahim
Private Secretary	Muhammad Raziq Fani
Administrative President	Abdul Wahhab
President, Planning Dept.	Abdul Majid
Director General, Economics and Statistics Planning	Dr. Abdullah Naqshbandi  Muhammad Wali
Director Foreign Cooperation	Muhammad Akbar Asghar
President, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Dept.	Dr. Ghulam Abu Bakr
Adviser	Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Shujai
Director General, Veterinary Animal Husbandry	Dr. Ainuddin Ashrafi Saleh Muhammad Naqshbandi
Director, Disease Control Section and Vaccination	Dr. Muhammad Aman
Director General Special Fund	Eng. Ahmad Shah Sa'adati
President, Plant Protection Dept.	Ali Muhammad
Acting Director General, Plant Protection	A. R. Saburi
Director, Plant Disease Survey	Vacant
Director General, Locust Control	Eng. Sadiq Zakri
President, Forestry Dept.	Said Aqa Anam
Director General, Forestry Green Crops	Mirza Ali Nazim Hayatullah Khan

Director, Fodder Natural Forests	Abdullah Qadirdan Muhammad Yusuf Piloti
President, Agricultural Research and Soil Survey	Muhammad Aref Nuri
Director General, Research Soil Survey	Nizamuddin Nashibi Dr. Sayyid Kabir
President, Nangarhar Valley Authority	Dr. Emaduddin Ghiasi
Technical Vice President	Ghulam Sakhi Akbari
Administrative Vice President	Ali Ahmad
President, Helmand/Arghandab Valley Authority Administration Division MAI	Dr. Nasir Kashawarz  Abdul Wahhab
Director, Public Services Accounting	Muhammad Haidar Nasiri Ubaidullah Khan
Director General, Personnel Transport and Technique	Muhammad Nabi Gharwal Hashmat Sharar
President, Bee Raising	Khwaja Abdul Rauf
Director General, Cooperative Other Offices Foreign Relation Section Legislative Section	Muhammad Haq  Rahmatullah Koghadaei Aziz-ur-Rahman Mamnun
President, Extension Dept.	Abdullah Naik
President of Evaluation	Naik M. Gardizi
Member of the Board	Muhammad Umar Afzali Abdul Ali Nawabi Abdul Quddus Saifi Muhammad Yasin Mayel
Director General, Agro Business	Shah Muhammad Shirzai
Member of the Board	Muhammad Hasan Keshtyar
Director General, Evaluation Kabul Extension Fertilizer Relation Section	Muhammad Tahir Zahid Amiruddin Nuri Muhammad R. Kohistani
Board Member	Abdul Basir Mohsini
Director General, Publications	Muhammad Hakim Marifat
President, Irrigation Department Planning and Water Management Soil and Water Survey	Eng. Juma Muhammad Mohammedi Eng. Ahmad Farid Ishaq Dr. Abdul Rashid Rauf
Director General, Minor Irrigation Hydrology Ground Water Survey and Design	Saleh Muhammad Popalzai Fariduddin Ghiazi Muhammad Aman Muhammad Ibrahim Peroz
President, Gawargan Chardara Project Construction Unit	Redwanullah Khan Abdul Hai Abbasi

Vice President, Construction Unit	Muhammad Jafar Kazimi
President, Parwan Irrigation Project	Dost Muhammad Nuri
Technical Vice President	Azizullah Sharifi
President, Sordeh Irrigation Project	Abdul Rauf Kohnaward
Technical Vice President	Eng. Muhammad Rahim
Chief, Badakhshan Project	Eng. Jalil
Ghorband Project	Eng. Muhammad Akram
Kunduz – Khanabad Project	Muhammad Umar
Harirud Project	Aadel Gharwall
President, Nangarhar Valley Authority	Dr. Emaduddin Ghiasi
Technical Vice President	Ghulam Sakhi Akbari
Administration Vice President	Ali Ahmad

### MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Minister	Ali Ahmad Khurram 1974–
Deputy Minister	Ali Ahmad Khurram –1974
Private Secretary	Shah Mahmud Adil
President, Planning and Economic Analysis Dept.	Abdul Aziz Faruq
Director General, Regional Planning	Vacant
Coordination of Development Programs	Nasar Ali Nasar
Research and Private Investment	Ahmad Zia Murshidi
President, Finance Dept.	Abdul Karim Amin
Director, Banking and Currency	Vacant
Internal Resources Research	Abdul Sami
President, Statistics Dept.	Abdul Ghafur Malikzada
Director, Publications	Miss Ronna Raufi
Director General, Demography and Manpower	Saleh Muhammad Nurzai
National Accounting	Abdullah Sadiq Hamid
Director, Statistics on Industrial and Agricultural Production	Abdul Khaliq Rashidi
Statistics on Commerce and Commercial Institutions	Ghulam Ghaus
Statistics on Social Services	Sultan Shah Tamuri
Statistics on Transportation and Communication	Mahmud Shah Razaqi
Director General of Census and Sample Surveys	Muhammad Rafiq Mayel

President, Planning Supervision Dept. Evaluation Board	Vacant Muhammad Alam Roshan Muhammad Sharif Sohail
Technical Board	Eng. Abdul Sami
Director General, Development Supervision	Wakil Ahmad Nuri
Director, Supervision of Commerce and Industry	Miss Torpakai Jalil
Public Works and Communications Regional Supervision	Miss Maliha Mansuri Amir Muhammad Sami
Director General for Regional Planning	Vacant
President, Technical Economic Cooperation Dept.	Muhammad Nabi Salehi
Director, United Nations Affairs USSR & East European Affairs Other Countries	Vacant Vacant Shah Muhammad Kandahari
Assistant President	Muhammad Anwar Nabizadah
Director General of Administration	Shah Mahmud Adil
Director, Personnel	Vacant
Accounting	Abdul Khalil
Auditing	Muhammad Hashim Qasim
Archives	Maqsud
Director General, Service	Muhammad Siddiq Heyazi

### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Minister	Prof. Dr. Nazar Muhammad Sikandar
Deputy Minister	Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Azim
Private Secretary	Muhammad Humayun Surkhabi
Adviser to the Ministry	Dr. Ghias Safi Mukamal
Director, Secretariat	Humayun Sorkhabi
Acting President, Inspection Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Isa Safi
President, Public Health Institute	Dr. Abdullah Wahidi
Vice President	Dr. Faqir Amir
Chief, Virology	Dr. Sayyid Abdullah Qadripur
Director, Blood Bank	Dr. Shoyab Kaifi
President, General Medical Dept.	Dr. Salamuddin Wais
Vice President, Technical Administration	Bashir Ahmad Sami Abdul Ghani Nazar
President, Malaria Eradication Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Karim Nushin

Technical Vice President	Dr. Yaqubi
Vice President Admin.	Muhammad Sulaiman
President, Curative Medicine Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Asif Gharwal
Director of Medical Supplies	Sayyid Hamidullah
Chief, Nursing Division	Maria G. Mohseni
President, Preventive Medicine Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Azam Wahhabzadah
Deputy	Dr. Ghulam Ali Yaqubi
Director General, Health Education	Dr. Ghulam Rabani Barna Afghan
Editor <i>Roghtia – Zari</i>	Mr. Muhammad Rishad Wessa
Director General, Maternal Child Health Planning Board	Dr. Miazad
Acting Chief, Coordination and Planning Assistant, Planning Board	Dr. Maiwand
Director General, Construction	Yar Muhammad Mujaddidi
Chief, Foreign Relations	Eng. Rahimulla
Statistics and Manpower	Dr. Rauf Roshan
President, Administrative Dept.	Vacant
Hospitals and Other Medical Institutions	Abdul Satar
Avicenna Hospital, President	Dr. Muhammad Ferozuddin Mostafa
Vice President	Dr. Habibullah Rastagir
President, X-Ray Department	Muhammad Ali Akbari
Director, Women's Clinic	Miss Fahima J. Arslan
Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital	Dr. Ghulam Nabi Kamyar
Vice President Wazir Akbar Khan	Muhammad Azim Rezazada
President, Shahrarah Maternity Hospital (also President AFGA)	Mrs. Nafisa Mahmud Ghazi Nawaz
Administrative Director (Shahrarah)	Muhammad Ali
Doctor in Charge	Dr. Rafiq Amin
Assistant Doctor (Shahrarah)	Dr. Shah Muhammad Husain Timuri
President, Wazir Akbar Khan Hosp.	Dr. Kamyar 1974–
Vice President	Dr. Bansari Lal
Director General, Tuberculosis Institute	Mir Aqa Hessami
Director, Women's Sanatorium	Abdul Majid Hamid
Director General, Dental Inst.	Dr. Abdullah Rashidi
Director, Aliabad Hospital	Dr. Karim Nasar
Zarghuna Women's Hosp.	Dr. Mirza Muhammad Ata
President, X-Ray Dept.	Dr. Muhammad Ali

Afghan Family Guidance Association

President	Mrs. Nafisa Mahmud Ghazi Nawaz
Vice President	Dr. Mir Ghulam Haidar Mahir
Director of Clinics	Dr. Akhtir Baraki
Communication and Health Education	Dr. A. M. Mohibzada
Statistics and Evaluation	Mr. Latif Ahmad Shams

**MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES**

Minister	Dr. Abdul Qayyum
Deputy Minister	Muhammad Yusuf Farand – 1974
President, Inspection Department	Hadatula Mujaddidi
Specialist's Board Advisers	Abdul Hadi Qari Rahim Eng. Said Asadullah Eng. Muhammad Ali Abavi
Department of Industries	
President	Eng. Muhammad Hashim Taufiqi
Electricity Section (Da Brashna Muassasa)	
General President and Caretaker	Eng. Abdul Azim Gran
Vice President	Vacant
President, Kabul Distribution Dept.	Abdul Wakil Ruhi
Administrative Vice President	Vacant
Technical Vice President	Vacant
Direcutor General, Administration	Vacant
Chief, Herat Electric Power Institute	Abdul Razak Hamidi
Chief, Kandahar Electric Power Ins.	Abdul Karim Mushuif
Chief, Kabul Electricity Production	Muhammad Sayyid Faizi
Chief, Ghorl Power Station	Vacant
Chief, Mazar Power Station	Vacant
Chief, Jalalabad Power Station	Eng. Mohmad Sarwar
Chief Boghra Breshna	Eng. Muhammad Ismail Kohistani
Projects and Plans	
Chief, Kajakai Project	Muhammad Rahim Aurang
President, Thermal Power and Chemical Fertilizer Plants, Mazar-i-Charif	Vacant
Vice President	Ataullah Hijran
President, Bost Oil Institute	Hafizullah Khan
Director General for Engineering	Eng. Amanullah



Director General for Economics	Dr. Hadi Kamal
President, Jangalak Workshop	Muhammad Akbar Saifi
President, Jangalak Furniture Factory	Abdul Samad
Chief, Jangalak Technical School	Dur Marjan
Director General, Afghan Bicycle Factory	Muhammad Zahir Baburi
President, Pul-i-Khumri Ghori Cement Plant	Eng. Ahmadullah
Vice President, Pul-i-Khumri Ghori Cement Plant	Vacant
President, Jabul-en-Seraj Cement Factory	Shir Aqa
President, Balkh Textile Mills	Eng. Dost Muhammad Alizoy
Director, Afghan Coal Briquet Factory	Vacant
Economic Section	
Director General	Vacant
Director, Planning & Projects	
Director General Industrial Parks	Sultani Muhammad Yusufzai
Labor Division	
Director General	Abdul Ahad Samar
Mines and Geological Survey Dept. Coal	
President, Coal-Mines (Residence, Pul-i-Khumri)	Eng. Ahmad Shah
Director, Coal Mines (Residence, Darra-Suf)	Anwar Sharifi
Petroleum	
President, Petroleum Exploration Dept. (Mazar-i-Sharif)	Eng. Khodai Nur Mandakhel
Vice President	Vacant
President, Extraction & Transfer (Gas)	Muhammad Alam Qureshi
Director General, Pipeline (Gas)	Eng. Khudafnur Mandakhel
Director General, Drilling (Shiberghan)	Dr. Abdul Khaliq Watanyar
Mgr. Shiberghan Petrol, Search Mines	Dr. Abdul Khaleq
President, Mines Exploitation	Vacant
Geological Survey	
President	Abdul Samad Saleh
Director General, Mineral Survey	Discovery: Dr. Nayem Fakiri Study and Lab.: Sayyid Ali Shah

Administrative Department	
President	Ghulam Sakhi Torebaz
Director General, Planning Section	Eng. Sami Zamon
Director, Personnel	Khwaja Yaqub Siddiqi
Director, Statistics	Samandar
Director, GSO	
Director, Vocational Education	Muhammad Siddiqi Barakzai
Director, Budget	Vacant
Director, Archives	Muhammad Siddiqi
President, Board of Experts	Prof. Abdul Qayyum
President, Bagrami Textiles	Samandar Khan (Acting)
Director General Bagrami Textiles	Muhammad Azim Parwanta
Director, Control Accounts	Said Ghulam Sason
Director, Control	Ghulam Ali
Afghan Cartographic Institute	
Director	Aminullah Khan
Chief, Printing Division	Muhammad Mir
Chief, Processing Division	Gul Zaman
Chief, Transcribing Division	Saifurahman Sahibzadeh
Photogrammetry Department	
Director	Muhammad Shafai
Chief, Topographic Revision Division	Muhammad Ashraf
Chief, Mapping Division	Vacant
Chief, Aerial Photo Products Division	Yar Muhammad
Geodetic Department	
Director	Vacant
Chief, Archives Division	Taj Muhammad
Chief, Astronomy Division	Vacant
Chief, Triangulation Division	Ghul Ahmad
Administration Department	
Director	Ghulam Sadiq
Chief, Archives Division	Khudai Raha
Chief, General Services Division	Mir Muhammad Yaqub
Chief, Accounting Division	Abdul Salam
Chief, Commodity Division	Mir Muhammad Yaqub
Director General, Economic Division	Abdul Hadi Kamal

## KABUL UNIVERSITY

President	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Haidar
Vice President, Business Affairs	Prof. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Muhebi –1974 Dr. Nazeri (actg.) 1974–
Academic Affairs	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Anwar
Student Affairs	Vacant
General Director of Education	Shamsulabuddin –1974 Muhammad Qasim Mayar 1974 –
Faculty	
Dean, Agriculture	Mir Aqa
Assistant Dean	Prof. Mir Zahiruddin Ansari –1974
Dean, Economics	Hafizullah Murshidi
Assistant Dean	Dr. Ashrafi
Dean, Education	Sayyid Saaduddin Hashimi – 1974
Dean, Engineering	Rajab Ali Karim
Assistant Dean	Nazir Ahmad Pashtun
Dean, Islamic Law	Wafiyullah Samayee
Assistant Dean	Abdul Salam Azimi
Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Science	Prof. Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Masun
Assistant Dean	Muhammad Musa Marufi
Dean, Faculty of Letters and Humanities	Prof. Mir Husain Shah
Assistant Dean	Hamidullah Amin
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Kabul	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nadir Umar
Assistant Dean	Dr. Abdul Wasi Latifi
Dean, Faculty of Pharmacology	Dr. Fazl Ahmad Ehrari
Assistant Dean	Vacant
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Nangarhar	Prof. Dr. Karamuddin Kakar
Assistant Dean	Ghunchah Gul Habib
Dean, Faculty of Science	Abdul Rauf Khulmi
Dean Poly-Technic Institute	Dr. Faqir Muhammad Yaqubi
Assistant Dean	Dr. Muhammad Anwar Sultan – 1974
Deputy Dean for Scientific Affairs	Eng. Habiburrahman
Dean University Hospital, Kabul	Dr. Zamin Ali
Assistant Dean	Dr. Mirza Muhammad Ata
Dean, Institute of Education	Prof. Ghulam Jailani Yaftali – 1974
Note: The academic titles may be translated roughly as follows:	
Pohand	Full Professor
Pohanwal	Associate Professor

Pohandoi	Associate Professor
Pohanmal	Assistant Professor
Pohanyar	Assistant Professor
Pohyalai	Instructor
Other K. U. Officials Without Academic Titles	
Director General, Foreign Relations	Yasin Naibkhel –1974 Miss Anisa Azami (actg.) 1974–
Assistant Director, Foreign Relations	M. Alam Payind –1974
Director General, Publications	Habib Hala –1974 Dr. Asadullah Habib (actg.) 1974 – Muhammad Ibrahim Sutoda
Univ. Library	Abdur Rahman Baluch 1974–
Assistant Director, Univ. Library	Dr. Bashir Ahmad Sayar –1974
Director Research Center & Foundations	Nur Muhammad Vacant
Director General for Accounting Planning and Statistics	Ghulam Nabi Usman Ferahmand –1974 Ali Ahmad Enayatullah Khan
Director, Bookkeeping	Mirza M. Kawiani
Liquidation	Muhammad Qasim
Payroll	Abdul Hakim
Foreign Currency	Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Rafi
Director General for Administration	Muhammad Eamiel
Director, Personnel	Vacant
Archives	Muhammad Husain Farzad –1974 Abdul Sabur Shahnawaz 1974–
Depot	Muhammad Husain Farhad –1974
Budgeting	Miss Maimuna Emam Abdur Rahman –1974
Controller	A. Sabur Shanawaz Muhammad Daud
Director, Construction	Vacant
Director General, Student Housing Programs & Services	Dr. Ahmad Zia
Director, Men's Dormitory	Dr. Said Kamal
Women's Dormitory	
Poly-Technic Dormitory	
Director General for Cafeteria Inspection	
Director, Testing, Orientation Health Services	
Psychiatric Services (Mental Health Clinic), University Hospital	
Student Academic Records (Registrar) Acting General Director	Muhammad Daud –1974 Muhammad Shuaib 1974–
Director Record Office	Sayyid Husain Sarwari

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abdar	آبدار	Servant in Charge of Drinking Water; Chief Steward
Akhund	آخوند	Religious Instructor
Akhundzade	آخوندزاده	Descendant of an Akhund
Aq Padshah	آق پادشاه	White King; Czar
Aqsaqal	آقسقال	Greybeard; Headman
Amin	امین	Trustee; Secretary; Minister; Head
Amin al-Asas	امین العسس	Chief of Police; Chief Security Officer
Amin al-Ittila'at	امین الاطلاعات	Chief of Intelligence
Amin al-Makatib	امین المکاتیب	Secretary in Charge of Correspondence
Amin-i-Nizam	امین نظام	Paymaster
Amir	امیر	Nobleman, Ruler, Prince
Arbab	ارباب	Headmaster; Master
Arq or Arg	ارگ	Fort; Citadel
Arzbegi	عرضبگی	Usher
Asker	عسکر	Soldier
Ataliq	اطالیق	Tutor
Baghban-Bashi	باغبانباشی	Head Gardener; Head of Department of Agriculture
Chapar-Bashi	چاپارباشی	Head of Mail Runners
Dabir al-Mulk	دبیر الملک	Private Secretary to the Amir; Secretary of State
Daftari	دفتری	Accountant
Dah-Bashi	ده باشی	Officer Commanding Ten Men
Dar al-'Adalat	دارالعدالت	Court of Law; Justice Department
Darbar	دربار	Royal Court
Darogha	دارووعه	Overseer
Eshan	ایشان	Headman; Gentleman
Farrash-Bashi	فراش باشی	Chief of Carpet-Spreaders

Faujdar	فوجدار	Commandant
Firqa	فرقه	Division
Firqa Mishar	فرقه مشر	Major General
Ghulam Bacha	غلام بچه	Pages (often the sons of Afghan nobles and high officials)
Ghund	غند	Brigade
Ghund Mishar	غند مشر	Brigadier
Hajji	حاجی	Title of Pilgrim to Mecca
Hakim	حاکم	Governor of a District; Magistrate
Hakim	حکیم	Doctor
Hakim-i-Kalan	حاکم کلان	Governor of a Major District
Hakim-i-Tahqiq	حاکم تحقیق	Inspector
Hasht-Nafari	هشت نفری	System of Conscription of One-in-Eight
Hazir-Bash	حاضر باشی	Attendant
Ishik Aghasi	ایشیک آقاسی	Chamberlain; Minister
Ishik Aghasi Huzuri	ایشیک آقاسی حضوری	Private Secretary
Ishik Aghasi Kharija	ایشیک آقاسی خارجه	Foreign Secretary; Foreign Minister
Ishik Aghasi Mulki	ایشیک آقاسی ملکی	Civil Chamberlain
Ishik Aghasi Nizami	ایشیک آقاسی نظامی	Military Chamberlain
Itimad-i-Daula	اعتماد الدوله	Chief Secretary; Prime Minister
Jarib Kash	جریب کش	Drawer of Measuring Chain; Surveyor
Janab	جناب	His Excellency; Title of Respect
Jirga	جرگه	Tribal Council
Kandak	کندک	Battalion
Kandak Mishar	کندک مشر	Battalion Commander; Lieutenant Colonel; Major
Karbala'ī	کربلائی	A Shia Pilgrim to Karbala (place of the martyrdom of Imam Husain, son of Ali, and grandson of the Prophet)

Kad-Khuda	کد خدا	Village Headman
Kalantar	کلانتر	Superior to Headman
Kar-i-Khas-i-Hazur	کار خاص حضور	Chief Aide-de-Camp
Khalifa	خلیفه	Successor to the Prophet; (now used for teachers, tutors, craftsmen, and others)
Khan (pl. Khawanin)	خان	Headman; Chief; Mister
Khawanin Sowar	خوانین سوار	Cavalry Troops
Khan-i-Mulla Khan	خان ملا خان	Chief Justice
Khan-i-Ulum	خان علوم	Chief Justice
Khasadar	خصه دار	Tribal Militiaman
Khidmatgar-Bashi	خدمتگار باشی	Head Valet
Khoja or Khwaja	خواجه	Title of Dignitary, Eunuch, Doctor, Professor, etc.
Kotwal	کوتوال	Head of Police
Lashkar	لشکر	Tribal Army
Loynab (Loy Na'eb)	لویناب	Deputy Governor; Lieutenant; Title of Amir's Assistant
Majlis-i-Shura	مجلس شوری	Cabinet; State Council
Malik	ملك	Headman of Village
Malik-ush-Shu'ara	ملك الشعراء	Poet Laureate
Mi'mar-Bashi	معمار باشی	Head Architect; Head Mason
Ming-Bashi	منگ باشی	Commander of 1,000 Men
Mir	میر	Ruler; Title; Name
Mir-Akhor	میر آخور	Master of the Stables
Mir-Aspor	میر اسپور	Corps of Sons of Hazara Khans and Maliks
Mir-Munshi	میر منشی	Head Secretary; Clerk
Mirza	میرزا	Clerk (if before name); Prince (in Iran, after name); Title (in India, borne by descendants of the Moghuls and by sons of Rajput converts to Islam)
Moshawer	مشاور	Councillor

Mufti	مفتى	Head Law Officer (advises Khan-i-Mulla or a Kazi)
Muharrir	محرر	Correspondent of Amir; Editor
Muhtasib-Bashi	محتسب باشى	Supervisor of Morals; Market Inspector
Mu'in-us-Sultana	معين السلطنة	Helper of the State; Title held by Princes
Mulki	ملكى	Civil
Mulla	ملا	Muslim Priest
Mulla-i-Huzur	ملا حضور	Amir's Chief Mulla
Munshi	منشى	Writer; Secretary; Clerk
Musahib	مصاحب	Companion of the King
Musahib-i-Khas-i-Hazur	مصاحب خاص حضور	Privy Council
Musammata	مسمات	Prefix before Ladies Names
Mustaufi	مستوفى	Finance Officer
Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik	مستوفى الممالك	Revenue Officer; Finance Minister
Na'eb	نائب	Deputy; Assistant
Na'eb Salar	نائب سالار	General; Orderly Brigadier
Na'eb Ishik Aghasi-i-Nizami	نائب ايشيك آغاسى نظامى	Undersecretary of the Army
Na'eb-ul-Hukumah	نائب الحكومة	Governor of a Province
Na'eb-us-Sultana	نائب السلطنة	Viceroy
Naqib	نقيب	Herald; Chief Leader
Nazir	ناظر	Overseer; Steward; Minister
Nazir-i-Harbiya	ناظر حربيه	War Minister
Nazir-i-Mulki	ناظر ملكى	Home Minister; Interior Minister
Nazir-i-Tijarat	ناظر تجارت	Minister of Commerce
Nazir-ul-Ma'aref	ناظر المعارف	Minister of Education
Nazir wa-Muhrdar-wa-Amin-ul-Maktubat	ناظر ومهر دار وامين المکتوبات	Confidential Correspondence Secretary



Nizami	نظامی	Military
Pesh-Khedmat	پیش خدمت	Personal Steward; Head Valet; Attendant
Pir	پیر	Saint; Holy Man; Old Man
Qabchi (Qabuchi) Bashi	قابچی باشی (قابوچی)	Chamberlain; Head of Amir's Servants
Qafila-Bashi	قافله باشی	Chief of Karawans
Qal'a-Bashi(Begi)	قلعه بیگی	Officer in Charge of the Arg
Qasid	قاصد	Courier; Messenger
Qazi (Qadi)	قاضی	Judge
Qazi Daftar	قاضی دفتر	High Court
Qazi-ul-Quzzat	قاضی القضاة	Chief Justice
Rais	رئیس	Head; President
Rais-i-Tanzimieh	رئیس تنظیمیه	Chief Civil and Military Administrator
Rikab-Bashi	رکاب باشی	Chief Stirrup; Body Guard
Sad-Bashi	سد باشی	Commander of 100 Men
Sadr-i-A'zam	صدر اعظم	Prime Minister
Safarmayna		Unit of Sappers and Miners
Sahibzade	صاحبزاده	Son of a Saint; Title (borne by descendants of a man famous for piety)
Sanduqdar	صندوقدار	Treasurer; Cashier
Sar Askar	سر عسکر	Field Marshal
Sardar	سردار	Title, Military Chief; Member of Royal Family
Sardar-i-Ala	سردار اعلی	Highest Afghan Decoration
Sardar-i-Mudafi	سردار مدافع	Chief of Defense
Sarhang	سر هنگ	Captain; Commander of 600 Men
Sarhadd-dar	سرحد دار	Frontier Officer
Sarishtedar	سرشته دار	Superintendent; Finance Officer
Sarishtedar-i-Ta'mirat	سرشته دار تعمیرات	Manager of Public Works

Sar Os	سر اوس	A Corps (composed of sons of nobility and high officials)
Sartip	سر تیب	Colonel
Sayyid	سید	Title (borne by descendants of the Prophet)
Sepeh Salar	سپه سالار	Commander-in-Chief
Shaghasi	شغاسی	See Ishik Aghasi
Shura	شوری	Council
Tahsildar	تحصیلدار	Revenue Officer
Tolai	تولی	Company
Tolai Mishar	تولی مشر	Company Commander
Wakil	وکیل	Agent; Procurator;
Wakil-i-Sultanat	وکیل سلطنت	Regent
Wali	والی	Governor
Wazir	وزیر	Minister
Wizarat	وزارت	Ministry
Wizarat-i-Adliya	وزارت عدلیہ	Ministry of Justice
Wizarat-i-Dakhila	وزارت داخلہ	Ministry of Interior
Wizarat-i-Darbar	وزارت دربار	Ministry of Court
Wizarat-i-Fawa'id-i-'ama	وزارت فوائد عامہ	Ministry of Public Works
Wizarat-i-Harbiya	وزارت حربیہ	Ministry of War
Wizarat-i-Iqtisad-i-Milli	وزارت اقتصاد ملی	Ministry of National Economy
Wizarat-i-Kharija	وزارت خارجہ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Wizarat-i-Ma'aden	وزارت معادن	Ministry of Mines
Wizarat-i-Ma'aref	وزارت معارف	Ministry of Education
Wizarat-i-Maliya	وزارت مالیہ	Ministry of Finance (or Revenue)
Wizarat-i-Matbu'at	وزارت مطبوعات	Ministry of Press
Wizarat-i-Post wa Telegraf	وزارت پست و تلگراف	Ministry of Post and Telegraph

Wizarat-i-Sehhiya	وزارت صحیہ	Ministry of Health
Wizarat-i-Tejarat	وزارت تجارت	Ministry of Commerce
Yawar	یاور	Personal Assistant; Aide-de-Camp
Yuz-Bashi	یاز باشی	Commander of 100 Men

