

Afghanistan Country Handbook

This handbook provides basic reference information on Afghanistan, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Afghanistan.

The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity is the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Afghanistan.

Dissemination and use of this publication is restricted to official military and government personnel from the United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, NATO member countries, and other countries as required and designated for support of coalition operations.

The photos and text reproduced herein have been extracted solely for research, comment, and information reporting, and are intended for fair use by designated personnel in their official duties, including local reproduction for training. Further dissemination of copyrighted material contained in this document, to include excerpts and graphics, is strictly prohibited under Title 17, U.S. Code.

CONTENTS

KEY FACTS	1
U.S. MISSION	2
U.S. Embassy	2
Travel Advisories	2
Entry Requirements	3
Passport/Visa Requirements	3
Immunization Requirements	4
Customs Restrictions	4
Credit Cards and Banking	5
U.S. Military Bases	5
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	6
Geography	6
Land Statistics	6
Boundaries	6
Border Disputes	6
Bodies of Water	6
Topography	8
Climate	11
Temperature	11
Precipitation	12
Phenomena	13
Environment	16
Cross-country Movement	18
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	20
Transportation	20
Roads	20
Rail	22

Contents (Continued)

Air	23
Maritime	24
Communication	25
Radio and Television	25
Telecommunication	27
Newspapers and Magazines	27
Internet	28
Postal Service	29
Satellites	29
CULTURE	30
Population Patterns	30
Ethnic Density	31
Society	31
Ethnic Groups	32
Family	37
Rites of Passage	38
Education and Literacy	40
Language	42
Religion	42
Recreation	44
Customs and Courtesies	46
Greetings	46
Gestures	46
Dress	47
Food	49
Interpersonal Relations	50
MEDICAL ASSESSMENT	51
Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel	51
Food- and Waterborne Diseases	52
Vector-borne Diseases	52

Contents (Continued)

Animal-contact Diseases	52
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	53
Water-contact Diseases	53
Respiratory Diseases	53
Medical Capabilities	54
Key Medical Facilities	55
HISTORY	57
Early History	57
Recent History	58
Chronology of Key Events	63
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	65
Government	65
National Level	65
Local Level	68
Politics	69
Political Parties	69
Foreign Relations	71
International Organizations	75
ECONOMY	76
Statistics	77
Resources	77
Industry	79
Agriculture	80
Utilities	82
Foreign Investment	84
Outlook	85
THREAT	85
Crime	85
Travel Security	85

Contents (Continued)

Terrorism	86
Drug Trafficking	88
Major Intelligence Services	90
ARMED FORCES	91
Organization	91
Afghanistan National Army	92
Mission	92
Deployment	93
Equipment	93
Afghanistan Air Force	94
Organization	95
Personnel	95
Equipment	96
Police	96
Organization	97
Weapons and Equipment	98

APPENDICES

Equipment Recognition	A-1
International Time Zones	B-1
Conversion Charts	C-1
Holidays	D-1
Language	E-1
International Road Signs	F-1
Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance	G-1
Individual Protective Measures	H-1
Dangerous Plants and Animals	I-1
International Telephone Codes	J-1

Contents (Continued)

ILLUSTRATIONS

Afghanistan	ix
U.S. Embassy in Kabul	3
Kabul	4
Uzbekistan Border	7
Southwest Asia	8
Topography	10
Mountainous Terrain	11
Hajikal Pass	12
Kabul and Kandahar Weather	14
Feyzabad and Herat Weather	15
Farmland	17
Nuristan Canyon	18
Cross-country Terrain	19
Transportation	21
Men on Donkeys	22
Rural Bridge	23
Hairatan Port Facility	25
Ethnic Balochi	31
Pashtuns	33
Uzbek Man	35
Turkmen Home	36
Afghan Family	37
Afghan House	39
Mother with Children	40
Outdoor Classroom	41
Classroom in Herat	42
Historic Blue Mosque in Mazar-e-Sharif.	43

Contents (Continued)

Buzkashi Game	44
Typical Men's Clothing	48
Burqua	48
Man Selling Naan	49
Ahmad Sha Massoud	60
Hamid Karzai	61
Afghanistan Election	62
Afghanistan Textiles	80
Wheat Farmer	81
Local Market	82
Taliban Soldiers	87
Opium Poppy	88
Opium Farmers	89
Defense Organization	91



Afghanistan

KEY FACTS

Country Name.

Official Name. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Short Form. Afghanistan.

Head of State. President Hamid Karzai (December 2004).

Capital. Kabul.

National Flag. Three vertical bands of black, red, and green with a gold emblem centered on the red band. The emblem features a temple-like structure framed by a wreath on the left and right and by the *Shahada*, or Islamic Creed, above. Beneath the *Shahada* is the *Takbir* “Allah is Great.” On a scroll at the base of the emblem is written, “Afghanistan.”

Time Zone. UTC (Formerly GMT) +4:30 hours.

Telephone Country Code. 93.

Population. 31,056,997 (July 2006 est.).

Languages. The two official languages are Dari (Afghan Persian) (50 percent) and Pashto (35 percent). Turkic languages (Uzbek and Turkmen) are spoken by 11 percent; 30 minor languages (including Balochi and Pashai) make up the remaining 4 percent.



National Flag

Currency. Afghani (AFA).

Exchange Rate. US\$1 = 50.25AFA (July 2006).

Calendar. Fiscal year runs 21 March through 20 March. Afghanistan follows the Islamic calendar.

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

<i>Location</i>	The Great Masood Road, Kabul
<i>Telephone</i>	93-20-230-0436
<i>Fax</i>	93-20-230-1364
<i>Mailing Address</i>	The Great Masood Road, Kabul
<i>U.S. Address</i>	6180 Kabul Place, Dulles, VA 20189-6180

Travel Advisories

U.S. citizens and non-governmental organization (NGO) workers are strongly warned by the U.S. Department of State against traveling to Afghanistan due to the threat of kidnapping and assassination. Afghan authorities have a limited ability to maintain order and ensure the security of citizens and visitors. Remnants of the former Taliban government regime and the terrorist al Qa'ida network still operate in parts of Afghanistan. Westerners are also targeted by drug traffickers who oppose poppy eradication efforts.

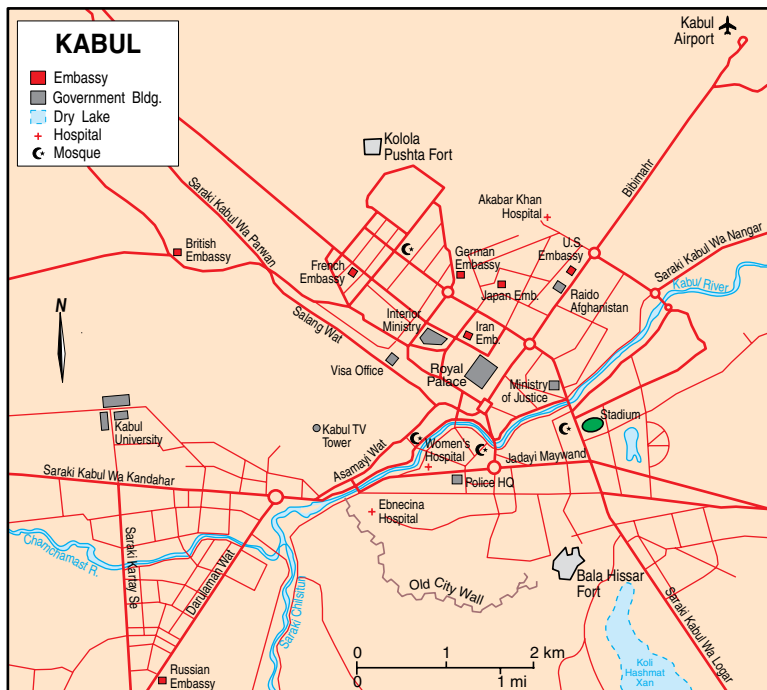
Travel throughout Afghanistan is considered unsafe due to military operations, unmarked mine fields, banditry, armed rivalries between political and tribal groups, and the possibility of terrorist attacks, which include vehicle-borne or other improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Entry Requirements

Passport/Visa Requirements

All visitors to Afghanistan must have a passport and valid visa to enter and leave the country. U.S. citizens who arrive without a visa may have their passports confiscated, face heavy fines, and be deported.