# GENEALOGIES OF AFGHAN FAMILIES

Principal Lines of Descent of Muhammadzai Families

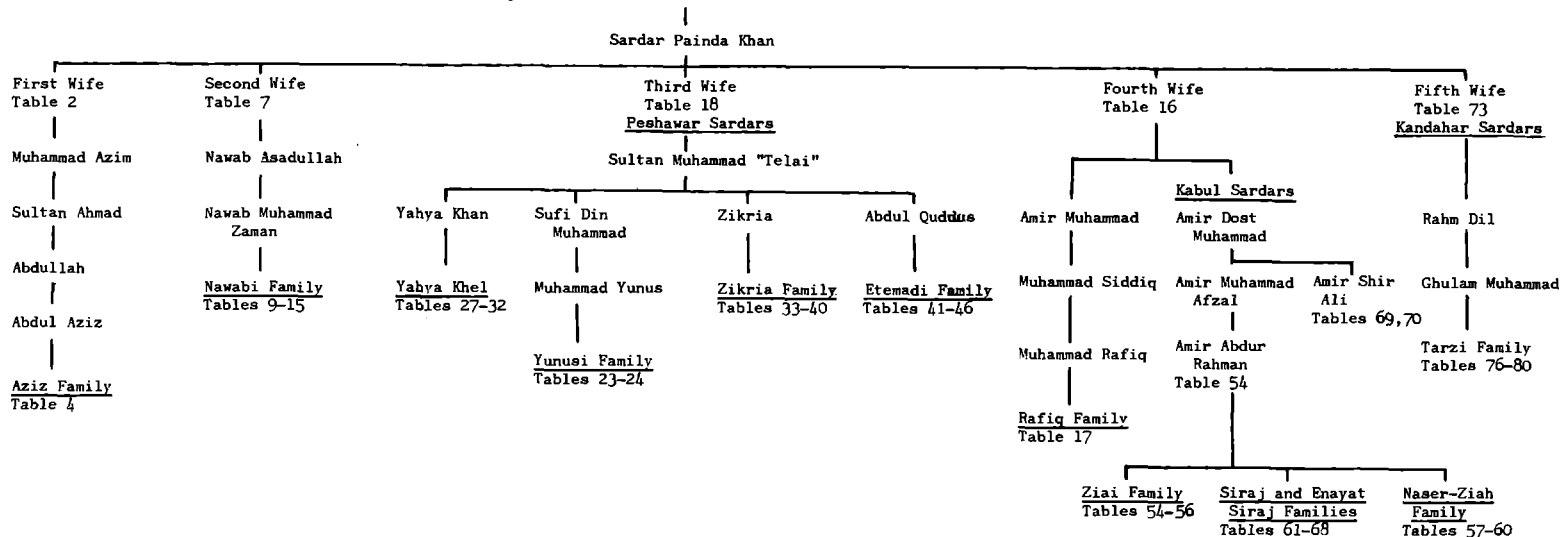


Table 1

Sardar Painda Khan  
First Wife - A Barakzai

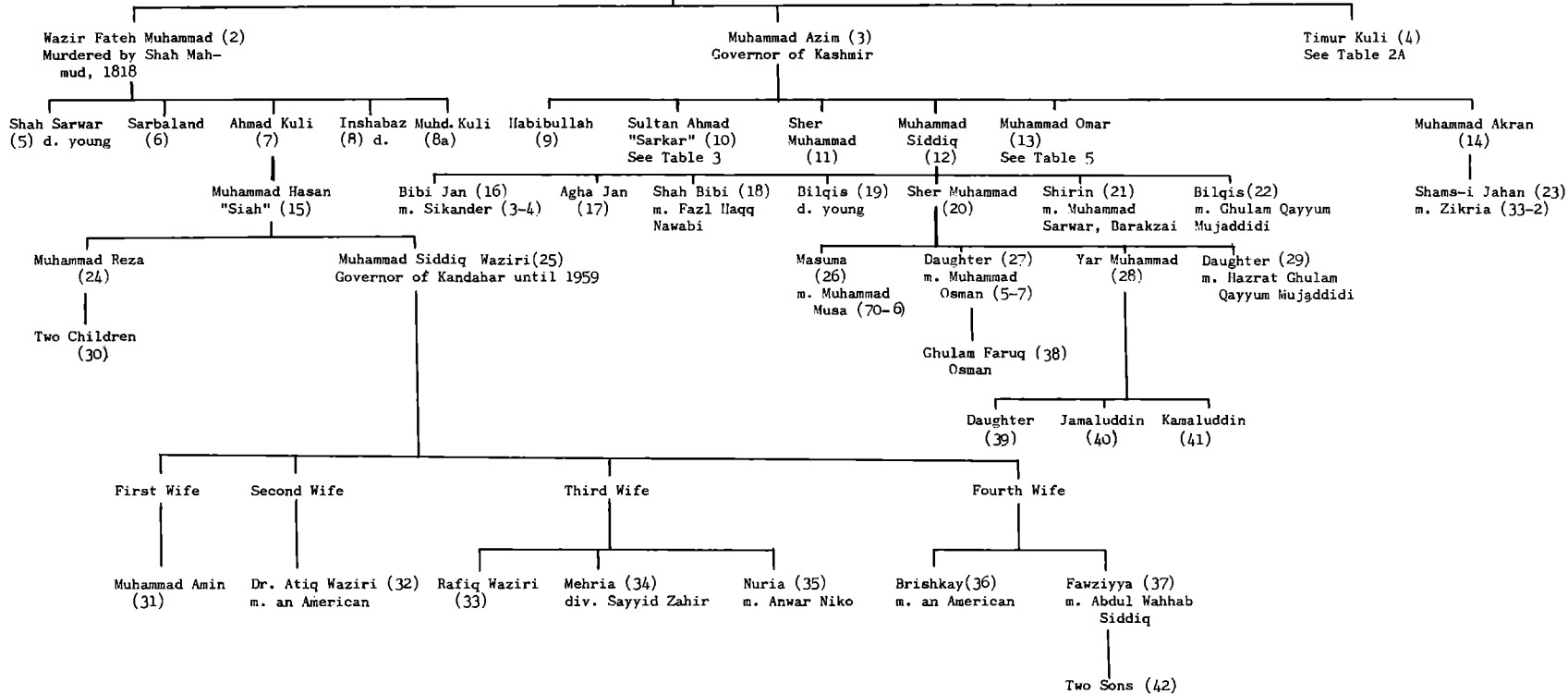


Table 2

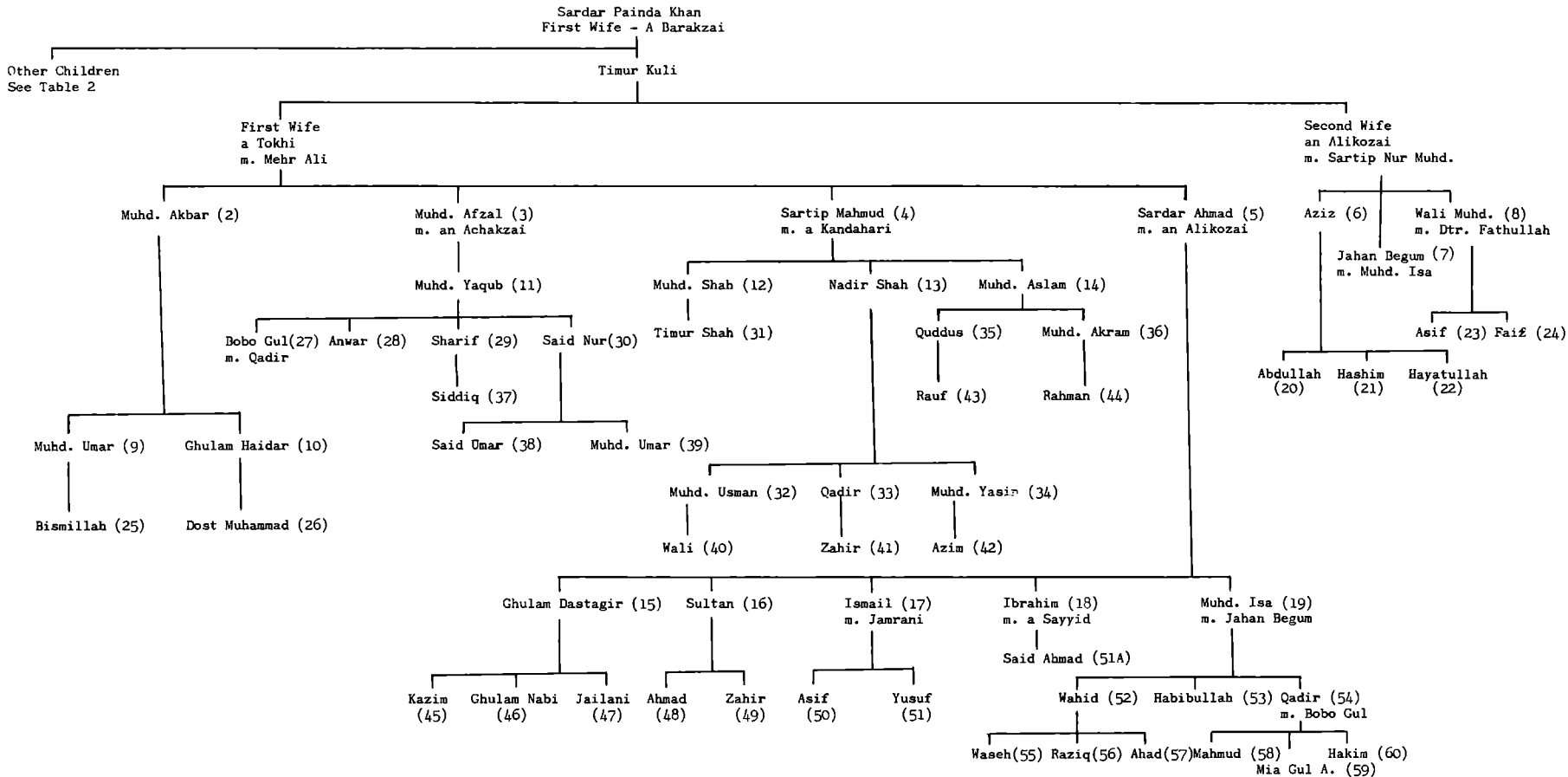


Table 2A





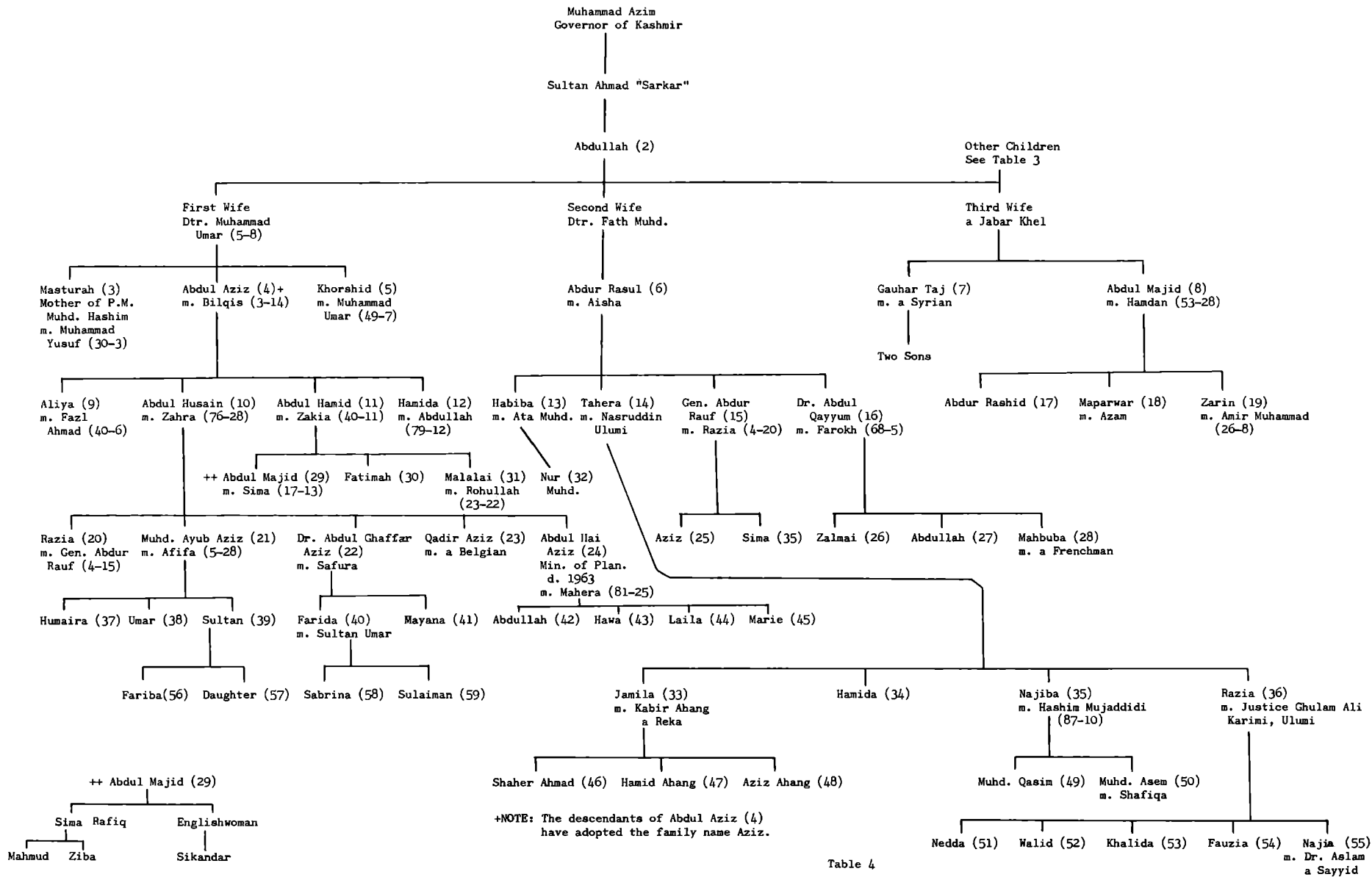


Table 4

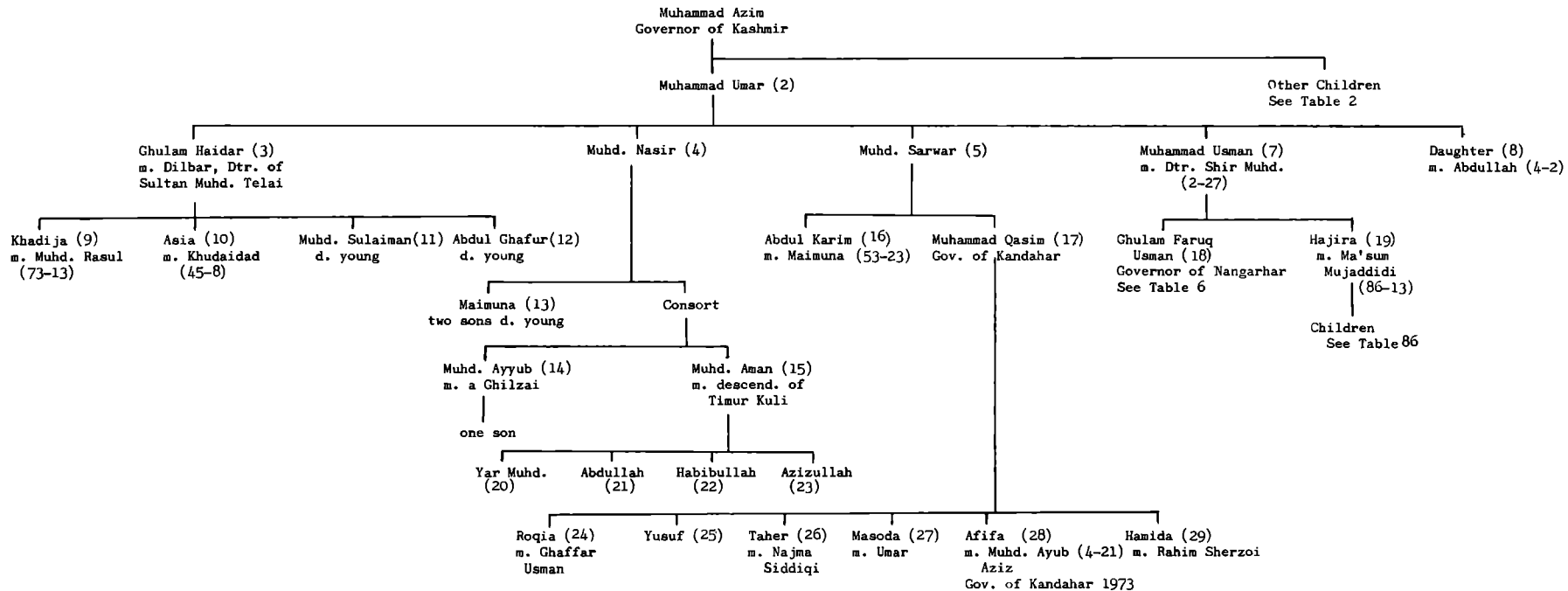


Table 5

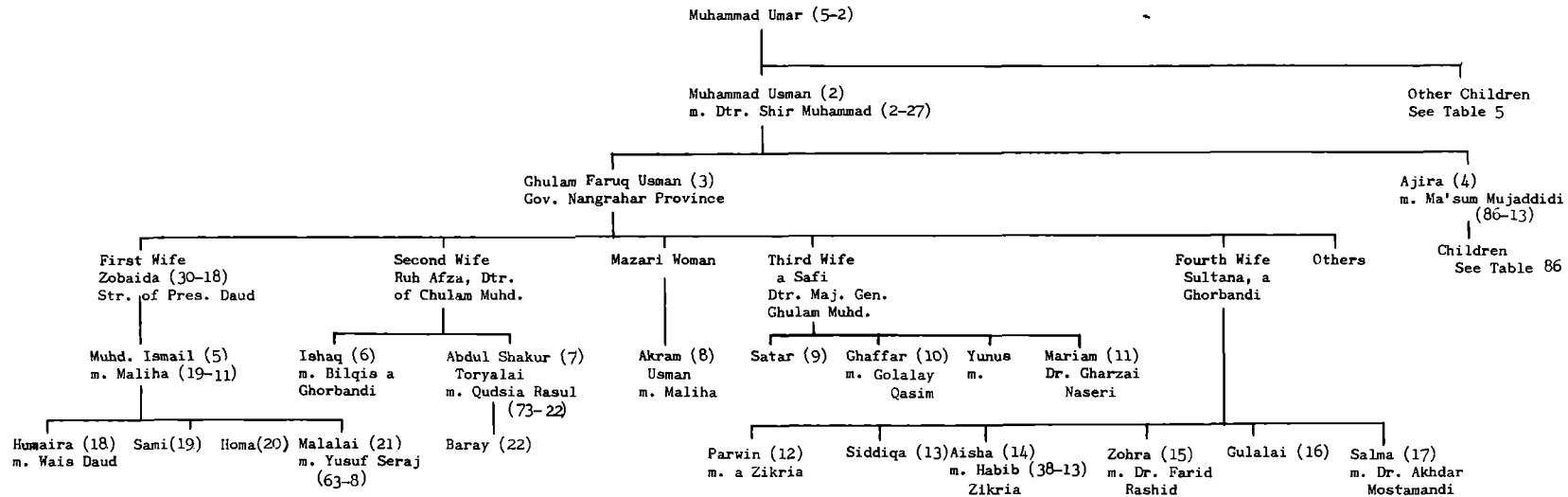


Table 6

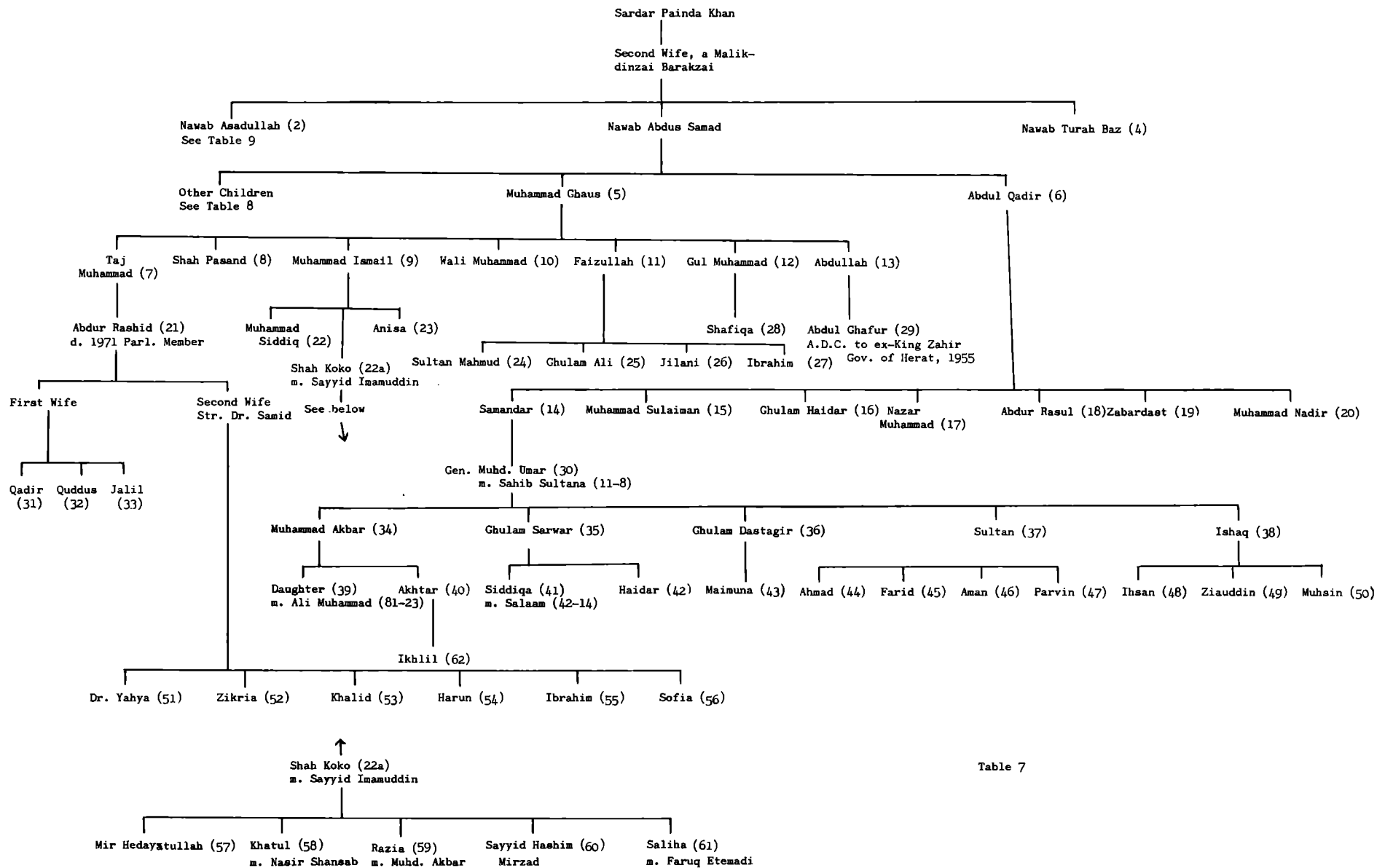


Table 7

Sardar Paimda Khan

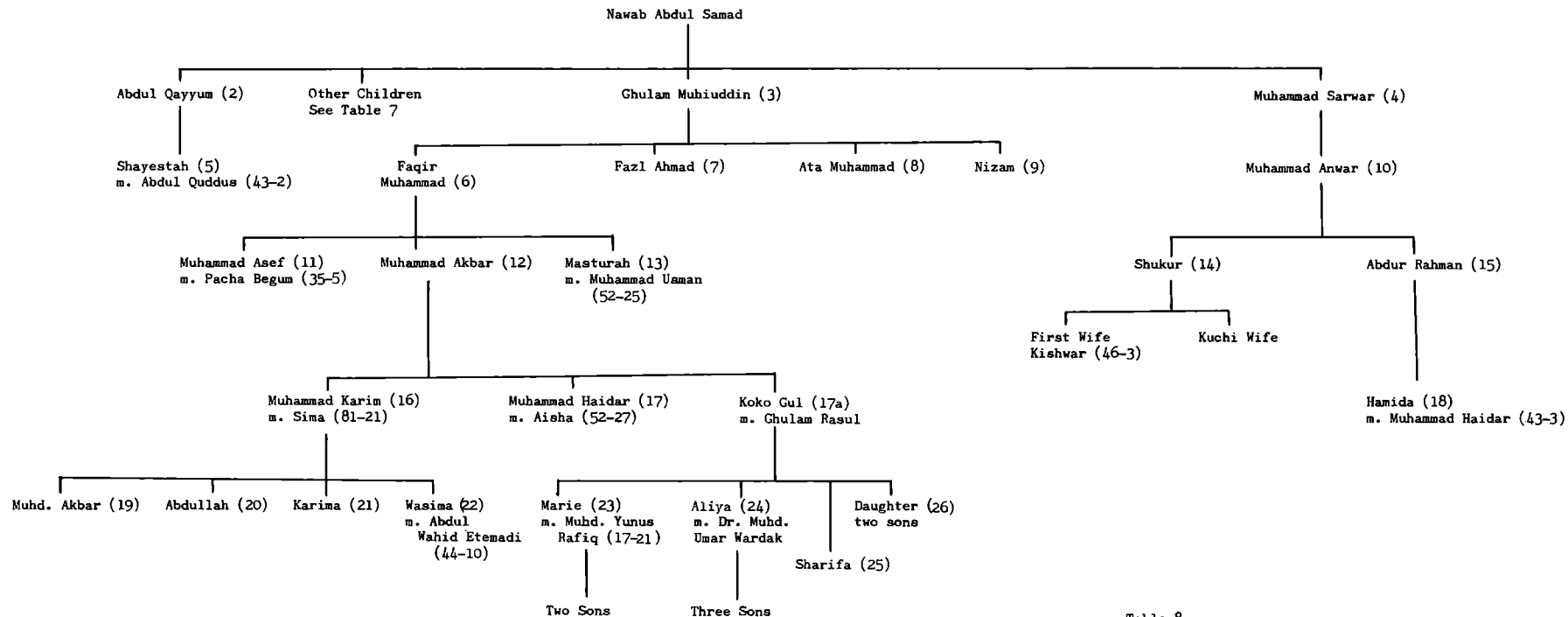


Table 8

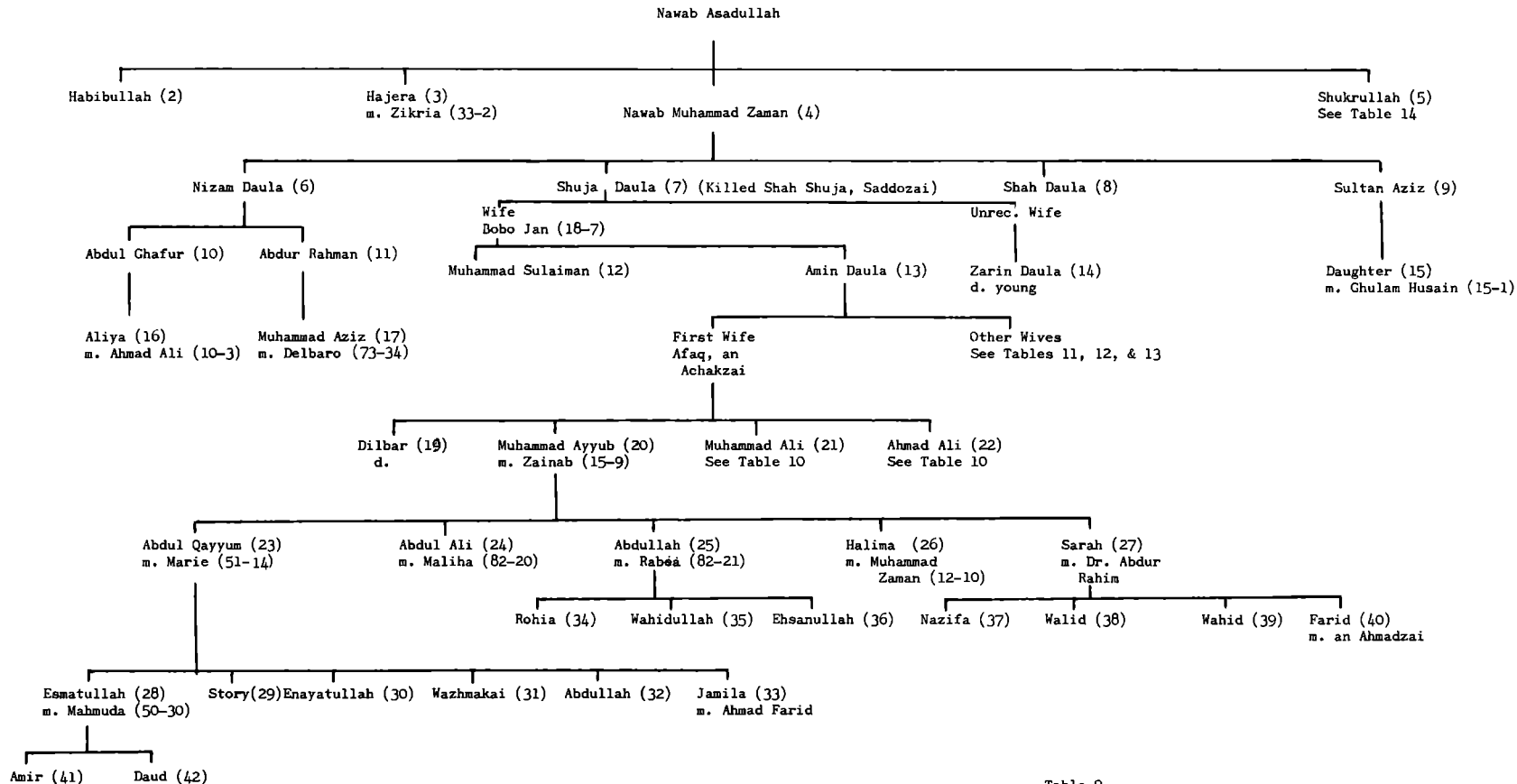


Table 9  
Nawabi Family

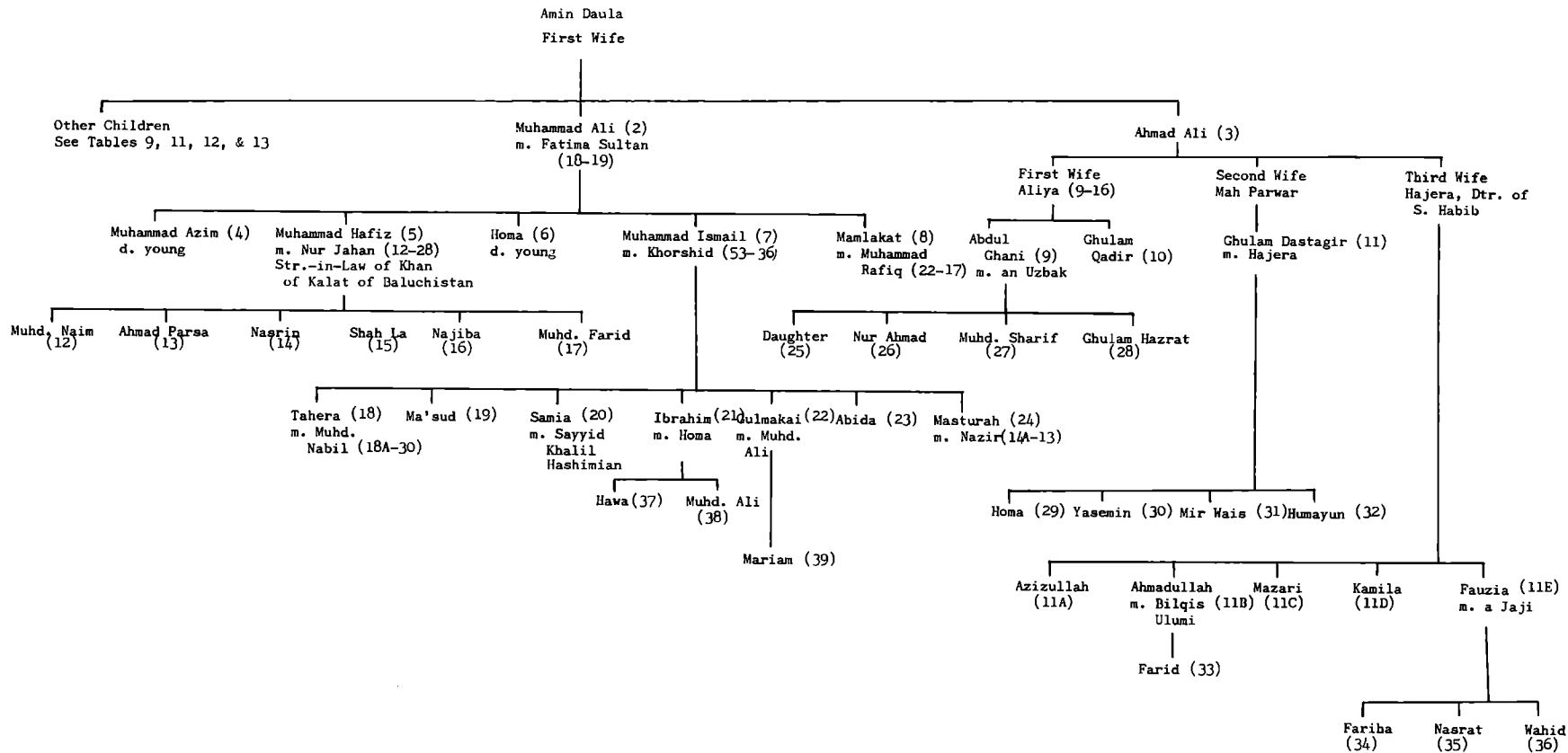


Table 10  
Nawabi Family

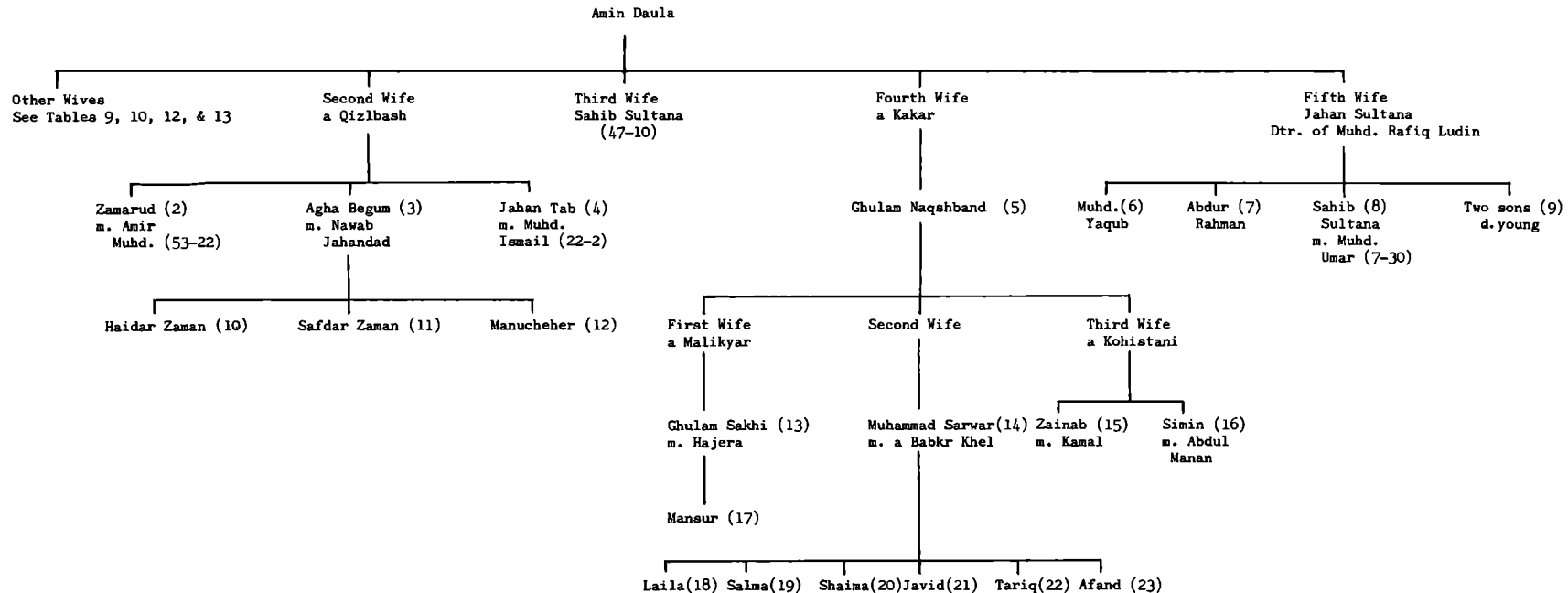


Table 11  
Nawabi Family



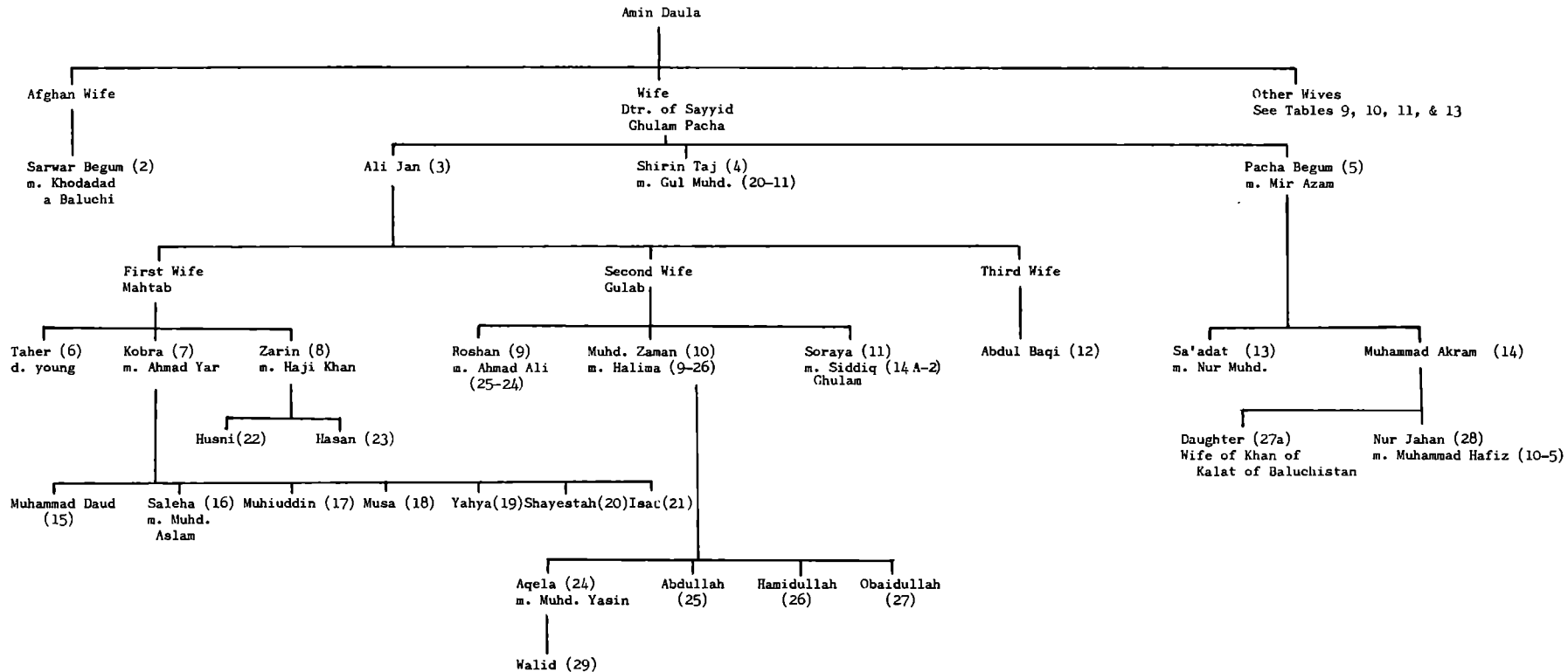


Table 12

Nawabi Family

Amin Daula

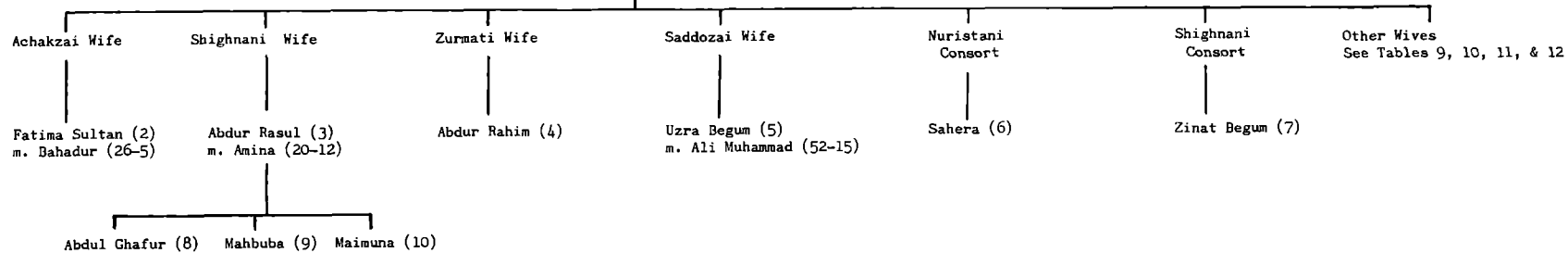


Table 13

Nawabi Family

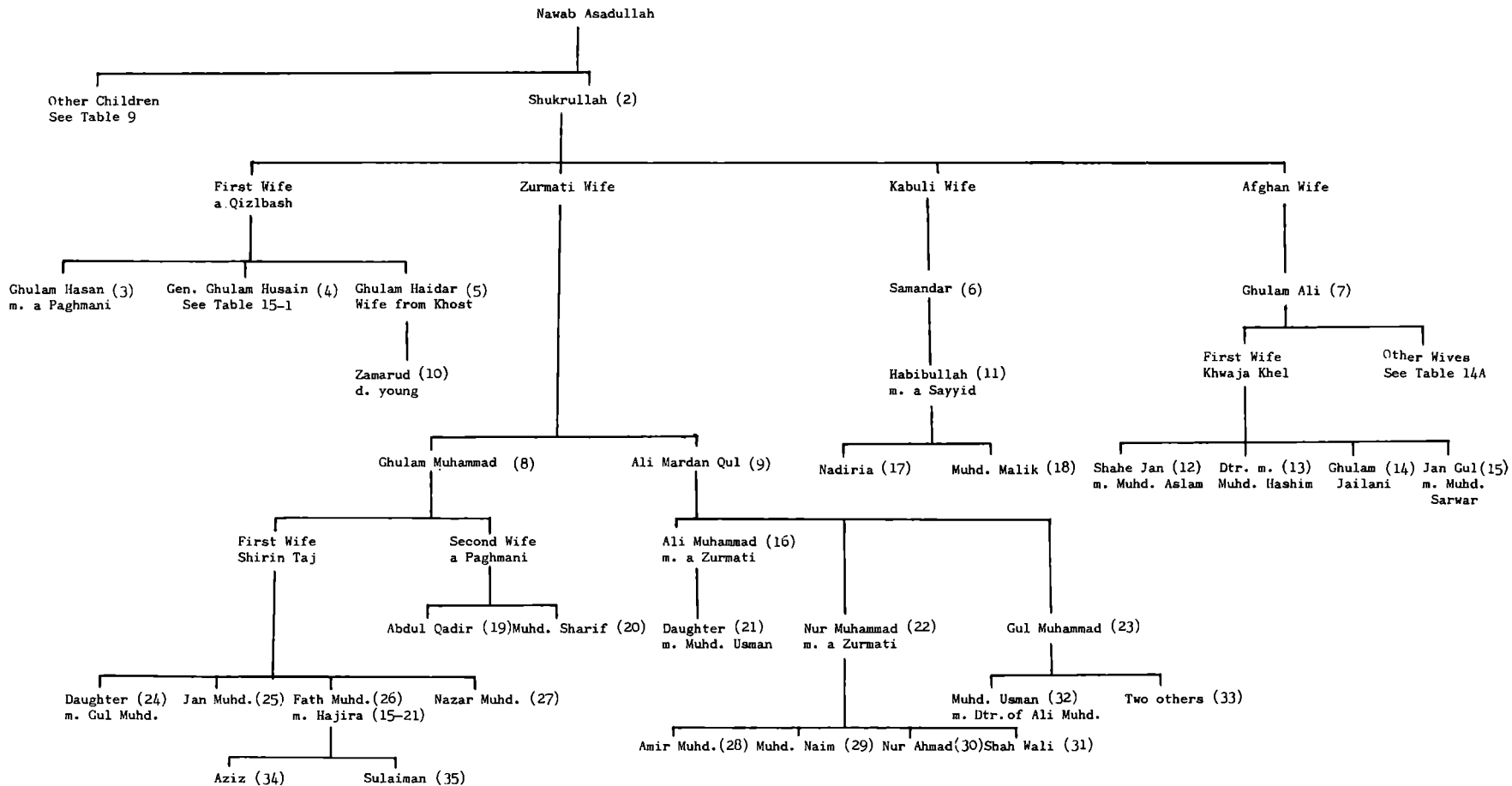


Table 14  
Nawabi Family

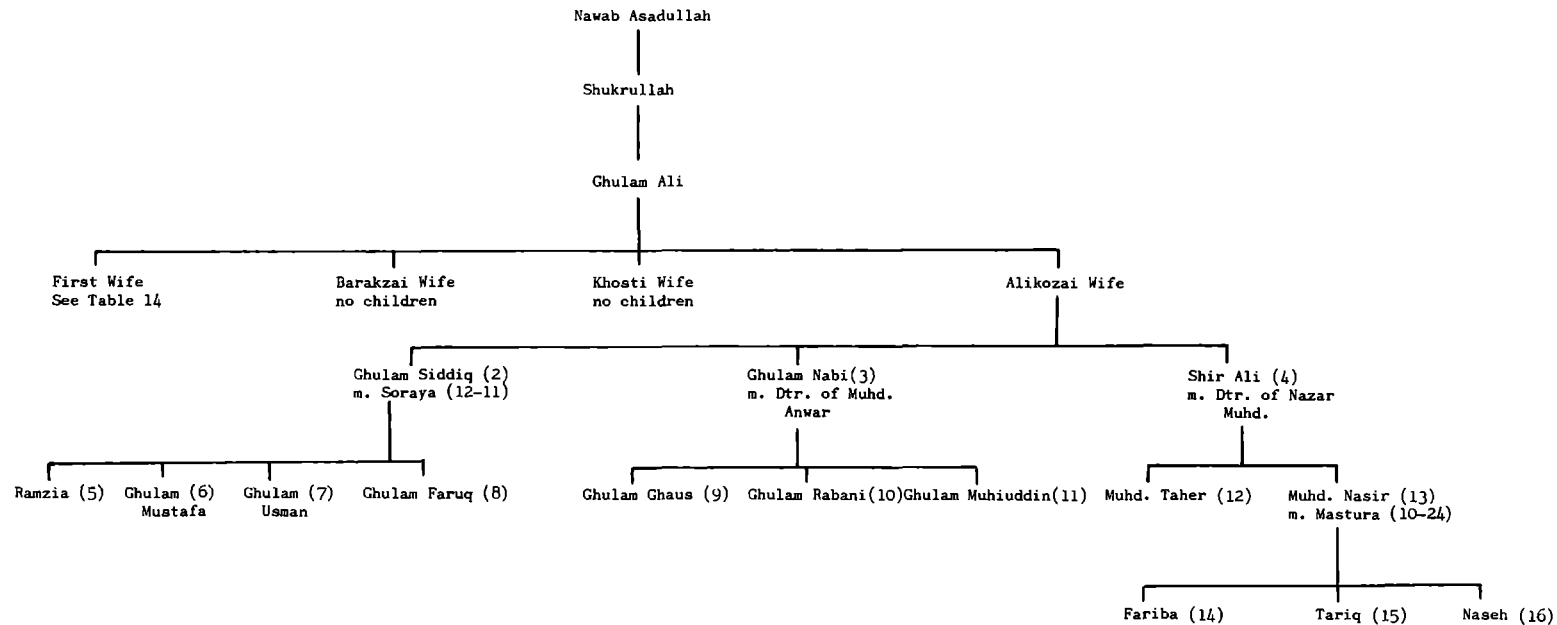


Table 14A

Gen. Ghulam Husain

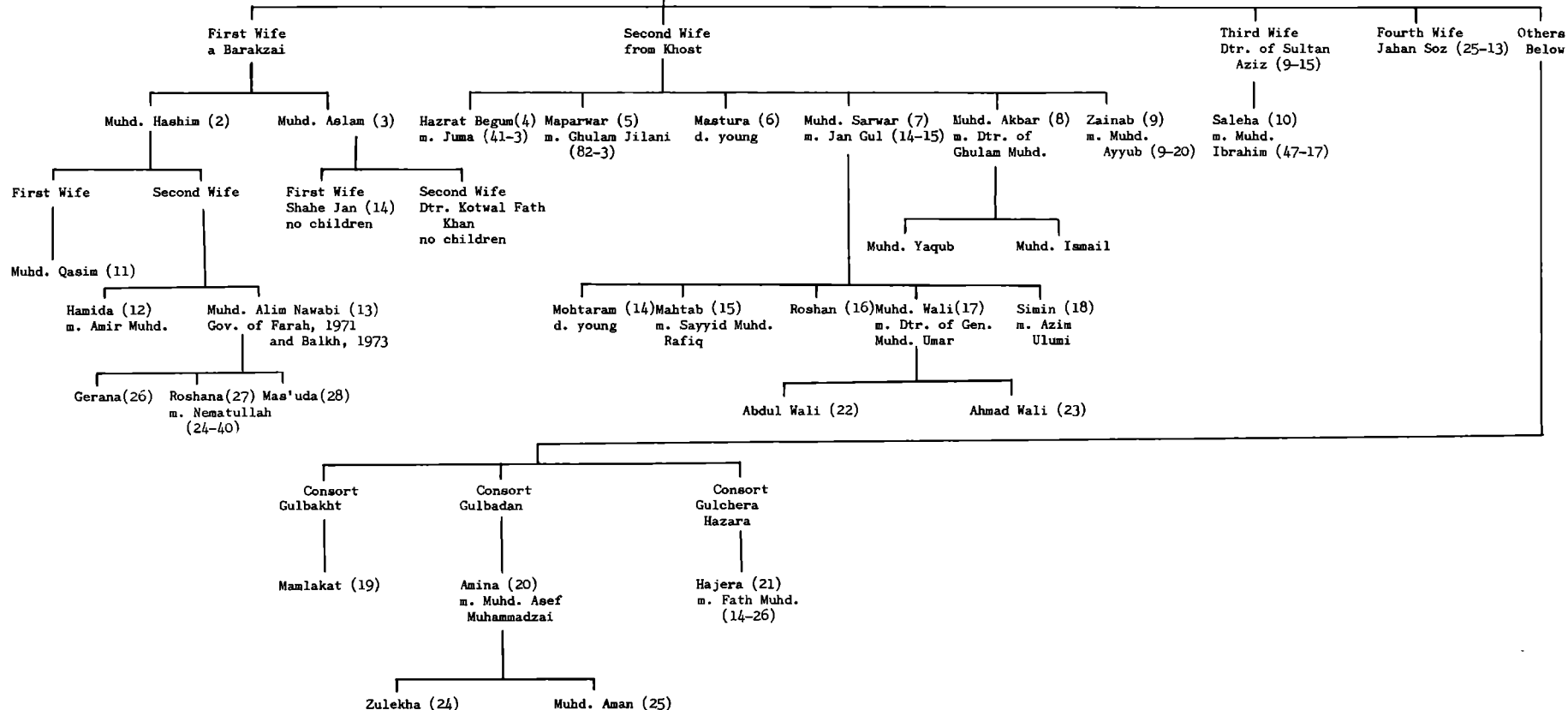


Table 15  
Nawabi Family

Sardar Painda Khan

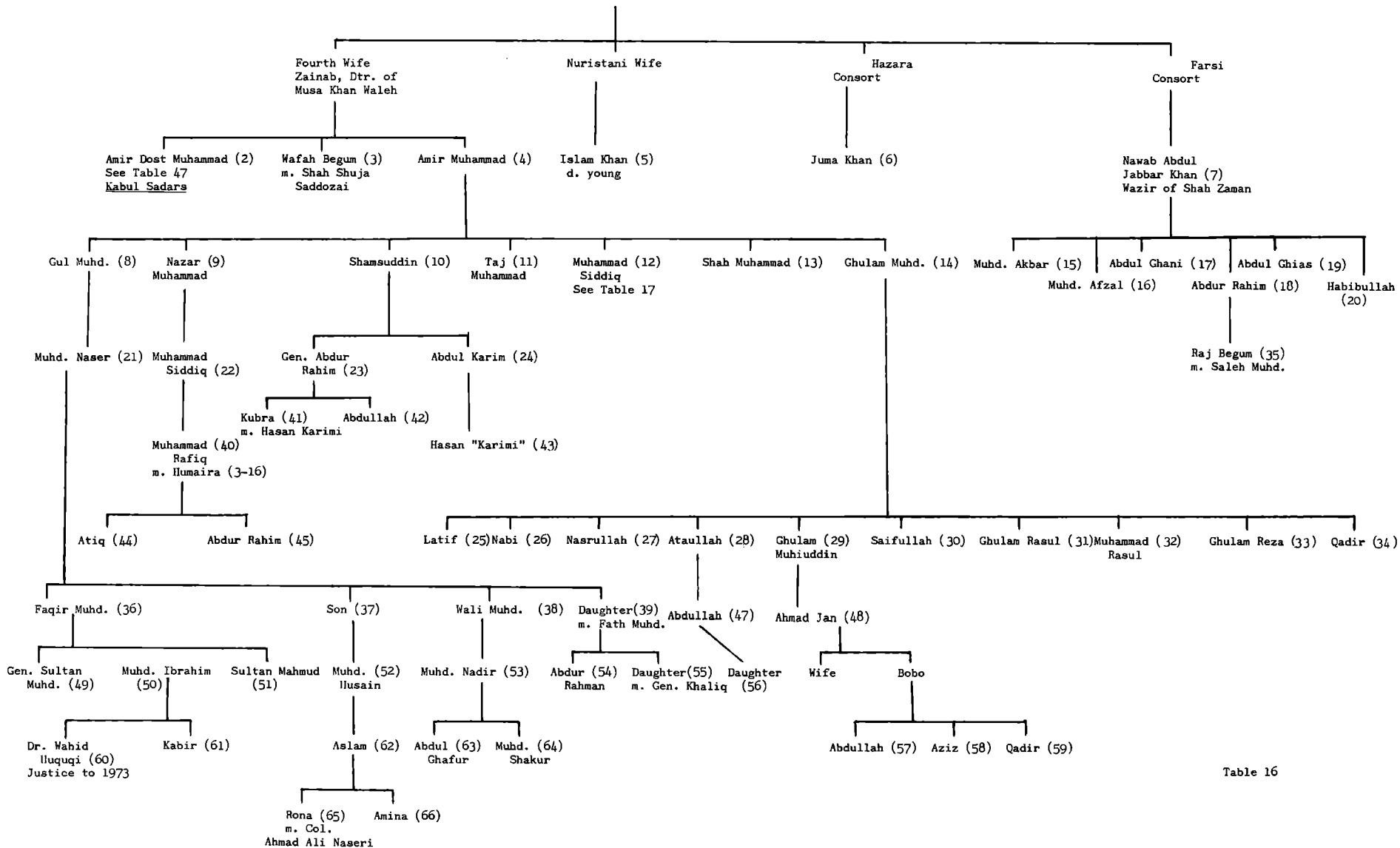


Table 16

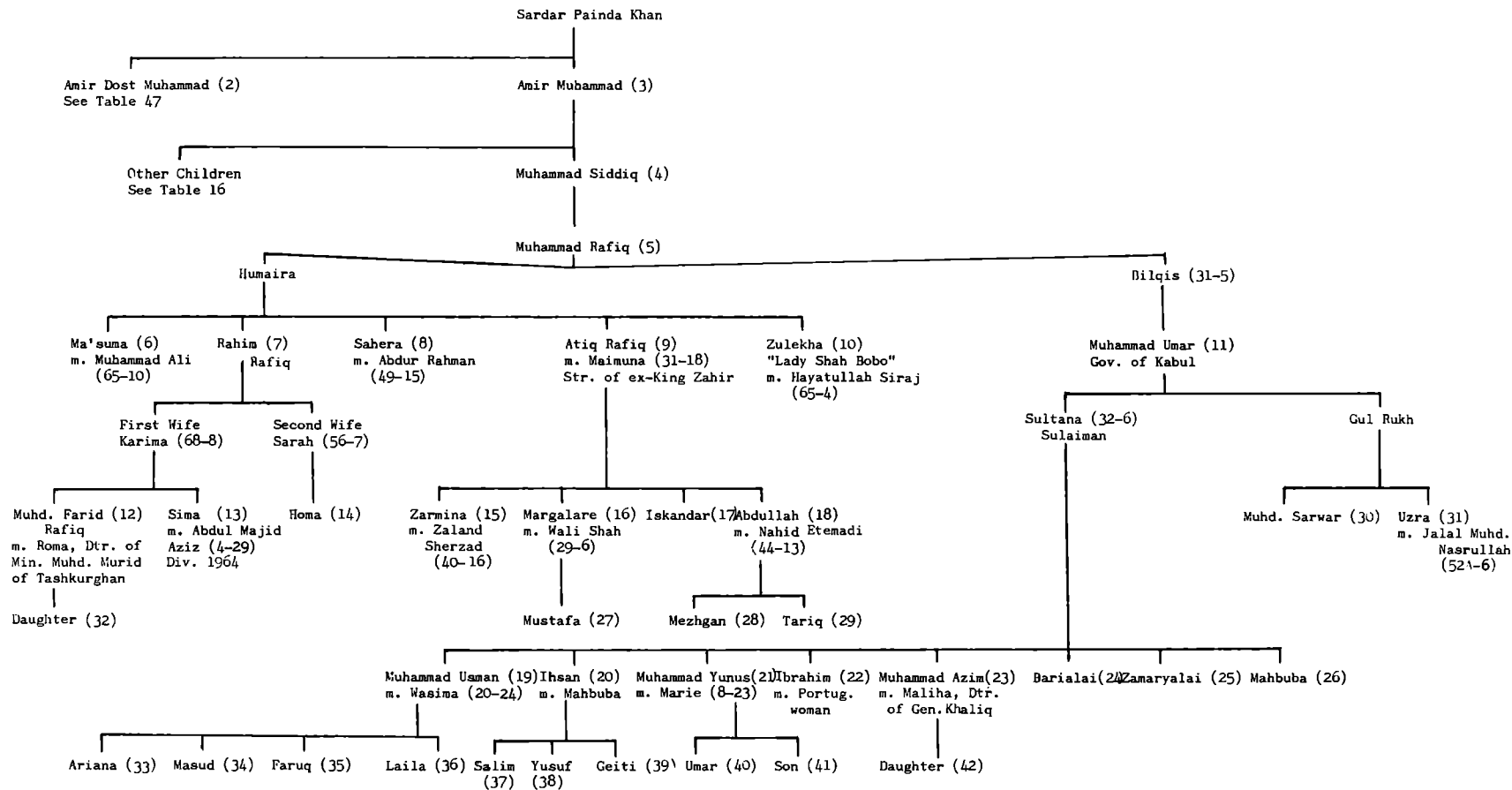


Table 17  
Kabul Sardars  
Rafiq Family

Sardar Painda Khan  
By his Third Wife

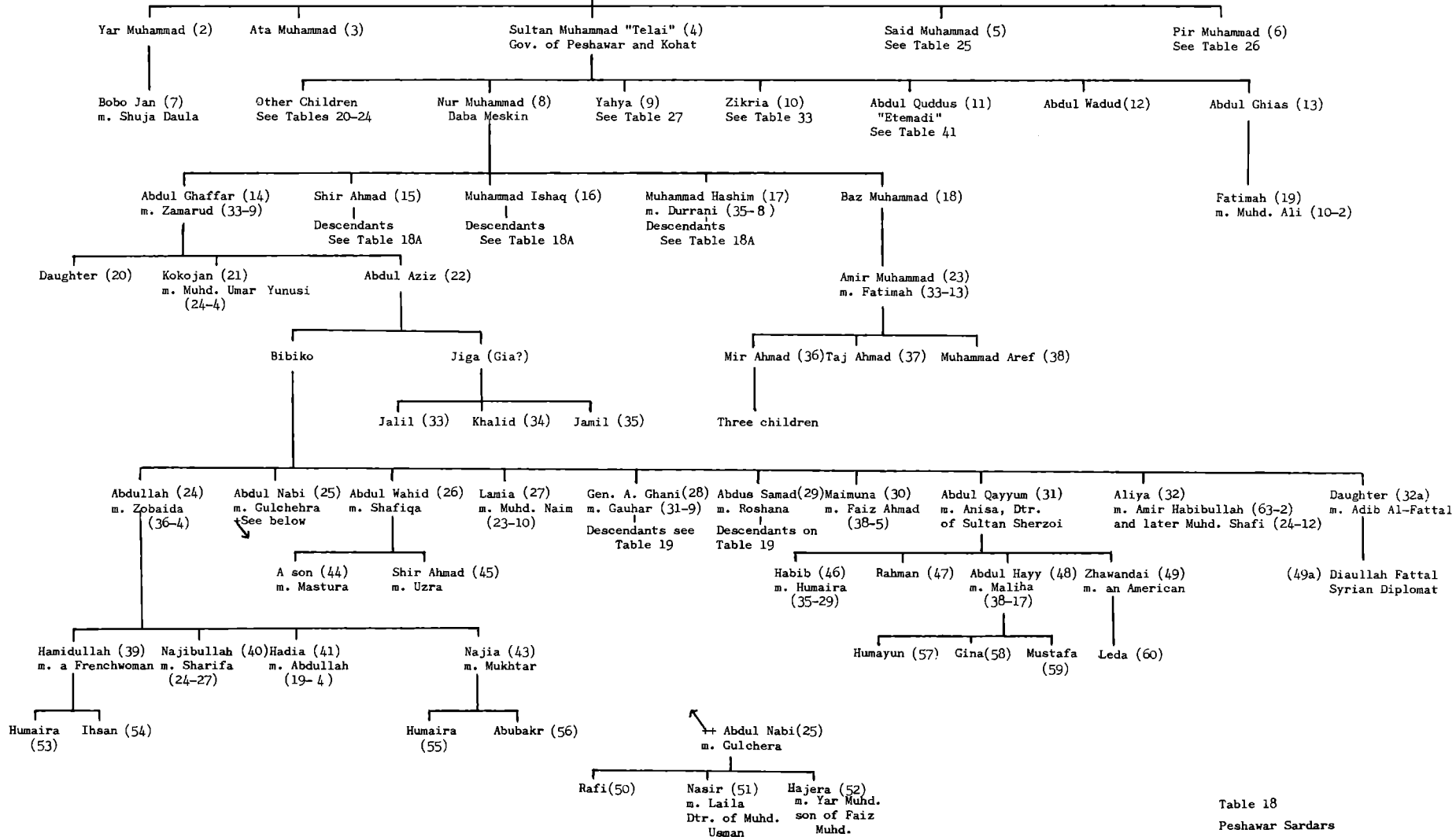


Table 18  
Peshawar Sardars



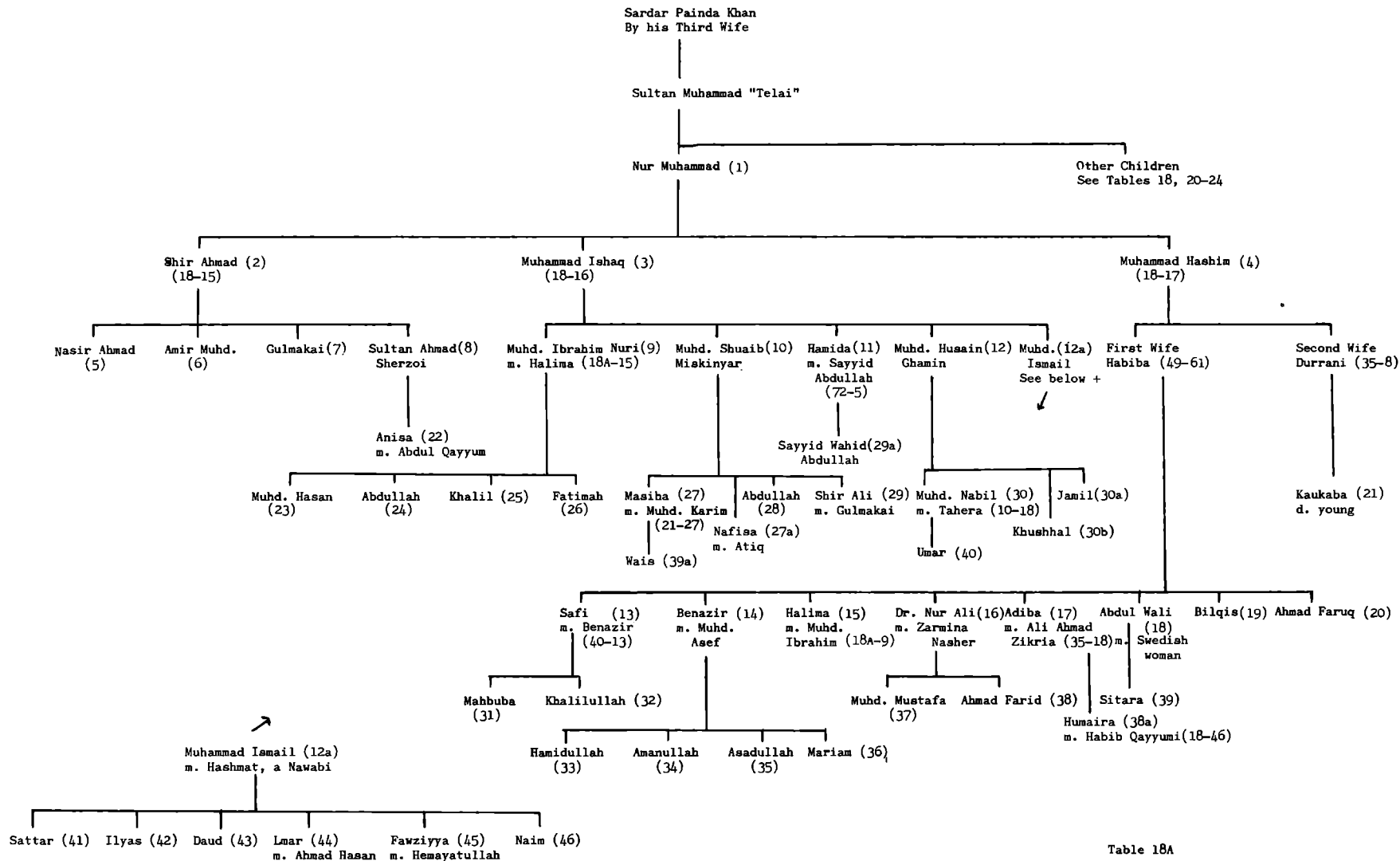


Table 18A  
Peshawar Sardars

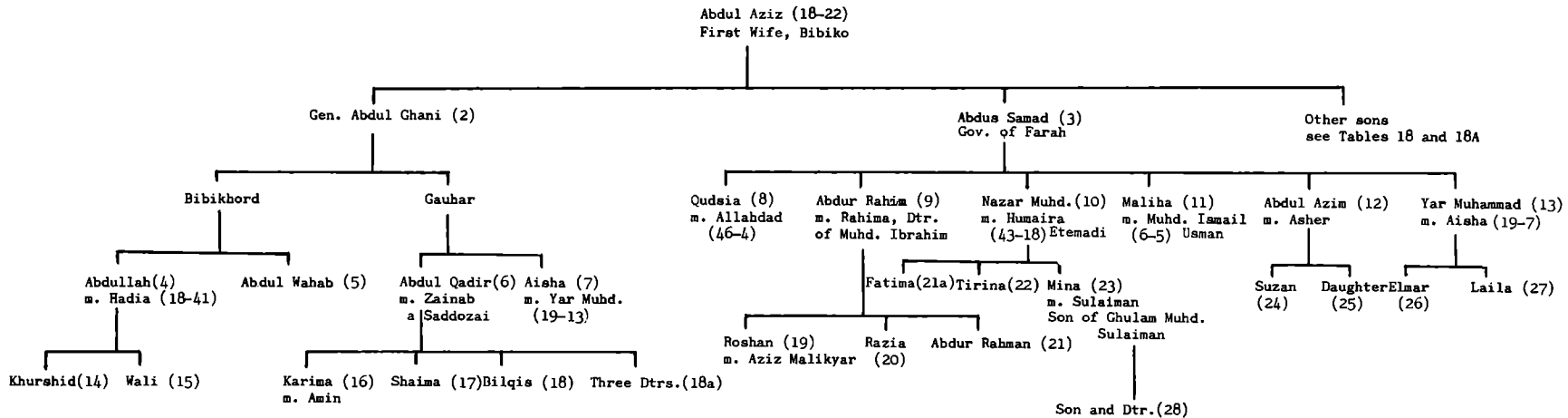


Table 19

Peshawar Sardars

Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

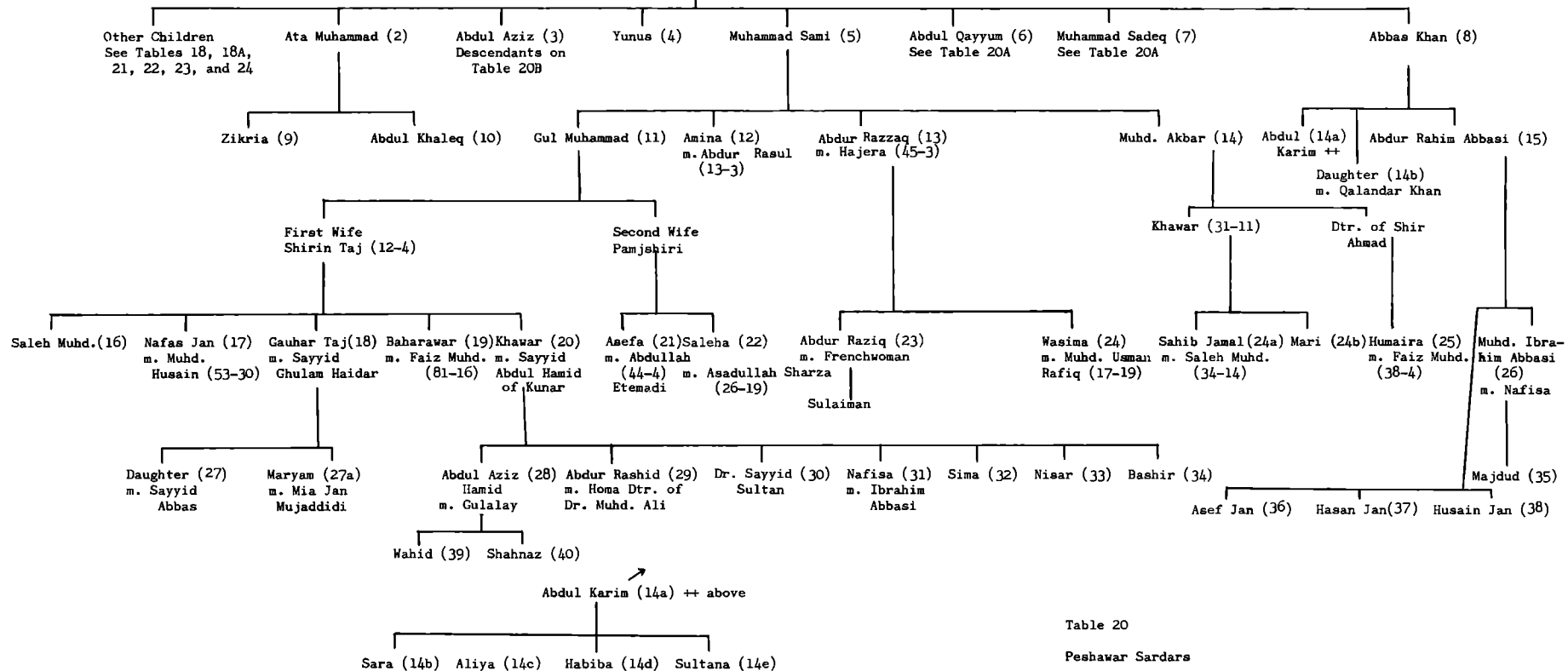


Table 20

Peshawar Sardars

Sultan Muhammad "Telai"