U.S. citizens who arrive in Afghanistan by military air transport but plan to depart on commercial air transport must immediately legalize their status in country because they did not receive a passport stamp upon arrival.



U.S. Embassy in Kabul



Kabul

Immunization Requirements

An international certificate of vaccination for Yellow Fever is required if arriving within 5 days of leaving an infected area. Children under one year old are exempt.

No immunizations are required, but the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends vaccinations for hepatitis A and B, Japanese encephalitis, malaria, rabies, and typhoid fever as precautionary measures before traveling to Afghanistan.

Customs Restrictions

Tobacco is limited to 200 cigarettes; liquor and perfume cannot be brought into the country; cameras, radios, and any valuable goods and currency must be registered on arrival. Exporting antiques, carpets, and furs is prohibited without a license.

Credit Cards and Banking

Credit/debit cards are generally not accepted, so bringing a sufficient supply of cash is recommended. There is only one ATM machine in Afghanistan. It is located inside the Standard Chartered Bank (Street 10, Wazir Akbar Khan) in Kabul. Visa credit and debit cards can be used only between 0830 and 1900 every day. Travelers' checks are not widely accepted and can take between two weeks and two months to clear.

Banking hours in Afghanistan generally are Monday through Wednesday from 0800 to 1200 and 1300 to 1600 and Thursday from 0800 to 1330.

U.S. Military Bases

In fall 2006, the United States maintained roughly 17,000 troops in Afghanistan, alongside 5,000 NATO troops. Although there are no permanent U.S. bases in Afghanistan, the following operational bases are in use:

- **Bagram Air Field (BAF).** Located in the Parvan Province in northeast Afghanistan, this air base hosts thousands of U.S. troops involved in the ongoing effort to control the Taliban insurgency and assist Afghanistan's new government in institutional development.
- **Kandahar Air Field (KAF).** Located 15 miles from Kandahar in southern Afghanistan, KAF hosts several thousand U.S. troops. It is in a strategic position for mountain excursions in search of al Qaeda and Taliban fighters.
- **Shindand Air Field.** The largest air base in Afghanistan, Shindand is about 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the Iranian border. It serves as an operational army base to support continued efforts against the Taliban insurgency.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

Land Statistics

<i>Total Area</i>	647,500 sq. kilometers (250,001 sq. miles)
<i>Water Area</i>	None
<i>Coastline</i>	Landlocked
<i>Area Comparative</i>	Slightly smaller than Texas

Boundaries

<i>Uzbekistan</i>	137 kilometers/85 miles
<i>Tajikistan</i>	1,206 kilometers/749 miles
<i>China</i>	76 kilometers/47 miles
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	744 kilometers/462 miles
<i>Pakistan</i>	2,430 kilometers/1,510 miles
<i>Iran</i>	936 kilometers/582 miles
<i>Total</i>	5,529 kilometers/3,436 miles

Border Disputes

Afghanistan has no official border disputes. A former border dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan was resolved in 2003 by redrawing the border with the assistance of U.S. GPS data. The two nations discussed ongoing incursions, smuggling, and terrorist movement across the Pakistan border in regular bilateral meetings. However, this remains a touchy political issue between the two countries due largely to the fact that it unnaturally divides the Pashtun people.

Bodies of Water

Afghanistan is landlocked and has no ocean coastline, but does have many rivers, river basins, and lakes. The four major river



Uzbekistan Border

systems are the Amu Darya, the Helmand, the Harirud, and the Kabul River.

The Amu Darya River is Central Asia's longest river at 2,400 kilometers (1,491 miles). It forms Afghanistan's northern border with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan before eventually emptying into the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan.

The Helmand River is Afghanistan's longest river at 1,300 kilometers (808 miles) long. It originates 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of Kabul in the Hindu Kush mountain range and is separated from the watershed of the Kabul River by the Unai Pass. The river flows southwest through Afghanistan and forms part of the Afghan-Iranian border before emptying into the Helmand marshlands.

The Harirud River, 650 kilometers (404 miles) long, flows west from the Hindu Kush mountain range in Central Afghanistan to



Southwest Asia

the south of the town of Herat before turning northwest and forming part of the borders with Iran and Turkmenistan.

The Kabul River, 460 kilometers (285 miles) long, is the main river of eastern Afghanistan. It rises in the Hindu Kush mountain range and flows east to join the Indus River system in Pakistan. The river is little more than a trickle for most of the year, but swells in summer due to melting snow.

Topography

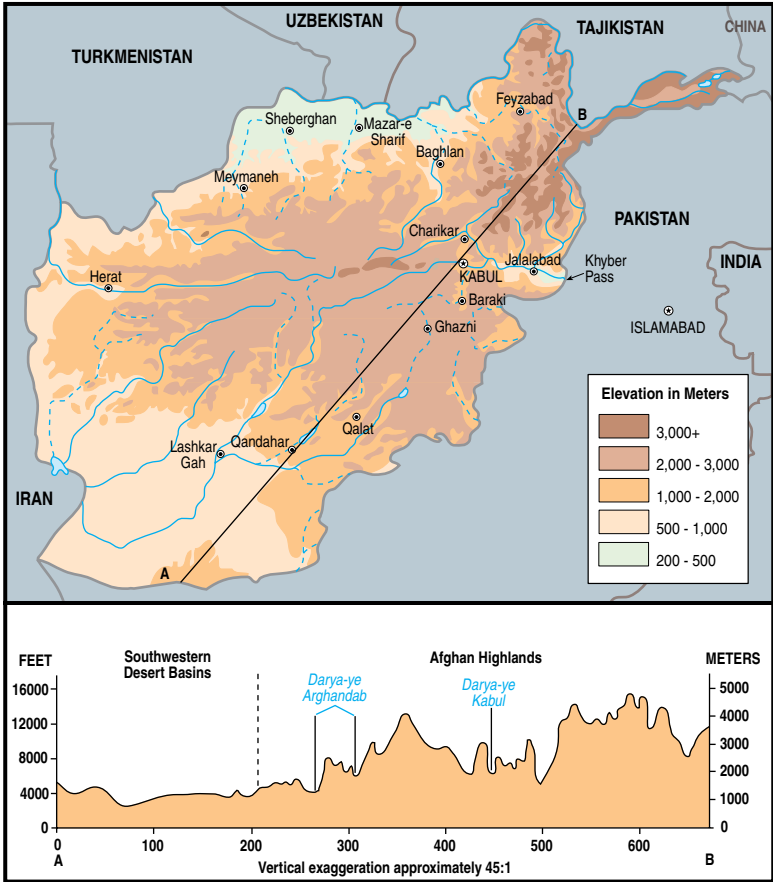
The massive Hindu Kush mountain range forms a barrier between the northern provinces and the rest of the country. The range

extends from central Afghanistan into northern Pakistan and increases in height toward the east. In the middle, near Kabul, the mountains rise from 4,500 to 6,000 meters (14,764 to 19,685 feet); in the west, they are 3,500 to 4,000 meters (11,483 to 13,123 feet) high. The average altitude of the range is 4,500 meters (14,764 feet). The Hindu Kush range stretches about 966 kilometers (600 miles) from east to west, and about 240 kilometers (149 miles) from north to south, on average. This mountain range has divided Afghanistan into three geographic regions known as the central highlands, the northern plains, and the southwestern plateau. The altitude, climate, and soil conditions in Afghanistan vary greatly between the regions.

The central highlands region covers an area of 414,400 square kilometers (160,000 square miles) full of deep, narrow valleys and high mountains that are part of the Hindu Kush mountain range, historically important to the defense of the country. One of the most famous routes to the Indian subcontinent, the Khyber Pass, is located in the mountain ranges of the central highlands. The climate is usually dry, with temperatures in the summer averaging 27°C (81°F), while the winters are very cold. The soil ranges from desert-steppe to meadow-steppe types.

The northern plains region of Afghanistan covers 103,600 square kilometers (40,000 square miles) with extremely fertile foothills and plains. The Amu Darya River runs through the edge of the foothills. The average elevation is 610 meters (2,000 feet). Most of the country's agriculture thrives in this region. There are also significant mineral and natural gas deposits.

The southern plateau region is made up of high plateaus and sandy deserts. The soil is very infertile, except along the rivers in the southwest. This region covers 129,500 square kilometers (50,000



Topography

square miles) and is crossed by several large rivers including the Helmand River. The average altitude of this area is 914 meters (2,999 feet). Kandahar, which lies at an elevation of 1,015 meters (3,330 feet), has a dry, yet mild climate. Sand storms are not unusual in the deserts and arid plains.



Mountainous Terrain

Climate

Temperature

Afghanistan has a varied climate that features cold winters and dry, hot summers. The highest temperatures and the lowest precipitation are in the arid southern plateau region, which extends into Iran and Pakistan. Summer temperatures can reach 49°C (120°F).

Low temperatures in the northeastern mountains range from -15°C (5°F) in winter to 0°C (32°F) in summer. The Wakhan Corridor has temperatures ranging from -21°C (-6°F) in the winter to 9°C (48°F) in the summer. The monsoon, which generally comes from the southeast, brings tropical air masses that affect the climate between July and September in the mountains bordering Pakistan. At times, these air masses advance into central and southern Afghanistan, bringing increased humidity and some rain.

The climate of the Turkistan Plain, which extends northward from the Northern Foothills, is more arid closest to the northern borders with Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. It represents a transition between mountain and steppe climates. Dryness increases and temperatures rise with descending altitudes, becoming the highest along the lower Amu Darya and in the western parts of the plains.

The Central Mountains represent another distinct climatic region. January temperatures may drop to -15°C (5°F) or lower in the highest mountain areas; July temperatures range between 0°C and 26°C (32°F and 79°F) depending on altitude.

Precipitation

The northeast mountains have sub-arctic winter conditions. Farther south, monsoon effects moderate the climate near the Pakistan border and increase rainfall as far inland as central Afghani-



Hajikal Pass

stan. The highest precipitation occurs in the Kabul region of the northeast. The southwestern plains region has the lowest amount of precipitation.

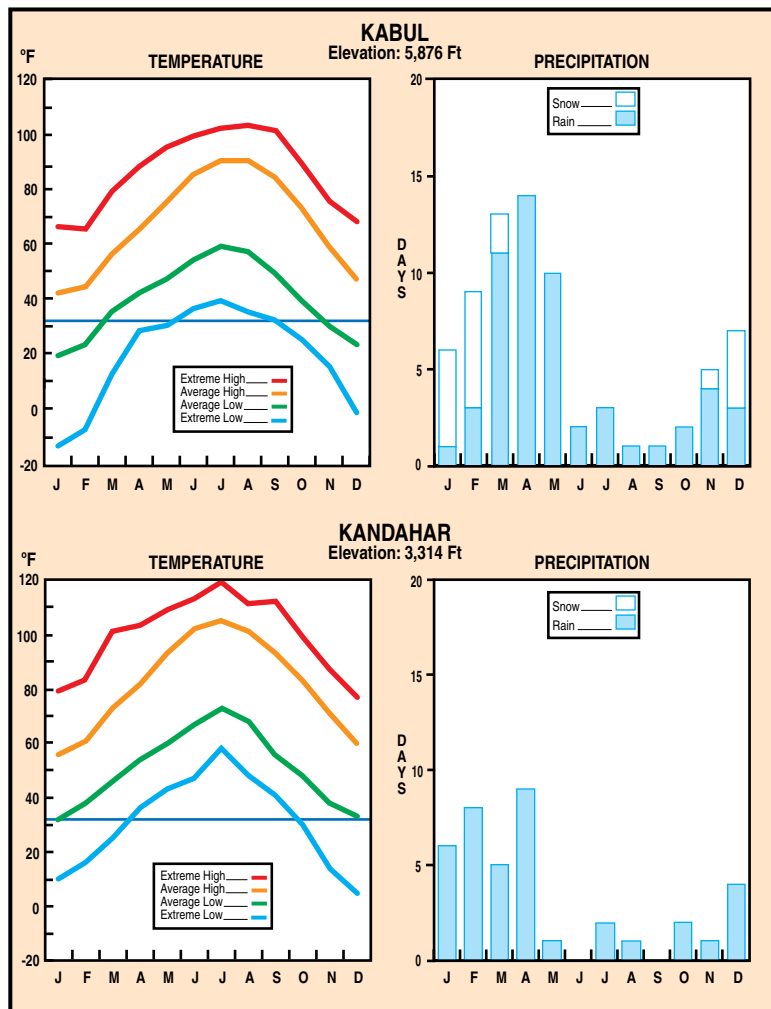
In the central mountains, the annual mean precipitation, much of which is snowfall, increases as one moves eastward. Precipitation in these regions and the eastern monsoon area, which includes patches in the eastern border area with Pakistan and occasionally as far west as Kabul, is about 40 centimeters (16 inches) per year, and permanent snow covers the highest mountain peaks. In the mountainous region adjacent to northern Pakistan, the snow is often more than 2 meters (7 feet) deep during the winter months. Valleys often become snow traps as the high winds sweep much of the snow from mountain peaks and ridges.

Precipitation varies greatly during the year in all parts of the country. The Wakhan Corridor receives fewer than 10 centimeters (4 inches) of rainfall annually. Surprise rainstorms often transform the rivers and streams from puddles to fast flowing floods; unwary invading armies have been trapped in such flooding more than once in Afghanistan's history, as have nomadic and semi-nomadic Afghans, whose camps have periodically been devastated by flash floods.