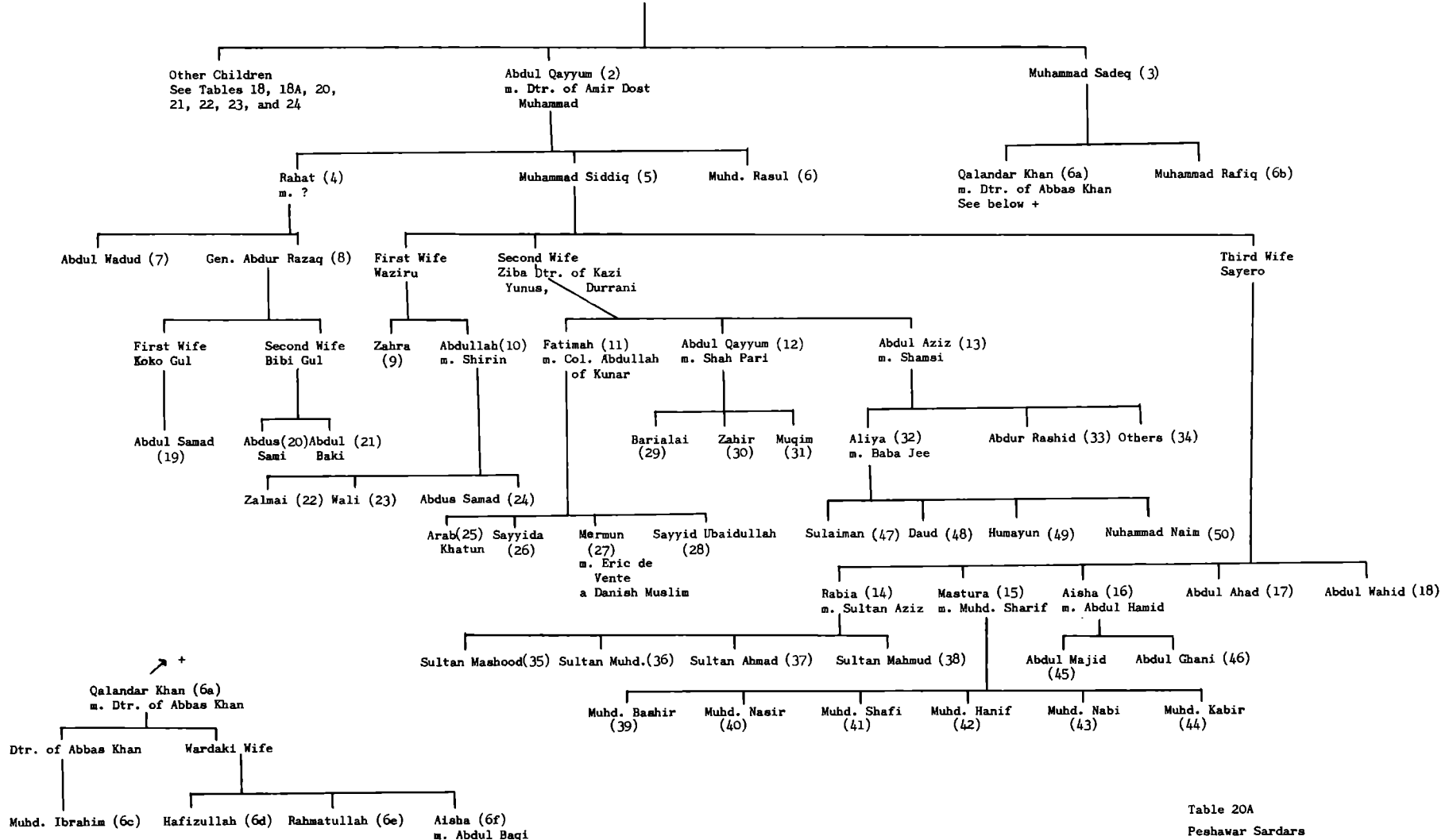


Table 20A  
Peshawar Sardars

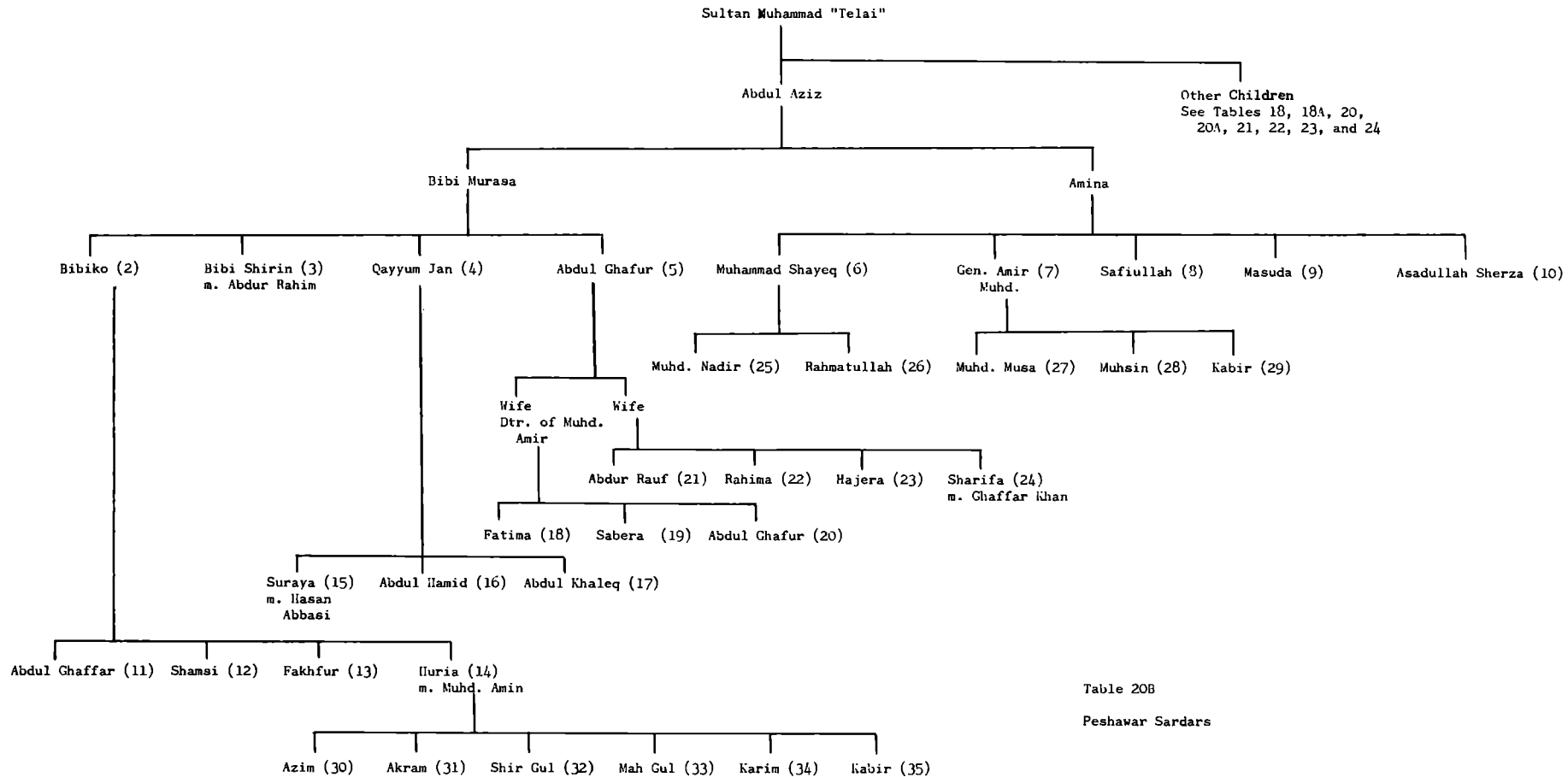


Table 20B

Peshawar Sardars

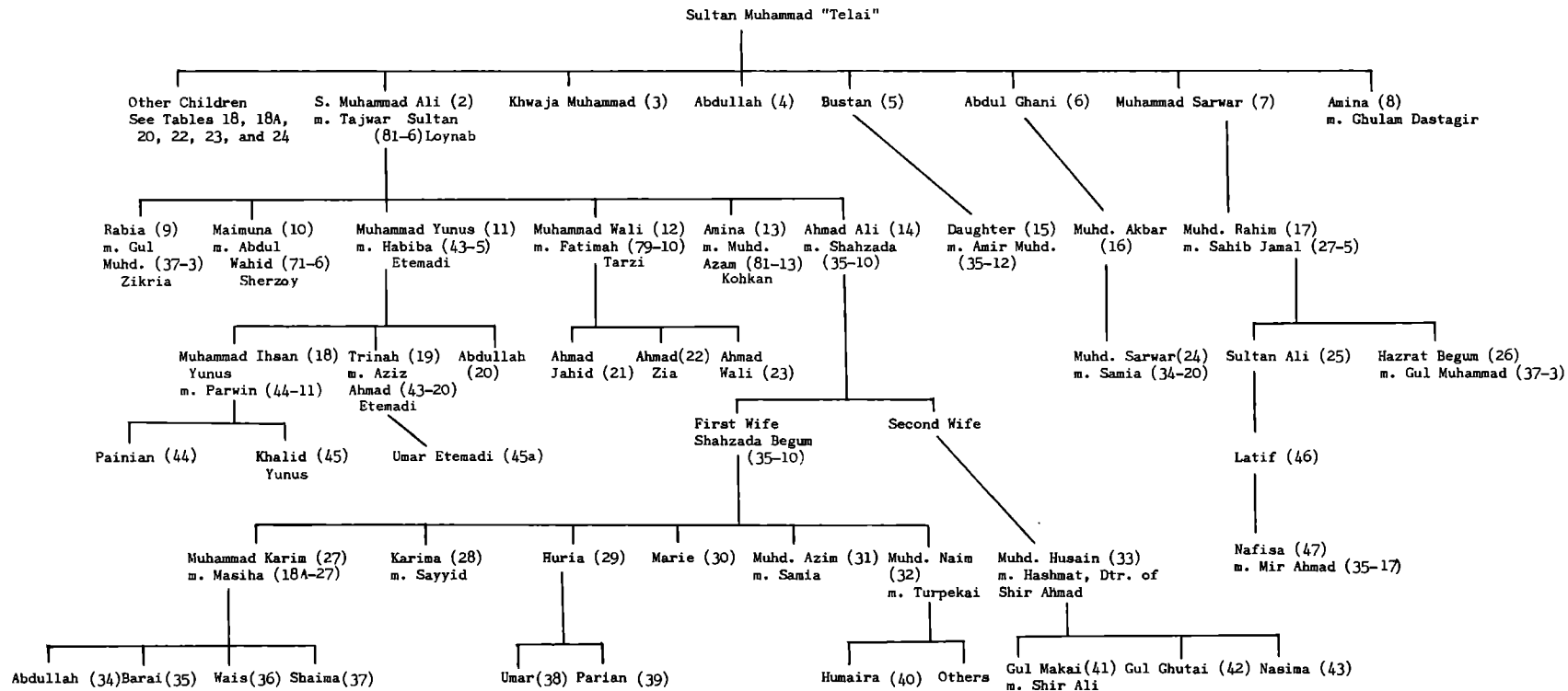


Table 21  
Peshawar Sardars

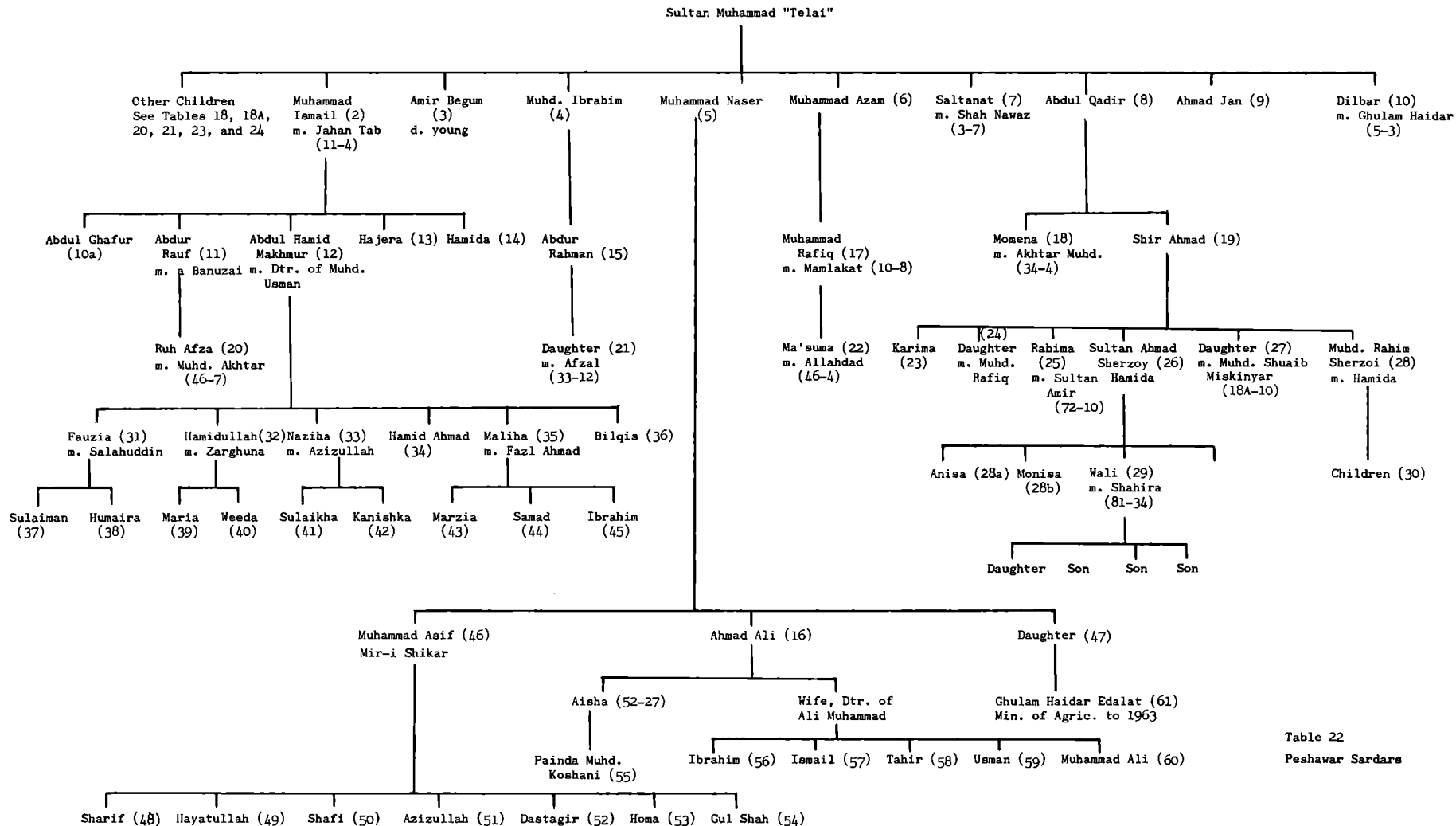


Table 22  
Peshawar Sardars

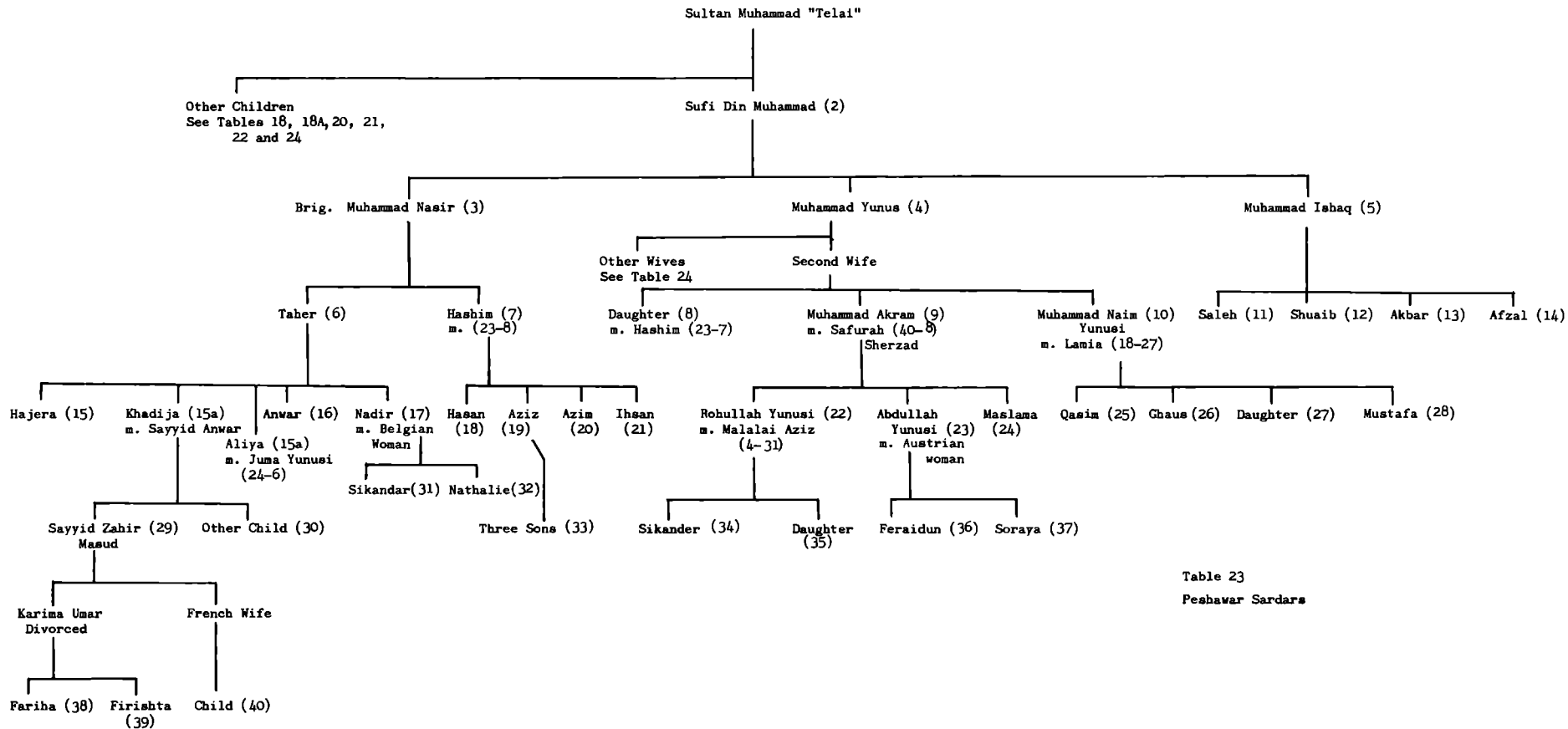


Table 23  
Peshawar Sardars



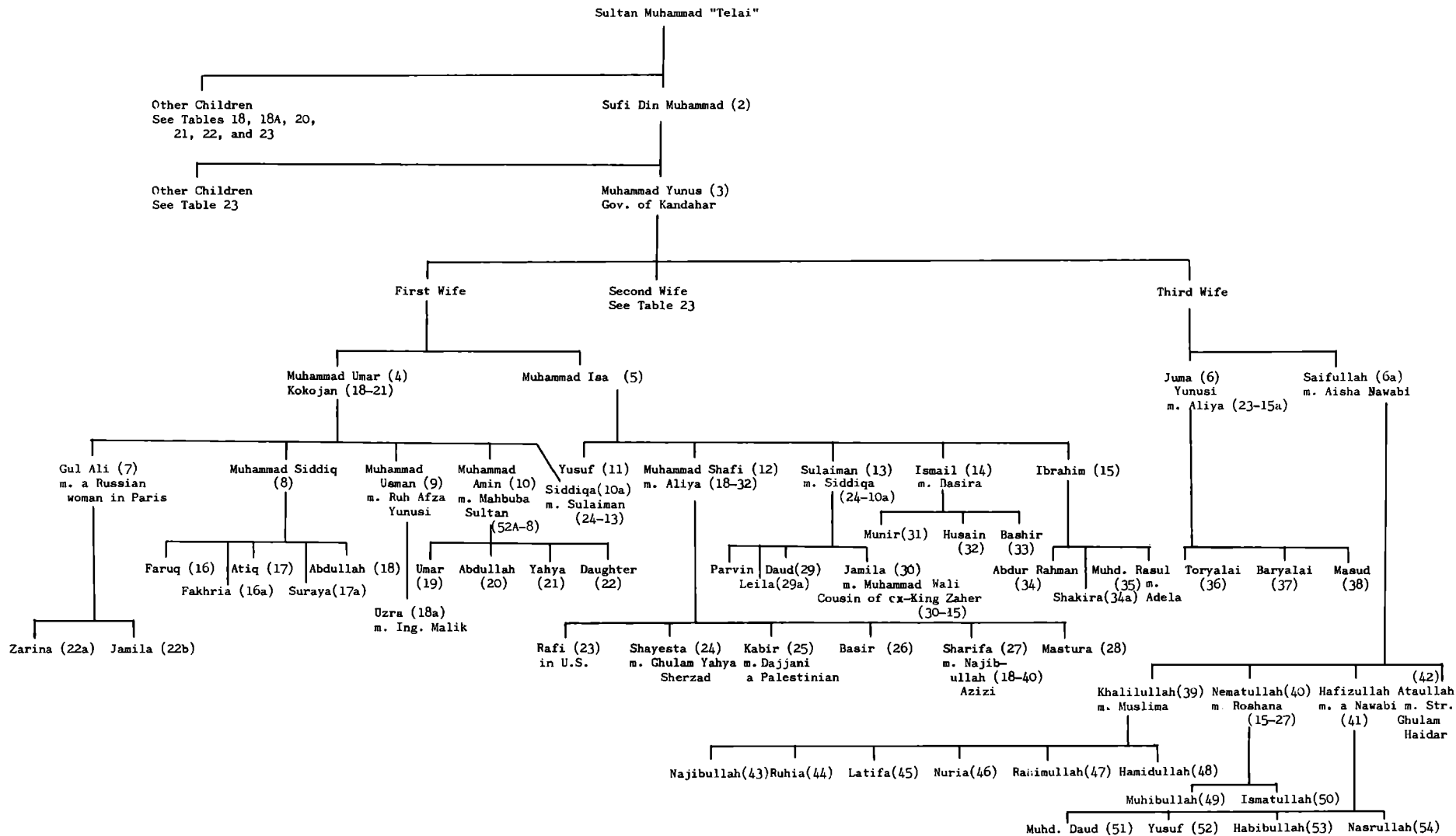


Table 24  
Peshawar Sardars

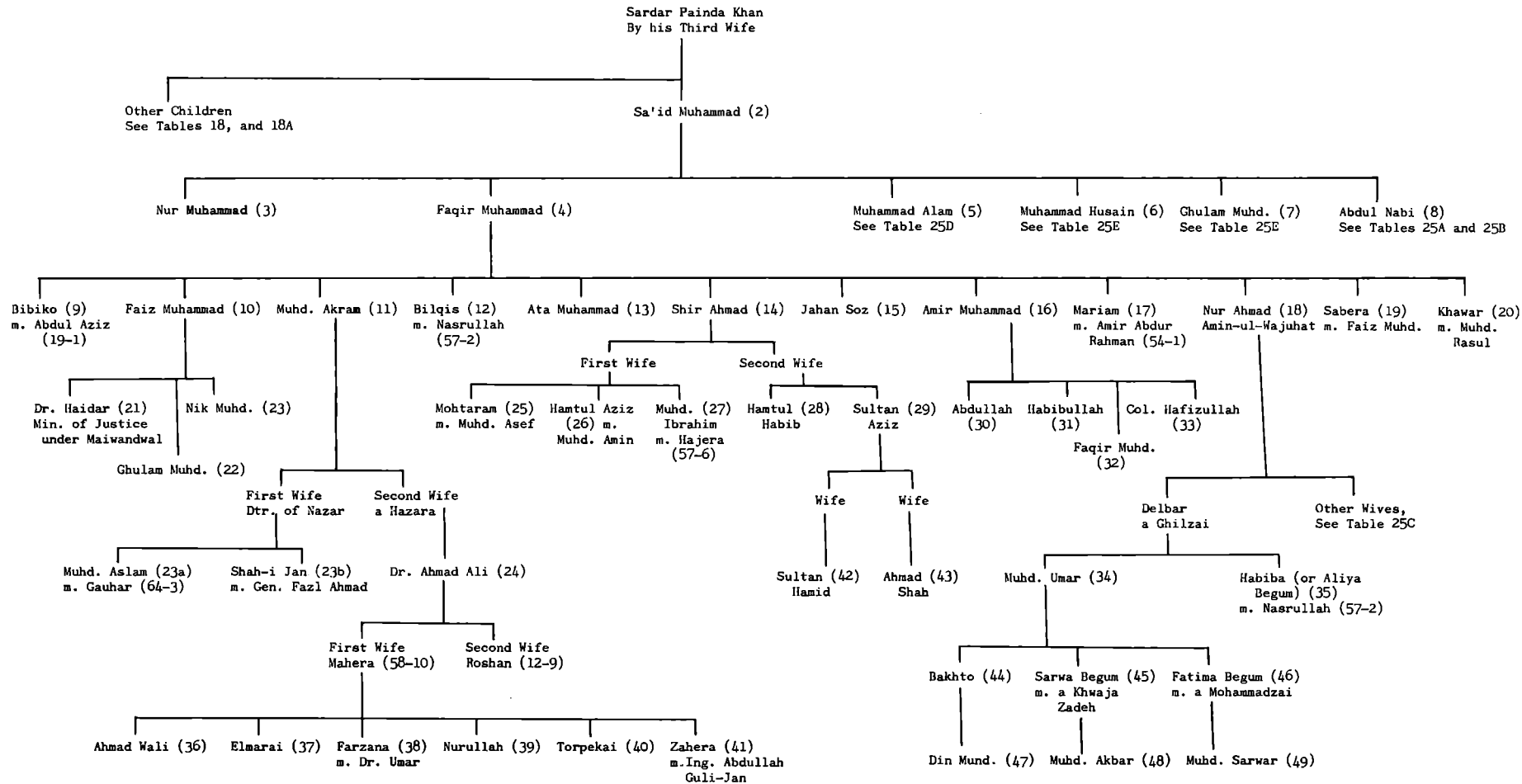


Table 25  
Peshawar Sardars

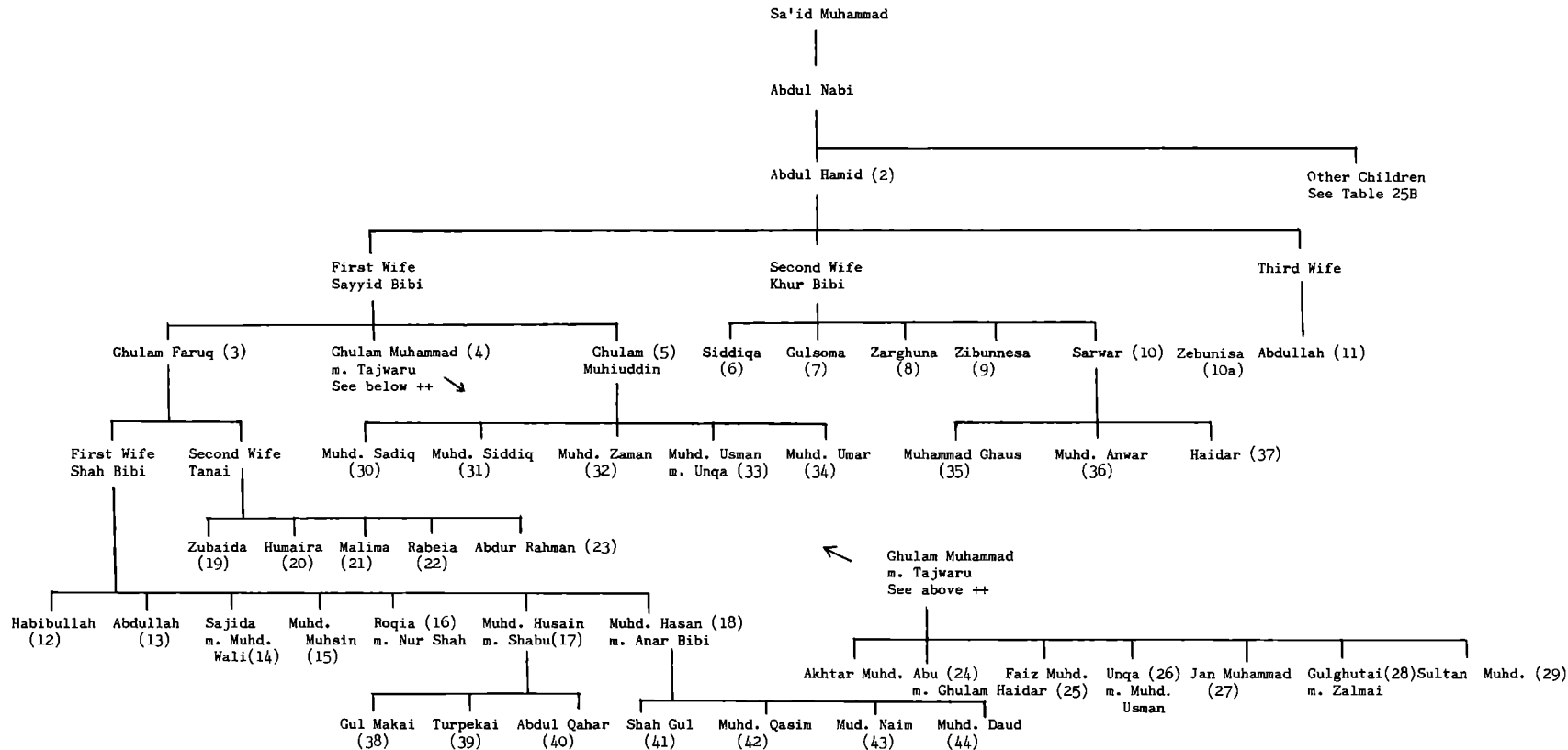


Table 25A

Peshawar Sardars

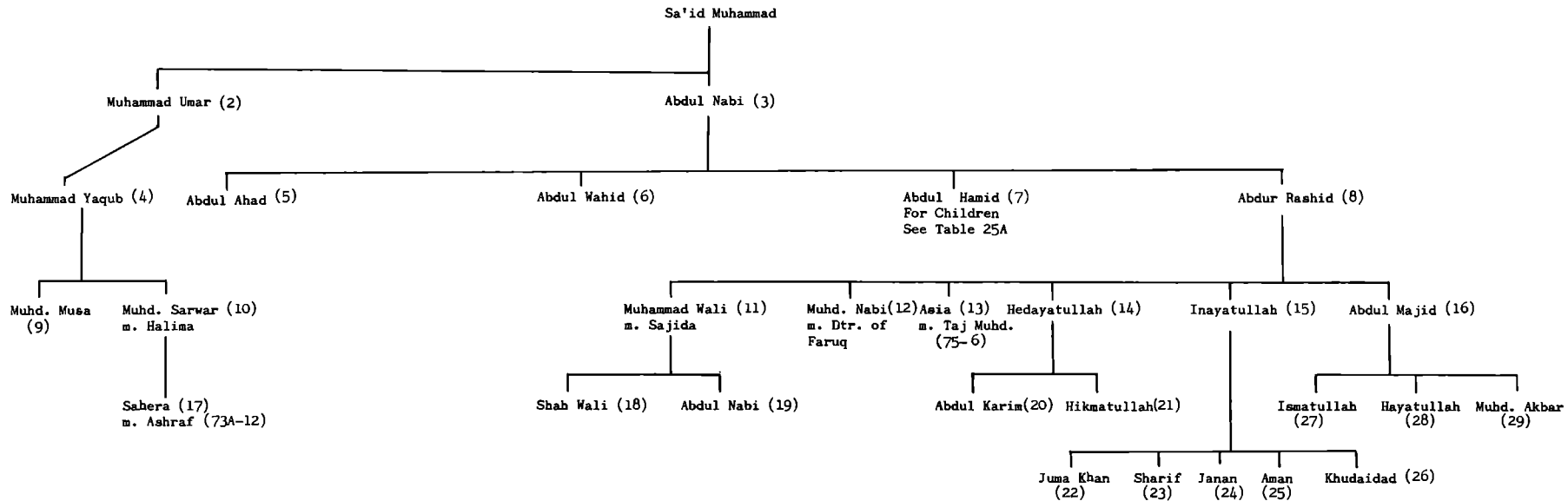


Table 25B

Peshawar Sardars

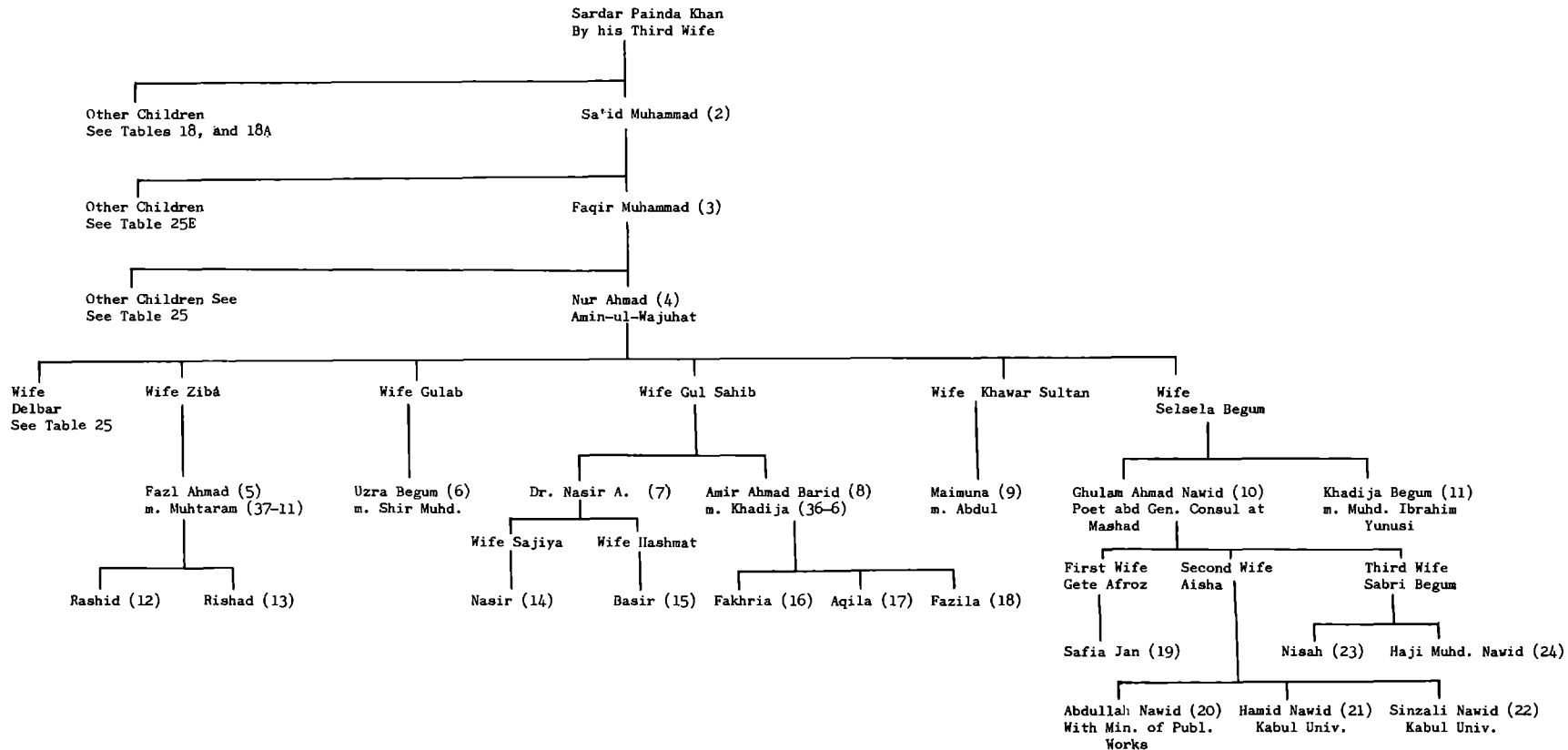


Table 25C

Peshawar Sardars

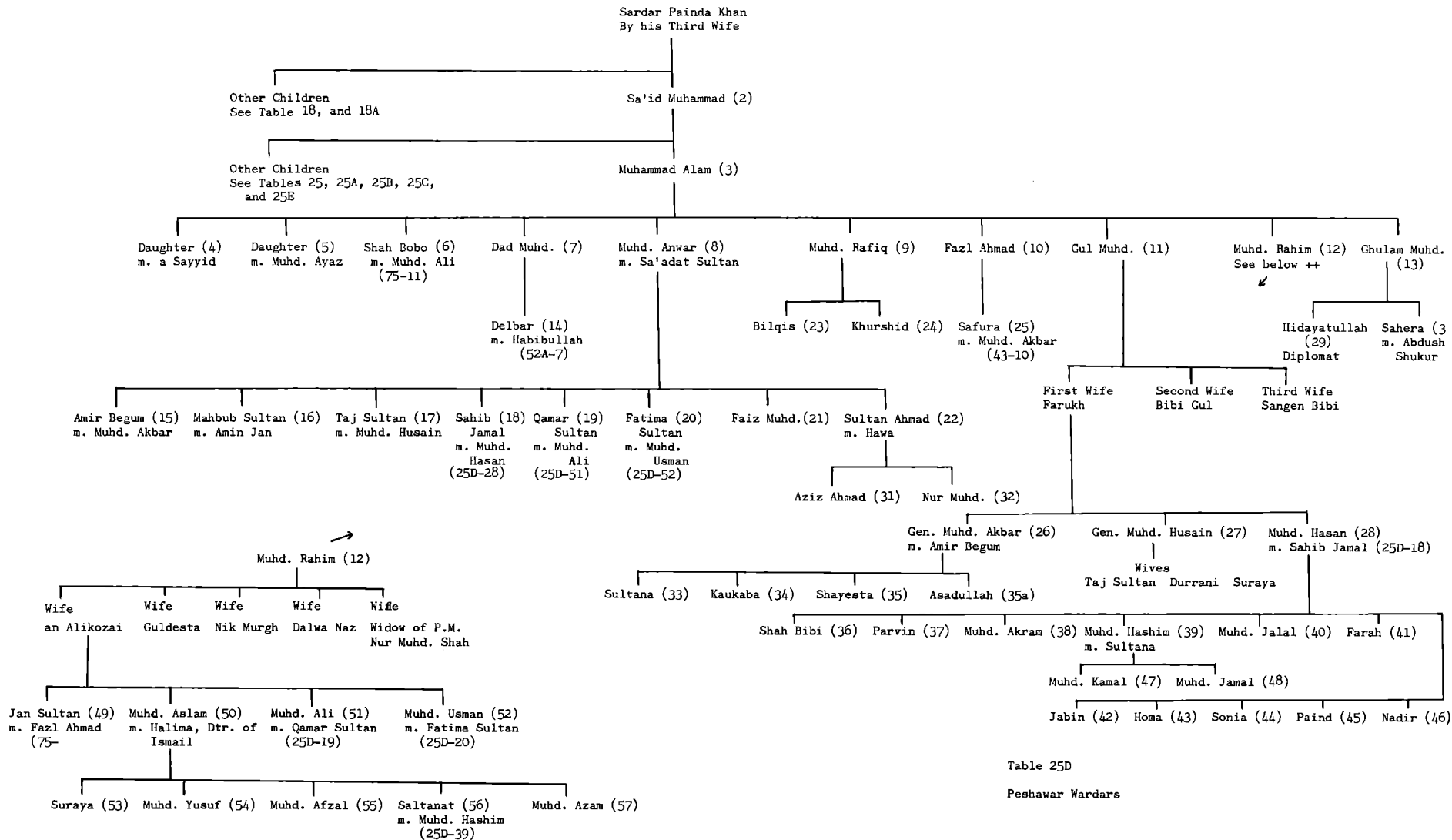


Table 25D

Peshawar Wardars

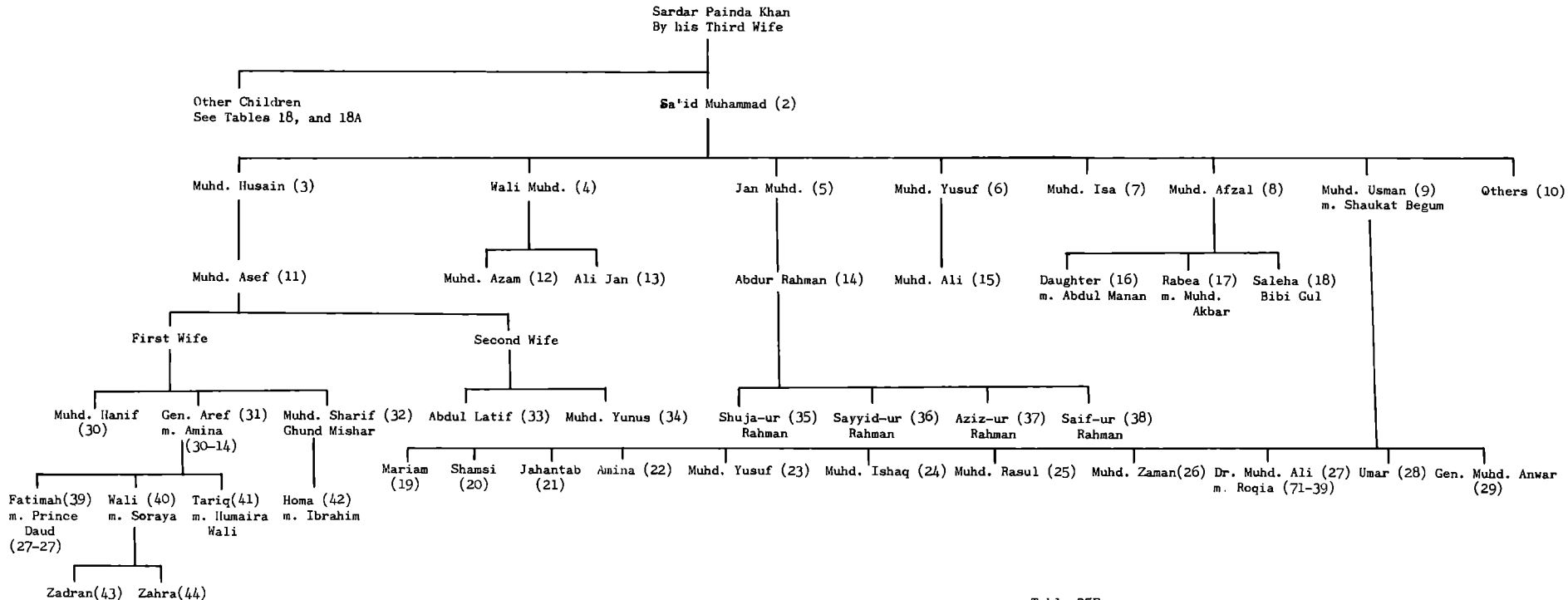


Table 25E

Peshawar Sardars

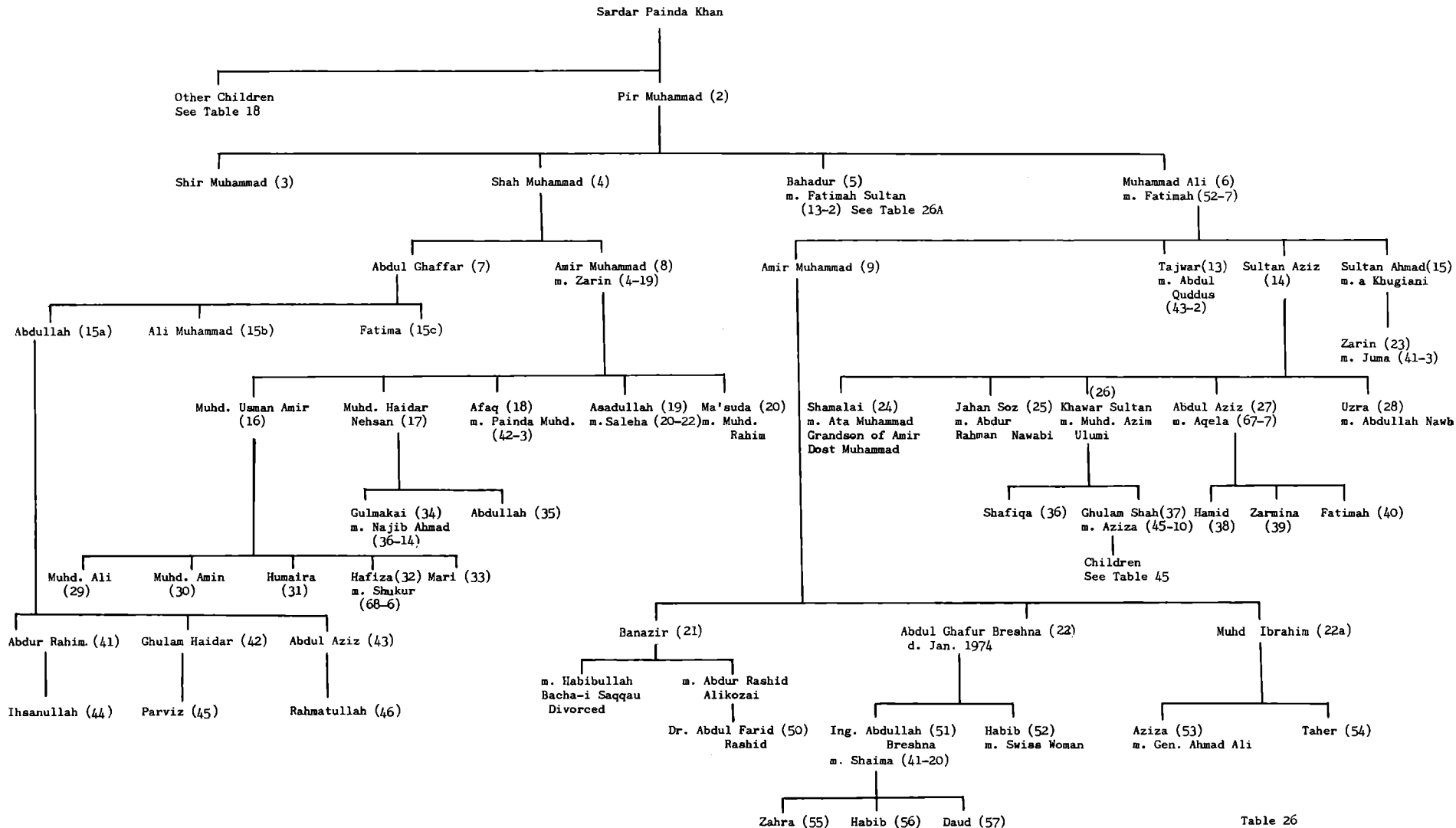


Table 26



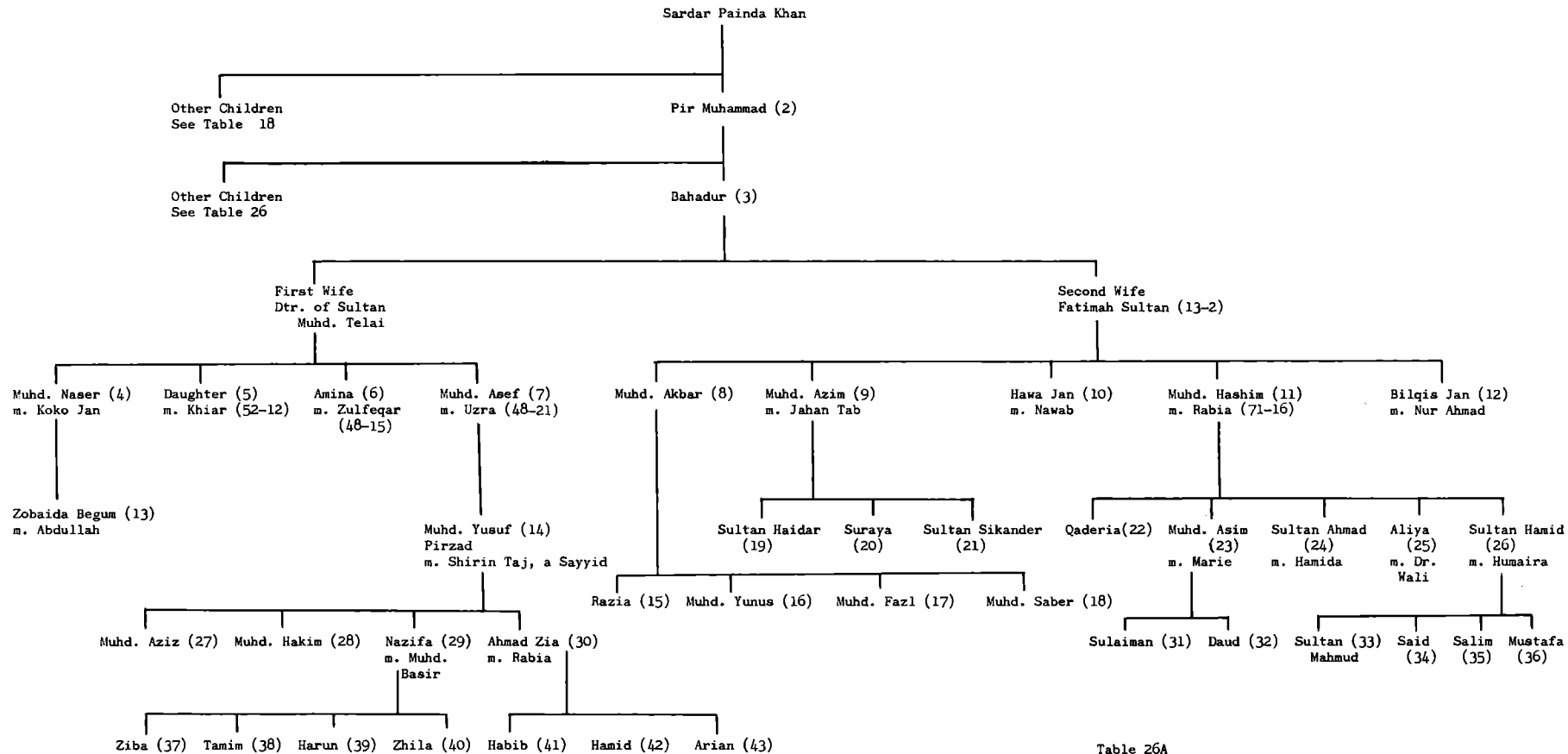


Table 26A

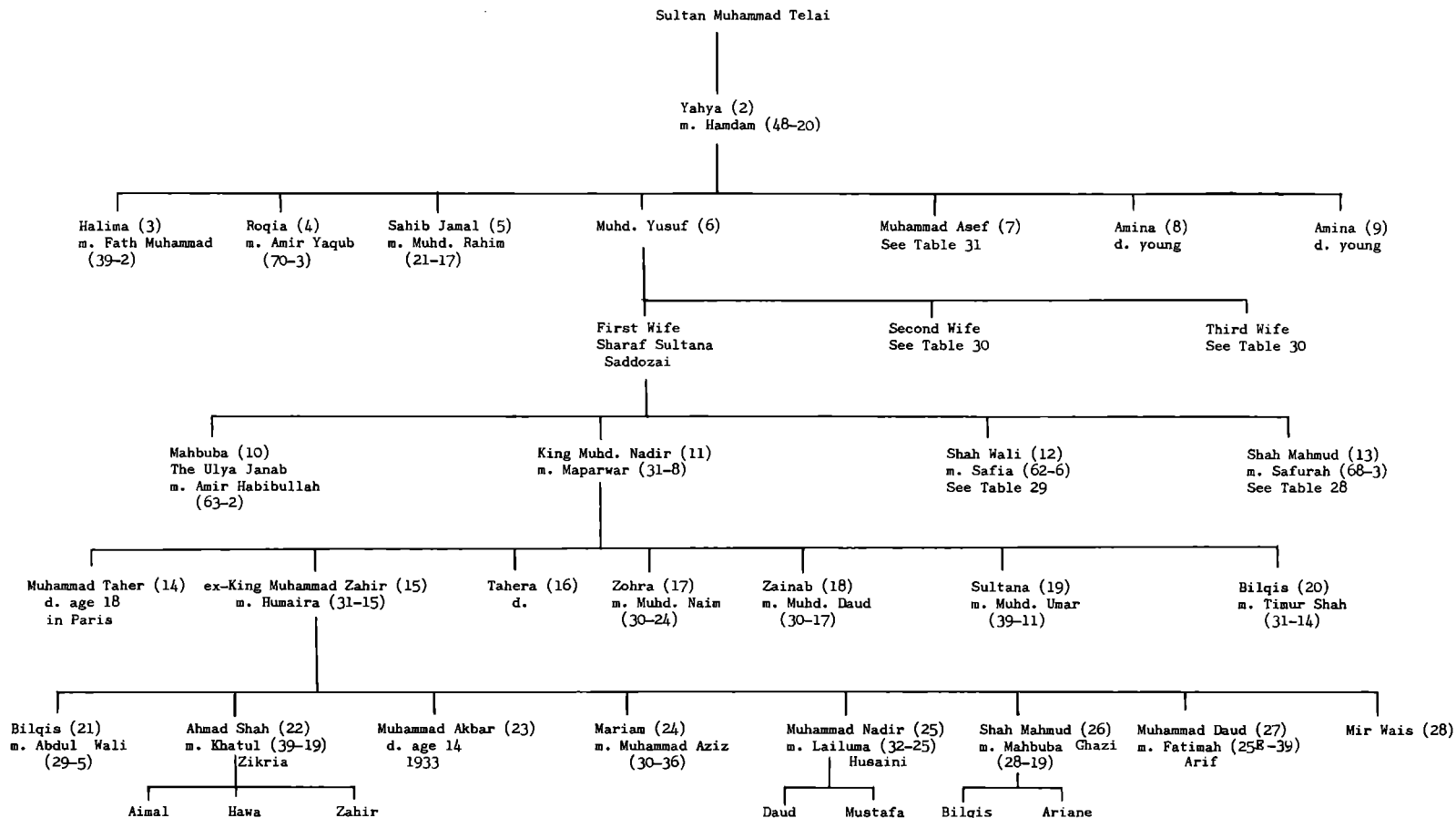


Table 27

Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel

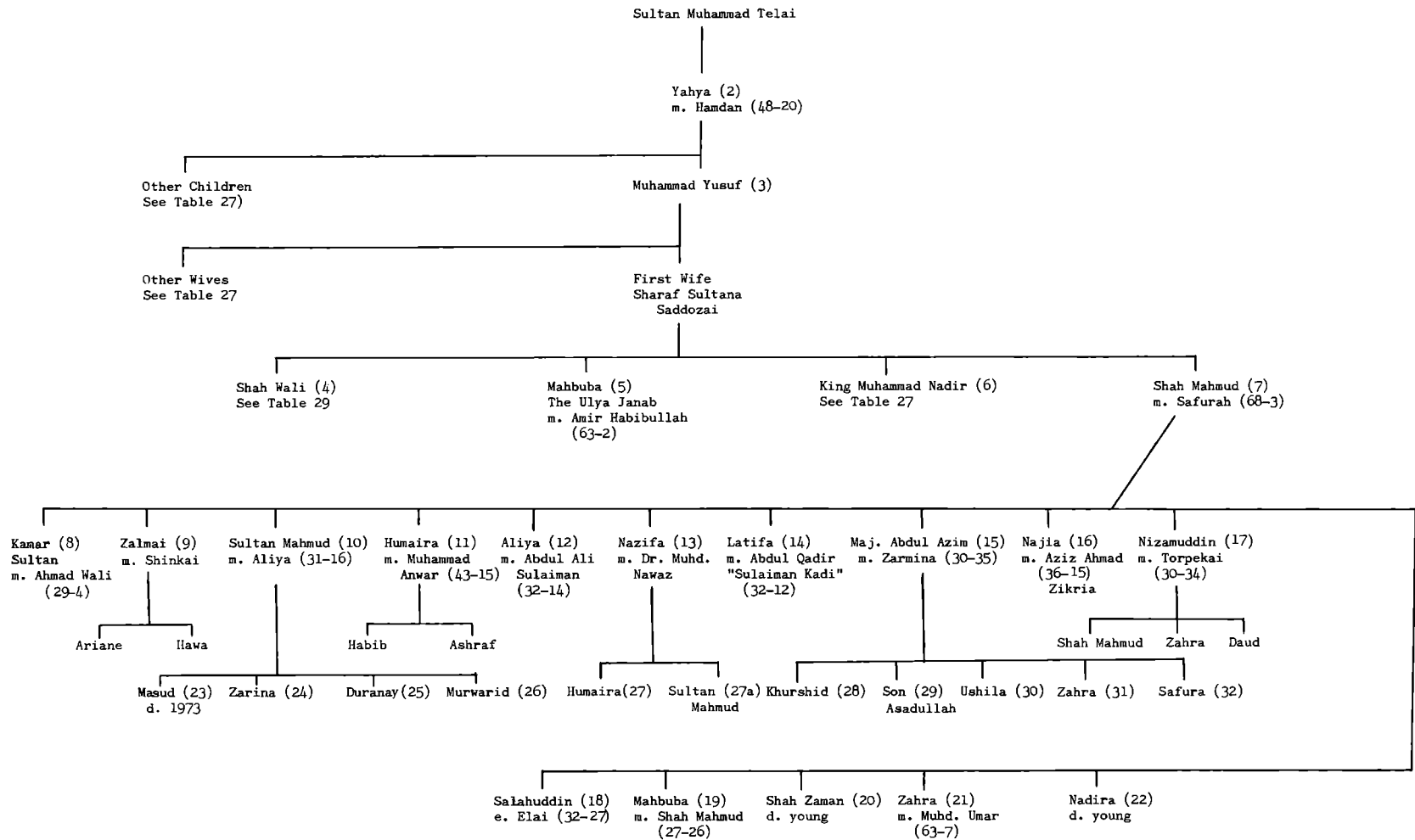


Table 28

Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel

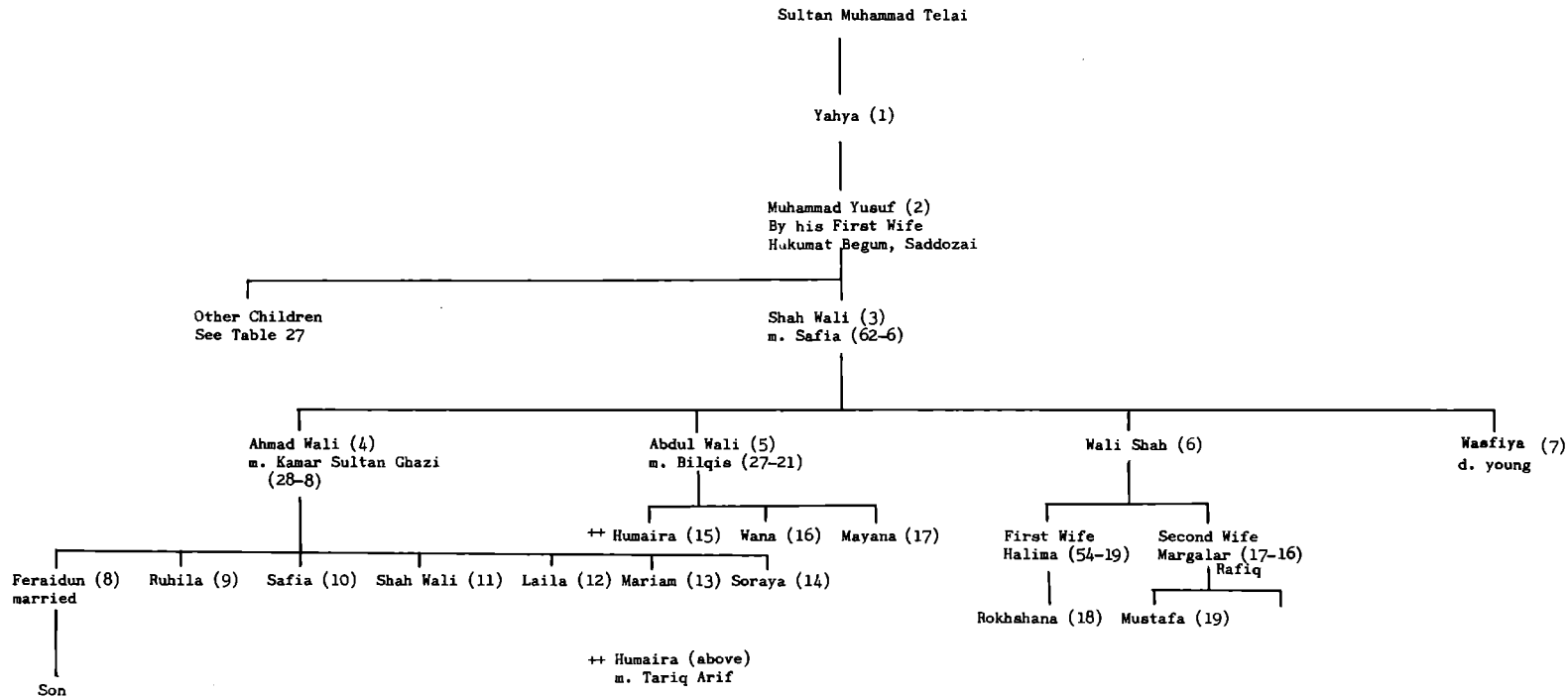


Table 29

Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel

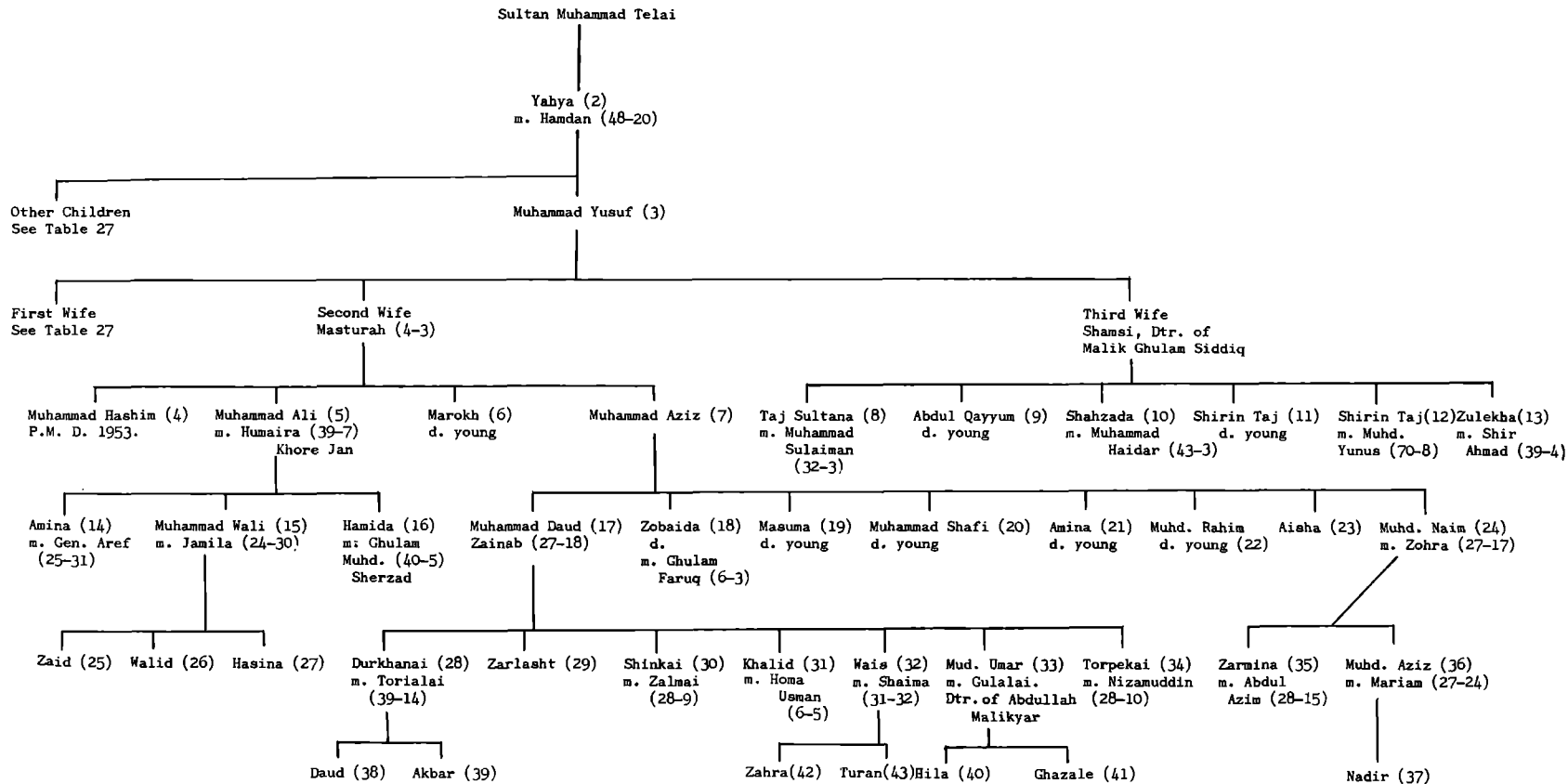


Table 30

Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel

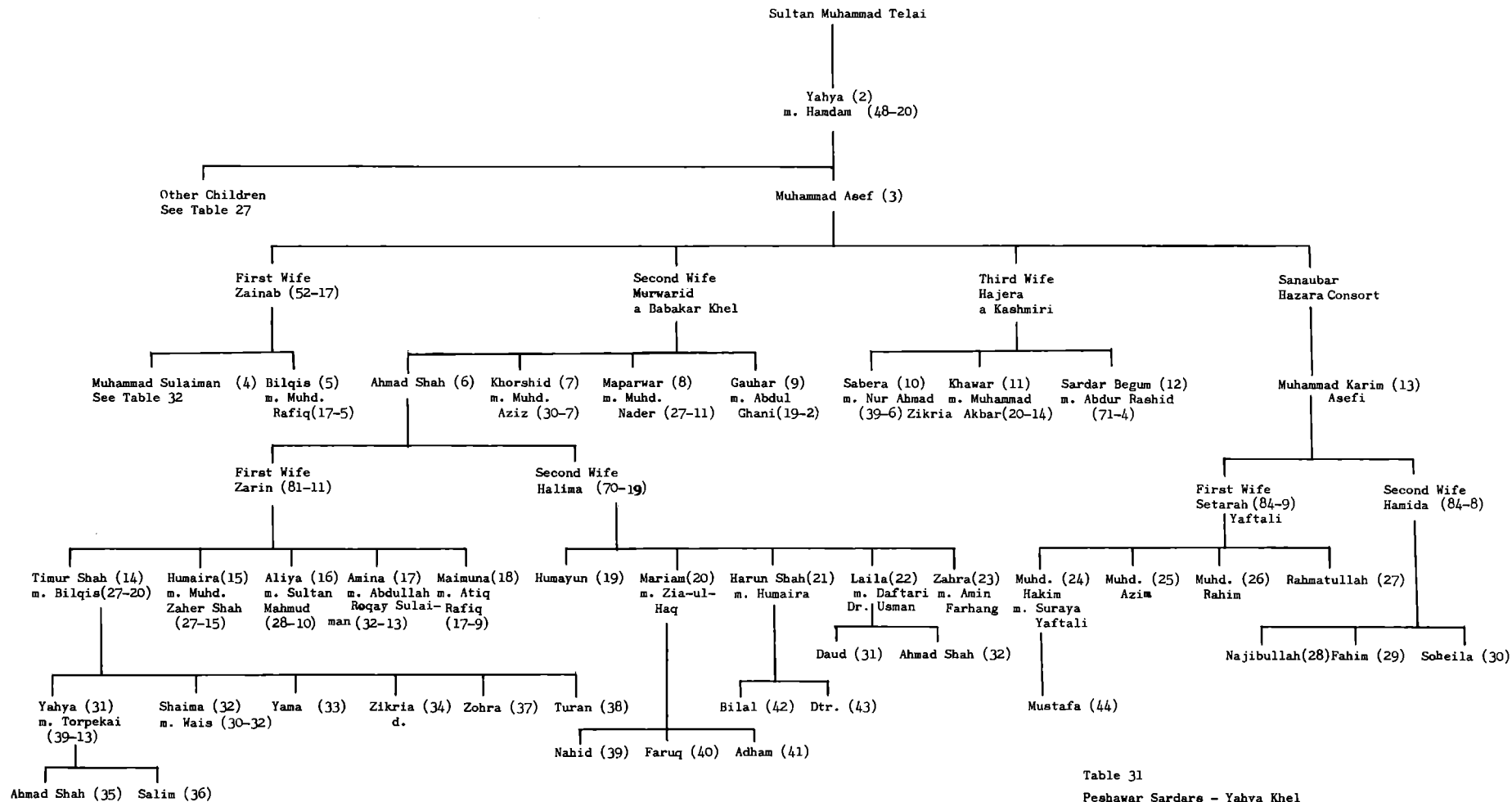


Table 31  
Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel

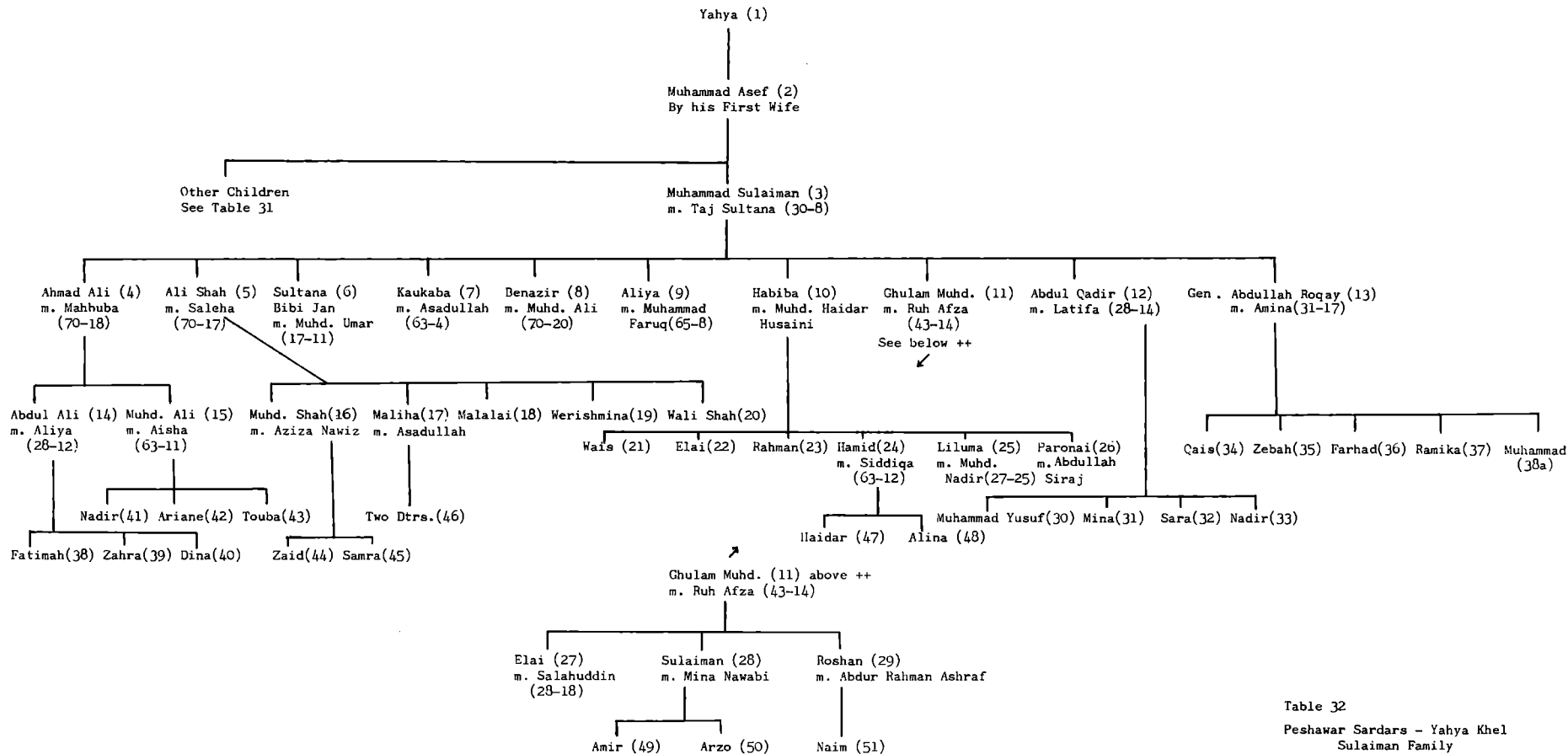


Table 32  
Peshawar Sardars - Yahya Khel  
Sulaiman Family

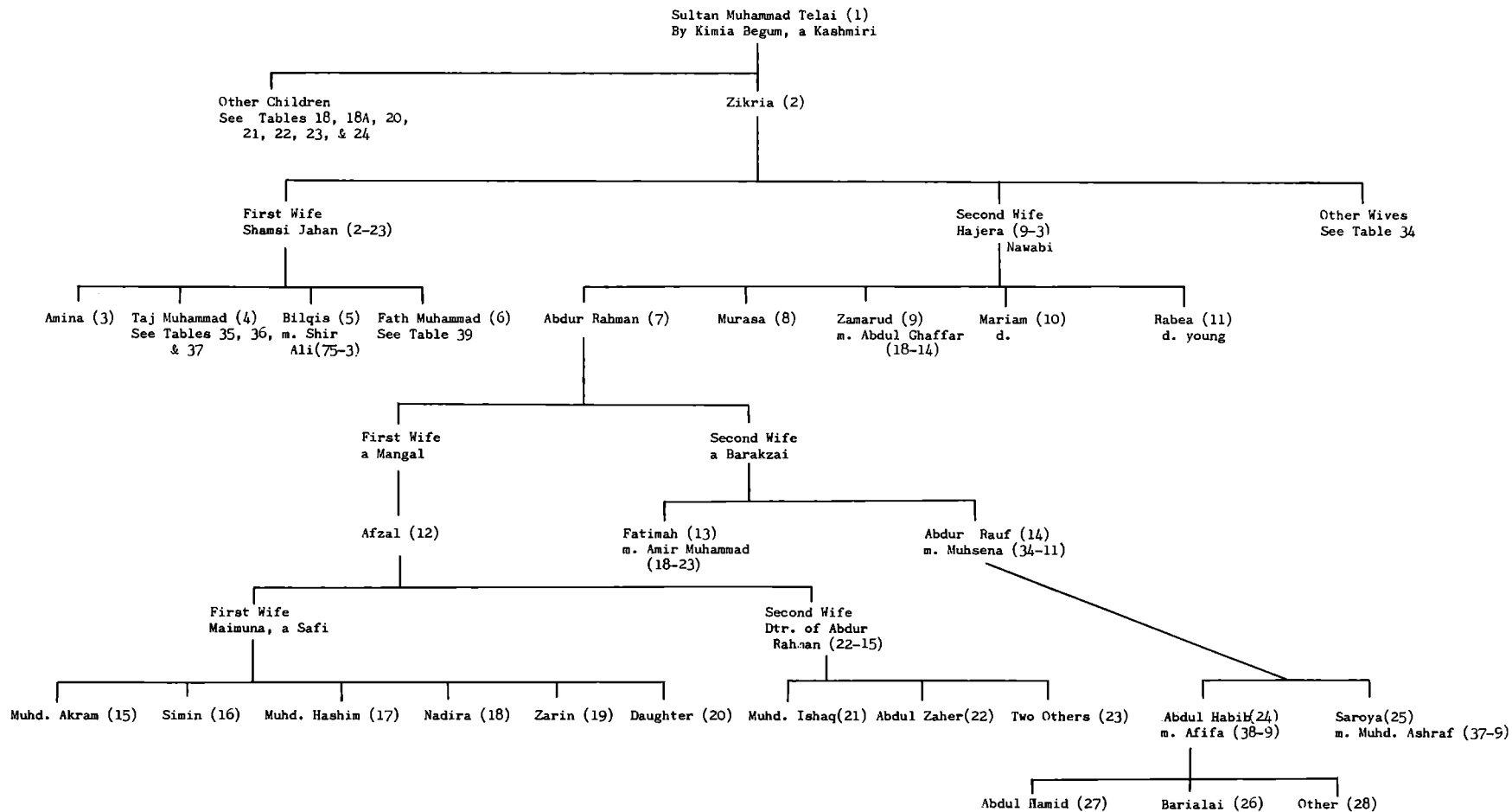


Table 33

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family





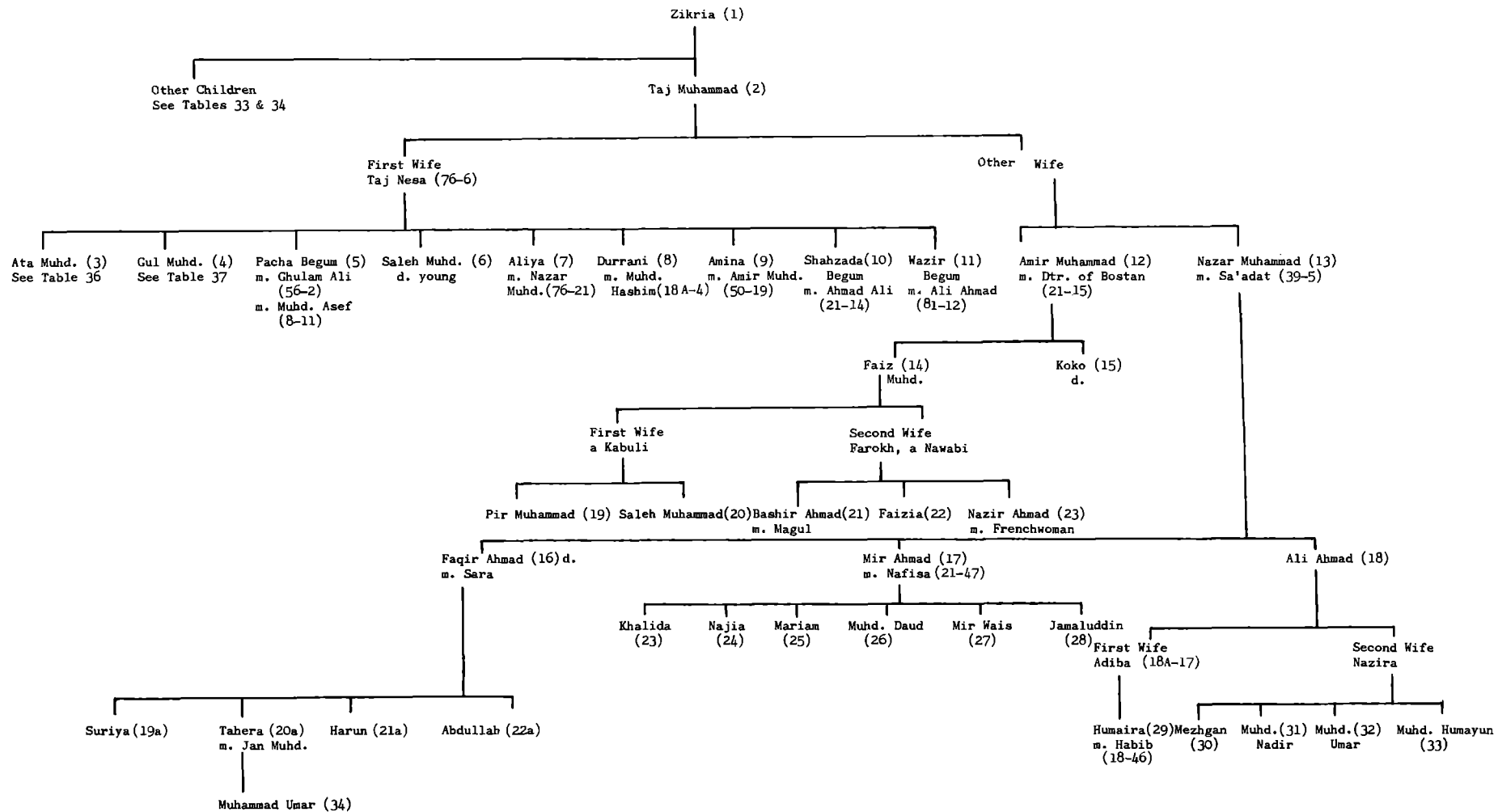


Table 35

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family



Table 36  
Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family

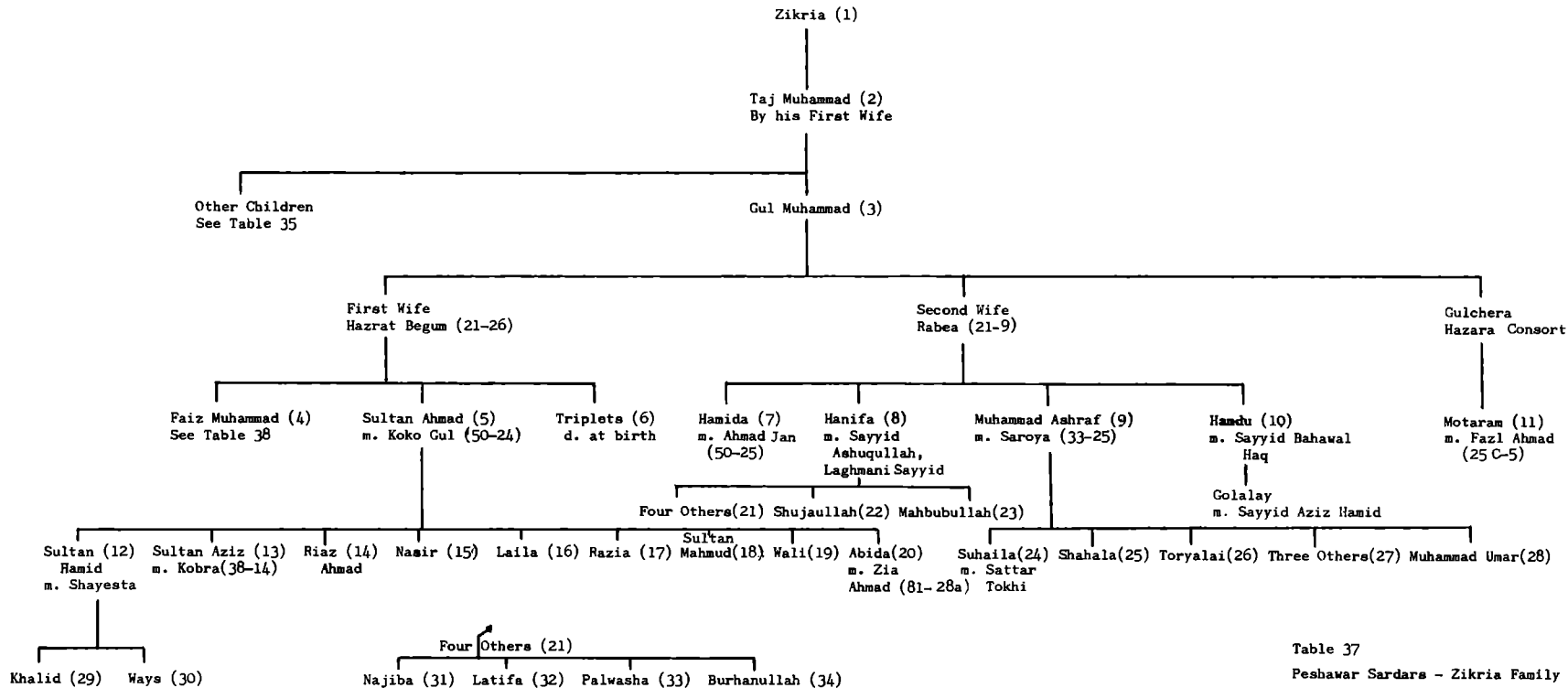


Table 37  
Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family

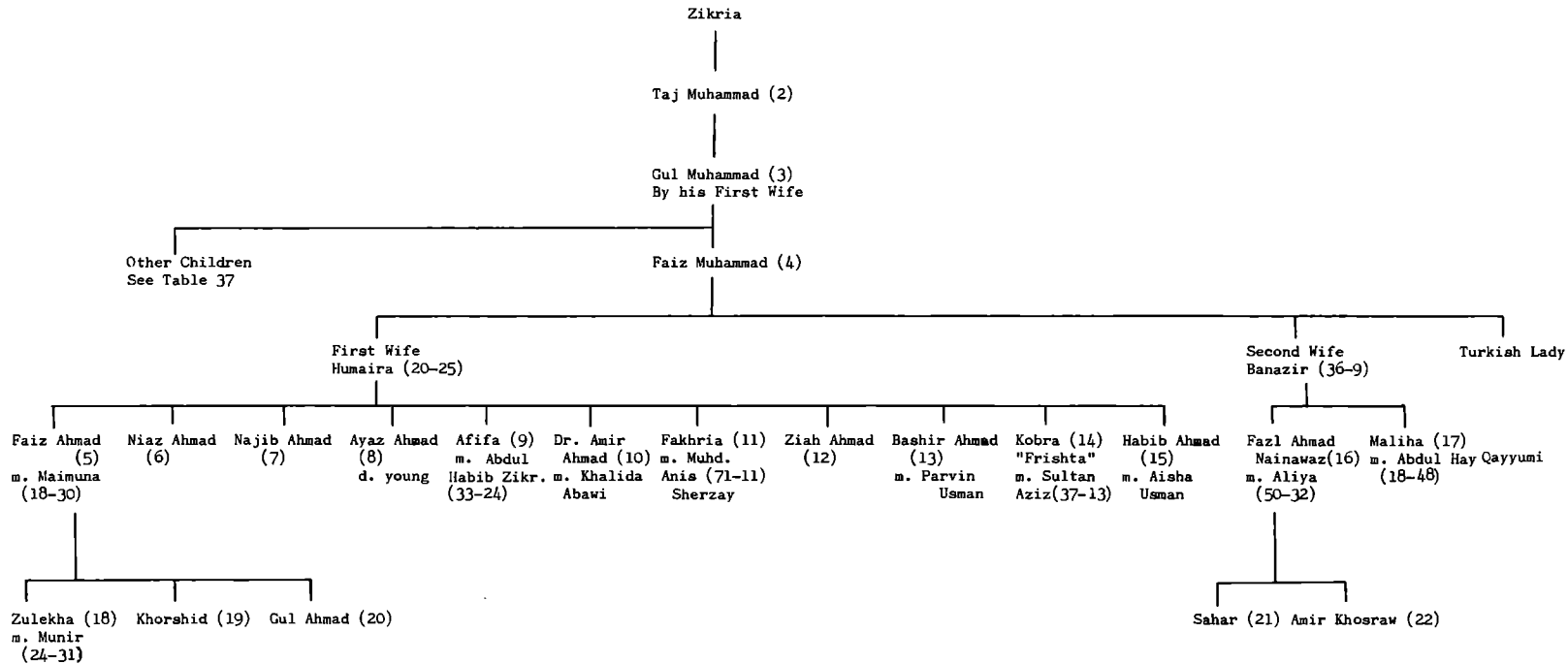


Table 38

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family

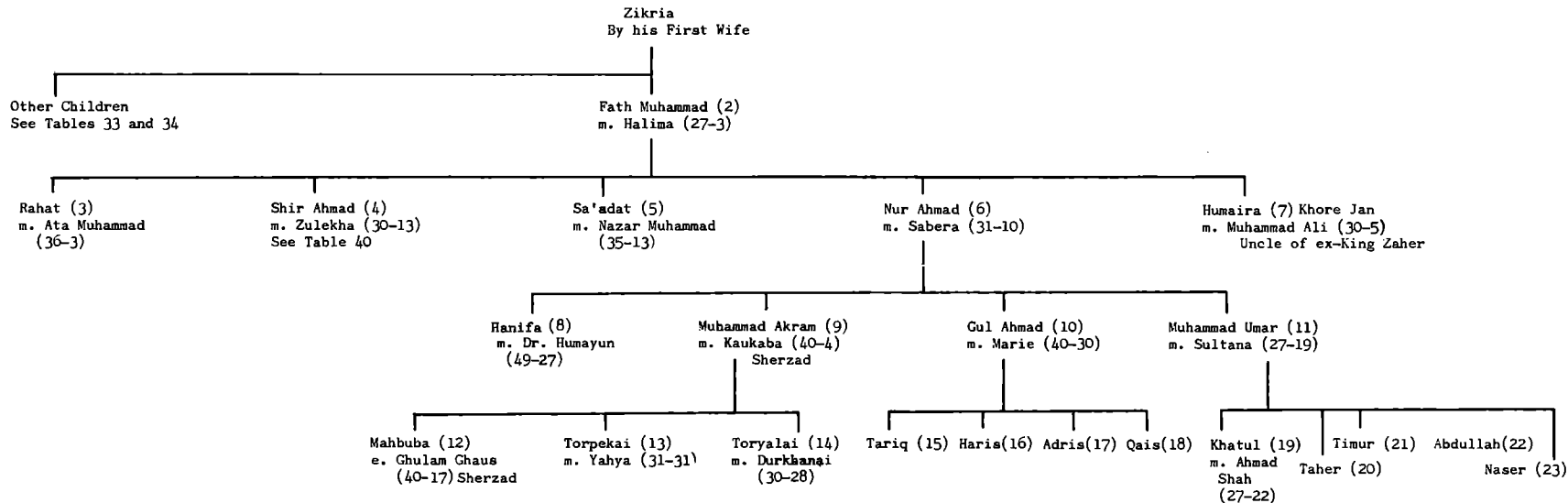


Table 39

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family

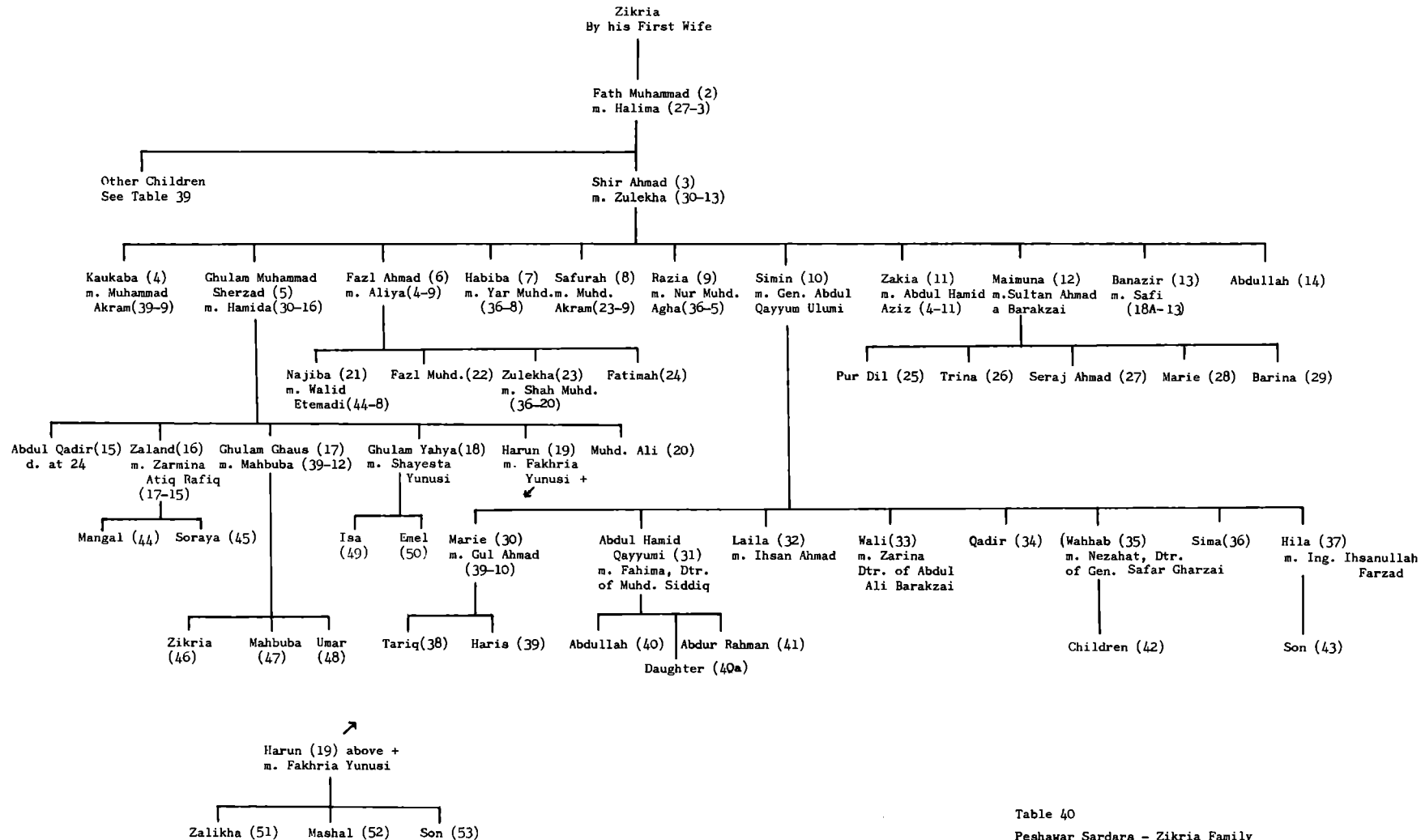


Table 40

Peshawar Sardars - Zikria Family

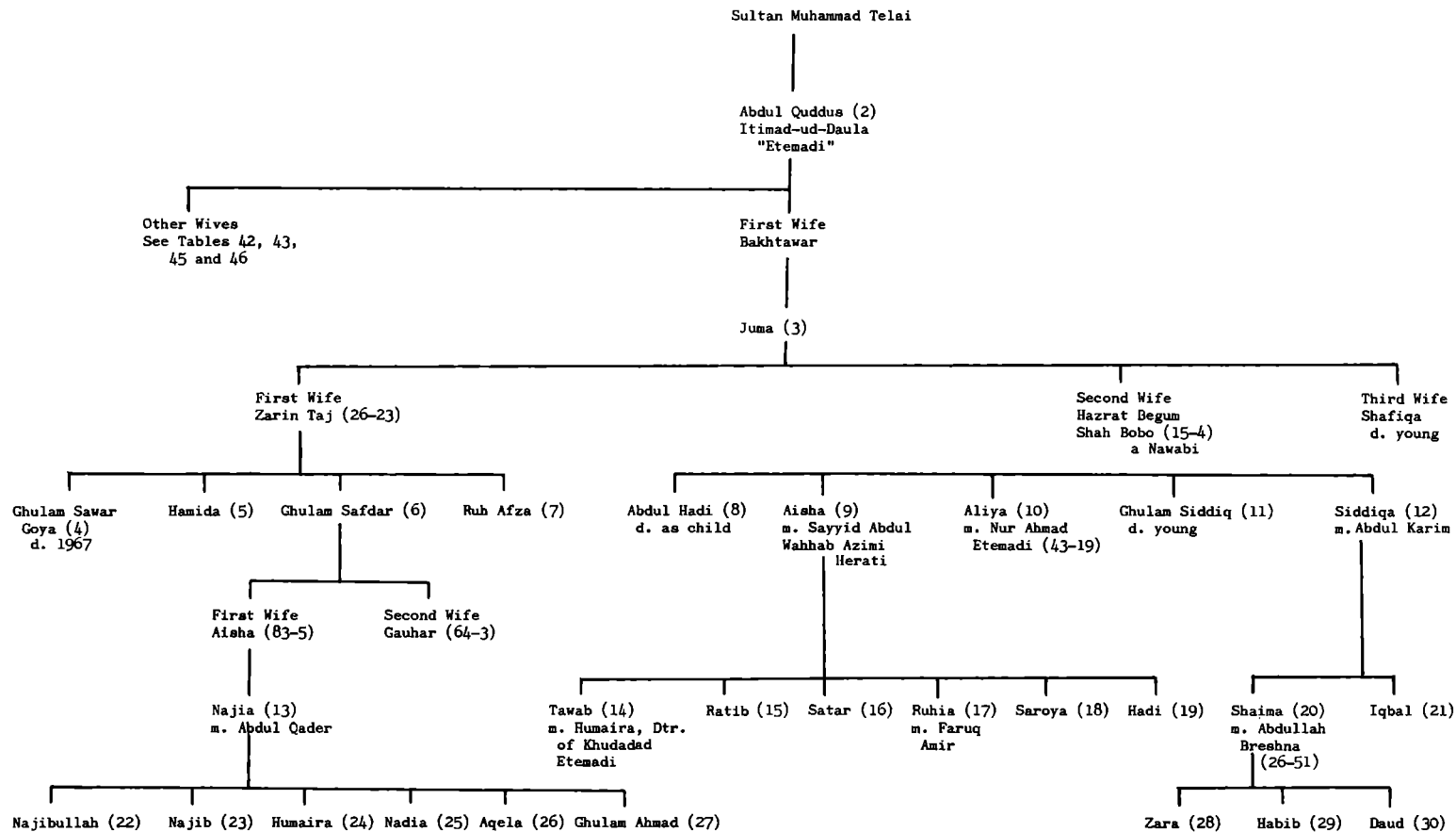


Table 41