Phenomena

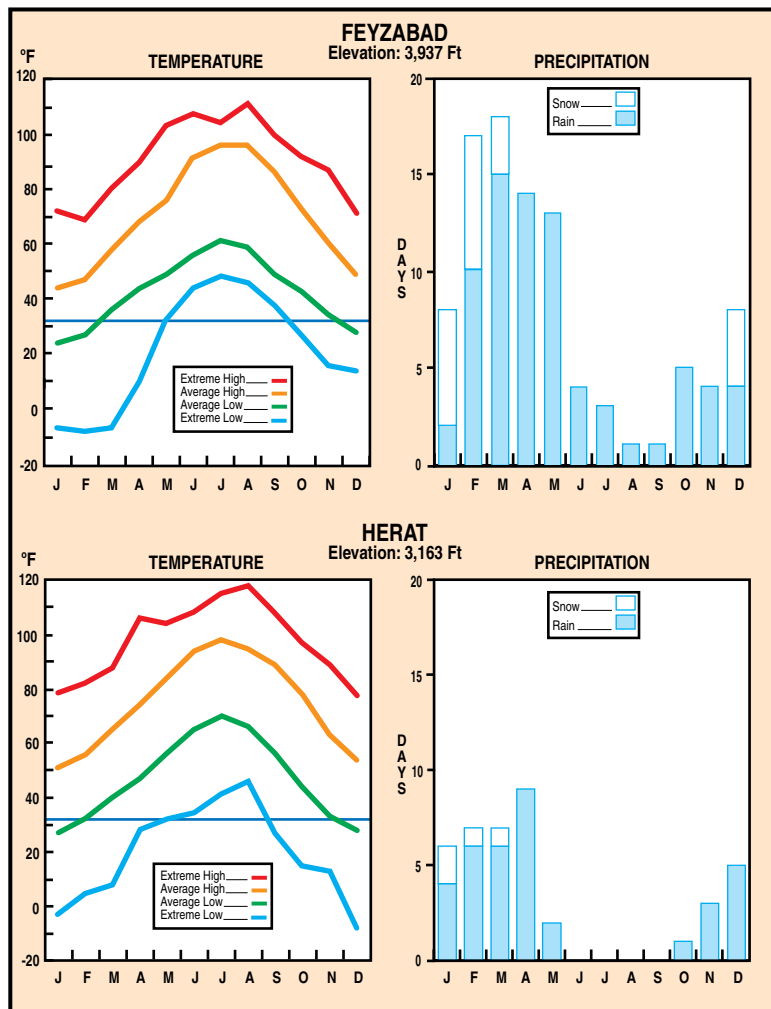
The winds are gentle on the intermountain plateaus, but the Sistan Basin experiences severe blizzards from December through February. In the western and southern regions, a north wind, known as the "wind of 120 days" blows during June through September. This wind is usually accompanied by intense heat, drought, and sand storms. Dust and whirlwinds frequently occur during the summer months on the flats in the southern part of the country. Dust winds advance at 97 to 177 kilometers (60 and 110 miles) per hour, increasing at midday or in the early afternoon.

Afghanistan is on the southern fringe of the Eurasian tectonic plate, which can collide with the Arabian tectonic plate to the



Kabul and Kandahar Weather

south and the Indian plate to the southeast and cause earthquakes of varying degrees. The greater part of the interior of Afghanistan



Feyzabad and Herat Weather

is inactive, but the more heavily populated north and east experience significant activity. In particular, north-eastern Afghanistan, north of Kabul, has a history of destructive earthquakes.

It is virtually impossible to detect the epicenters of earthquakes that occur in Afghanistan, especially in northwestern Afghanistan where earthquakes occur in the crust at shallow and at deep depths (greater than 70 kilometers [43 miles]). Large, deep earthquakes that cause little or no damage are felt over a large area and are therefore reported from multiple urban centers. In contrast, shallow earthquakes cause heavy local damage and loss of life, but if they occur in a remote part of the country, they may not be reported. Because of this, it is impossible to gauge the number of earthquakes that annually occur in Afghanistan.

Environment

Two-thirds of Afghanistan is covered by mountainous terrain with little or no vegetation. A limited freshwater supply makes drinking water readily available to less than half the population. Groundwater quality has deteriorated because of agricultural and industrial runoff, and water quantity has been reduced by large-scale land clearing and desertification. Water-borne diseases are very common because of insufficient water treatment.

Widespread overgrazing, soil erosion, salt contamination, and waterlogging have reduced agricultural productivity. Half of the landscape is desert; the rest is farmland and pasture. Since 1986, the agricultural areas have been decreased by 30 percent, either by abandonment or incorporation into urban areas. Farmlands in Kabul province have been replaced by urban expansion. Farm products have decreased 50 percent since 1979.

Even though Afghanistan lacks industry that would create air pollutants, smog is common in most urban areas. Afghanistan receives significant amounts of pollution from the Aral sedimentary basin, and from industrial parks in Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Certain regions of Afghanistan were subjected to intensive attack by chemical weapons during the conflict with the former Soviet Union. Between 1979 and 1981, chemical attacks reportedly killed more than 3,000 people. Unfortunately, there is no information available as to the persistence of toxins in soil, vegetation, and animal tissues, but the chemical weapons caused severe short-term damage to Afghanistan's environment and ecosystem. Many forested areas and farmlands were burned and degraded by the use of heavy war technology and chemicals. It is estimated that 10,000 villages and their surrounding environments were destroyed.

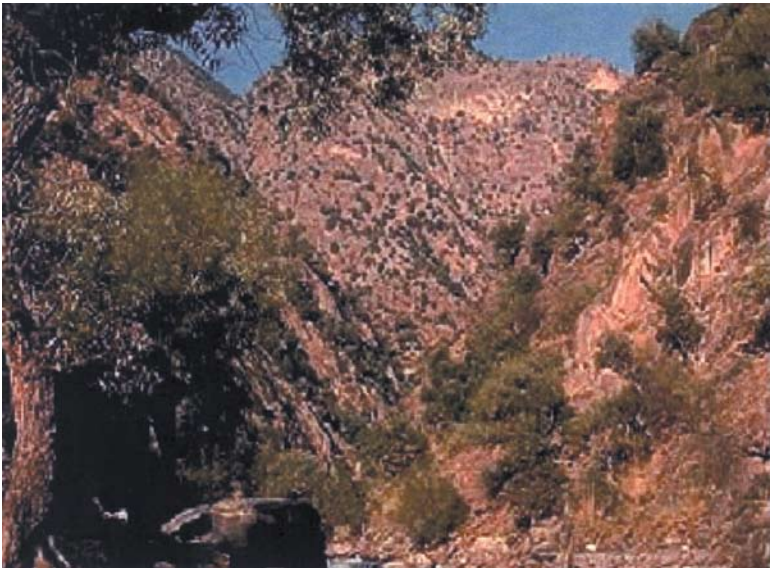


Farmland

Cross-country Movement

The terrain is dominated by rugged mountain ranges, which generally run from the northeast to the southwest. Mountains occupy all but the north-central and southwestern regions, which are dominated by plains and desert. The elevation of nearly half the country is 2,000 meters (6,562 feet) or more, and the highest peaks in the northeastern Hindu Kush range exceed 7,000 meters (22,966 feet). Historically, mountain passes along the northeastern border with present-day Pakistan have been of great strategic importance.

Critical commercial and military roadways through the Salang and Tang-e Gharu mountain passes, north and east of Kabul, respectively, were badly damaged during the Soviet occupation and ensuing conflicts. Provincial roads, which also received heavy



Nuristan Canyon

damage during conflicts, generally have not been repaired since the end of hostilities. Afghanistan has no functioning railroad system, eliminating the possibility of cross-country travel by rail.



Cross-country Terrain

There are as many as 7 million landmines in the country, endangering 4 million Afghans in 34 provinces.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Roads

The road system in Afghanistan consists of 34,800 kilometers (21,624 miles) of roadway. There are 8,200 kilometers (5,095 miles) of paved roads and 26,600 kilometers (16,528 miles) of unpaved roads, most of which are gravel or dirt. Although major routes were heavily damaged due to Soviet and U.S.-led coalition military operations, main roads connect the cities of Ghazni, Herat, Kabul, and Kandahar with roads crossing the Pakistan border. Roads through the Salang and Tang-e Gharu mountain passes, north and east of Kabul, respectively, remain critical commercial and military routes. A newly constructed highway connects Kabul with Kandahar, and work was begun in 2004 on a connector between Kandahar and Herat. Germany is financing a road connecting Jalalabad with the Pakistan border; India, Iran, and Pakistan are constructing roads connecting Afghanistan with their respective road systems. Provincial roads, which also sustained heavy damage during conflicts, generally have not been repaired. Afghanistan plans to have a fully financed road maintenance system by the end of 2007. It will include a fully upgraded and maintained highway system, as well as roads connecting the highway system to neighboring countries, by the end of 2008.

Public transportation in Afghanistan is generally by bus or truck, into which people, animals, and produce are packed. Women generally ride in the front, separated from the men. City dwellers tend to travel by bus or bicycle. In the countryside, most Afghans travel by

foot, donkey, horseback, and occasionally camel. Only 28,000 vehicles were licensed privately in 2003. As of 2002, there were 33,500 taxicabs in operation. There are 600 public buses; 350 in Kabul.

Drivers face the possibility of encountering landmines placed on or near roads. As many as 7 million landmines and large quantities of unexploded ordnance remain throughout the country.

Vehicles are poorly maintained and often overloaded. Traffic laws are not enforced. Many urban streets have large potholes and are poorly lit.



Transportation



Men on Donkeys

Rail

Afghanistan has less than 25 kilometers (16 miles) of railroad track, all of it along the northern border, used for shipping goods between Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Only US\$100,000 of public transport funds for 2005 to 2011 was earmarked for railroad construction. Lines built toward Afghanistan by surrounding countries stop at the border. A recent plan has been formed to build a new line linking the major cities of Afghanistan with the Iranian port of Bandar-e Abbas and with Pakistan, and also build five new freight dispatch stations along the borders to link domestic roads with railroad lines from neighboring countries.



Rural Bridge

Air

There are 46 airports in operation, but only 10 have paved runways and just 3 have runways longer than 3,000 meters (9,843 feet). Kabul International Airport and Kandahar International Airport are slated to achieve full International Civil Aviation Organization compliance by the end of 2010. Airports at Herat, Jalalabad, and Mazar-e-Sharif were renovated in the early 2000s. Several more will be upgraded to facilitate domestic air transportation. The national airline of Afghanistan is Ariana Afghan Airlines, which has regular flights to Delhi, Dubai, Frankfurt, Islamabad, Istanbul, and Moscow. The U.S. Embassy in Kabul strongly cautions against flying Ariana due to safety deficiencies and the fact that existing civil aviation regulations do not meet international standards.

There is no direct commercial air service between the United States and Afghanistan, but several commercial airlines serve Afghanistan out of Kabul International Airport. Pakistan International Airlines has three weekly flights to and from Islamabad, Azerbaijan Airways has three weekly flights to and from Baku, and Indian Airlines has two weekly flights to and from Delhi.

Primary Airports

Airport Name Coordinates	Runway Dimensions meters (feet)	Runway Surface	Elevation meters (feet)
<i>Bagram Airport (OAIK)</i> 3446N 0691E	3,003 x 55/ (9,852 x 180)	Concrete	1,492 (4,895)
<i>Herat Airport (OAGR)</i> 3412N 06213E	2,505 x 46/ (8,218 x 150)	Asphalt	977 (3,206)
<i>Jalalabad Airport (OAJL)</i> 3423N 07029E	2,213 x 45/ (7,262 x 148)	Asphalt	553 (1,814)
<i>Kabul Int'l Airport (OAKB)</i> 3433N 06912E	3,500 x 50/ (11,483 x 164)	Asphalt	1,791 (5,877)
<i>Kandahar Int'l Airport (OAKN)</i> 3130N 06550E	3,210 x 45/ (10,532 x 148)	Asphalt	1,017 (3,337)
<i>Konduz Airport (OAUZ)</i> 3639N 06854E	1,999 x 45/ (6,558 x 148)	Asphalt	444 (1,457)
<i>Mazar-e-Sharif Airport (OAMS)</i> 3642N 06712E	3,158 x 46/ (10,361 x 150)	Asphalt	391 (1,284)
<i>Sheberghan Airport (OASG)/</i> 3645N 06554E	1,397 x 21/ (4,582 x 70)	Asphalt	321 (1,053)
<i>Shindand Airport (OASD)</i> 3323N 06215E	2,786 x 49/ (9,140 x 160)	Concrete	1,150 (3,773)

Maritime

Afghanistan has no ocean ports; its only maritime operation is barge traffic along the Amu Darya river. The Amu Darya is Afghanistan's chief waterway. It runs for 1,200 kilometers (746 miles) along the border and can accommodate vessels up to 500 deadweight tons.



Hairatan Port Facility

The two main ports along the Amu Darya are the Kheyrabad and Shir Khan. Afghanistan's other waterways are narrow and fast-flowing. They are not navigable but are used to transport free-floating timber.

Communication

Radio and Television

Radio is the most popular communications medium in Afghanistan, with 21 AM and 23 FM stations. All stations broadcast in a variety of languages and dialects such as Pashto, Dari (Afghan Persian), Urdu, and English. Additionally, relays of foreign radio stations or stations funded from overseas are on the air in Kabul, including the BBC; Radio France Internationale; Deutsche Welle; and U.S.-funded broadcasts from Radio Free Afghanistan, which uses the name Azadi Radio, and the Voice of America, which broadcasts in Dari and Pashto as Radio Ashna (Friend).

BBC World Service is available on FM and AM in other parts of Afghanistan. In 2003 there were 167,000 radios in Afghanistan, but the Coalition and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as USAID have distributed thousands of free radios to the Afghan population over the past few years.

Major Stations

Arman Radio 98.1 FM

*Azad Afghan Radio
(10 shortwave frequencies)*

Radio Afghanistan 1107 AM

Radio Herat 94.7 FM

Radio Killid 88 FM

Programming

Music, talk; (privately-owned)

News, music; (operated by
Radio-Free Europe)

24-hr news, state-run by Radio-
TV Afghanistan (RTA)

News, music

Private talk radio

There are at least 10 television broadcast stations in Afghanistan, with 1 government-run central television station in Kabul and regional stations in 9 of the 34 provinces. The regional stations operate on a reduced schedule. The state-owned Radio-Television Afghanistan was the most powerful broadcast outlet. Four cable stations appeared after the overthrow of the Taliban, carrying Indian and U.S. programs. In 2003 cable television was banned by the Supreme Court. The ban on cable television was lifted after a few months, but programs deemed immoral remained banned.