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family



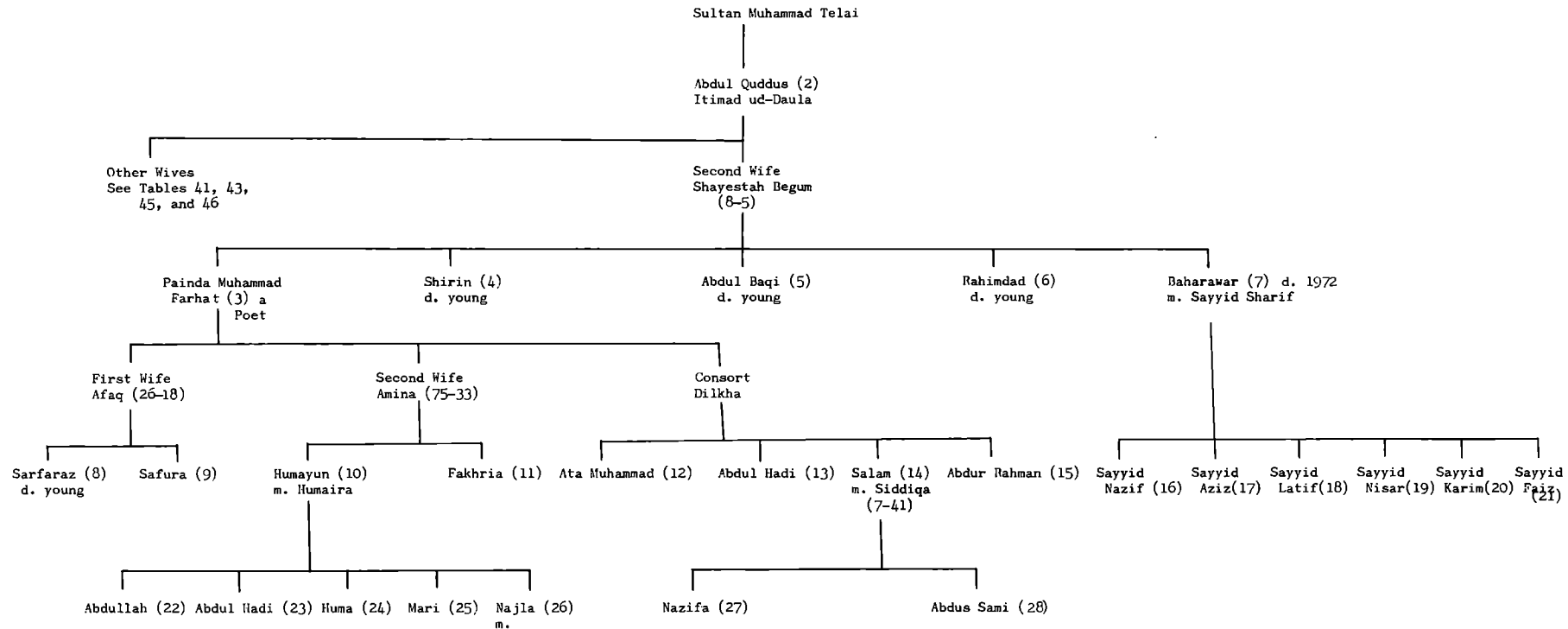


Table 42

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family

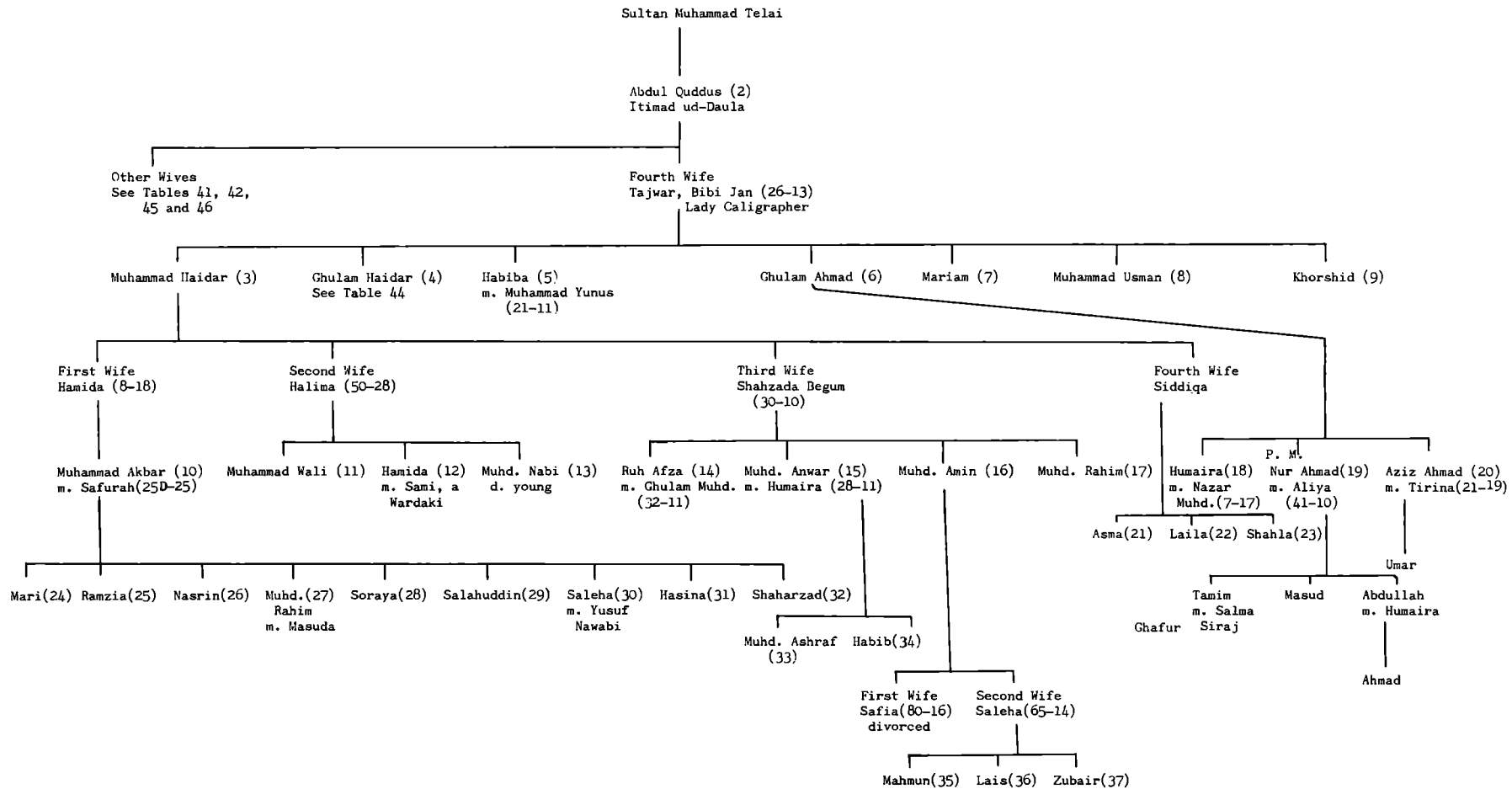


Table 43

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family

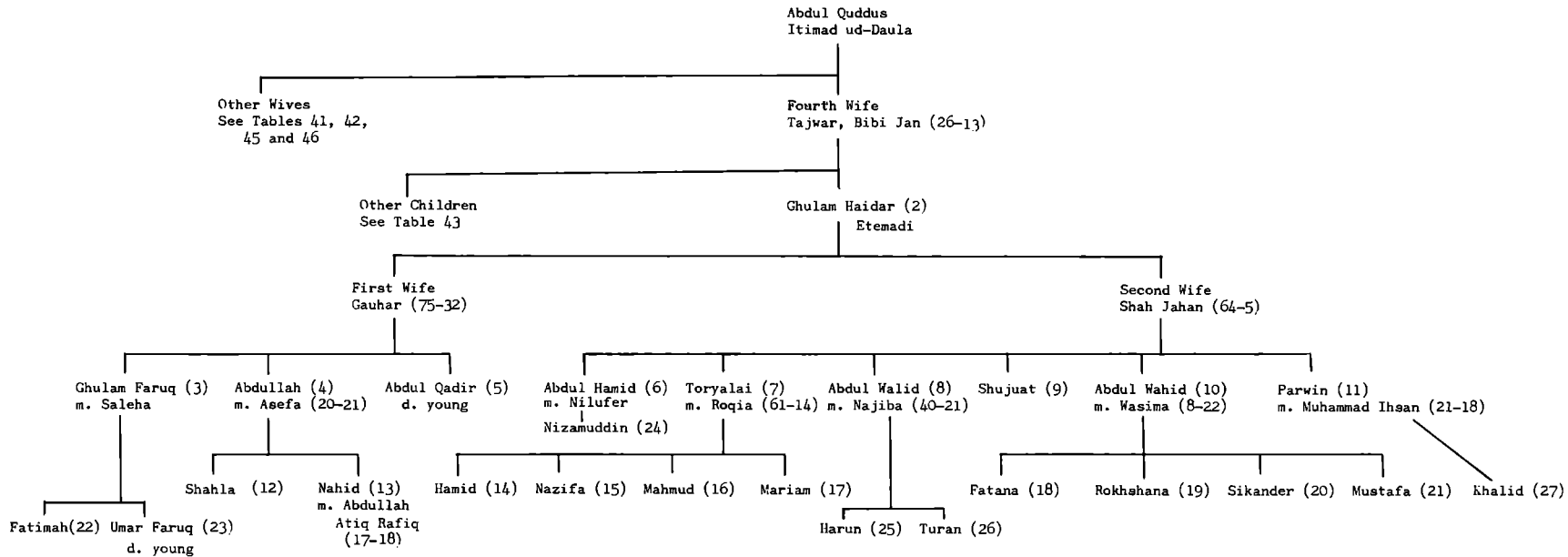


Table 44

Peshawar Sardars - Etemudi Family

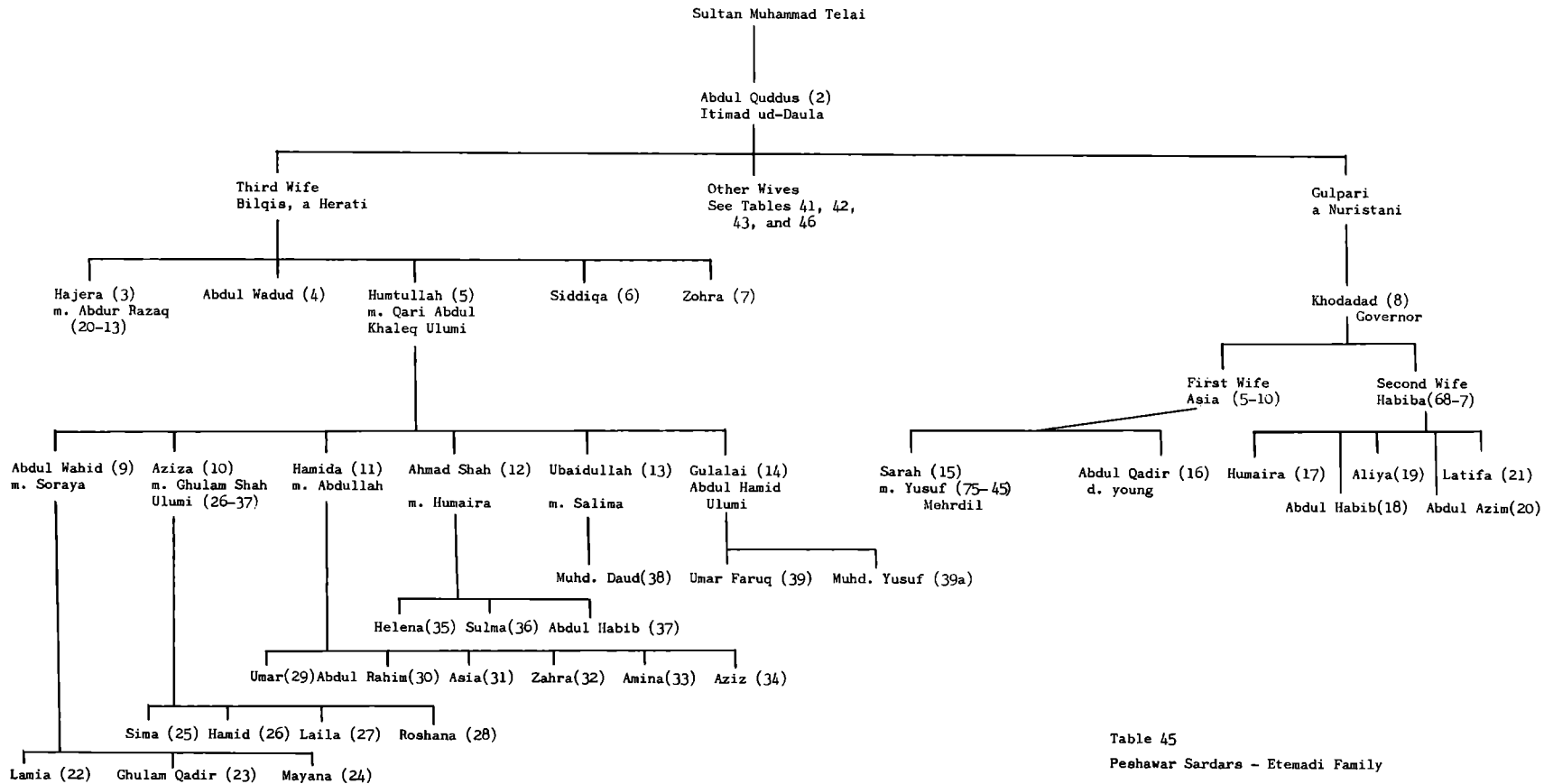


Table 45

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family

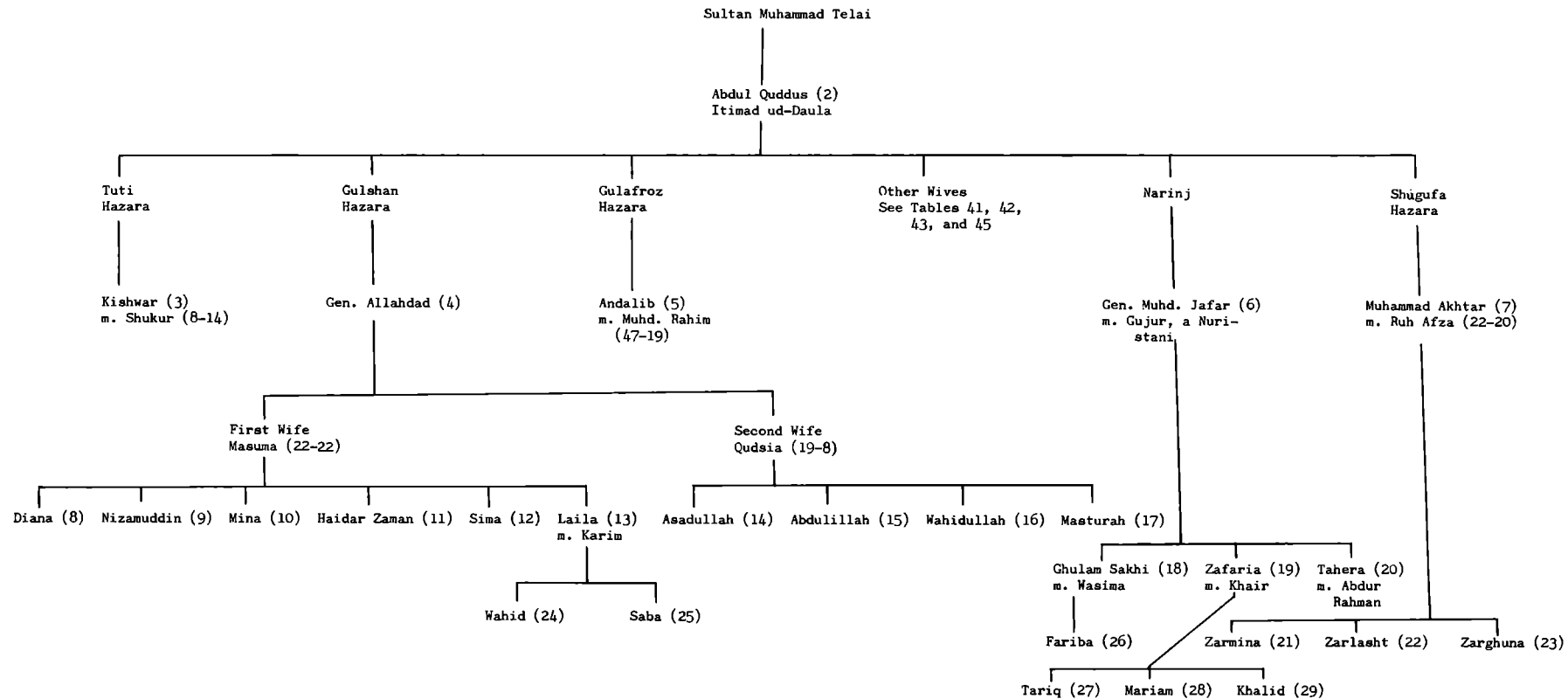


Table 46

Peshawar Sardars - Etemadi Family

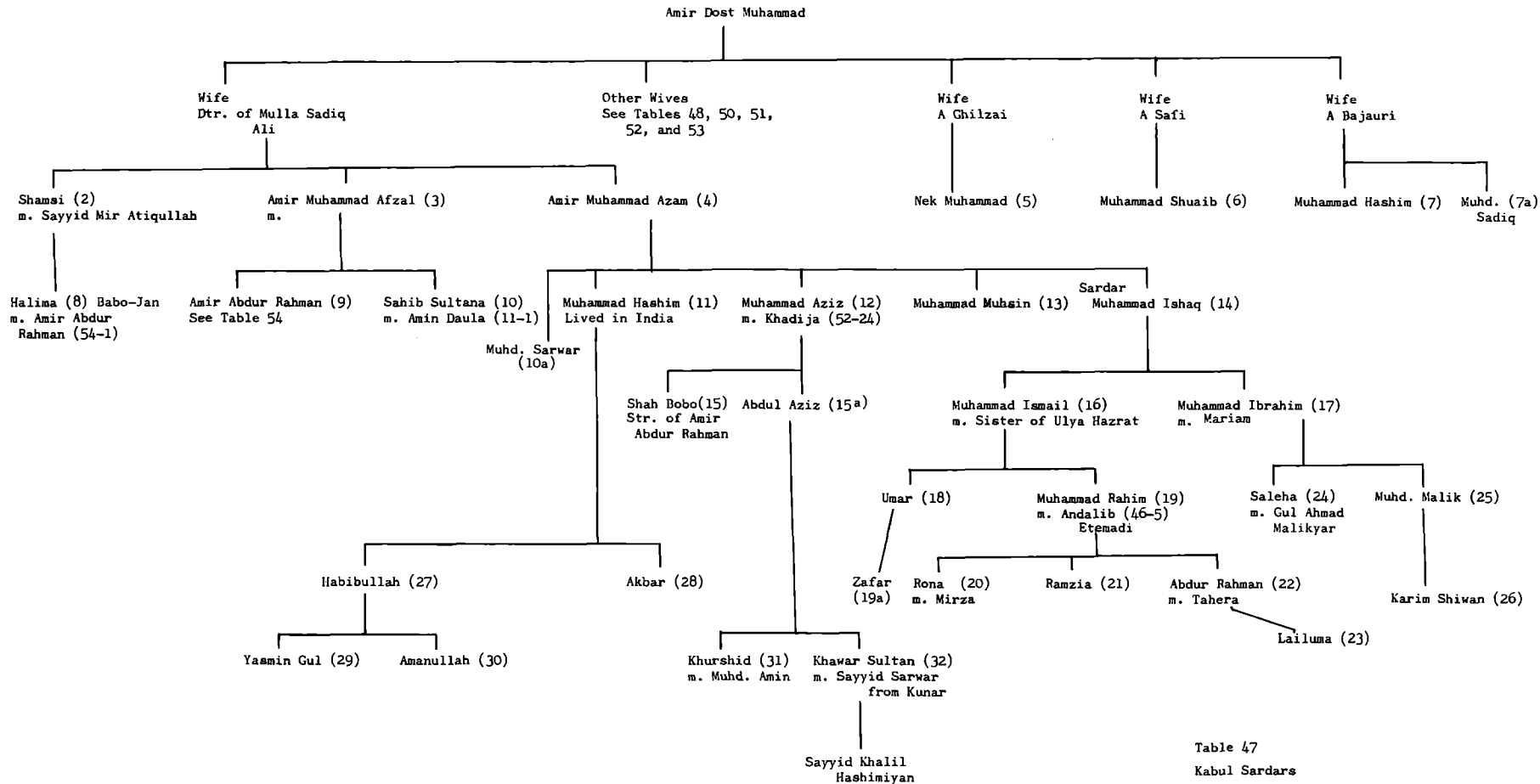


Table 47  
Kabul Sardars

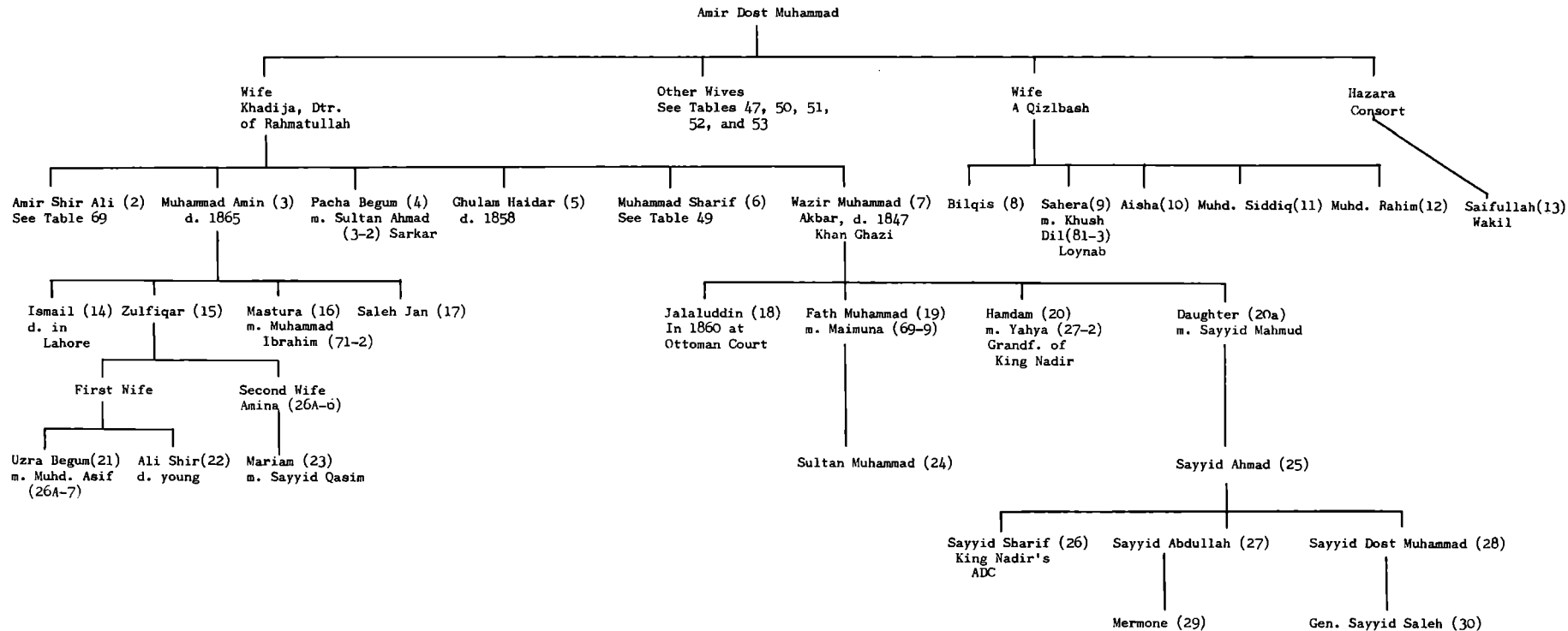


Table 48

Kabul Sardars

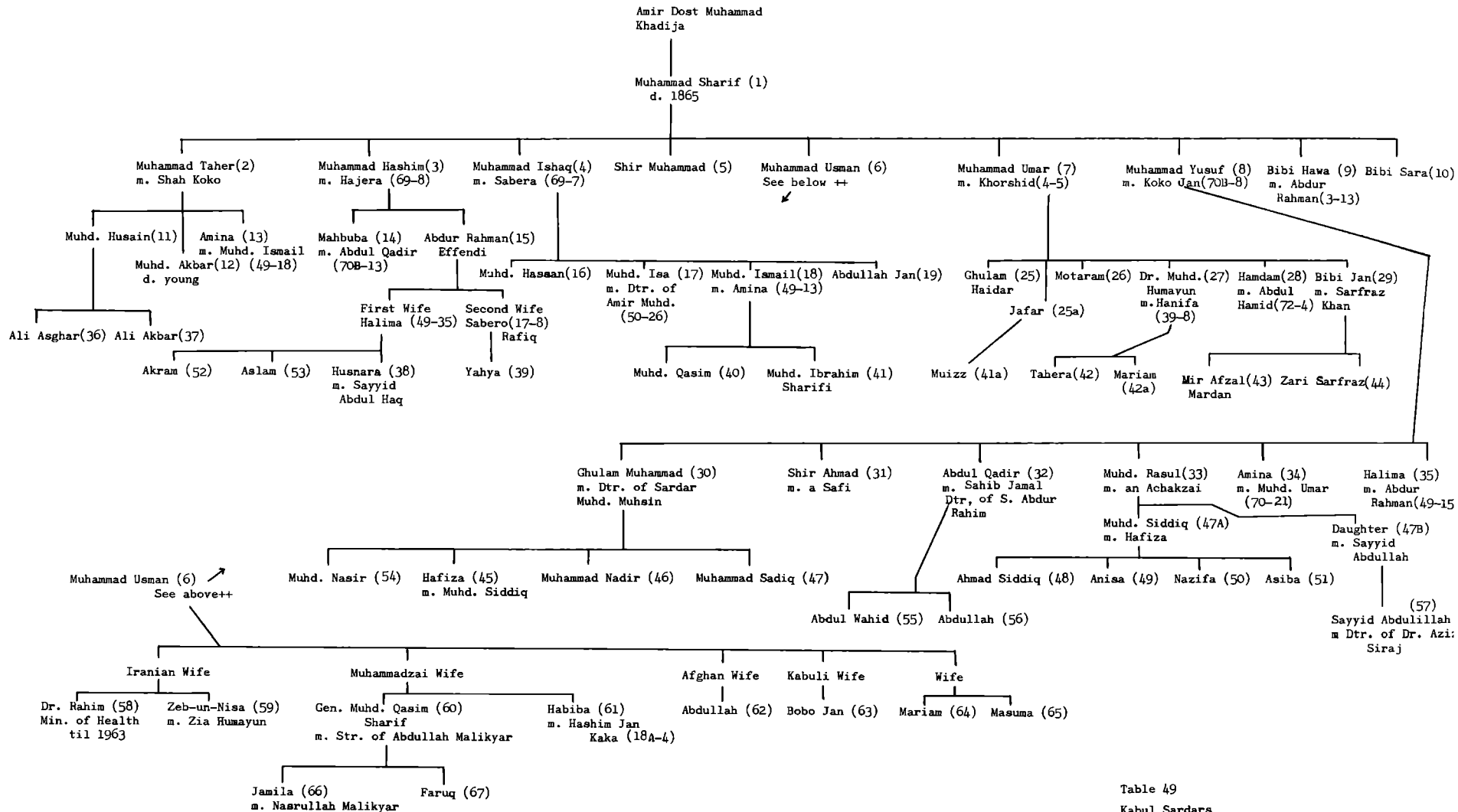


Table 49  
Kabul Sardars



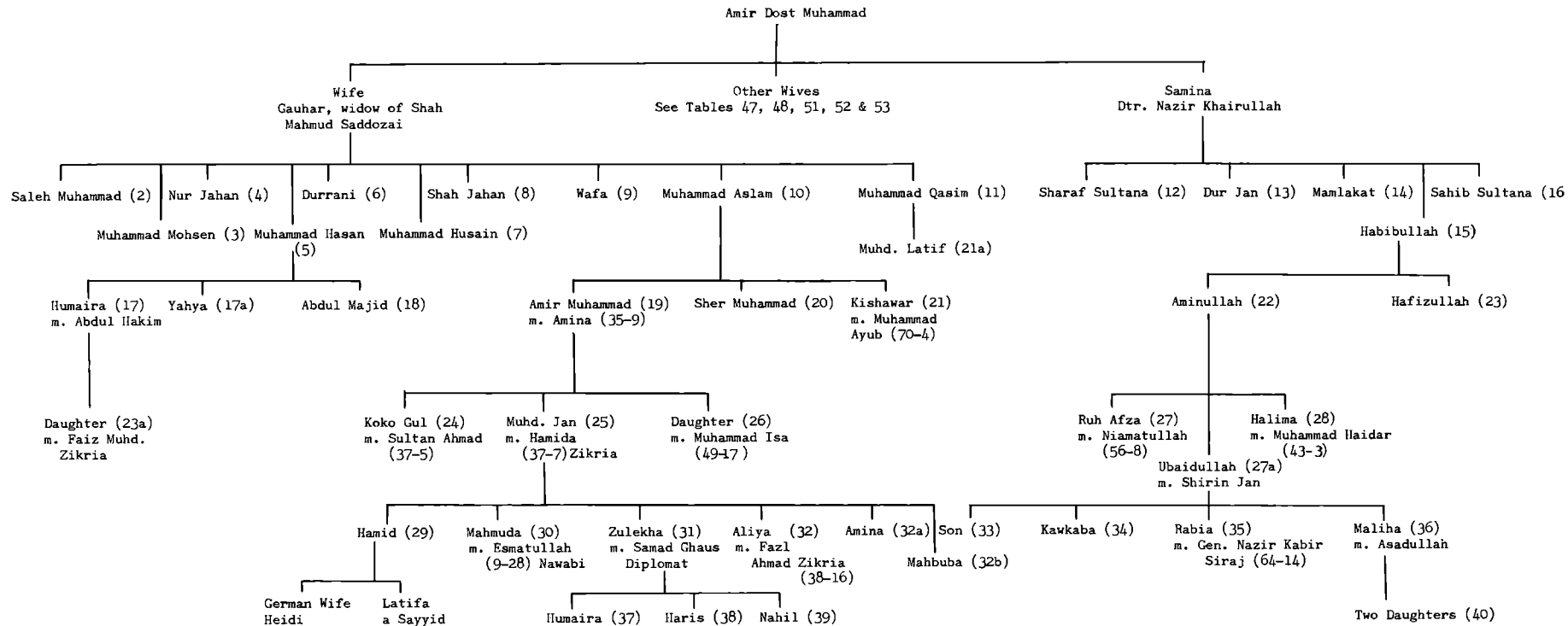


Table 50

Kabul Sardars

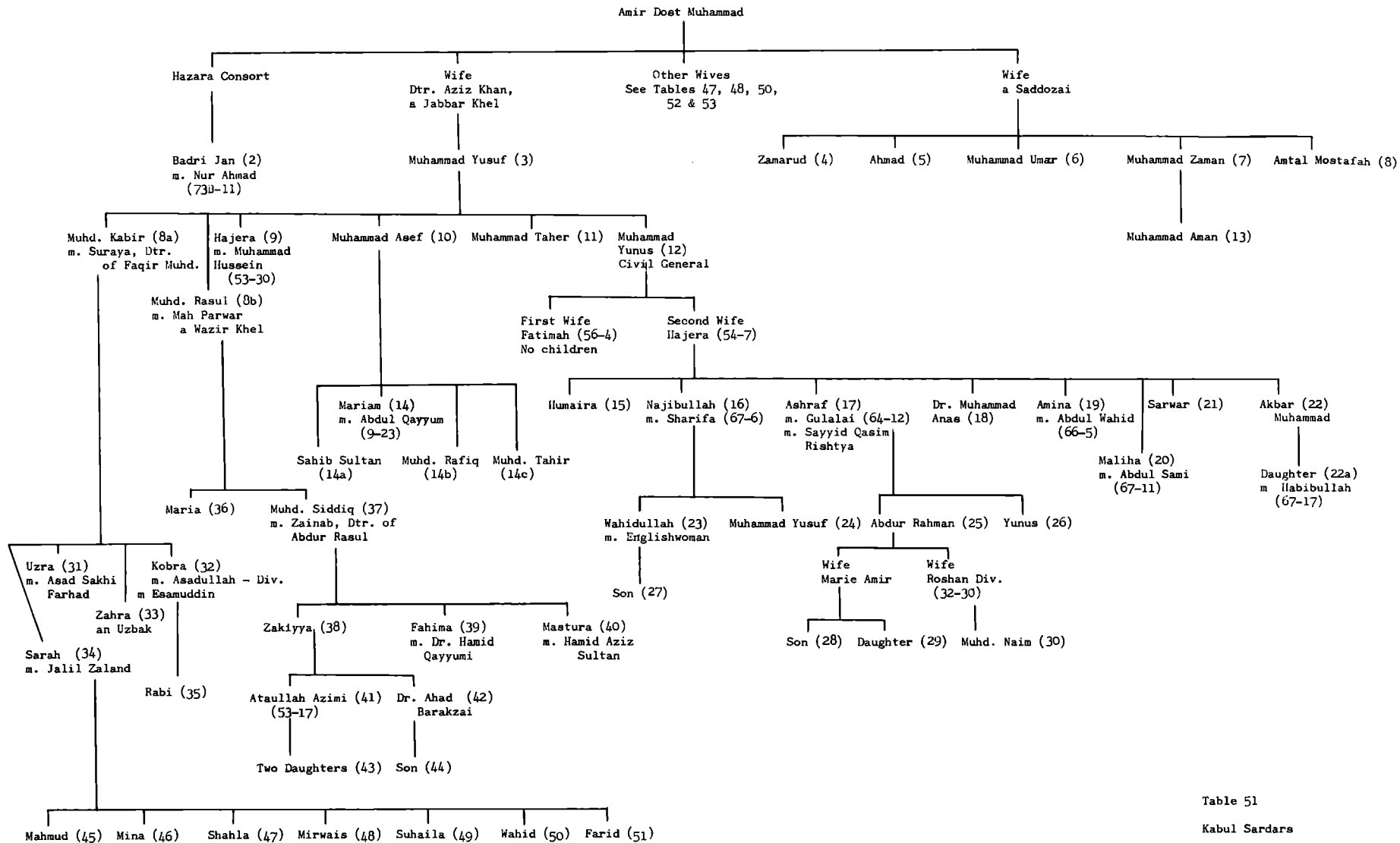


Table 51  
Kabul Sardars

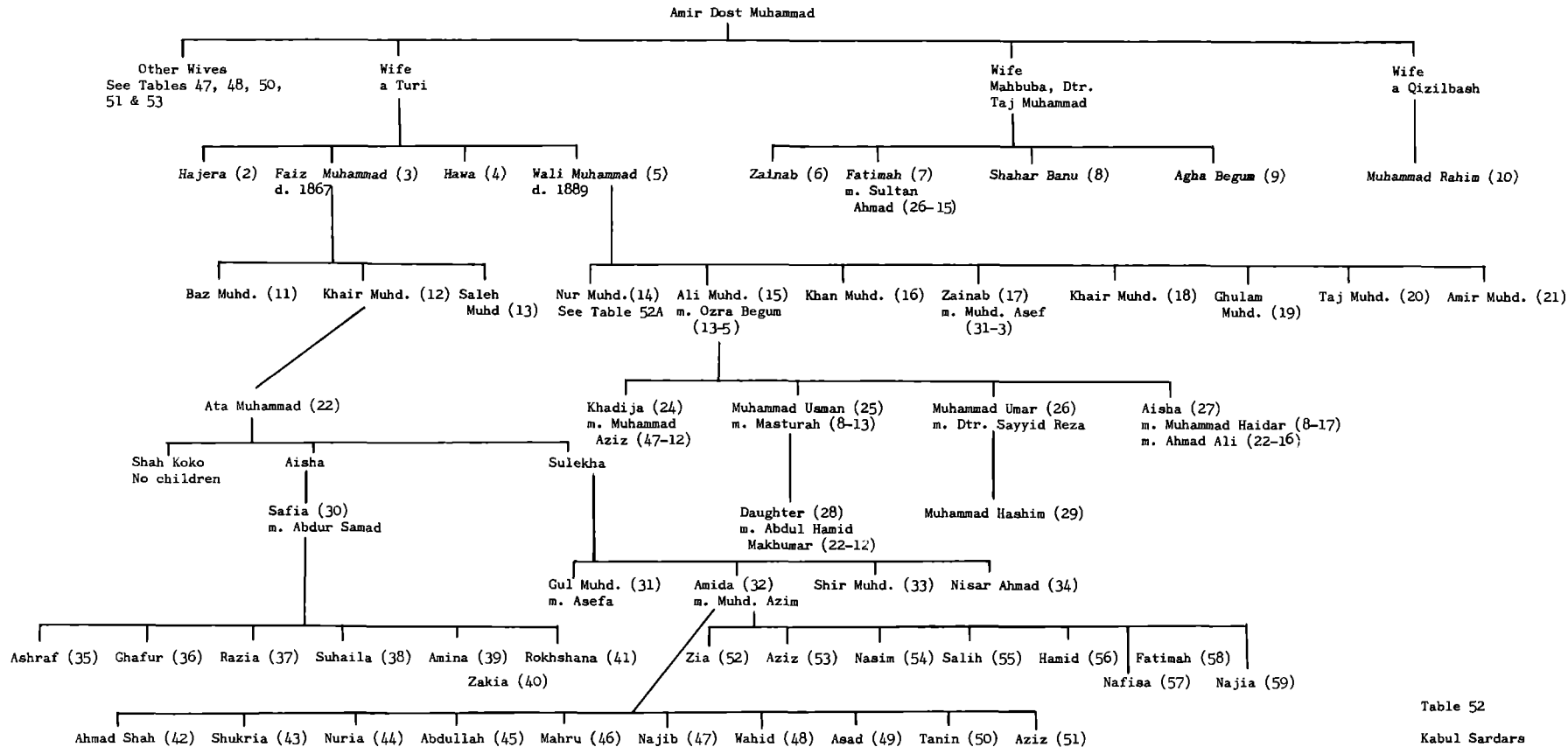


Table 52

Kabul Sardars

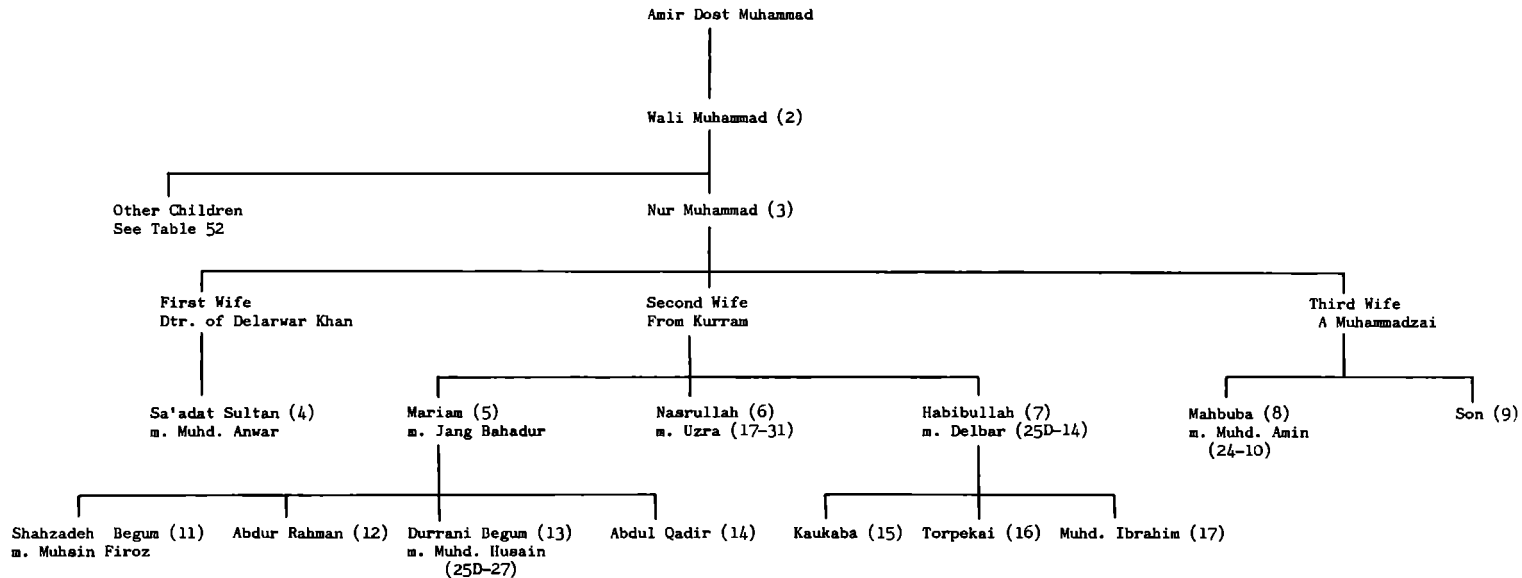


Table 52A

Kabul Sardars

Amir Dost Muhammad

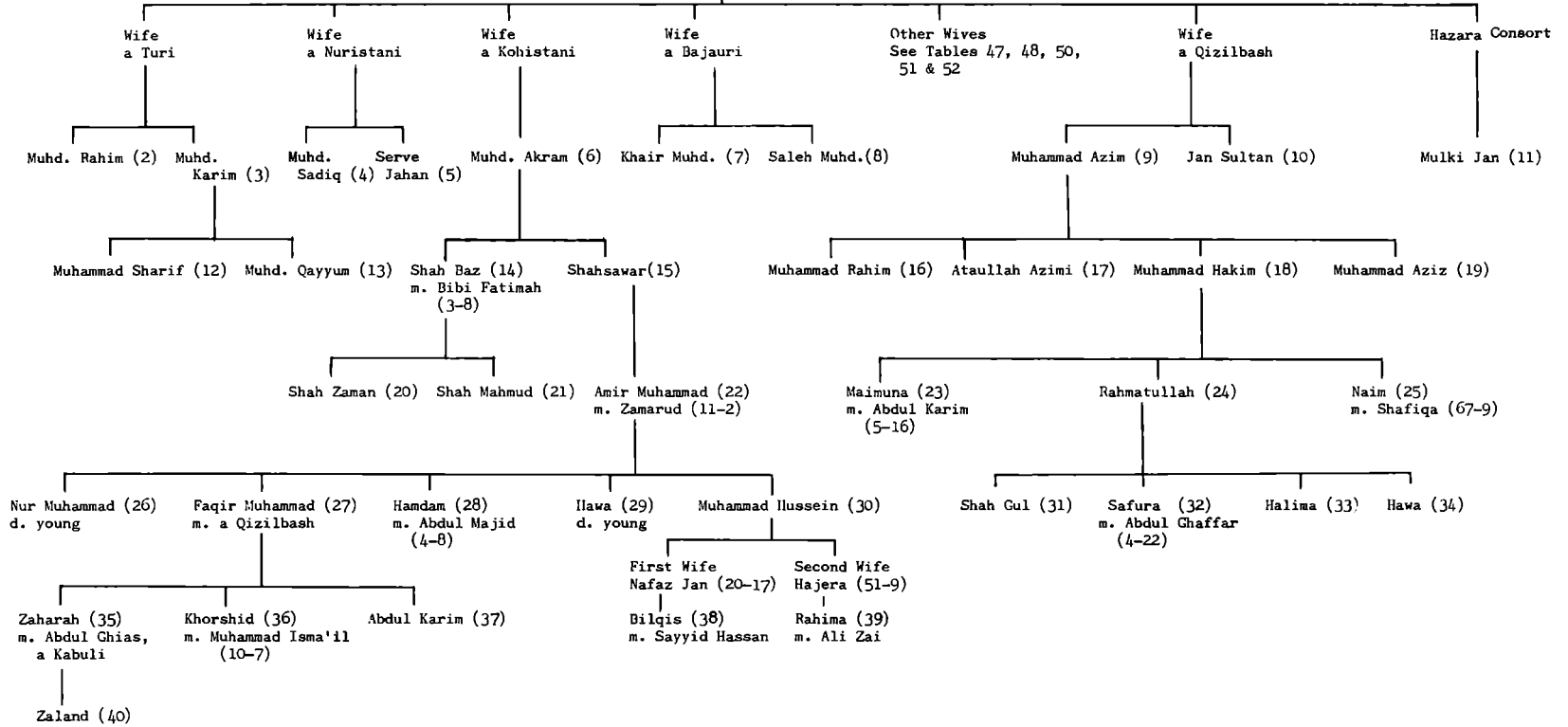


Table 53

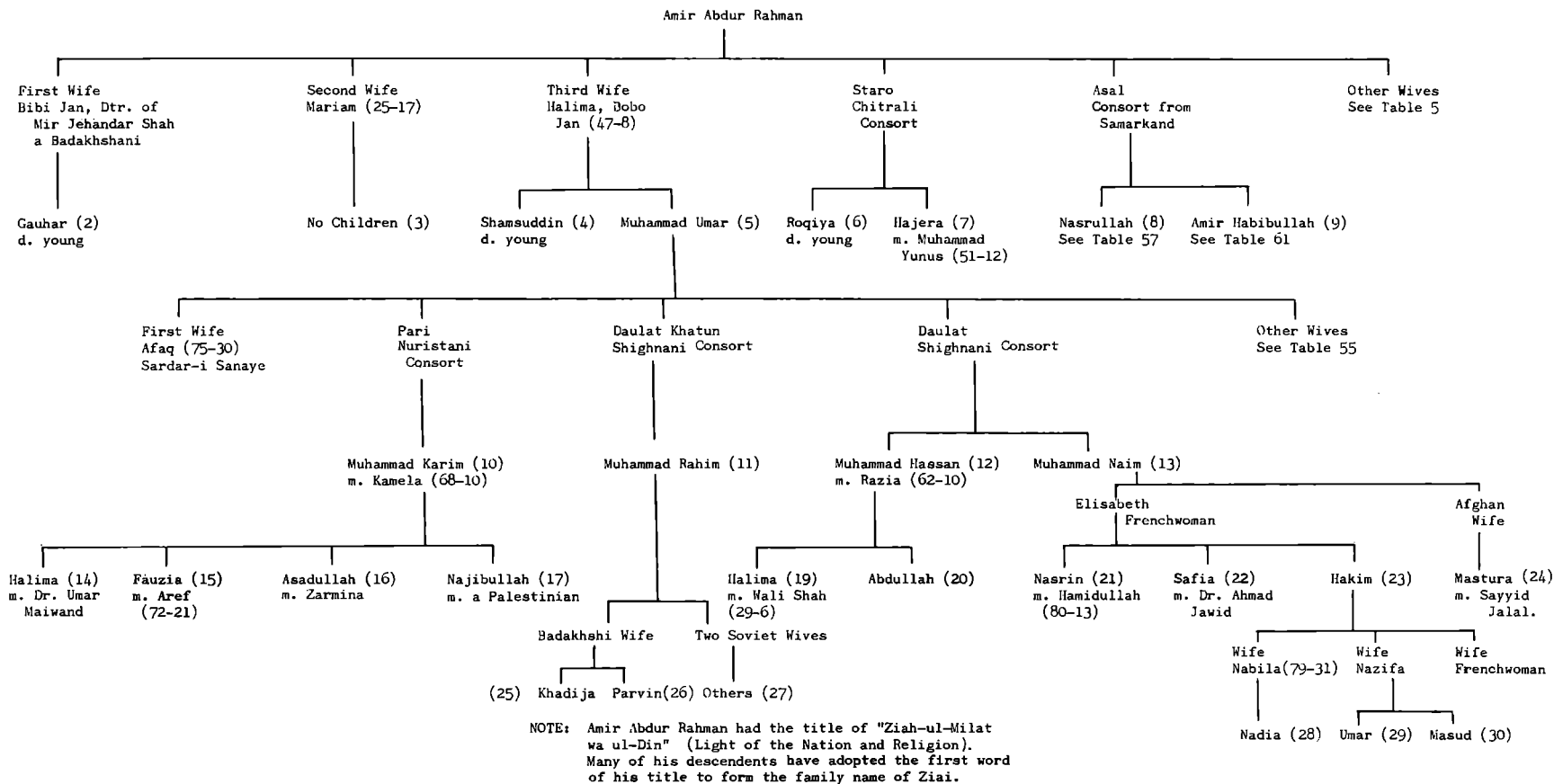
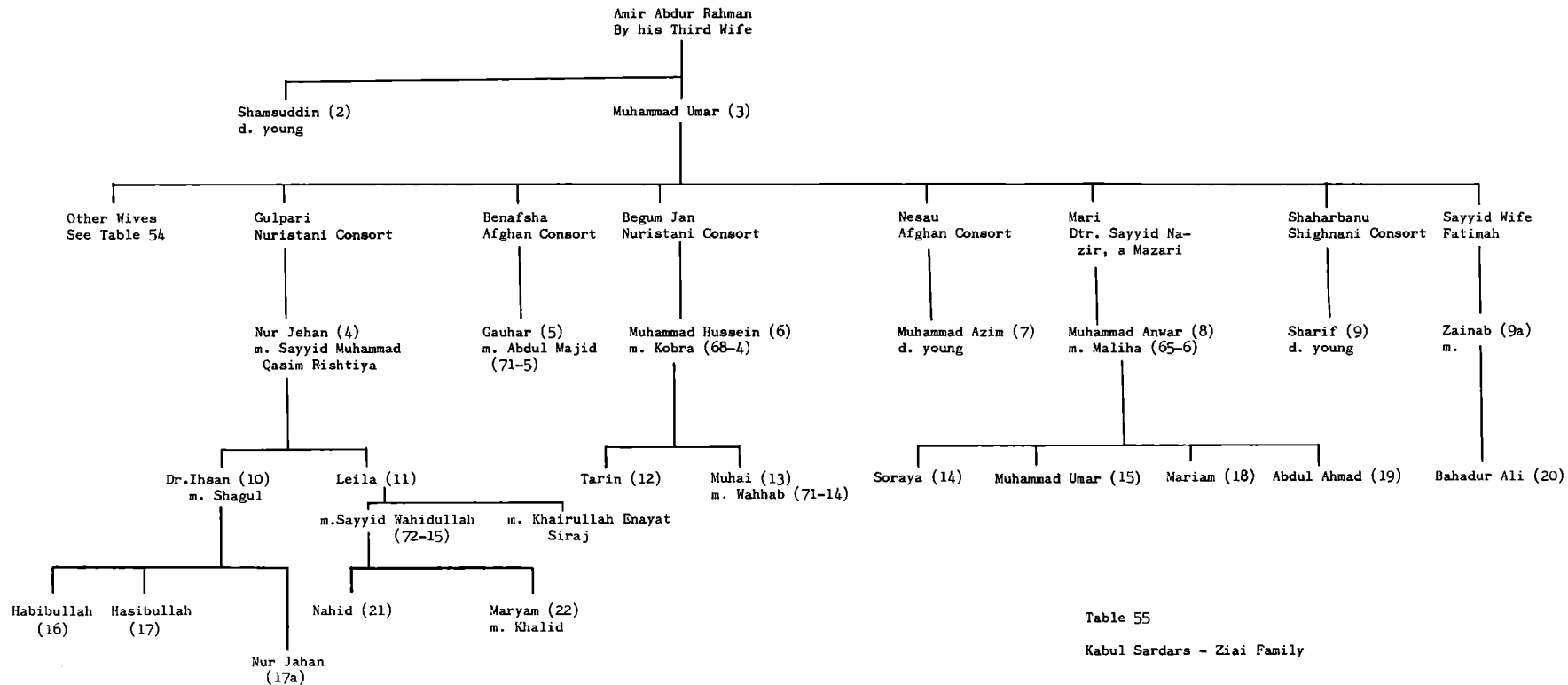


Table 54



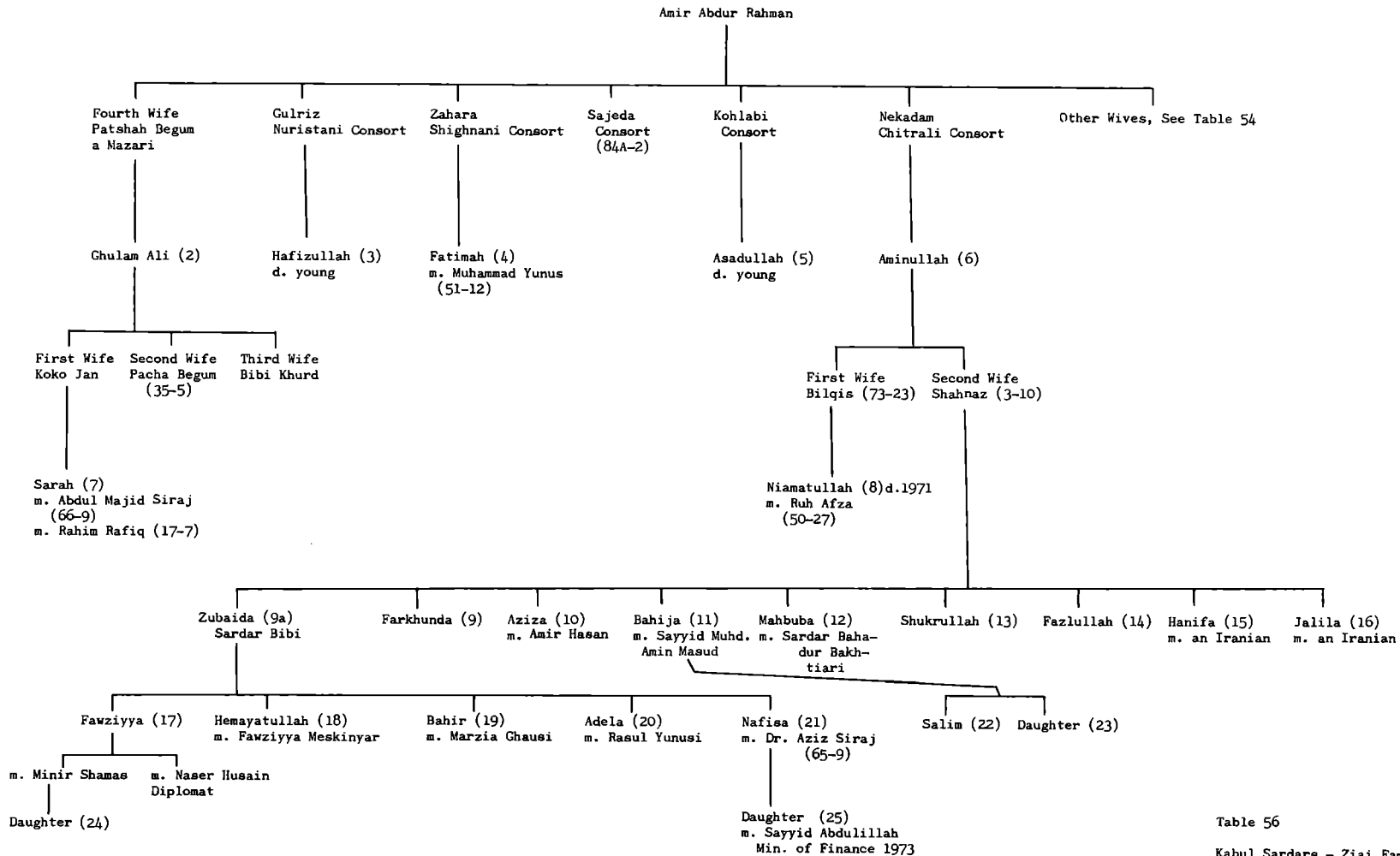


Table 56



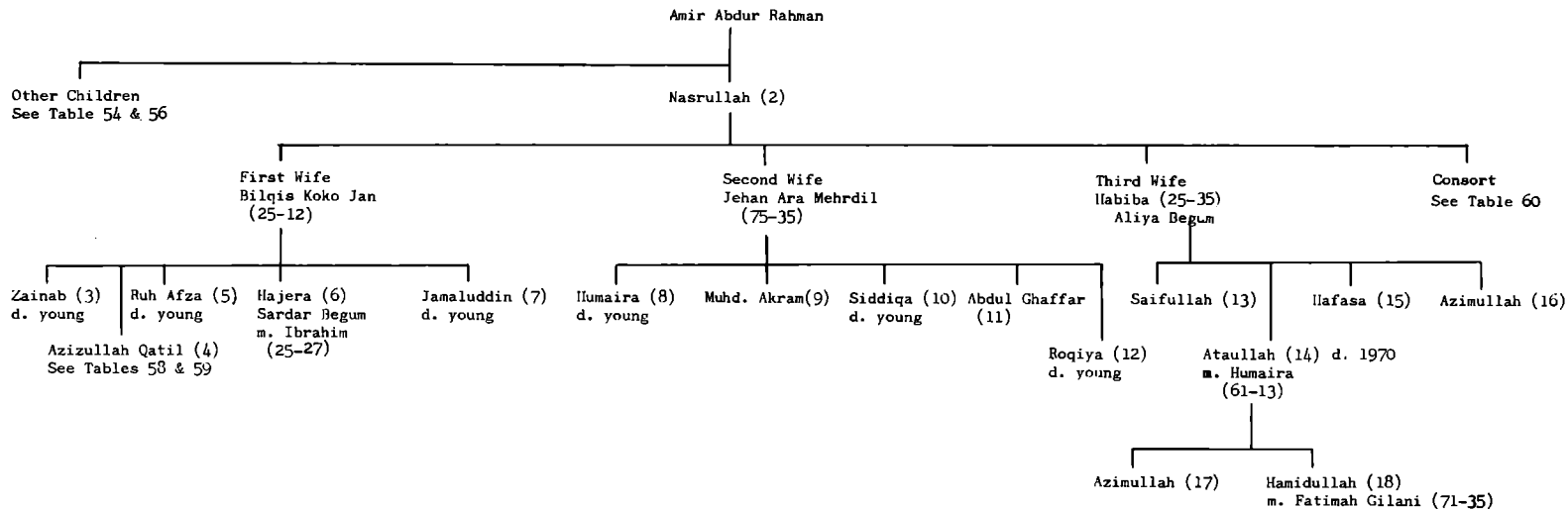


Table 57

Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family

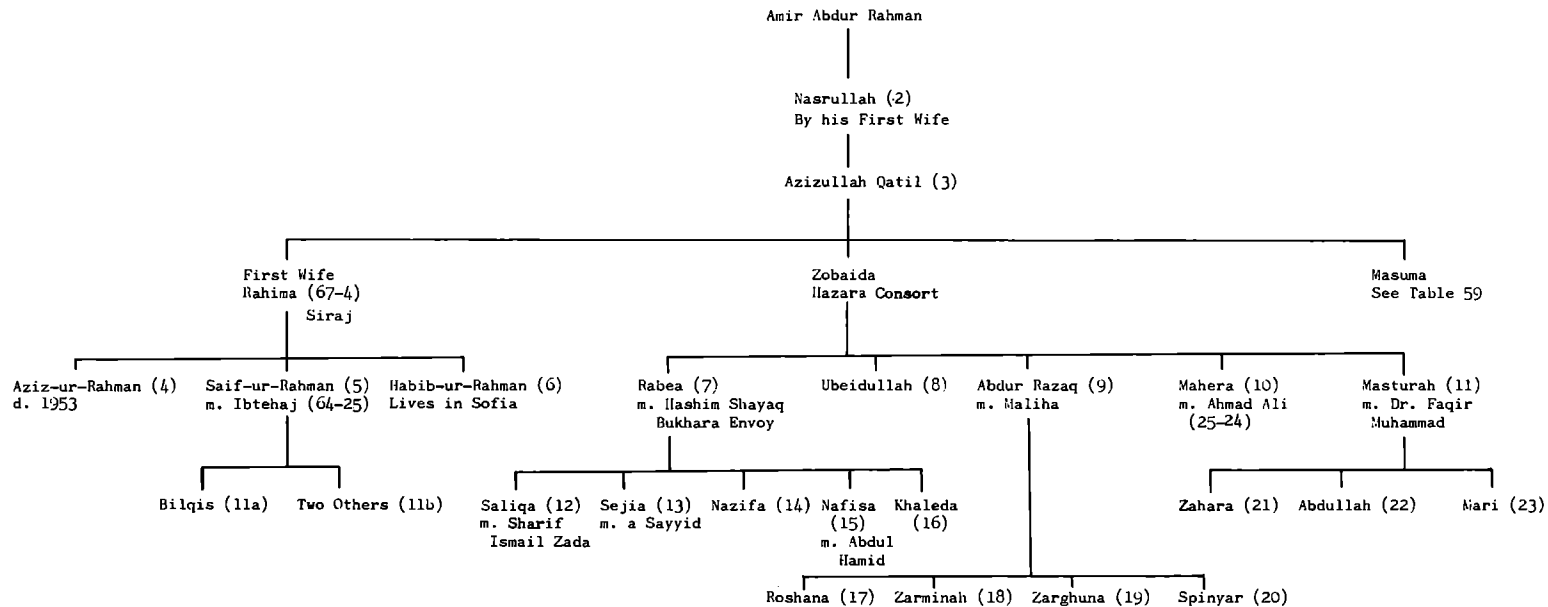


Table 58

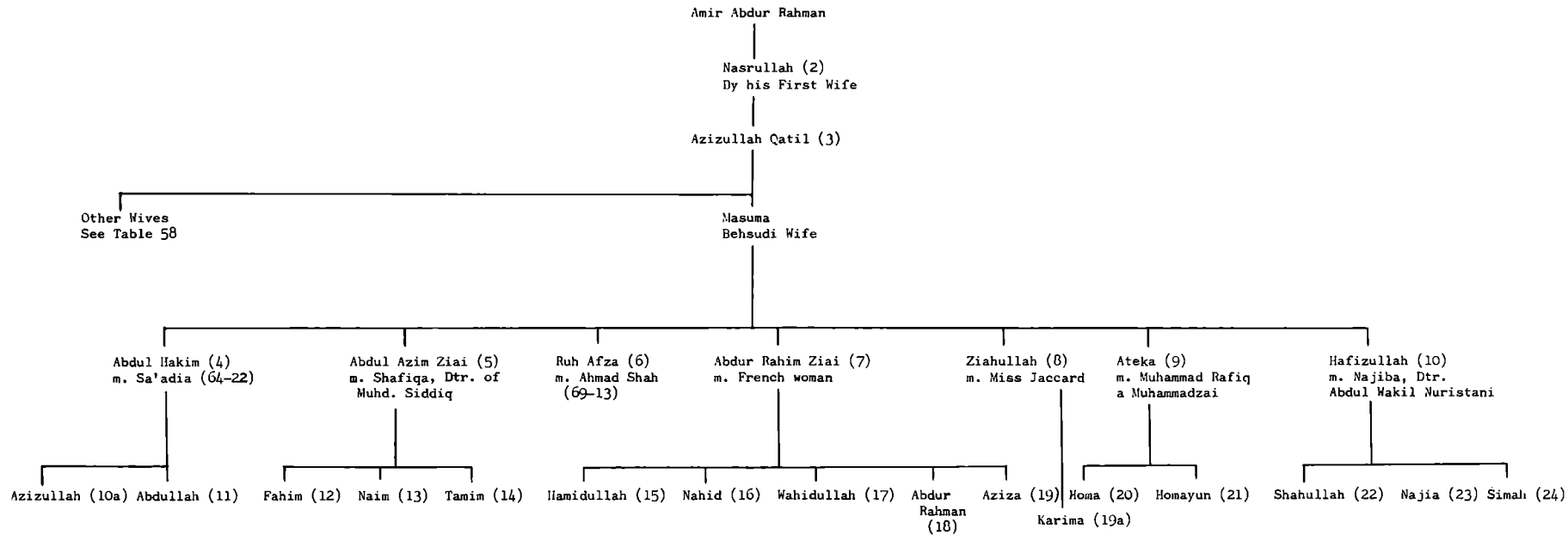


Table 59

Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family

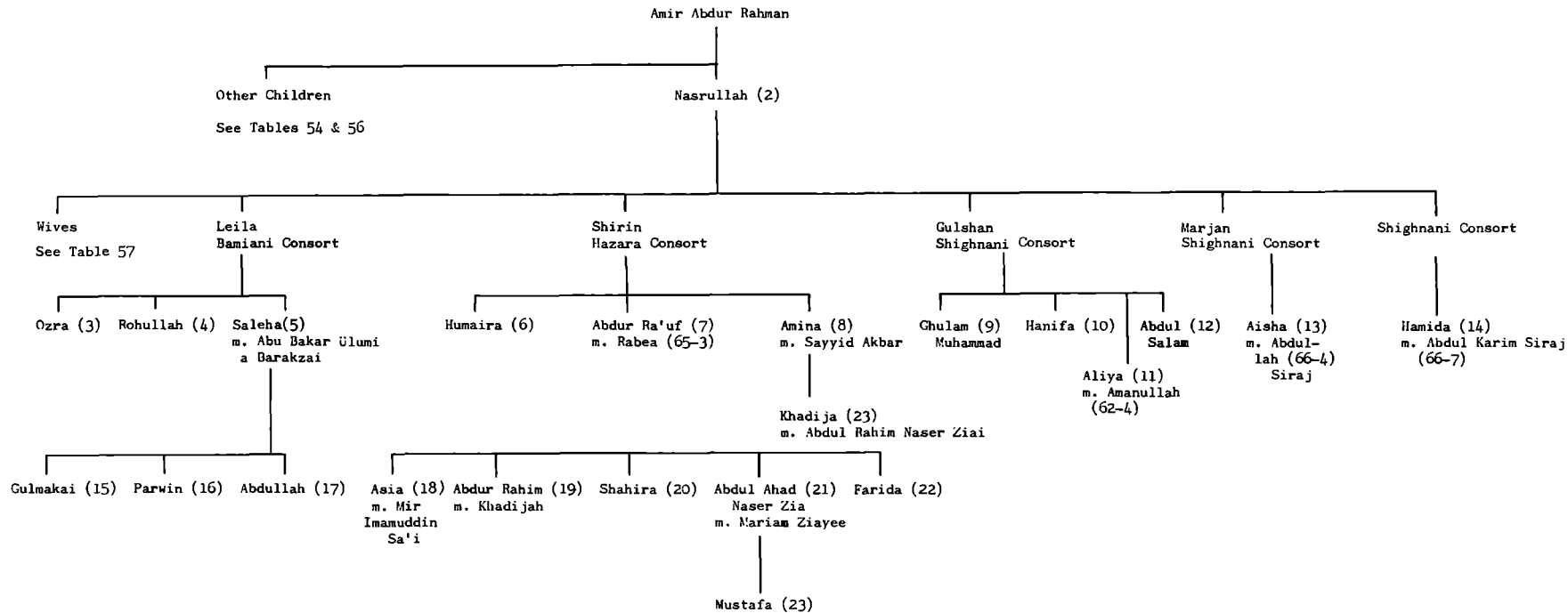
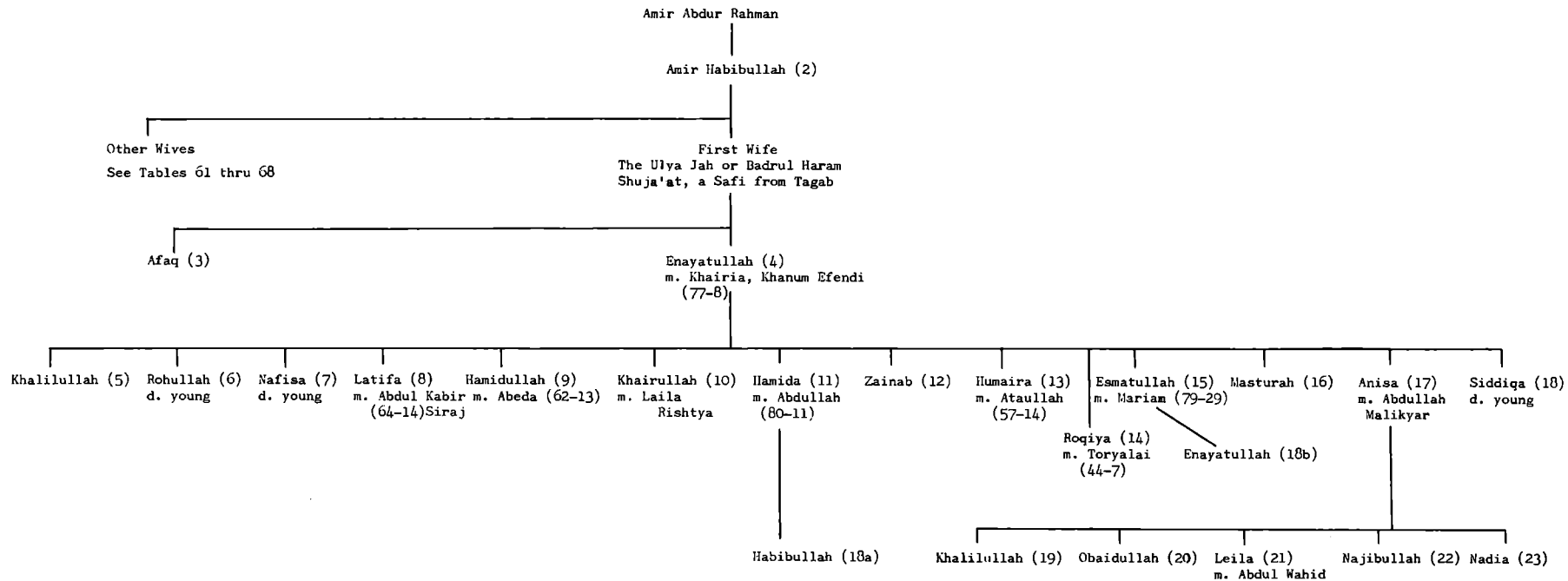


Table 60

Kabul Sardars - Naser-Ziah Family



NOTE: Amir Habibullah's title was "Seraj-ul-Milat wa ul-Din" (Torch of the Nation and religion). From this title the family name of Seraj is derived. Enayatullah's children have taken the first part of his name and combined it with Seraj to form the family name of Enayat-Seraj.