All current television channels are broadcast by satellite; channel numbers/frequencies vary by location. There are 100,000 televisions in use throughout the country.

Primary Television Stations

National Television Afghanistan

Tolo Television

Operated by RTA

Private, Kabul-based with
provincial relays

<i>Aina Television</i>	Private, based in the city of Sheberghan
<i>Ariana Television</i>	Private, Kabul-based with provincial relays
<i>Afghan Television</i>	Private, Kabul-based
<i>Balkh Province Television</i>	Local to Mazar-e-Sharif
<i>Herat Province Television</i>	Local to Herat

Telecommunication

Afghanistan has limited telephone and telegraph services although domestic telephone service is improving with the licensing of four private wireless GSM telephone service providers as of 2007; the two largest are Roshan and Afghan Wireless Communications Company. In the early 2000s, expansion occurred almost entirely in mobile phones; between 2002 and 2004, only 7,000 new land-lines went into service.

The Afghanistan Ministry of Communications and Technology completed a project in August 2005 to install 1,300 pay-by-card pay phones in Kabul and major provinces for people who cannot afford mobile phones.

Afghanistan Telecommunication Statistics 2005

Total telephone subscribers	1,300
Telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	5.2
Main telephone lines	100,000
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.4
Mobile users	>2,000,000

Newspapers and Magazines

The circulation of independent print publications has been confined to the Kabul region. Although freedom of the press was instituted shortly after the fall of the Taliban, a 2004 media law re-

quires registration of periodicals with the Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs (formerly Ministry of Information and Culture).

In 2005, 250 periodicals were registered. There are now an estimated 300 independent publications in Afghanistan; 50 to 70 are active, 20 are published regularly.

Publications	Frequency	Language	Politics
<i>Hewad</i>	Daily	Pashto-Dari	Government-sponsored
<i>Anis</i>	Daily	Dari-Pashto	Government-sponsored
<i>Kabul Times</i>	Daily	English	Official
<i>Kabul Weekly</i>	Wednesdays	English, Pashto-Dari	Private
<i>Payam-e Mojahed</i>	Weekly	Pashto-Dari	Northern Alliance

Internet

Under Taliban rule, internet access was forbidden by anyone not associated with the government. Much of the country is in the beginning stages of acquiring internet access. The number of Afghans with internet access has increased rapidly since 2000, multiplying from an estimated 1,000 to 25,000.

There are thirty-five internet service providers licensed with the Afghan Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Companies include Ariana Telecom, CeReTechs, Neda, Insta Telecom, New Dunia Telecom, KBI AF, and LiwalNet.

As of 2004, public internet facilities were available in Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, and Mazar-e-Sharif, although they have been increasingly targeted by terrorists. Customers are charged up to US\$3 per hour depending on the venue. Internet terminals have recently been installed at post offices as well.

Afghanistan Internet Statistics 2004

Total Internet hosts	71
Hosts per 10,000 inhabitants	0.03
Users	25,000
Users per 100 inhabitants	0.1
Total number of personal computers (PCs)	N/A
Internet broadband per 100 inhabitants	N/A

Postal Service

Afghan Post, the national postal service of Afghanistan, provides 397 post offices across the country, including 32 central post offices and 36 city post offices.

Domestic mail service offers pick-up and deliveries from Kabul to the cities of Mazar-e-Sharif, Kunduz, Khowst, Ghazni, and neighboring cities/provinces two to three times per week. Kandahar and neighboring provinces are serviced four to five times per week while Herat, Ghowr, and neighboring provinces, six times per week.

International mail services arrive via Kabul International Airport. Mail destined for the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, and Belgium is flown out twice a week. Mail destined for the UAE, India, Russia, Kuwait, Turkey, Japan, China, Australia, Pakistan, Qatar, Thailand, and Iran is flown out once a week.

The Afghan Post has issued operating licenses to four mail delivery companies: DHL, FedEx, TNT, and Bakhter Speedy Post.

Satellites

Afghanistan has 5 VSATs (Very Small Aperture Terminals) installed in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad to provide domestic and international voice and data connectivity.

Since June 2004, Afghanistan has been serviced by the NSS-6 satellite. NSS-6 is a powerful satellite that delivers broadband internet connections to the Middle East region, former Soviet Union countries, and northwest Africa.

In July 2006, Afghanistan launched an earth satellite station in Kabul that consists of an 8-meter (26-foot) satellite dish to act as an international gateway for international voice, data, and TV services. It provides transmissions of telephone, television programs, data communication, and internet services and allows the Ministry of Communication to offer space segment for rent to mobile and internet service providers.

CULTURE

Population Patterns

Afghanistan's population is estimated at 31 million people. Population patterns in Afghanistan have been unstable for decades due to domestic and international conflicts. In 1978, millions lost their homes due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. An estimated 6 million people became refugees, some of whom fled to Pakistan or Iran. Others were internally displaced or migrated to Australia, various European countries, and the United States. After the Soviet withdrawal, displacement of people continued due to civil conflict in the 1990s and NATO intervention in 2001. Economic hardship and natural disasters, such as extreme drought, have also forced people to leave their homes.

In 2001, there were about 4 million Afghan refugees. An estimated 2.3 million have since returned. Domestic and international programs have been established to rebuild the war-torn country. The government is unable to measure the population of some regions. Current projects focus on basic necessities, such as clearing land-

mines and rebuilding infrastructure. Returning Afghans receive food, medical supplies, and rebuilding materials.

The infant mortality rate in Afghanistan is among the highest in the world. More than 20 percent of children in Afghanistan die before reaching 5 years of age. The average life expectancy in Afghanistan is 43 years. About 77 percent of the Afghanistan population lives in rural areas. Half of the urban population live in Kabul.

Ethnic Density

Afghanistan's various ethnic groups extend beyond its borders. The largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is Pashtun, which comprises 42 to 44 percent of the population. Tajik is the second largest ethnic group at 25 to 27 percent, followed by Hazara (9 to 10 percent), Uzbek (8 to 9 percent), Aimak (4 percent), Turkmen (3 percent), and Balochi (2 percent). A number of smaller ethnic groups make up the remaining 4 percent of the population.

About 80 to 85 percent of Afghans are Sunni Muslim, and 15 to 20 percent are Shi'a Muslim.



Ethnic Balochi

Society

Afghanistan is located at the crossroads of several civilizations, and its people reflect a diverse culture. Islamic traditions provide

a common framework for many different ethnic groups in Afghan society. Nearly all Afghans are Muslim and live their lives accordingly. Daily life in many rural areas is semi-nomadic and affected by tribal heritage. While some of the ethnic groups retain strong tribal affiliations, many are beginning to identify themselves as Afghans. Some Afghans have moved to cities, but many remain in rural areas. Decades of international and civil war have disrupted social, educational, health, and economic opportunity, but Afghans have begun to rebuild as a united people.