Table 61

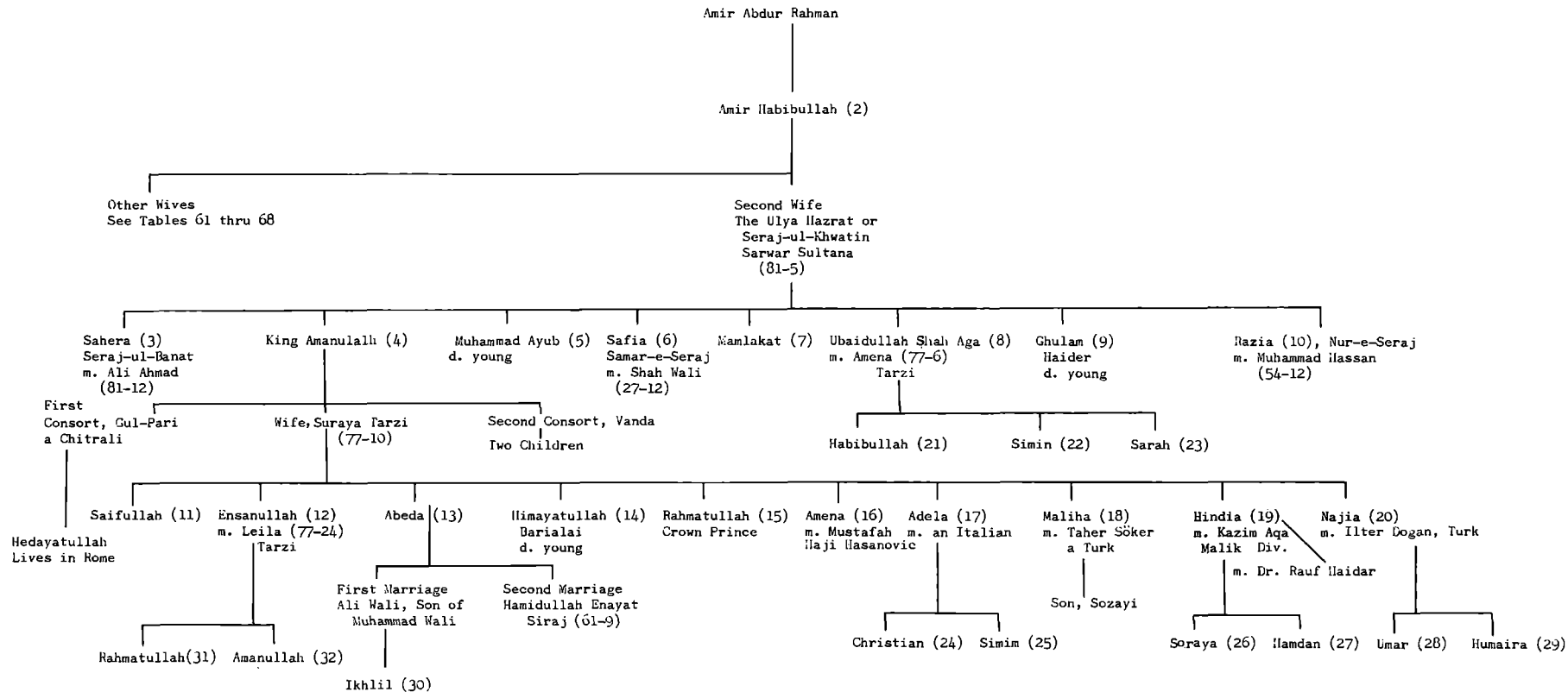


Table 62

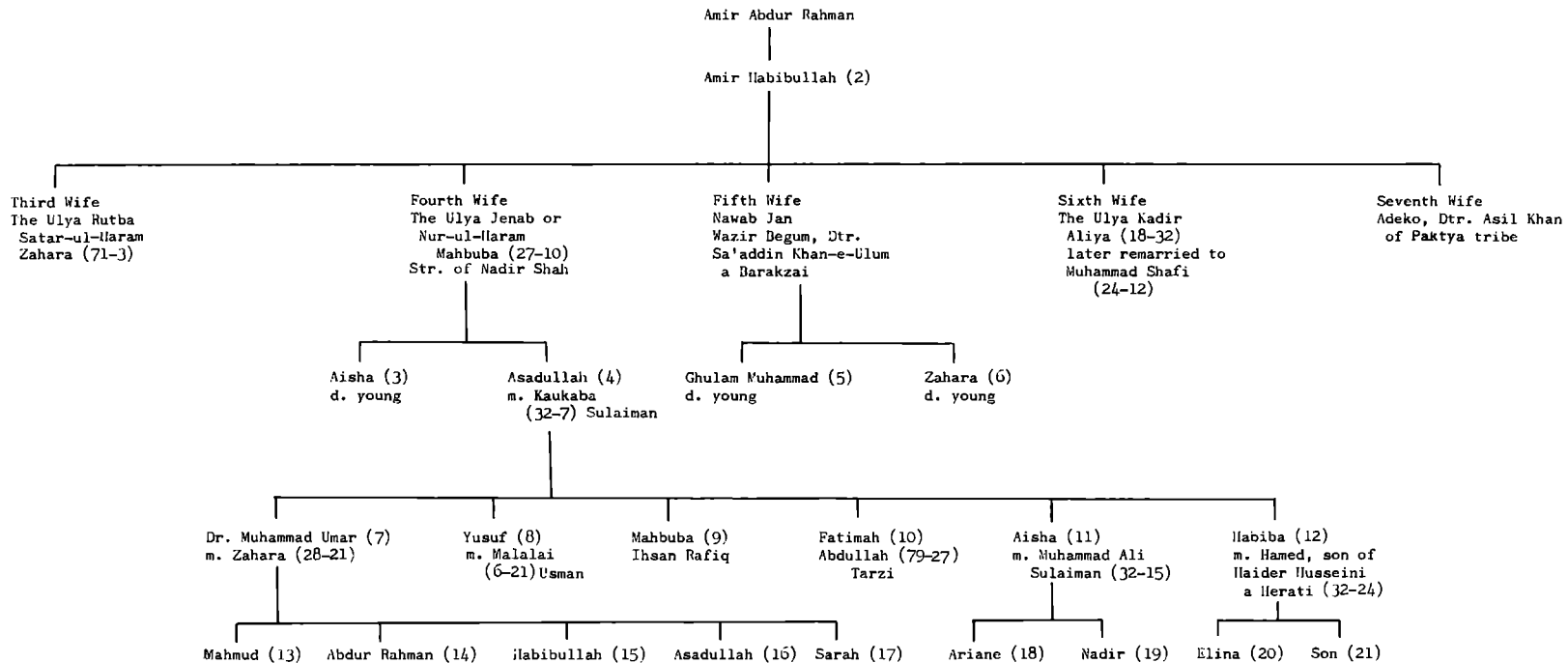


Table 63

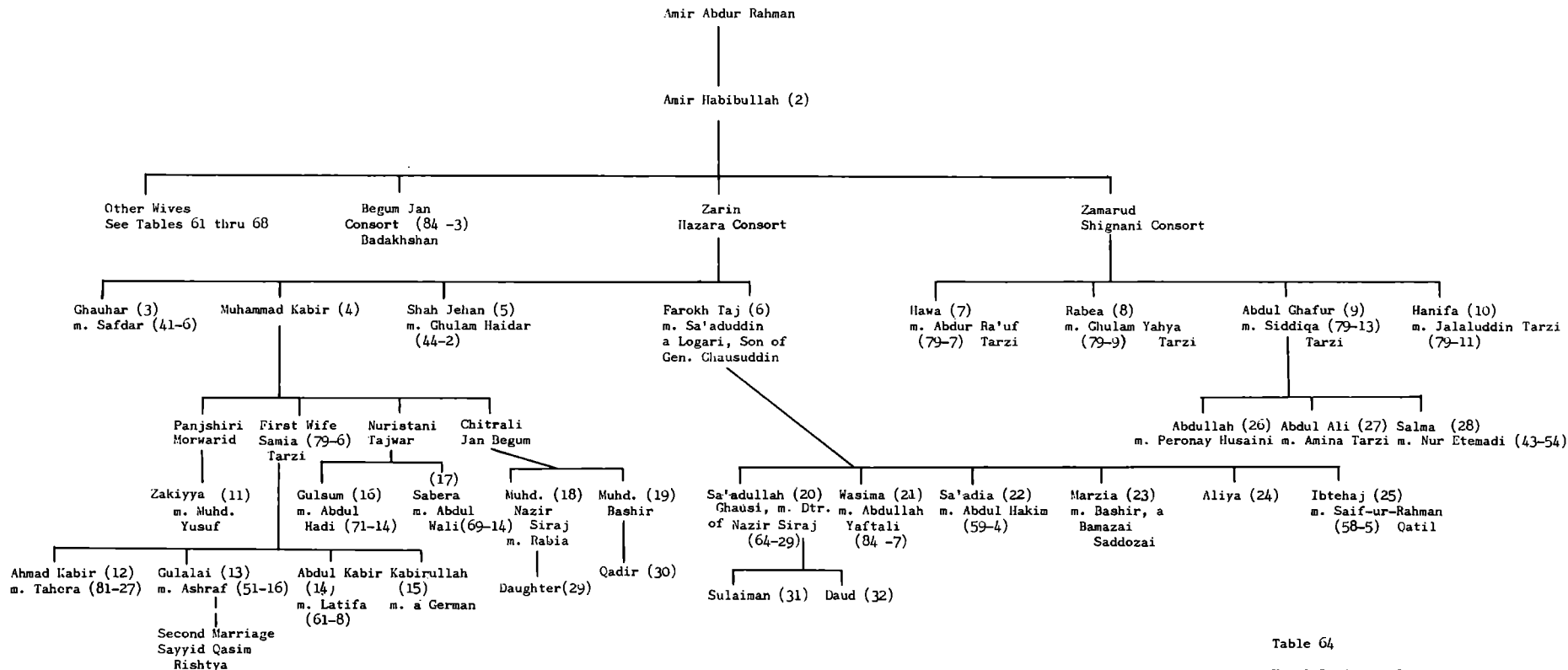


Table 64



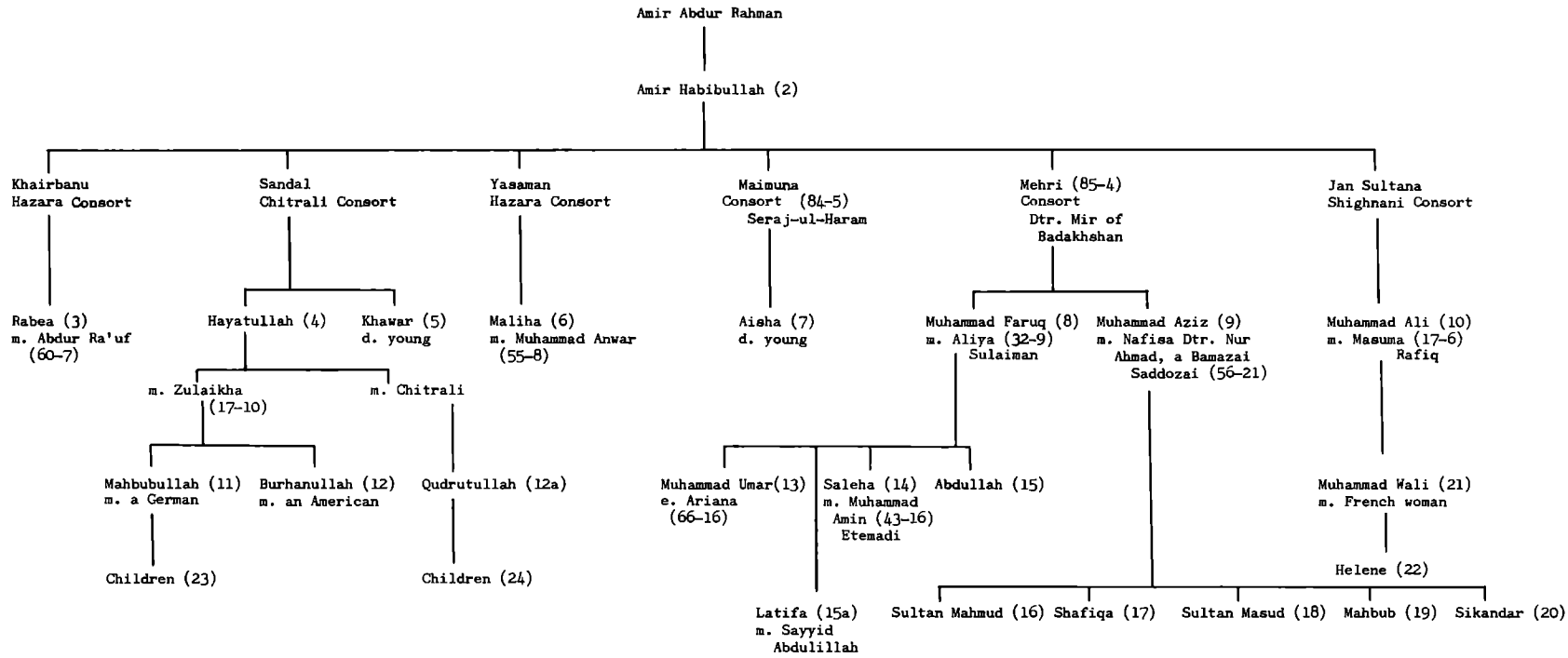


Table 65

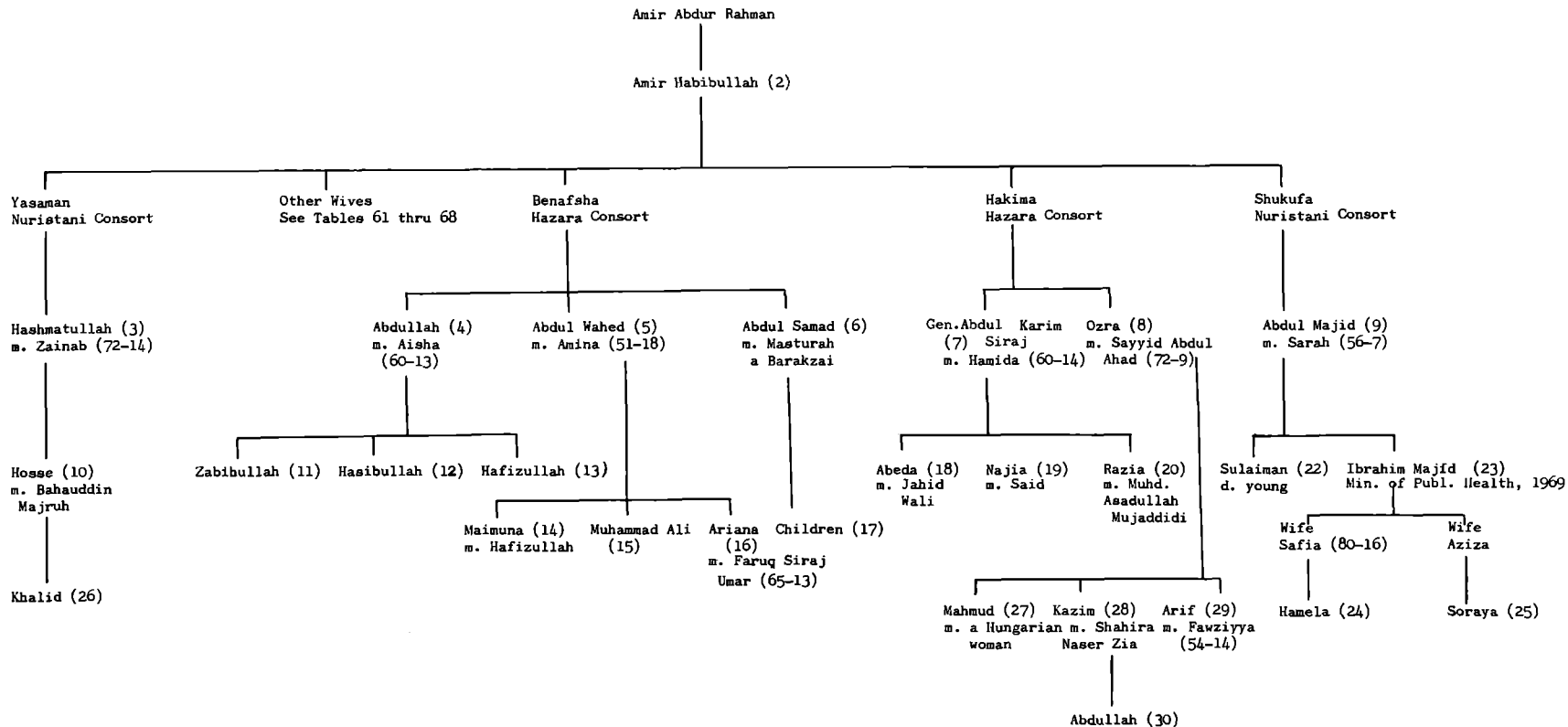


Table 66

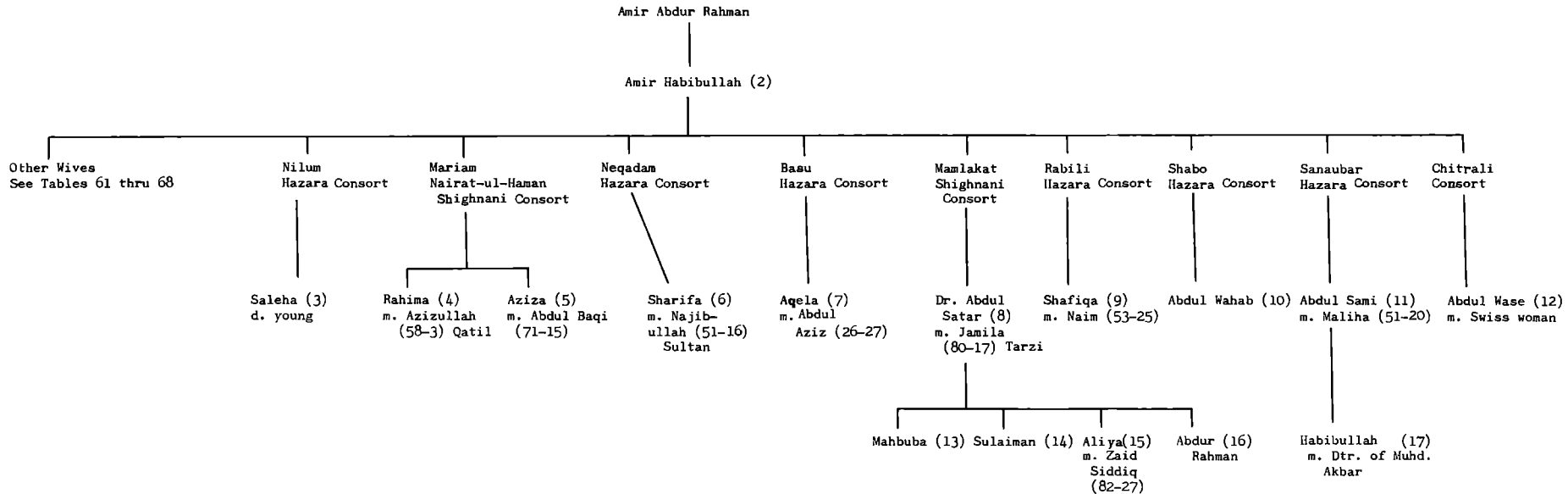


Table 67

Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family

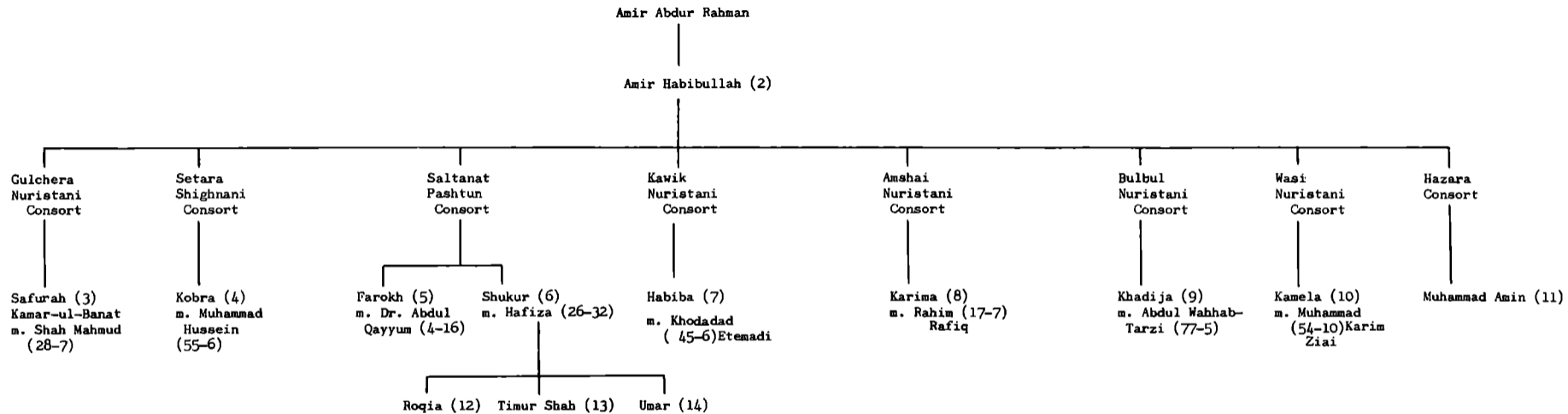


Table 68

Kabul Sardars - Seraj Family

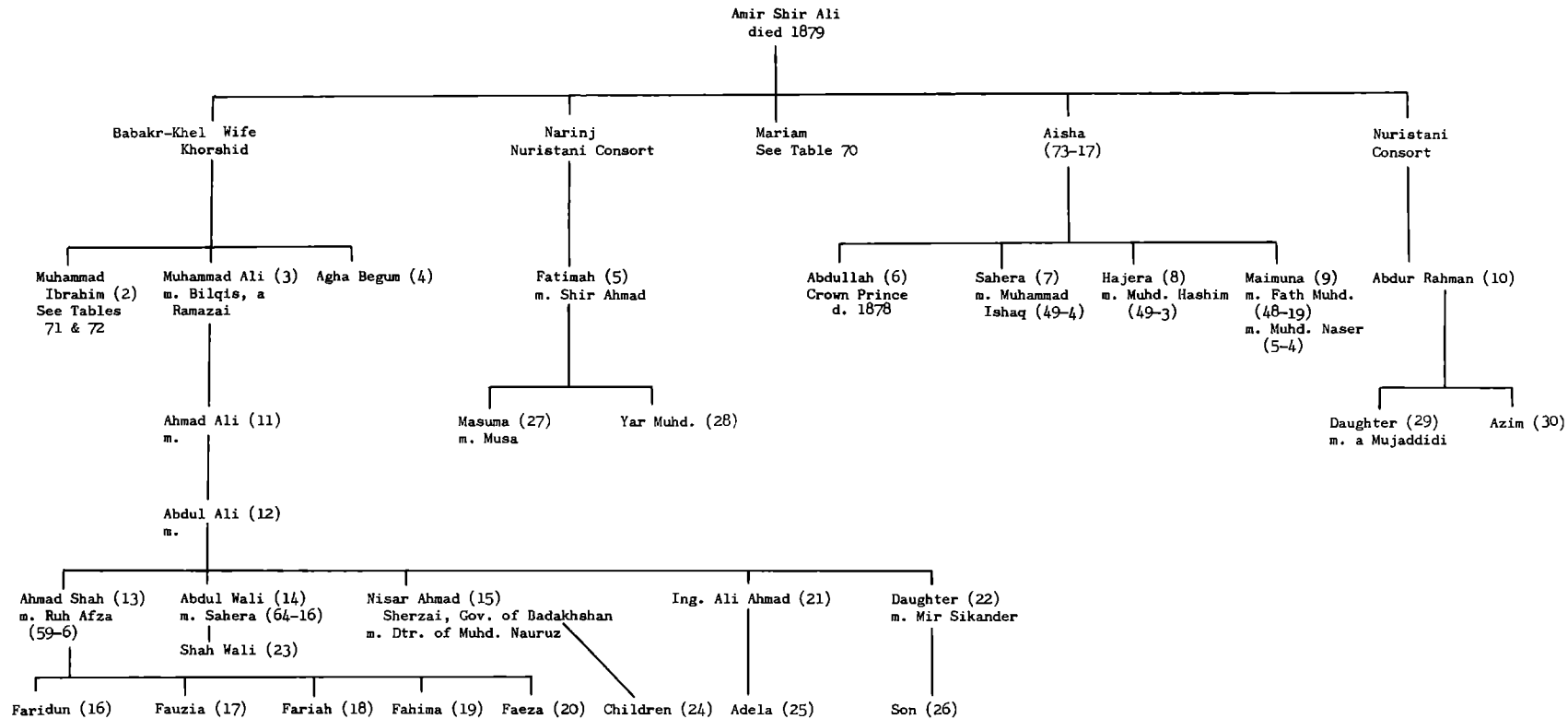


Table 69

Kabul Sardars

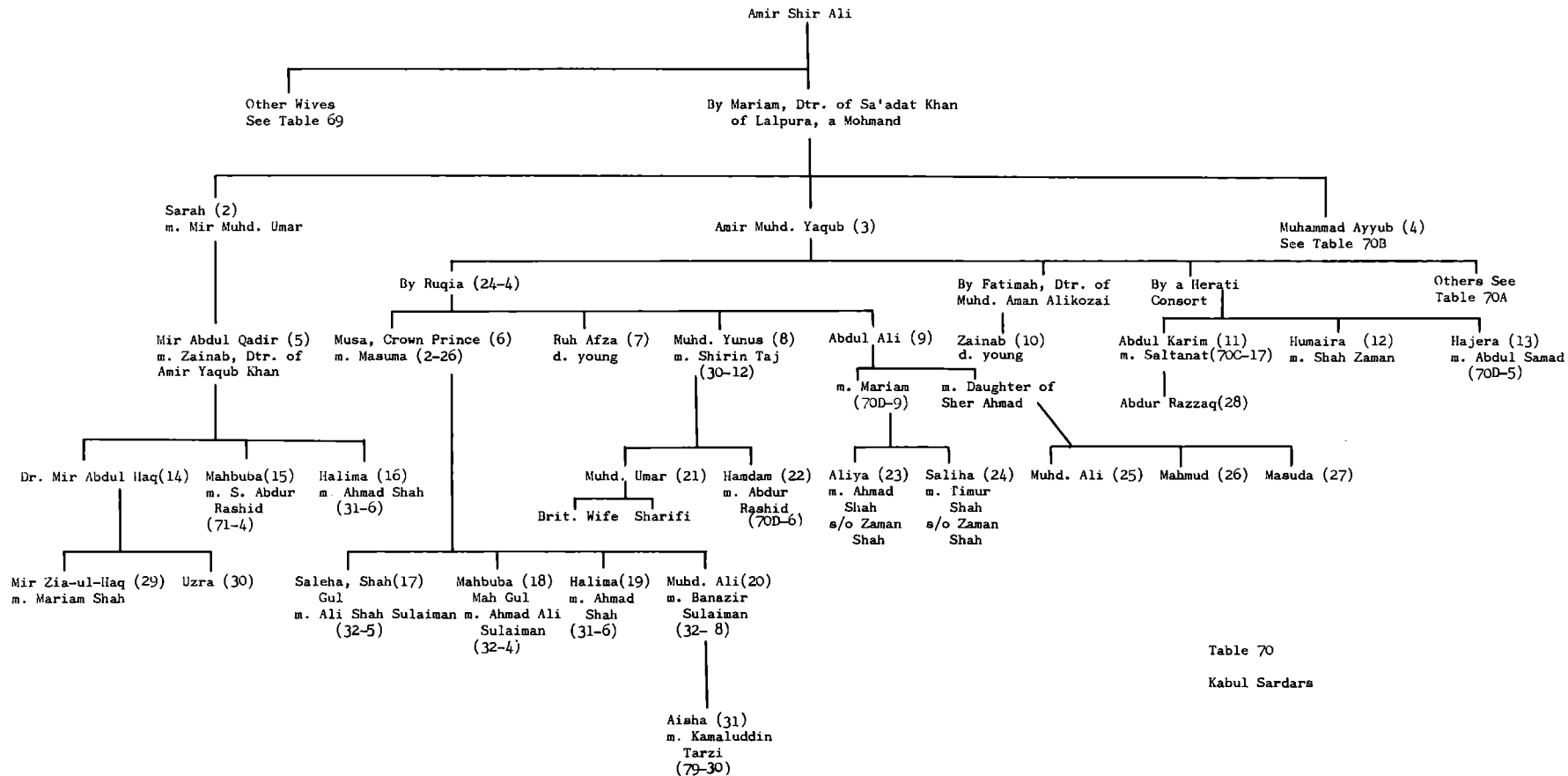


Table 70  
Kabul Sardars

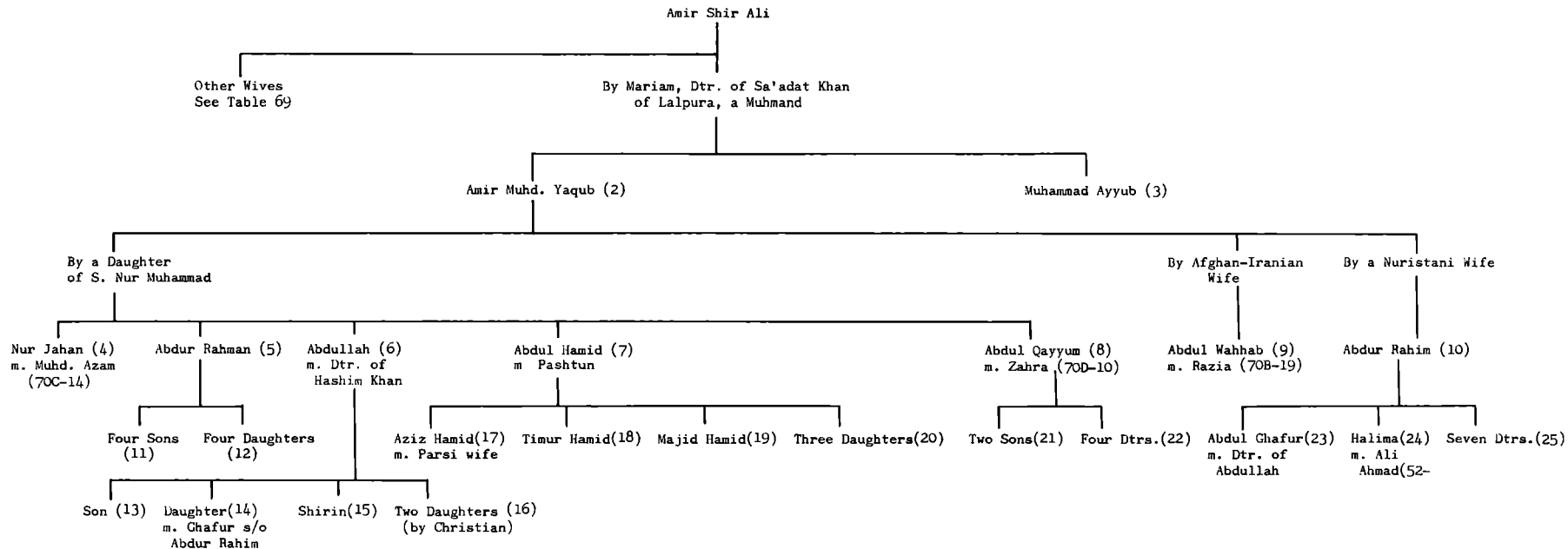


Table 70A  
Kabul Sardars





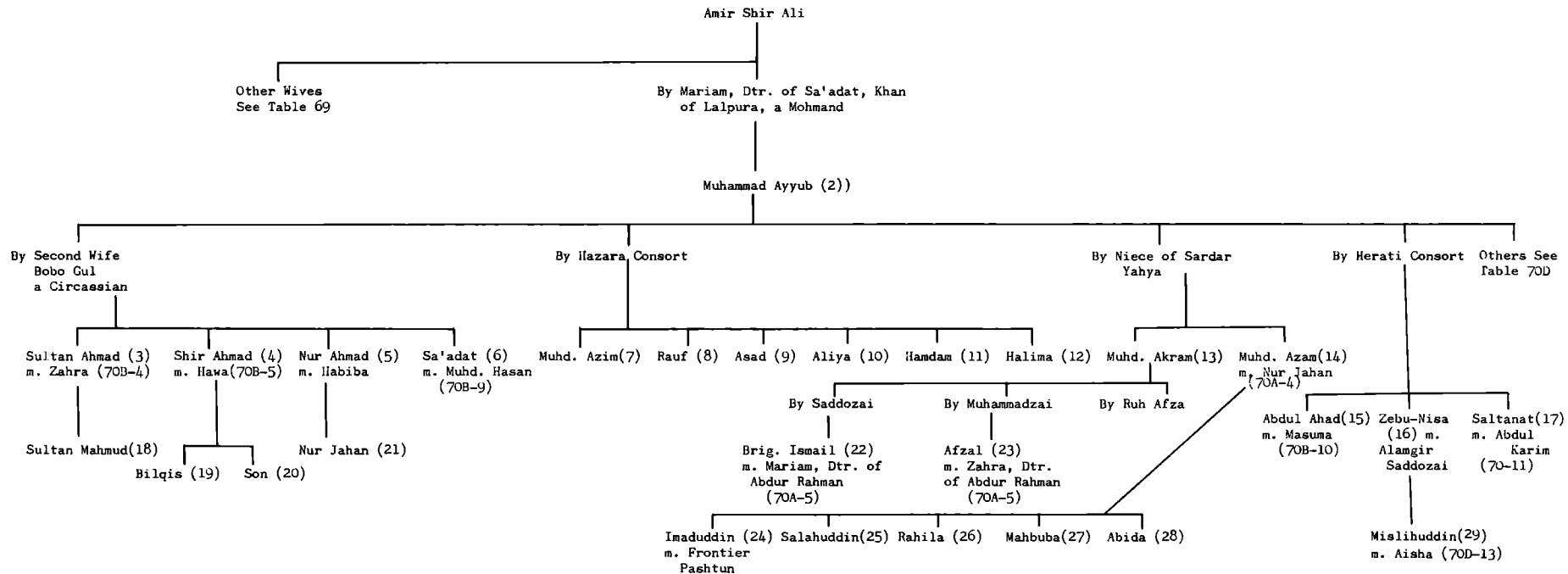


Table 70C

Kabul Sardars

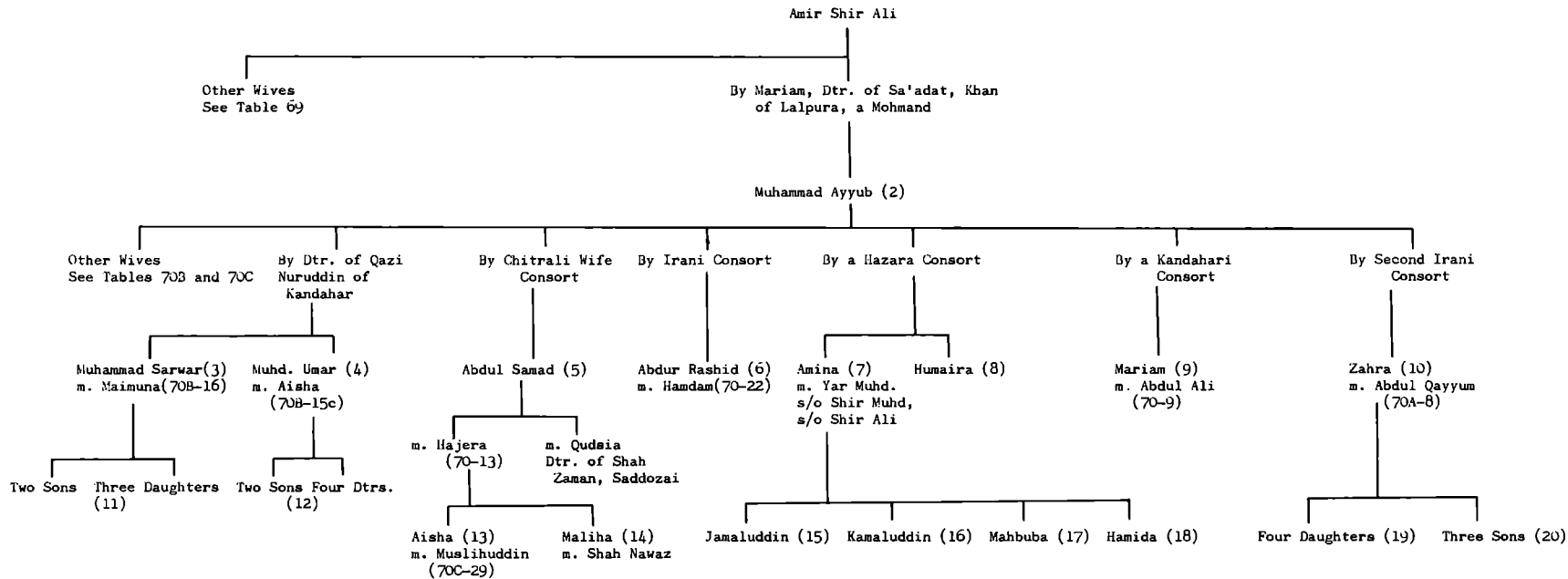


Table 70D

Kabul Sardars

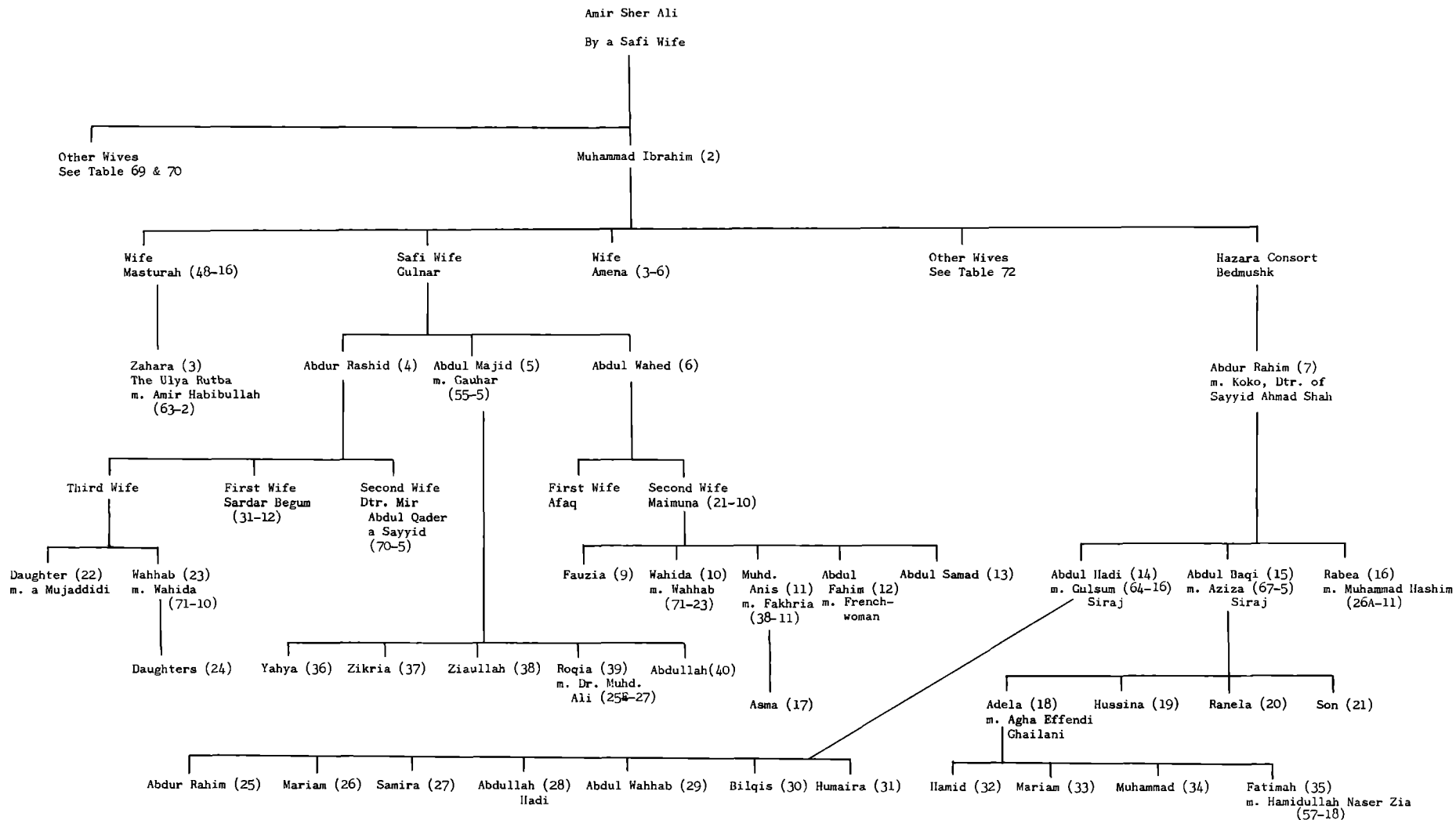
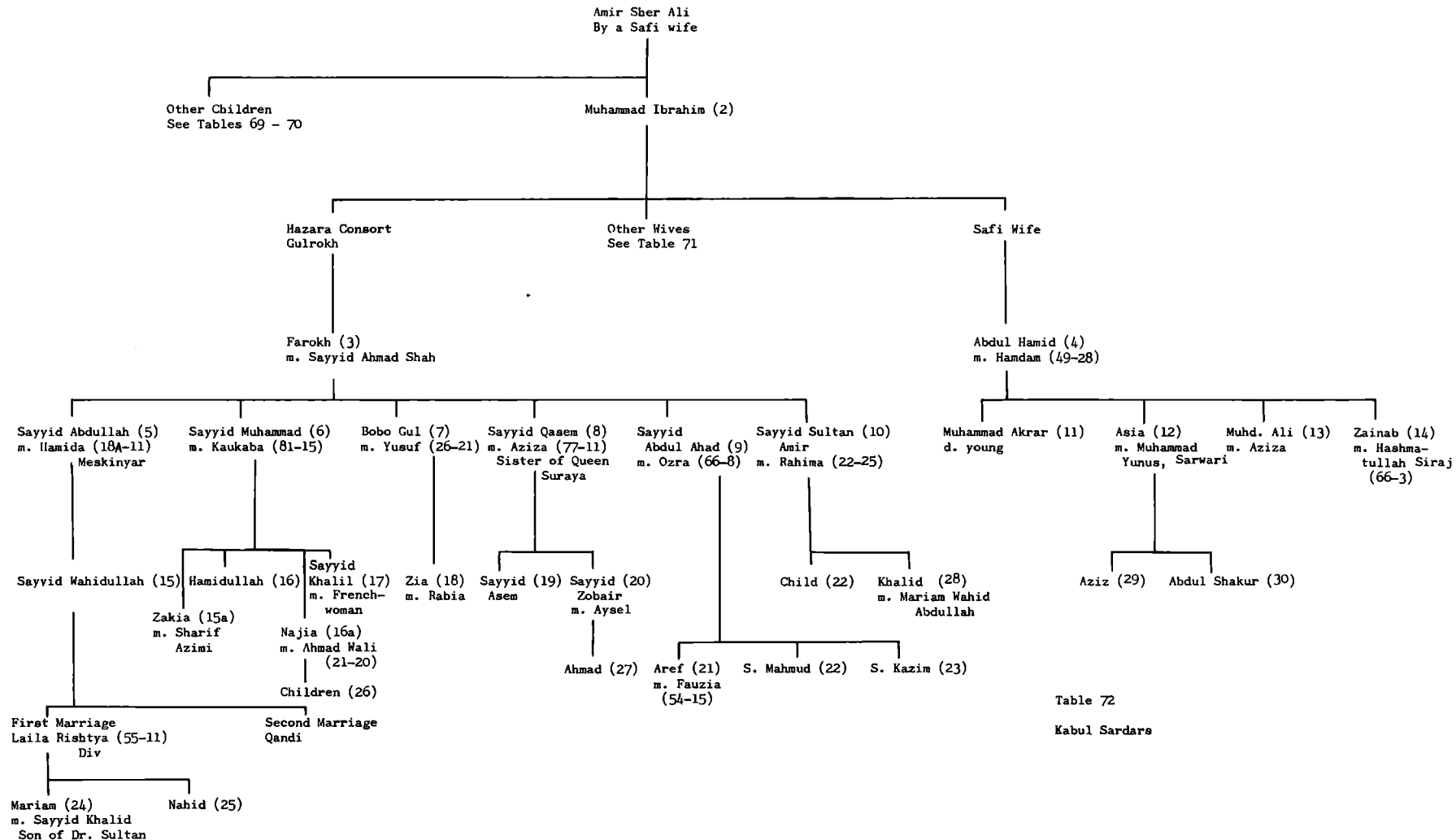


Table 71

Kabul Sardars



Sardar Painda Khan  
Fifth Wife - a Ghilzai

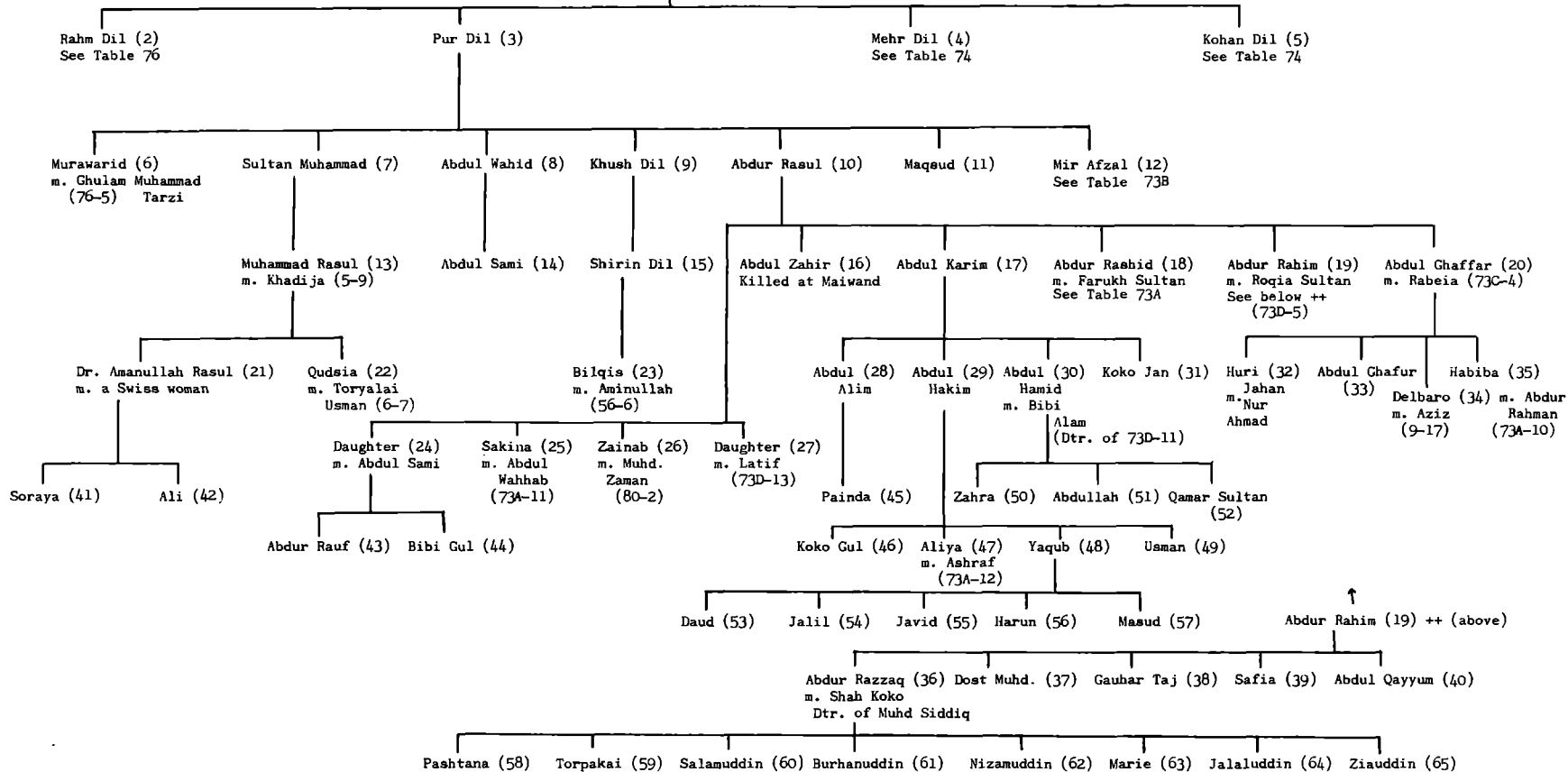


Table 73

Kandahar Sardars



Sardar Painda Khan  
Fifth Wife - a Chilzai

Others See  
Tables 74, 75, and 76

Pur Dil (2)

Others See  
Table 73

Mir Afzal (3)  
Wali of Qandahar

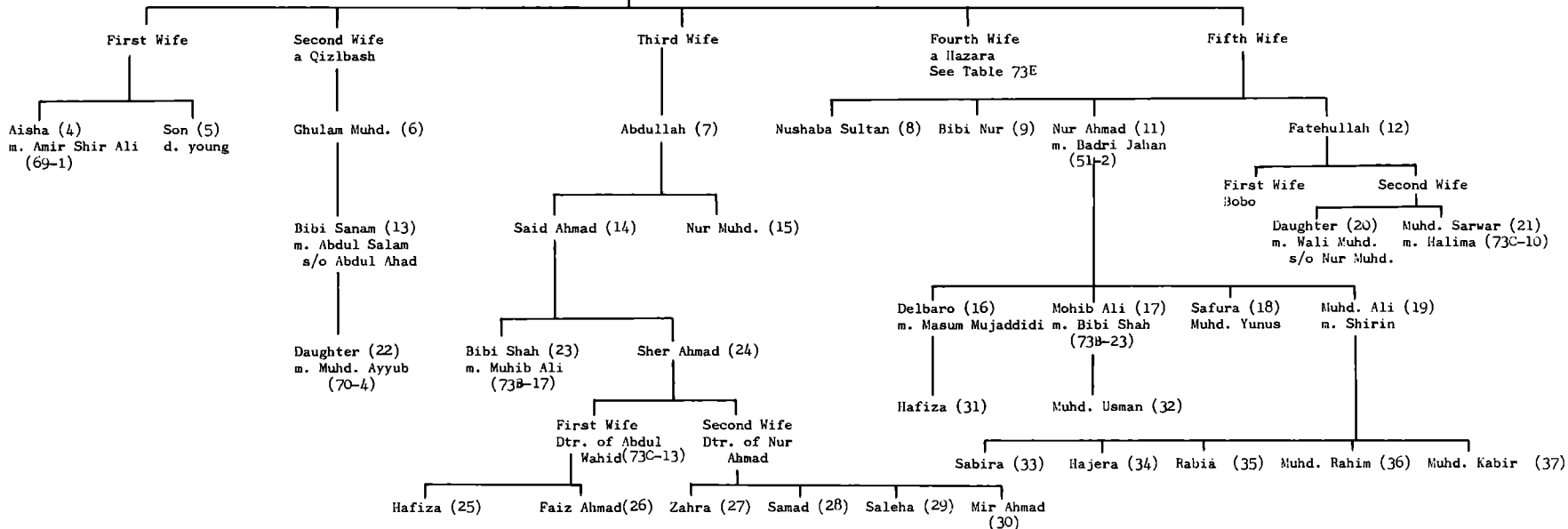


Table 73B

Kandahar Sardars

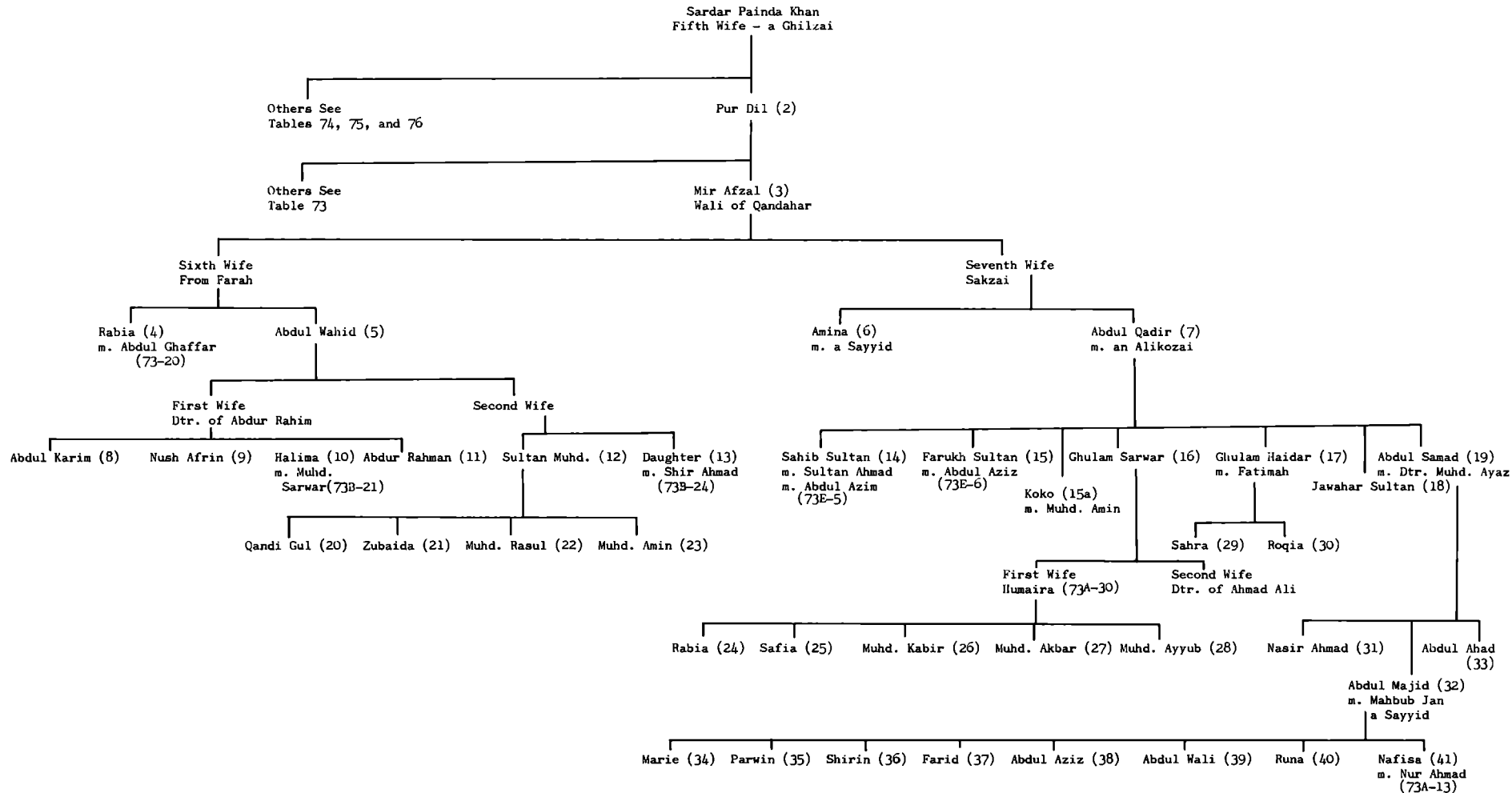


Table 73C

Kandahar Sardars



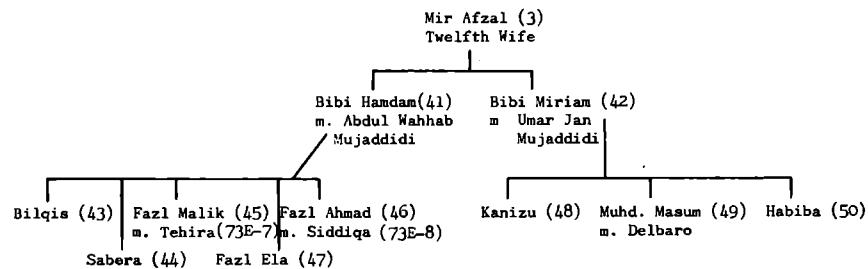
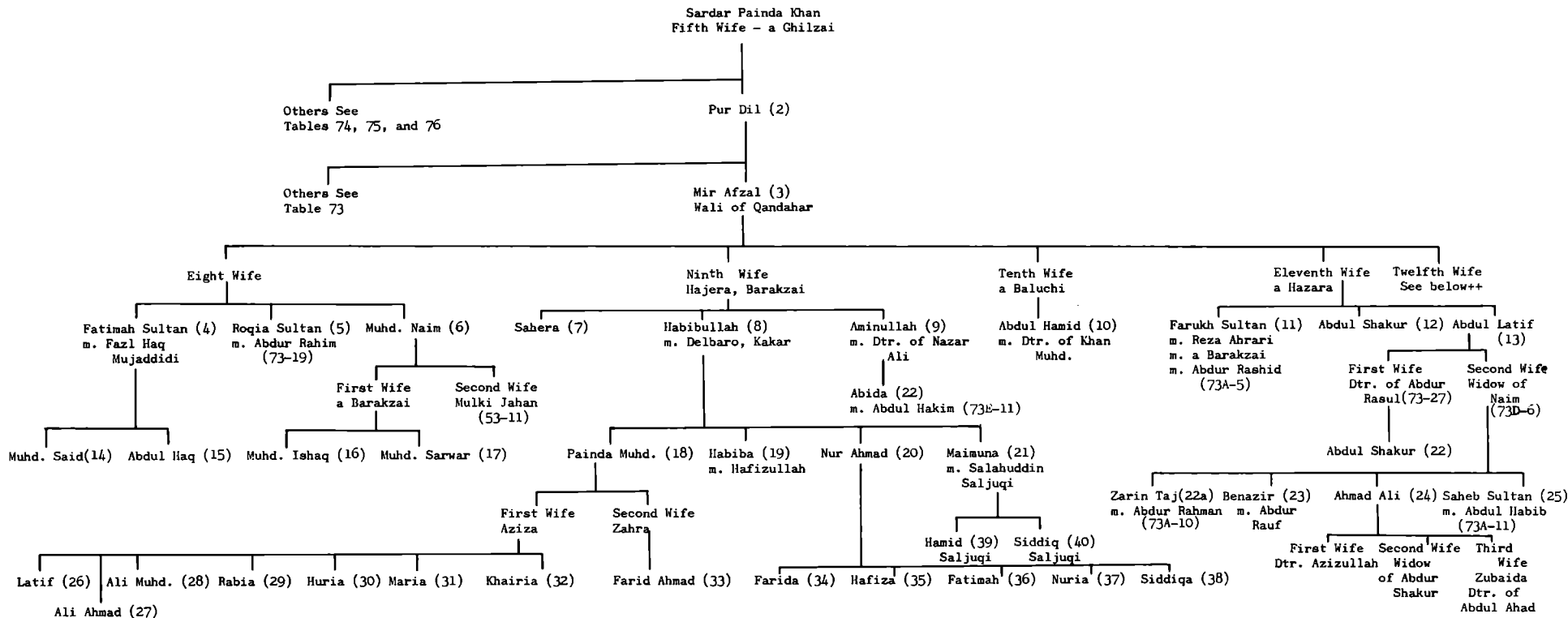
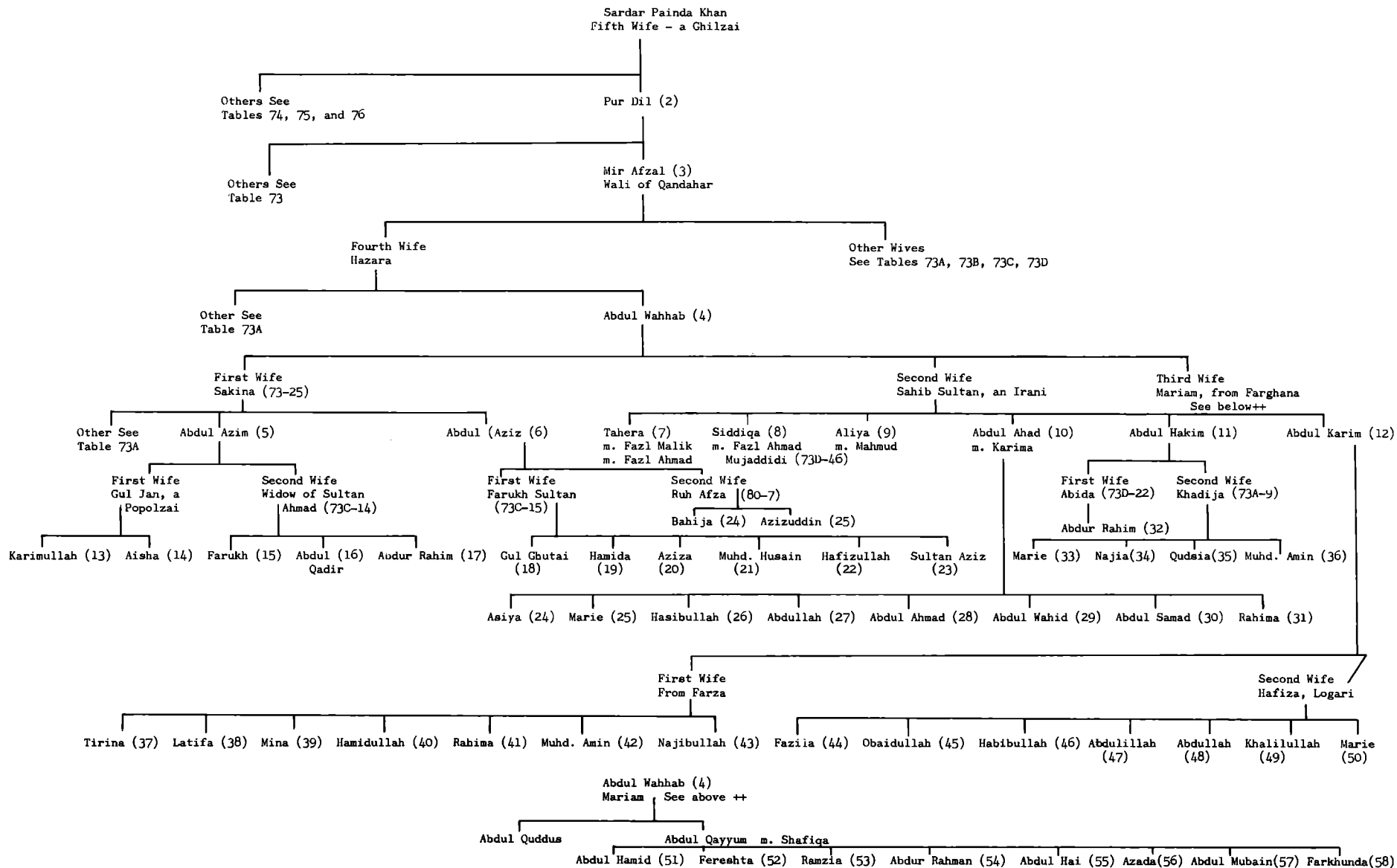


Table 73D

Kandahar Sardars



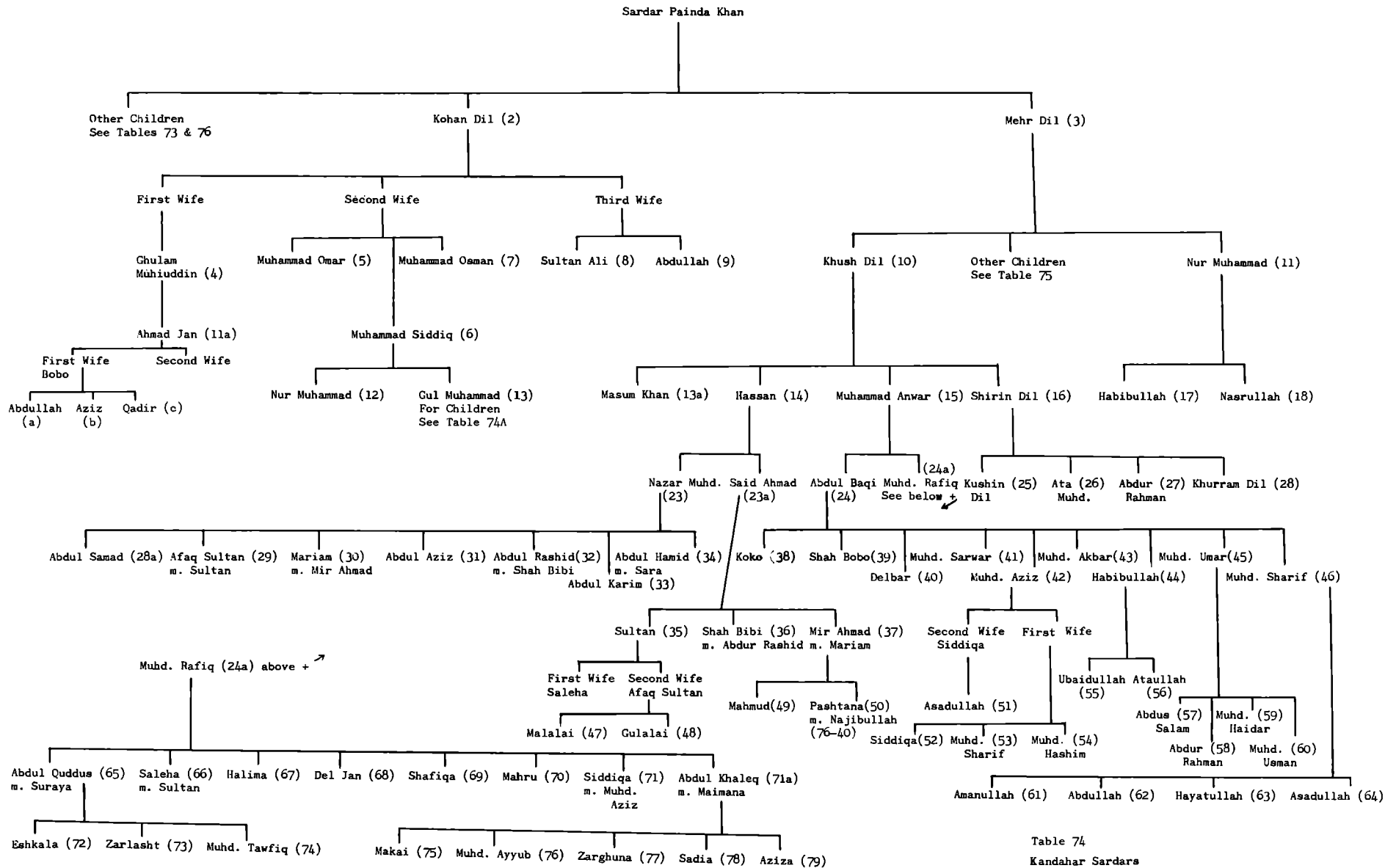


Table 74  
Kandahar Sardars

Sardar Painsda Khan

Others See  
Tables 73, 74, and 76

Kohan Dil (2)

Others See  
Table 74

Muhammad Siddiq(3)

Gul Muhammad (4)

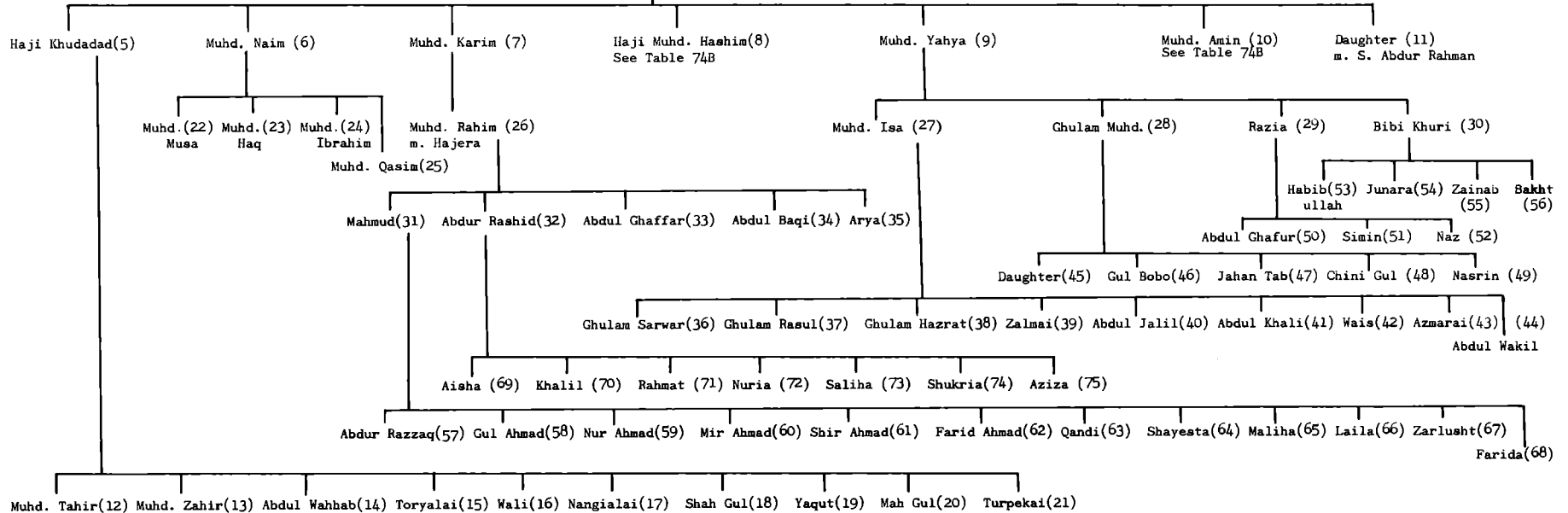
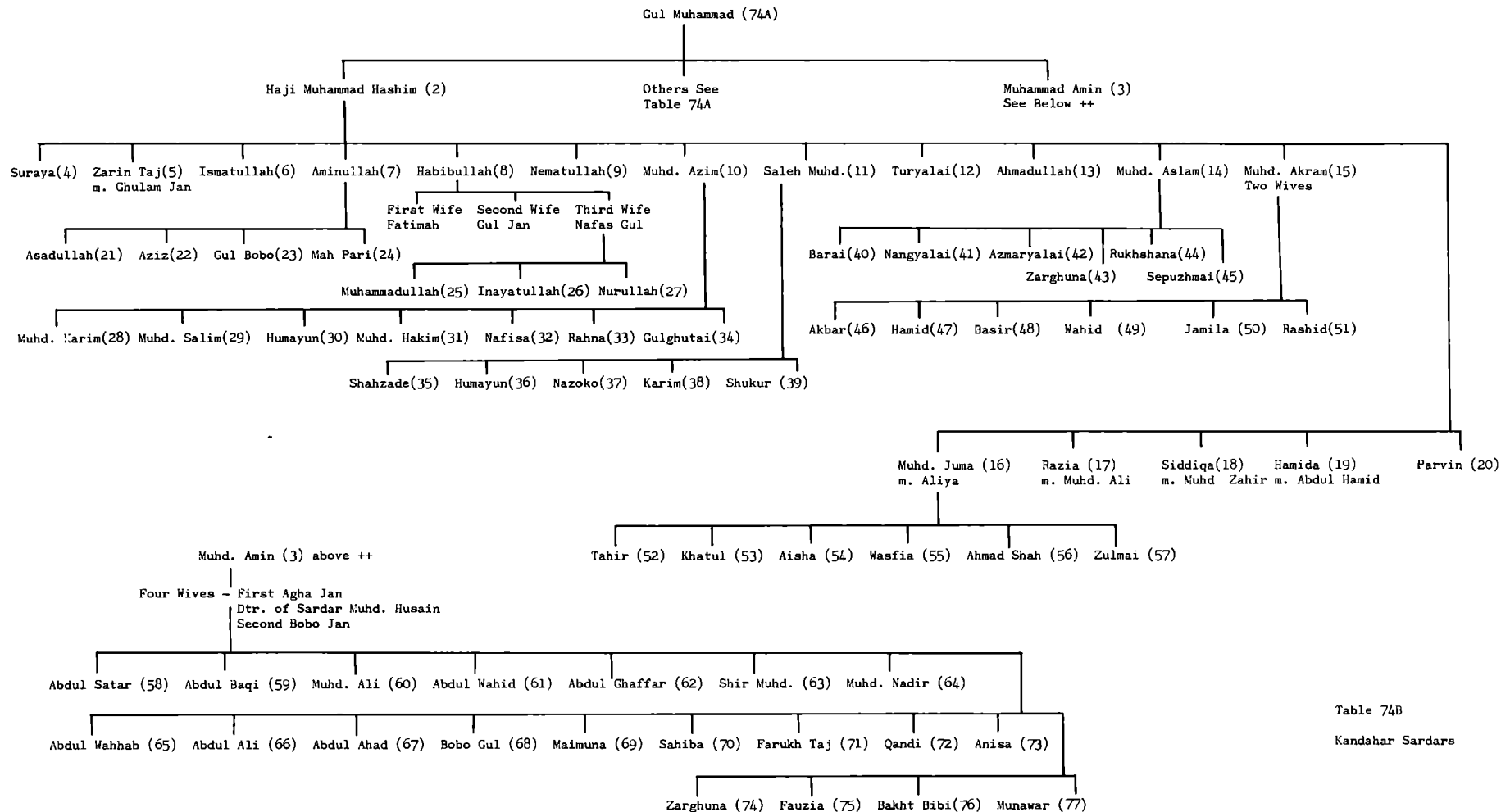


Table 74A

Kandahar Sardars



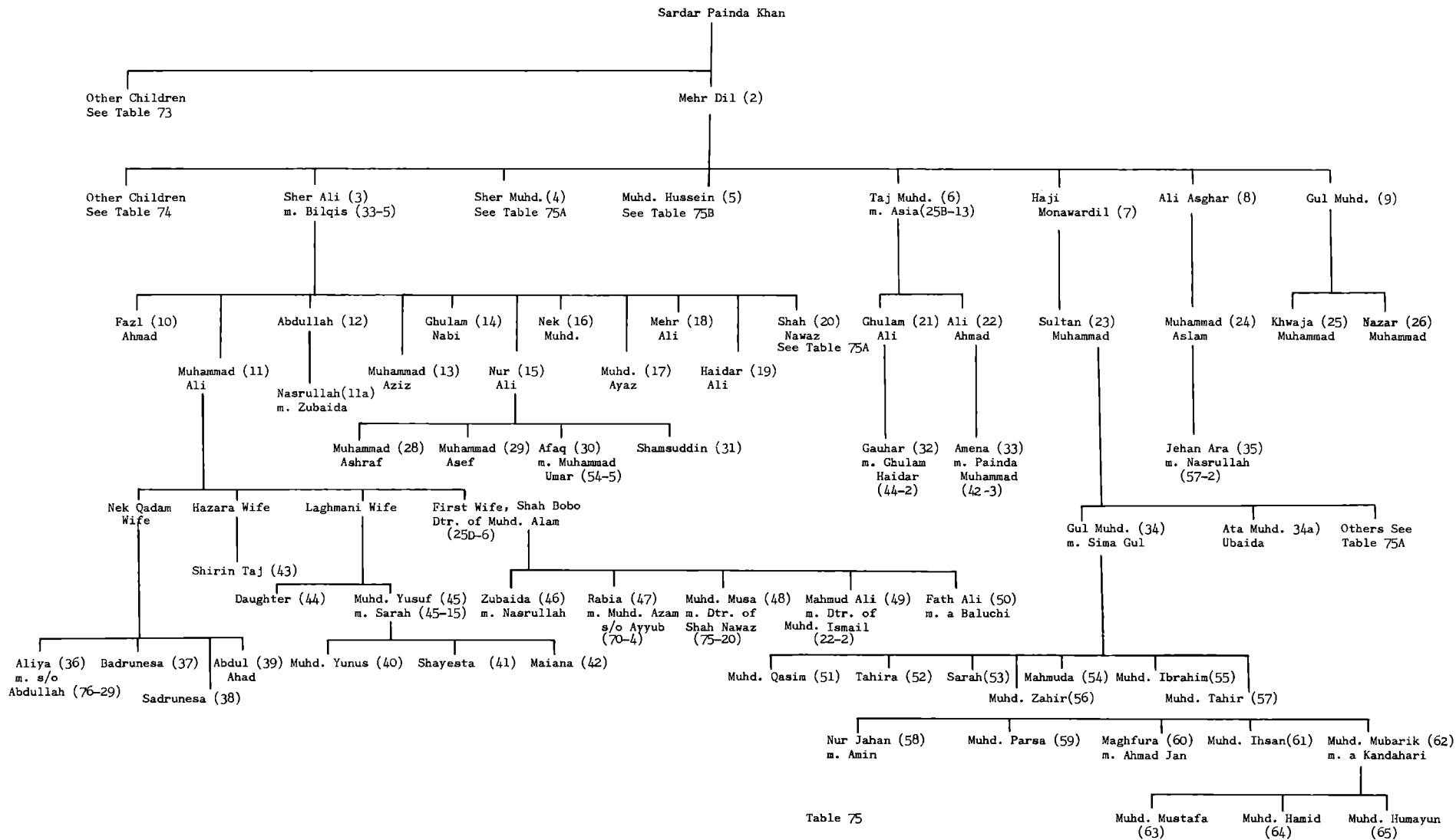


Table 75

Kandahar Sardars

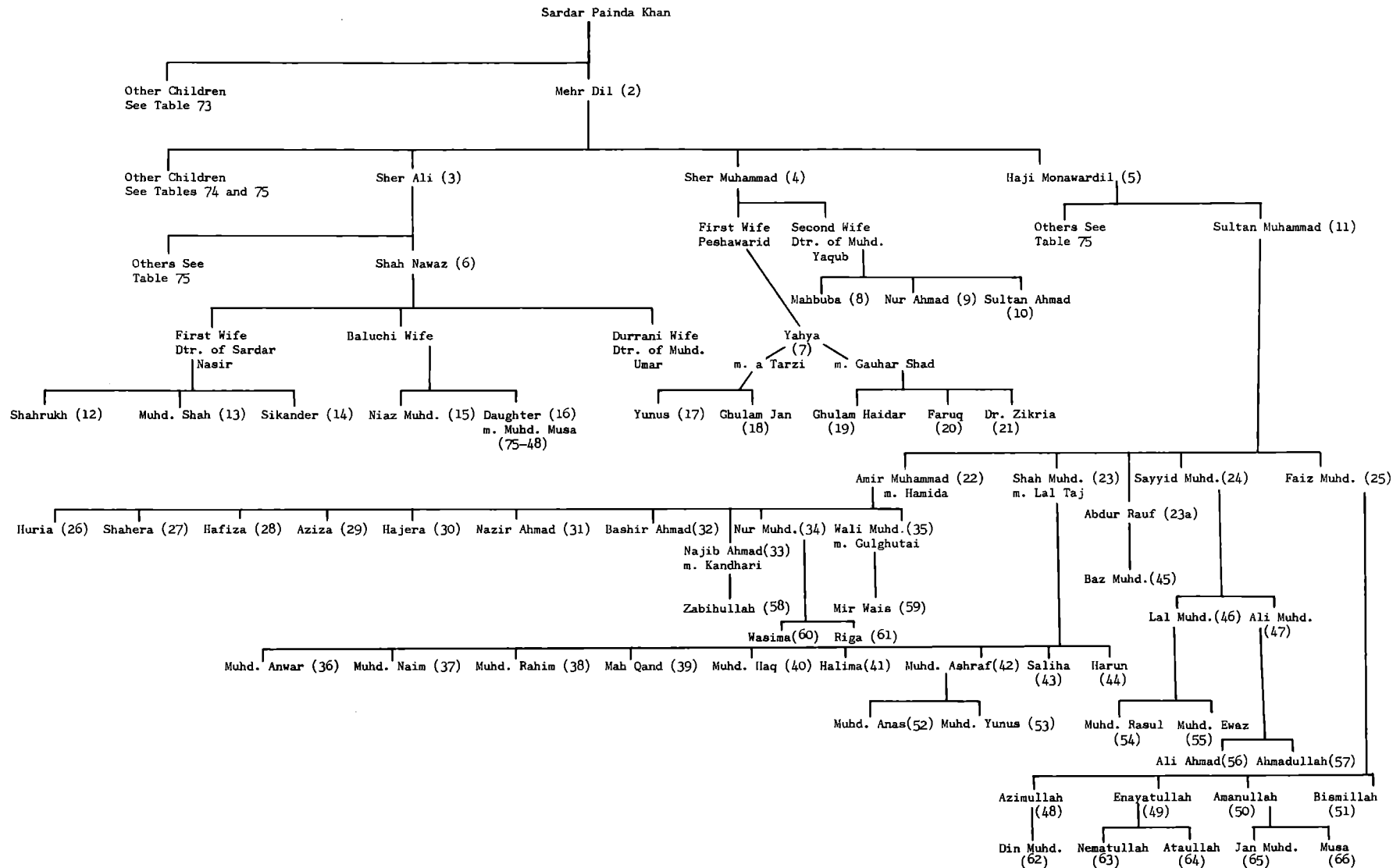


Table 75A  
Kandahar Sardars

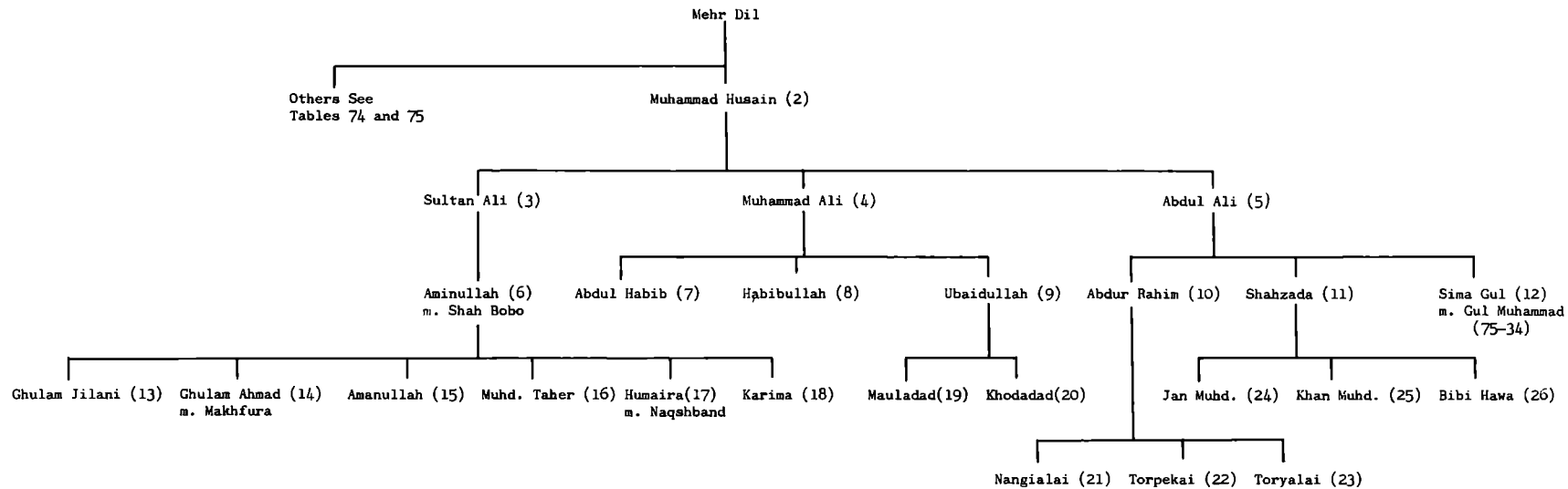


Table 75B

Kandahar Sardars



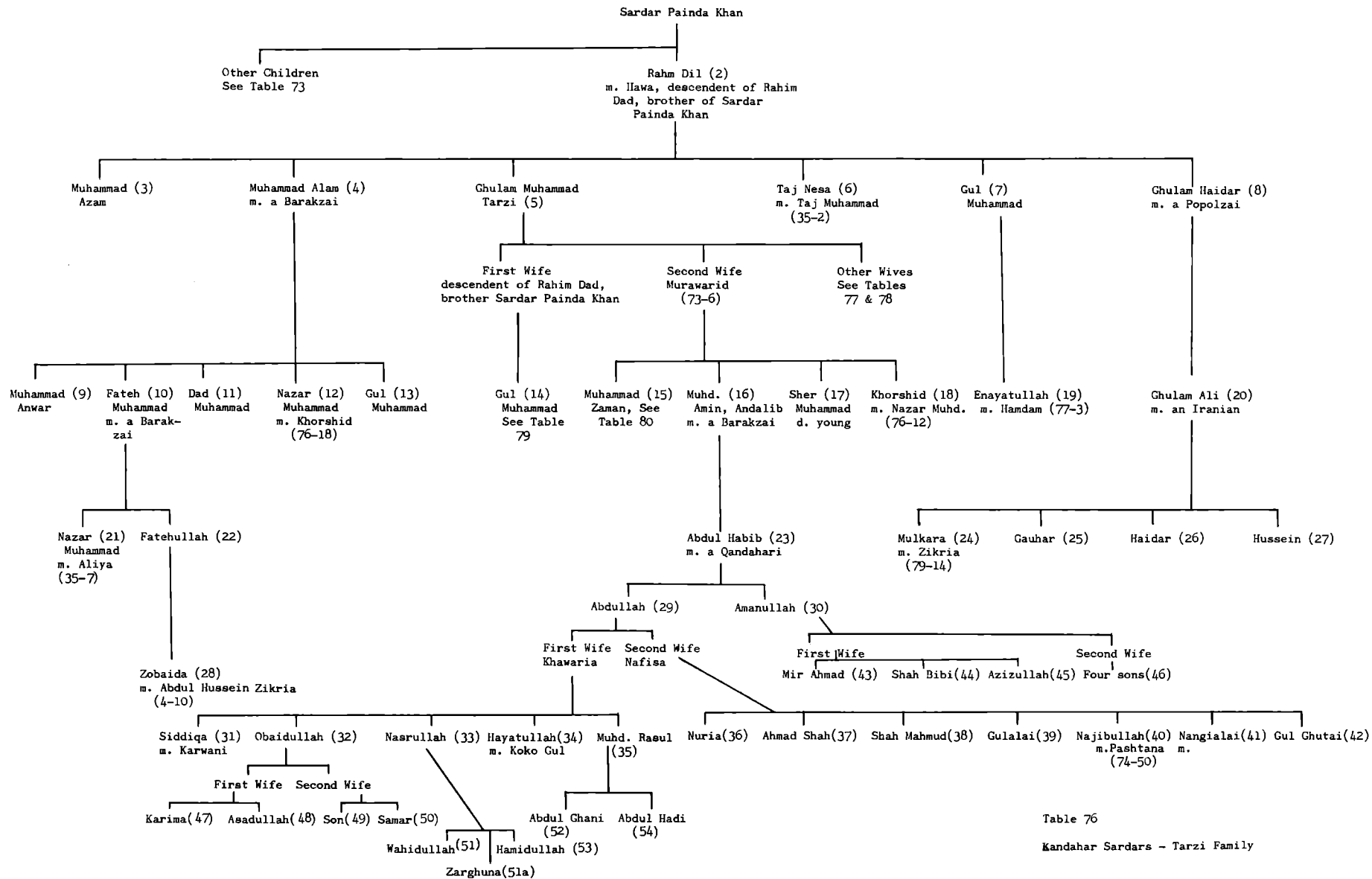


Table 76

Kandahar Sardars - Tarzi Family

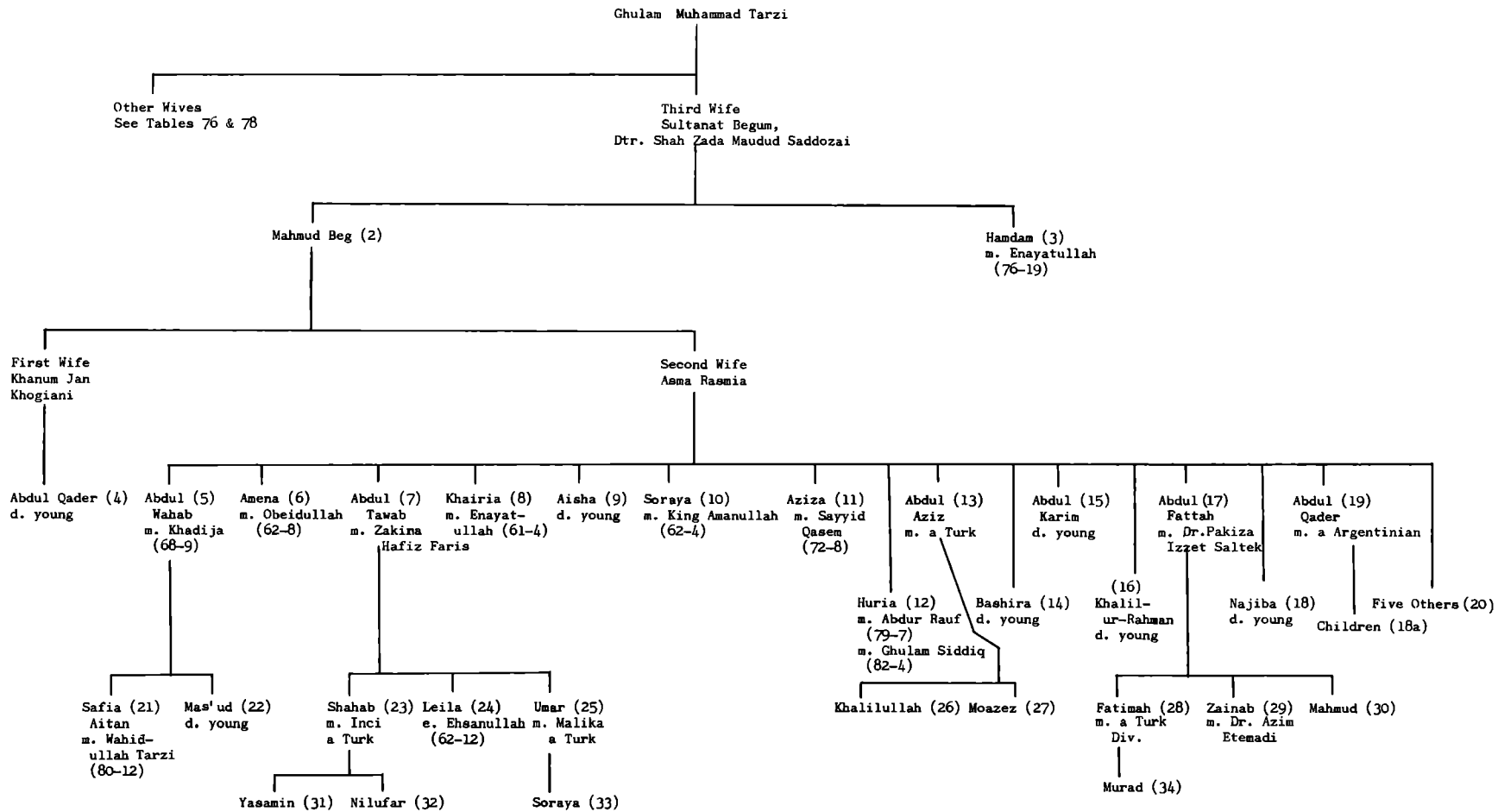


Table 77

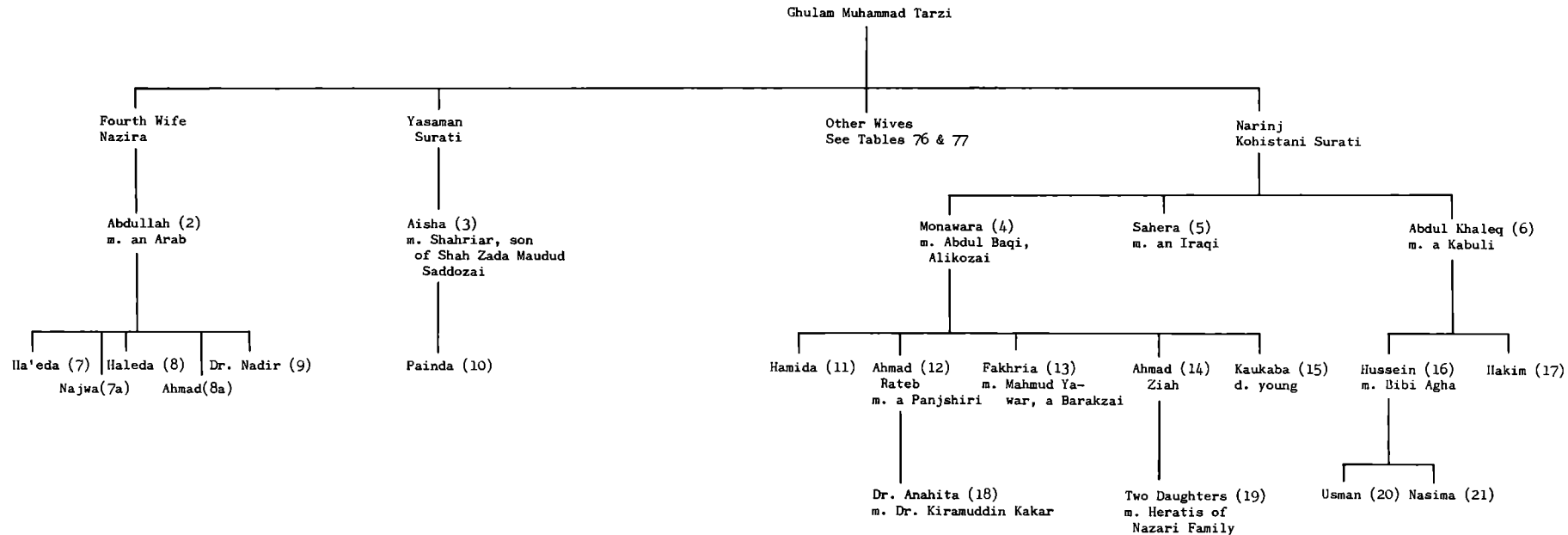


Table 78

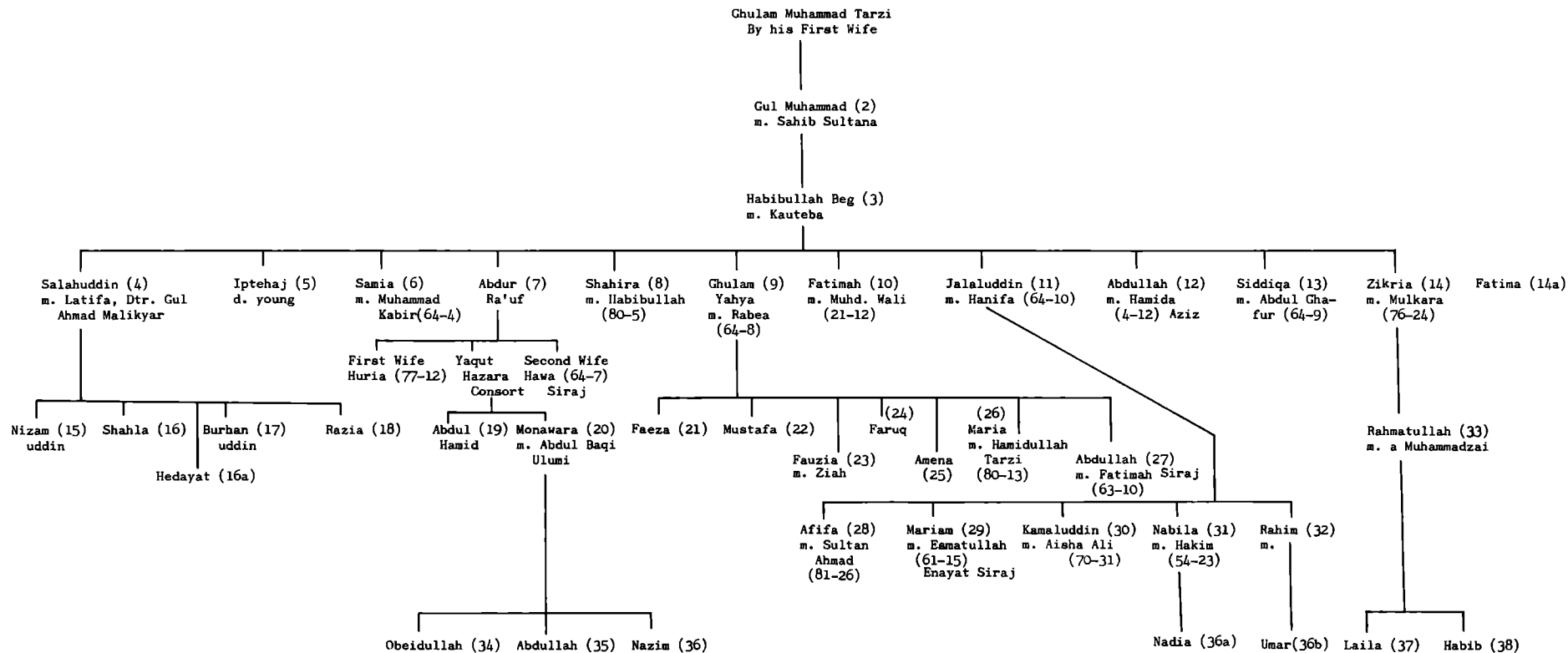


Table 79

Kandahar Sardars - Tarzi Family

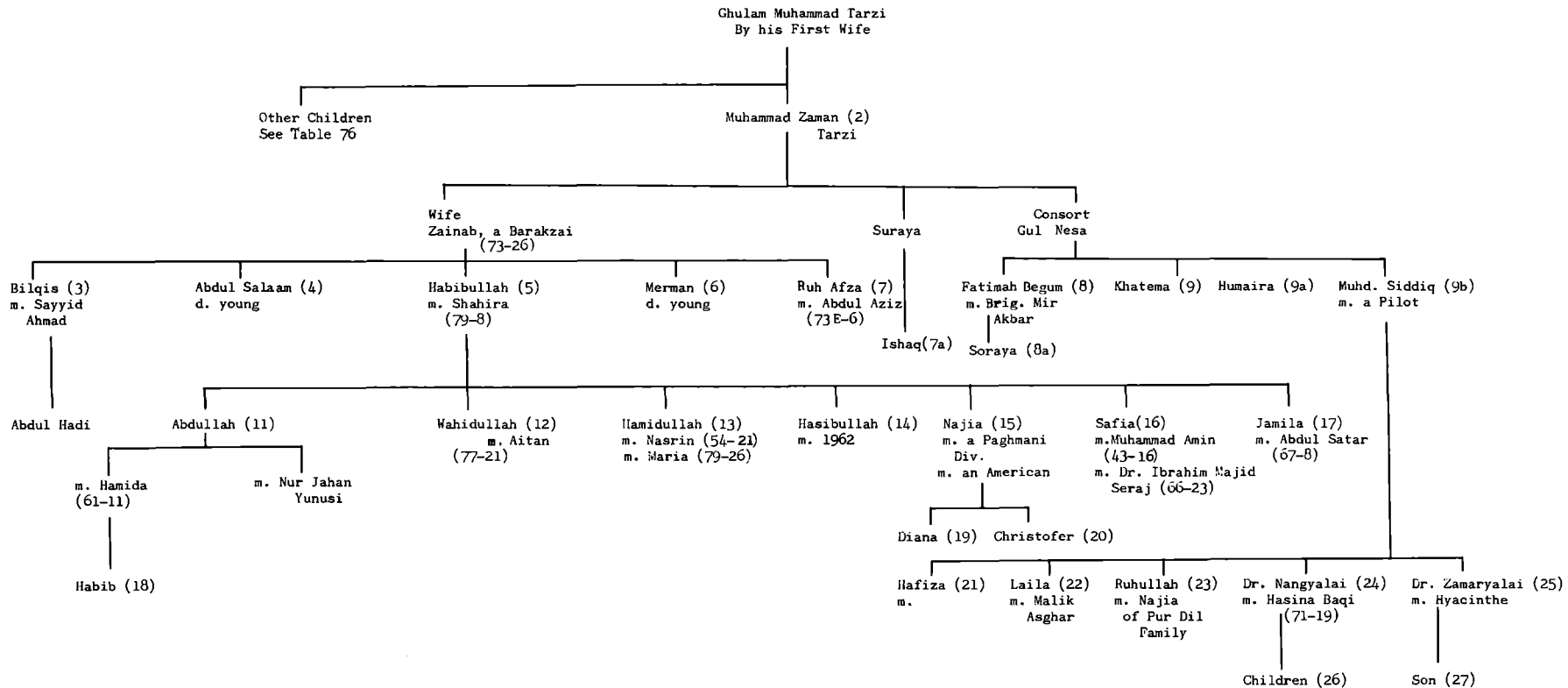


Table 80

Shaghasi Sher Dil

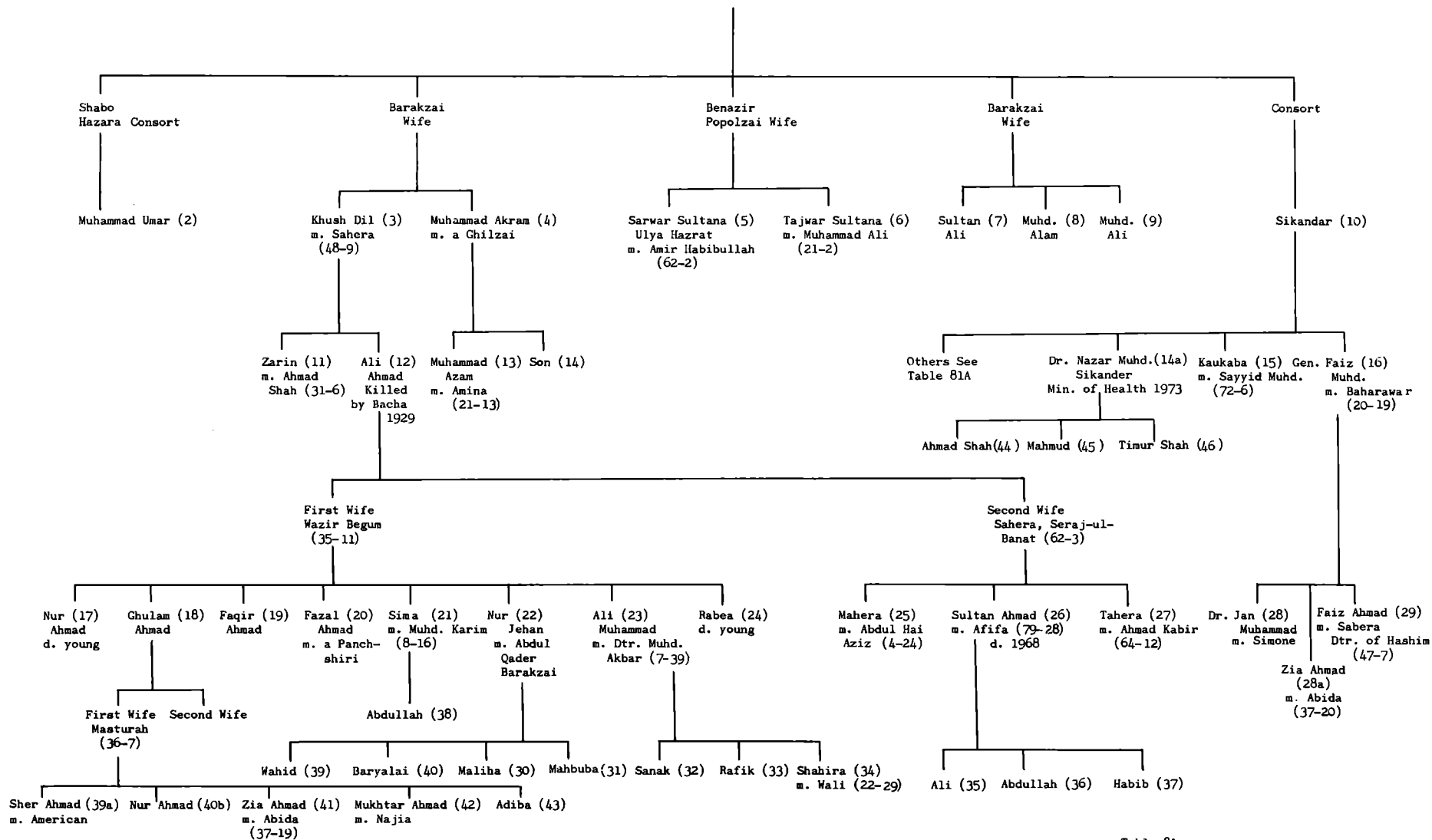


Table 81

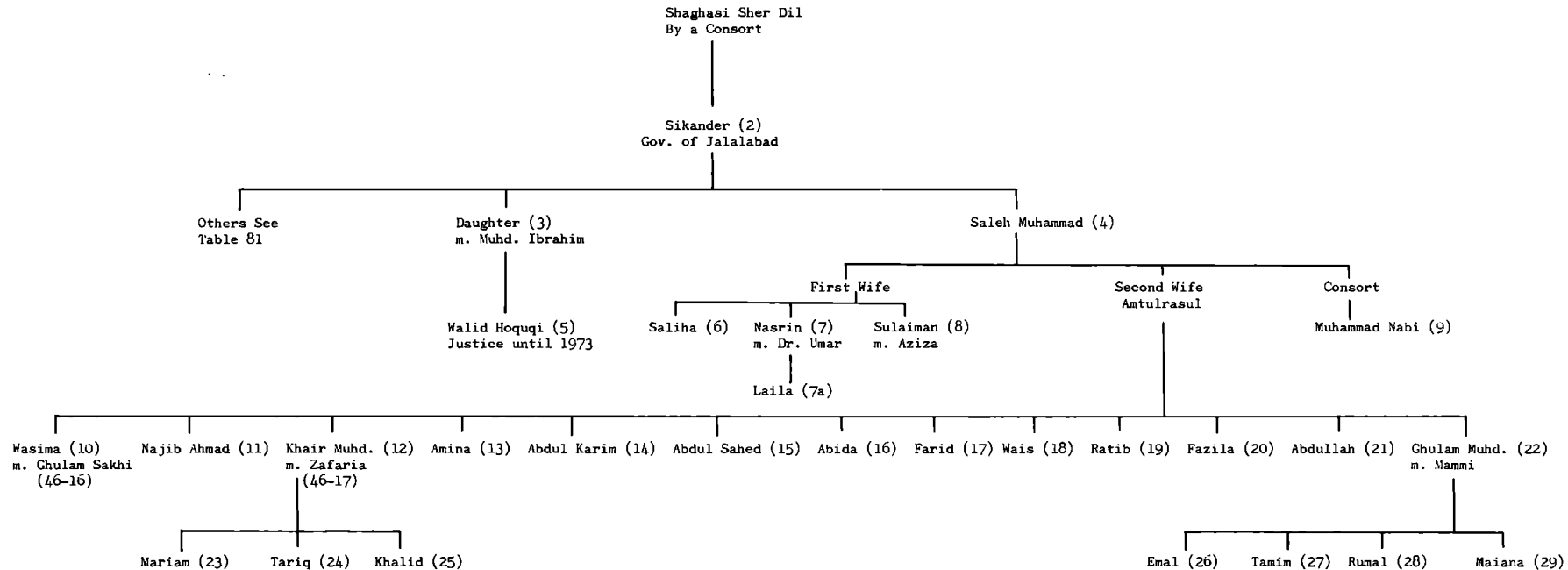
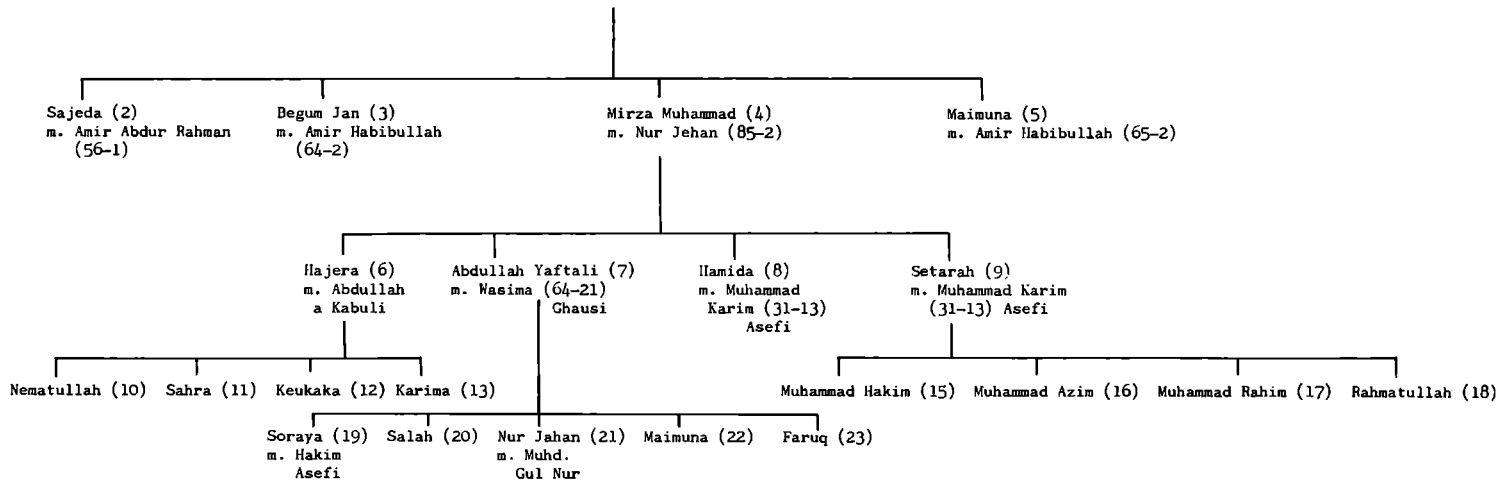


Table 81A

Loynab Family - Non-Muhammadzai

Muhammad Ali Yaftali  
 Descendant of Mirs of Badakhshan



NOTE: The family originates in Yaftal, Badakhshan Province, thus the family name of Yaftali.

Table 84

Yaftali Family



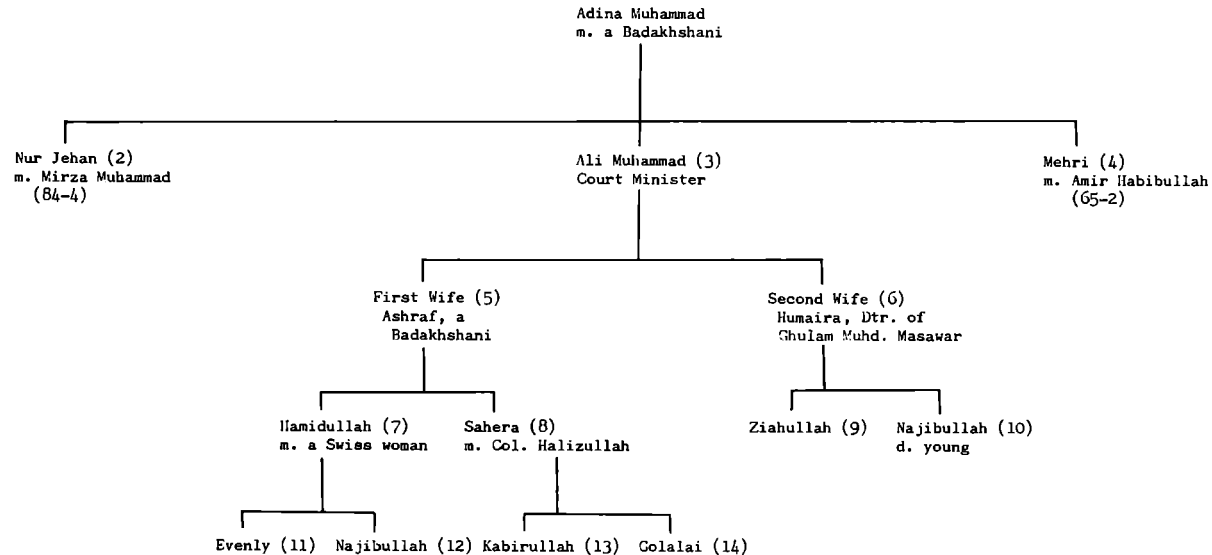


Table 85

Non-Muhammadzai

Cayyum Jan Agha, Hazrat Saheb of Shor Bazar  
 Descendant of Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi, Kabuli (in seven generations),  
 a saint, descendent from Caliph Omar, called the Mujaddidi, Renewer  
 of Alf-i Thani, the Second Millenium. Has Mausuleum in Sirhind, India.

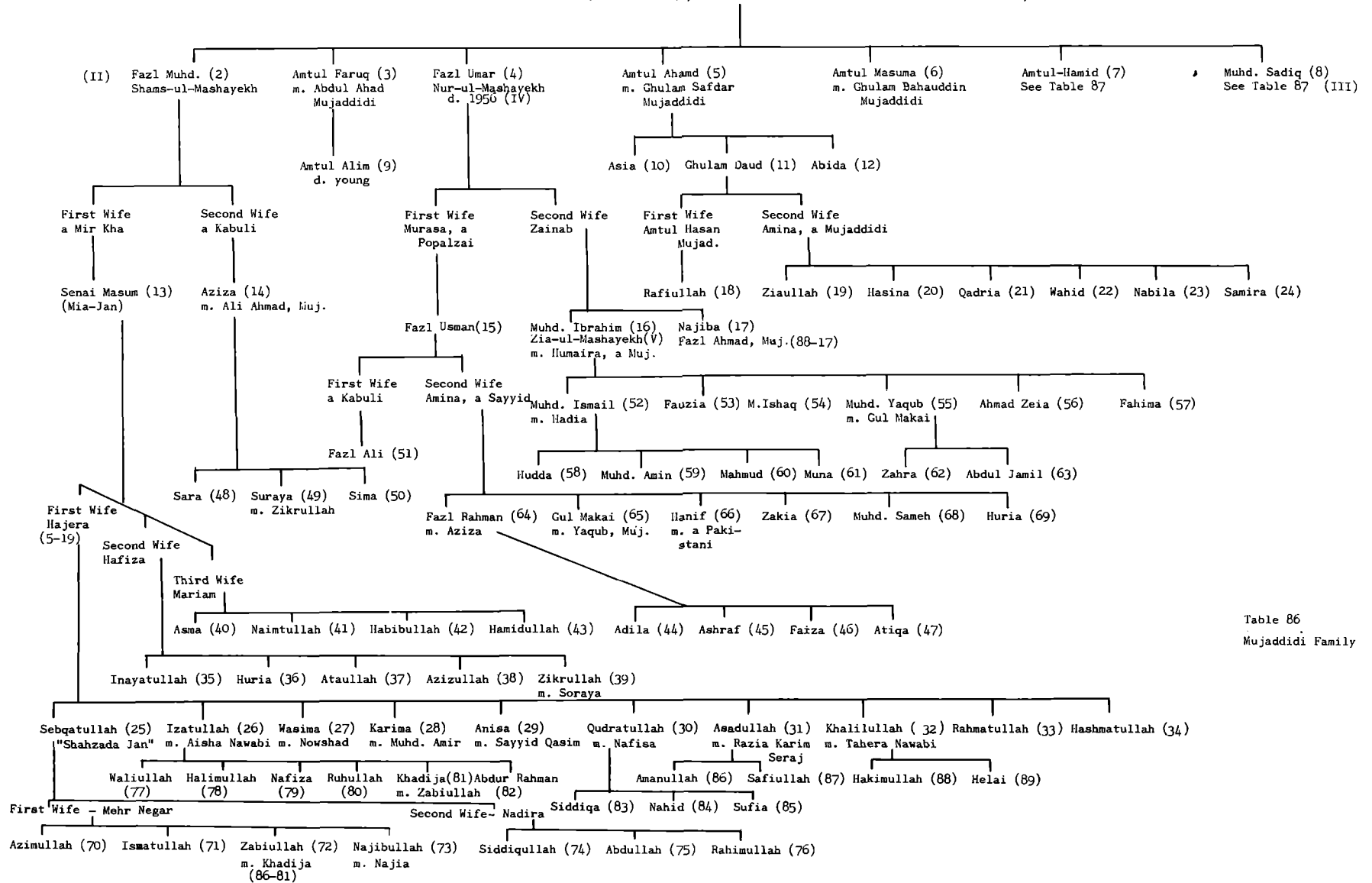


Table 86  
 Mujaddidi Family

Qayyum Jan Agha, Hazrat Saheb of Shor Bazar

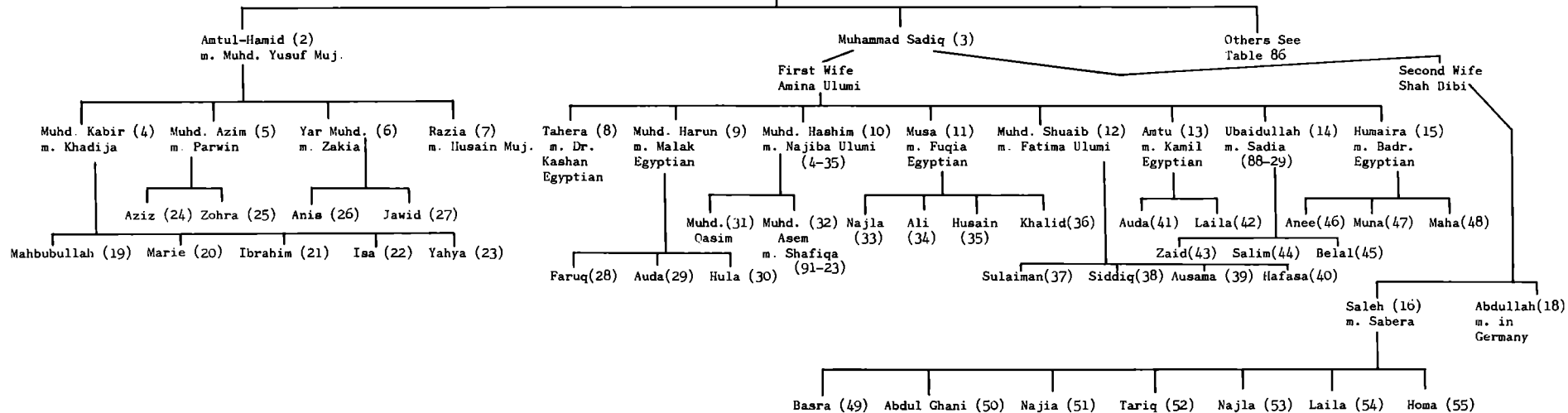


Table 87

Mujaddidi Family

Muhammad Umar Jan Shahid  
Hazrat Saheb of Jaghartan, Herat

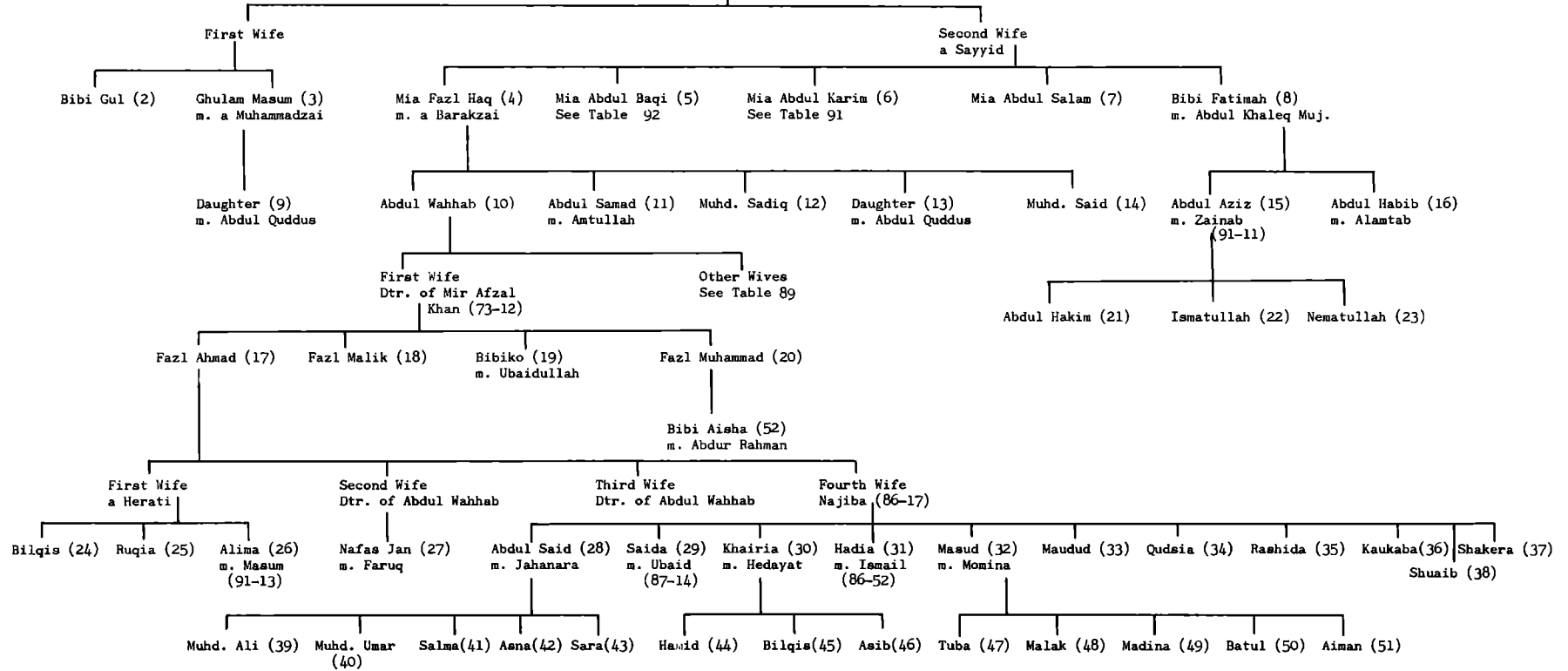


Table 88

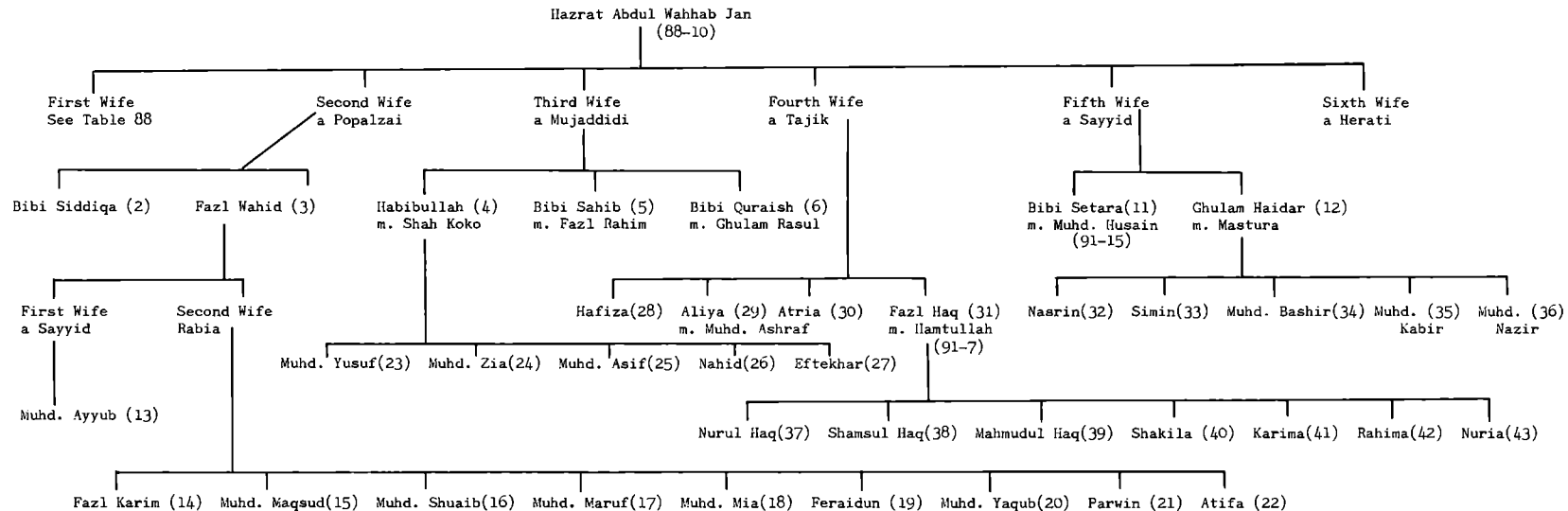


Table 89

Mujaddidi Family

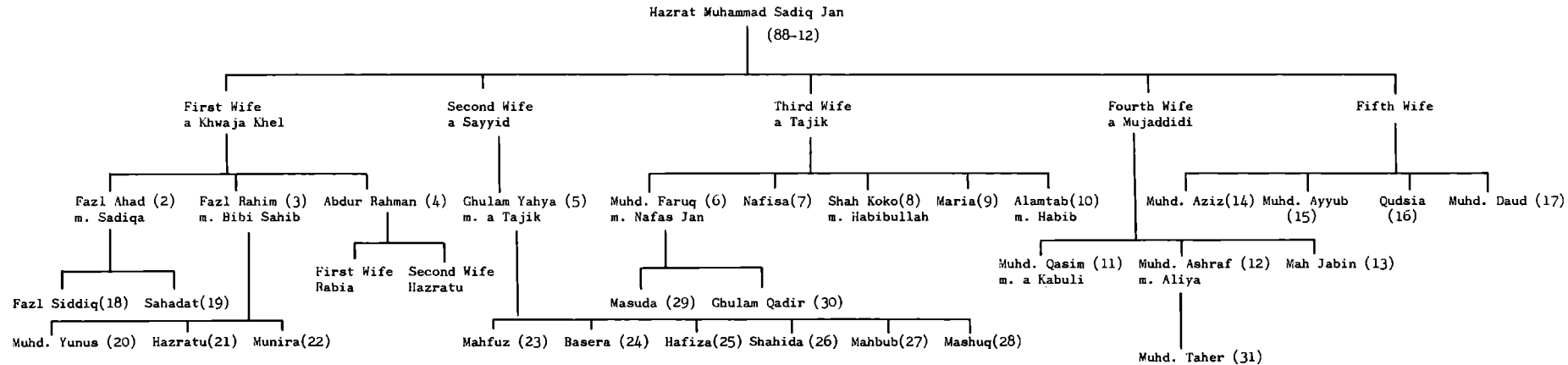


Table 90

Mujaddidi Family

Hazrat Mia Abdul Karim Jan

(88-6)

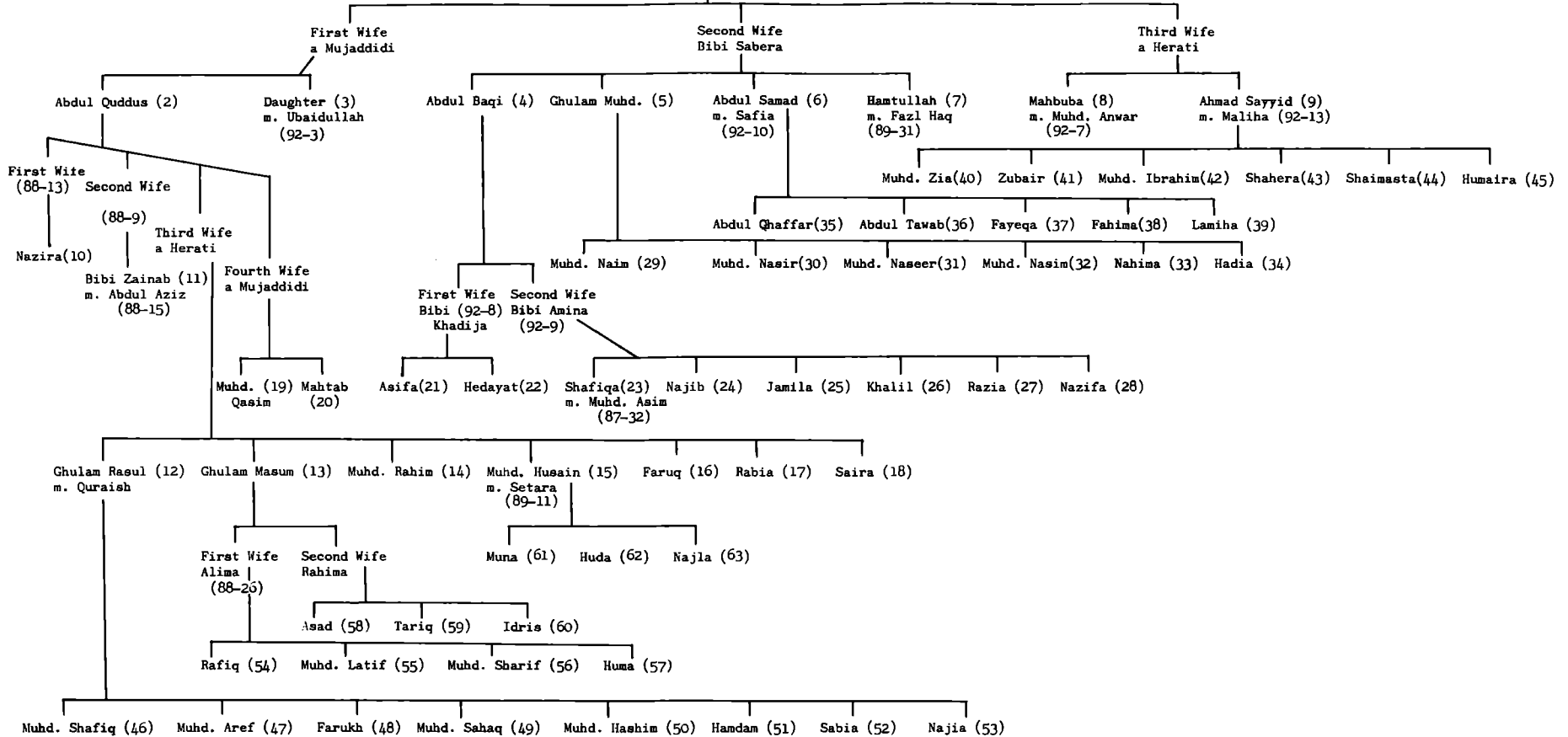


Table 91

Mujaddidi Family

Hazrat Mia Abdul Baqi Jan  
(88-5)  
By Bibi Murwarid

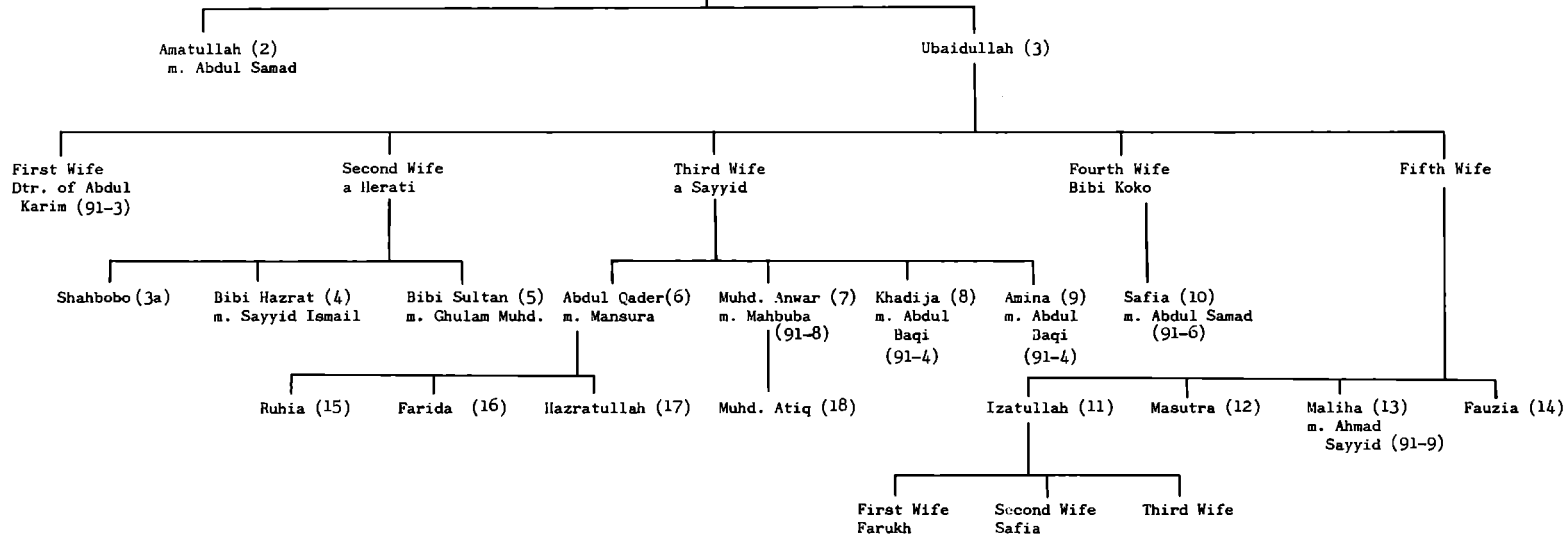


Table 92

Mujaddidi Family