Afghans have a rich tradition in the arts. Although wars and strict Taliban censorship temporarily prevented many people from engaging the arts, song and dance and other indigenous traditional arts have reemerged. Each ethnic group and region has traditional songs and music. Live music usually consists of song, drums, and stringed instruments similar to banjos and lutes. Dancing is popular, but men and women dance separately. Also, female musicians entertain women and male musicians entertain men. Storytelling and poetry are developed over generations. Religion, love, and war are common themes in songs and stories.

Afghan buildings are decorated with beautiful and complex flourishes and calligraphy. Afghan handicrafts are highly valued.

Woven materials decorated with intricate embroidery add color and vibrancy to clothing and accessories. Persian carpets are world renowned, and a source of pride among many Afghans.

Ethnic Groups

Afghanistan is geographically connected to the Indian subcontinent, the Iranian plateau, China, and Central Asia. Consequently, many Afghans share culture, ethnicity, and language with some of the peoples of these regions.

Pashtun

Afghanistan's largest ethnic group is Pashtun, which makes up 42 to 44 percent of the population. Pashtuns are of Mediterranean and Caucasian ancestry and speak variations of the Pashto language. While most Afghan Pashtuns live in the eastern and southern provinces, many more Pashtuns are found in Pakistan and do not recognize the Afghan-Pakistan border. Most members of the Taliban were Pashtuns from the southern regions of Afghanistan.

The Pashtuns consist of more than 60 clans, with about 12.5 million in Afghanistan and about 14 million in Pakistan. Many ethnic Pashtuns believe they have a historic right to a national homeland called Pashtunistan. In 1893, the British divided Pakistan and Afghanistan with the Durand Line, a 2,450 kilometer (1,522.4 miles) demarcation. Afghanistan supports Pashtun nationalism, which



Pashtuns

has caused a territorial dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan since Pakistan does not support these claims.

Historically, Pashtuns have led a tribal, agrarian lifestyle. They live by a traditional moral code called *Pashtunwali* that dictates social order and responsibilities. *Pashtunwali* provides ethical codes for aspects of tribal life including honor, bravery, shame, the right to blood feuds or revenge, the obligation of hospitality, and protection of house guests and female relatives. The Pashtun people are mostly Sunni Muslim, and their values have been shaped by Islam and their tribal heritage.

Tajiks

Tajiks, Afghanistan's second largest ethnic group, make up 25 to 27 percent of the population. They speak Dari, a language originating in Persia. Tajiks are of Mediterranean ancestry and commonly have dark hair and light skin. Tajiks mostly live in the northern and eastern provinces and also parts of the mountainous central region. Tajiks usually live in urban areas or permanent farms. Urban Tajiks are the more educated group in Afghanistan and hold many government and business positions. While not organized by tribal lines, Tajiks usually refer to themselves as belonging to geographic communities, taking the name of a valley or region in which they live. Most Tajiks are Sunni Muslims.

Hazaras

Hazaras are the third most populous ethnic group at 9 to 10 percent of the Afghan population. They speak a Dari dialect called Hazaragi, which has minor influences from Turkish and Mongolian languages. They are of Mongolian descent and arrived in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Hazaras live in the mountain-

ous regions in central Afghanistan called Hazarajat, “Land of the Hazara.” Some Hazaras have permanent farms, while others travel and raise livestock. Most Hazaras are Shia Muslim, although some are Sunni.

Uzbeks

The Uzbek people of Afghanistan live in the northern region intermingled with Tajiks and Pashtuns. Uzbeks speak a Turkish dialect called Uzbek. Uzbeks migrated from Central Asia to Afghanistan centuries ago. They may identify themselves by tribe or by town of origin. Some Uzbeks are rural and work in agriculture, but many live in cities as traders or goldsmiths, leatherworkers, and rug makers. They are mostly Sunni Muslim with the added influence of traditional beliefs.



Uzbek Man

Aimak

The Aimak (Chahar Aimak) are another minority ethnic group who live primarily in northwestern Afghanistan. They also speak a Dari dialect and are mostly Sunni Muslim. The Aimak continue to identify themselves through tribal ties and lead an agrarian or pastoral lifestyle.

Turkmen

Turkmen are a small minority group that lives primarily in provinces of the northwest region, such as Herat and Balkh near the Turkmenistan border. They speak a Turkish dialect and are descended from tribes that moved to Afghanistan from east of the Caspian Sea. Turkmen are a tribal and partly nomadic people who live in dome-shaped tents with collapsible wooden frames. Turkmen are predominantly Sunni Muslim.



Turkmen Home

Other Minority Ethnic Groups in Afghanistan

The Balochi are a small minority in Afghanistan making up 2 percent of the population. They live a nomadic life in the southern Afghan desert region.

The Nuristani people live in the mountains of the Hindu Kush east of Kabul and recently adopted Islam as their religion. Other minority groups include the Hindu and Sikh people. Some originated in Afghanistan, while others migrated from India and Pakistan.

Family

The role of the family in daily life is central in Afghan society. Afghans seek to secure strong family connections and consider tribe and status when choosing spouses. Extended families usually live near each other, sometimes all together in a large compound. The extended family provides for many of societal needs in rural areas.

The senior man of the extended family has formal authority. Men usually conduct farming and business while women work in the home. Women of the extended family organize into a single work group and are led by the wife of the dominant man. They discipline the children and perform household chores.



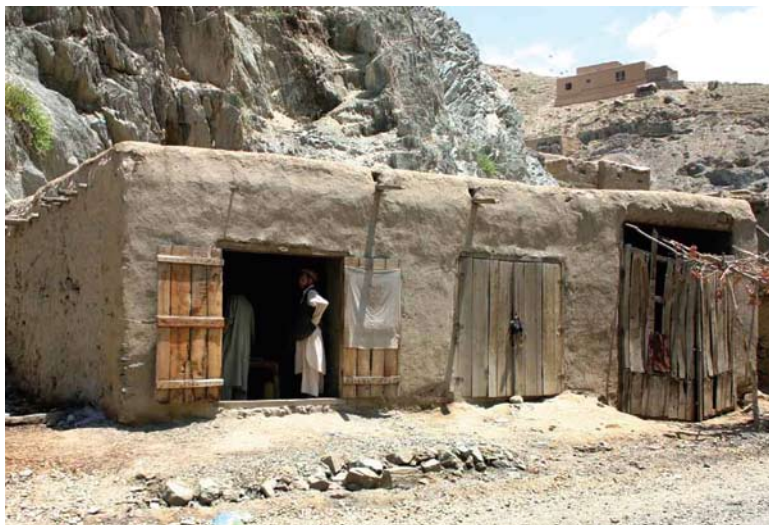
Afghan Family. *Photo by Steve Evans*

Rites of Passage

Many important rites of passage in Afghan society are derived from Islam. When a baby is born, the father whispers the call to prayer and command to worship in the baby's ear. Sugar or a piece of date is then placed in the baby's mouth so that the first thing the baby tastes is sweet. The baby's head is shaved on the seventh day to symbolize service to Allah. The family weighs the hair and donates an equal amount of gold or silver to charity. Boys are also circumcised within a week of birth. On the seventh day, a name is given to the child and *aqiqah* (feast) is held to give thanks. Halal meat is prepared for the feast and some food is given to the poor. Children begin reading the Qur'an (holy book) in Arabic at an early age and hold *bismillah* (recital) at the age of four.

Although Afghan children typically follow Muslim rituals such as fasting before adolescence, they are required to join rituals after reaching sexual maturity. Boys wear turbans, and women must cover their hair and spend less time outdoors. Dating is not permitted, due to the separation of men and women. Marriages are commonly arranged when men and women are in their teens. The government is attempting to curb forced marriage of young women.

Families usually consider tribe and status when arranging marriages and prefer to choose cousins. The families negotiate a bride-price and dowry before the marriage. The bride-price is given to the family of the bride, which provides financial security to the bride in case of divorce, and the dowry is a gift to the groom from the family of the bride. Since marriage is a social and economic relationship, both families decide publicly. The marriage is complete after the signing of a contract and a reading from the Quran. Wedding festivities called *walima* can last for up to 3 days at the



Afghan House. *Photo by Steve Evans*

family homes of the bride and groom. Men are permitted to have up to four wives, but rarely have more than one.

Before a Muslim dies, the call to prayer is whispered in the person's ear, as it was at birth. Immediately after death, the body is washed and rubbed with perfumes and spices. It is then wrapped in white cloth and buried without a casket, facing Mecca. The family of the deceased gathers for memorial dinners several times during the year following the death.

Roles of Men and Women

Afghan society separates the roles and responsibilities of men and women. Especially in rural areas, many women are satisfied with their traditional role. Within the family and at home, women carry significant responsibility, while decisions are ultimately made

by men. The elder woman of the household is in charge of rationing harvested grain throughout the year and managing the household.

Women must conduct themselves according to special regulations; failing to do so may dishonor the family. A husband or father may require a woman to live in *purdah* (curtain), hidden away from men that are not close to the family, especially while guests are visiting. Women have recently begun pursuing careers in business and government.



Mother with Children.

Education and Literacy

Years of war have disrupted the educational system. Fewer than 10 percent of Afghans attended school during times of war. The Taliban shut down secular schools and prohibited women older than 12 from going to school. Many teachers fled Afghanistan. At the end of the 1990s, only 5 percent of girls attended school compared to 60 percent of boys.

Afghanistan has the lowest literacy rate in the region and one of the lowest in the world. It is estimated that 51 percent of men and 21 percent of women are literate. Since the fall of the Taliban, domestic and international initiatives have been established to provide education for all Afghans. In February 2002, more than



Outdoor Classroom

a thousand women took entrance exams for university enrollment. That same year, the Back-to-School campaign began and has resulted in more than 3 million children, and 70,000 teachers attending school. Women make up 30 percent of the student population, which is much higher than previous years. However, as many as half the children are still not attending school. In some rural provinces, more than 80 percent of girls are not enrolled in school and as few as 5 percent are literate. Of the rural provinces surveyed, more than 70 percent of households claim that a lack of schools was the main reason for girls not attending. USAID has built 524 schools that serve 400,000 students and continues to build more. Development programs include accelerated learning for older students, radio-based teacher training, higher education, and literacy training.



Classroom in Herat. *Photo by Koldo Hormaza*

Language

Afghanistan has two official languages, Pashto and Dari. Pashto (35 percent) is spoken by the Pashtun people. The Dari language (50 percent) and its dialects are spoken by Tajiks, Hazaras, and Aimaks. It is the most common language and is used for inter-ethnic communication. Turkic languages (11 percent) are spoken by Uzbek and Turkmen. Thirty minor languages (4 percent) are spoken by Afghanistan's many ethnic minorities. Many Afghans speak multiple languages depending on their region, and English and German are commonly used by senior officials.

Religion

Islam is Afghanistan's official religion. Approximately 80 percent of Afghans are Sunni Muslims, and approximately 20 percent are Shia Muslim. Sikhs and Hindus make up about 1 percent.

Muslims follow the Qur'an, which they believe contains the will of Allah. Muslims are expected to live by the five requirements of Islam: make one pilgrimage to Mecca (holy city) during one's lifetime; pray five times a day; give to the poor; acknowledge that there is one god, Allah, and that Muhammad is his prophet; and fast during the month of Ramadan. During Ramadan, Muslims refrain from smoking, eating, drinking, and chewing gum from sunrise to sunset and may only work 6 hours a day. Non-Muslims are expected to recognize Ramadan and act accordingly while in public, but can do as they wish in private. Muslims consider Friday a holy day.

One of the main differences between Shi'a and Sunni Muslims is that Shi'as follow religious leaders called imams. Imams are considered Mohammed's successors and intermediaries between Allah and Muslims.



Historic Blue Mosque in Mazar-e-Sharif. *Photo by Steve Evans*

In Afghanistan, traditional beliefs are commonly mixed with those of Islam. Many people hold traditional family beliefs to a higher regard than those of the religious scholars, such as the Pashtuns, which combine *pashtunwali* with Islamic values.

Recreation

Afghans are competitive and love sports, although only men are allowed to play sports. Popular sports include soccer, wrestling, and field hockey. Afghan refugees returning to Afghanistan are introducing more sports, including tennis, golf, cricket, and basketball. Cricket teams have been organized in several cities.

Traditional sports are also widely played. *Buzkashi* is an ancient game that originated in central Asia. It is most popular in northern Afghanistan, where the Uzbeks are considered *buzkashi* champions. In the game, teams of men on horseback attempt to gain possession of a headless animal carcass (usually that of a calf), carry it from the center of the field to a post, and then return it to the center. Opposing teams attempt to stop the player with possession



Buzkashi Game

with whips and other means of physical force. Horses are specially trained for *buzkashi*, and players must have excellent riding ability to master the sport.

Another traditional sport in Afghanistan is *pahlwani*, a form of wrestling that is usually held alongside *buzkashi* matches. The sport entails an individual pinning an opponent to the ground without touching his legs. Boys and young men also play a game consisting of two teams of players with linked arms. They face each other, and one person runs across trying to break through the other team.

Afghan children, including girls, enjoy playing tag, hopscotch, and marbles. Snowball fights are popular in the winter. Kite fighting is also a popular game for children. Kites are made with bamboo sticks and tissue paper and flown across the sky attempting to cut the lines of other kites. Some competitive kite fighters soak the kite line in glue and glass to make their stings sharper. *Gursai* is a rural sport where children hold their left feet with their right hands and hop around trying to throw each other off balance.

Singing and dancing is popular in Afghanistan. Instead of dancing with a partner, Afghans dance alone or in circles. Teahouses are popular among men, where they talk, listen to music, and drink tea. Men also gamble on animal fighting, usually roosters. The art of telling stories with music and spoken word has been highly developed and passes on traditional folk tales and culture to future generations.

Four national parks are being established in Afghanistan. Tourism companies lead expeditions through the beautiful mountains and valleys of Afghanistan. Other attractions include the Minaret of Jam, which was built in the 12th century and is on the UNESCO world heritage list and Buddhist ruins from the 4th century.

Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

Greetings in Afghanistan can differ between urban and rural settings. Afghans in urban areas are usually familiar with Western greetings, and handshaking is common. However, men and women are still expected to refrain from touching one another. Eye contact between men and women should also be avoided. Usually women may hold their right hand to their chest as a greeting. Men shake each other's hands and give a pat on the back, or sometimes fully embrace one another with a hug and kiss on the cheek. Women may also hug one another and kiss three times on the cheek. Both men and women may greet verbally with their right hand placed over their heart.

Although the many ethnic groups in Afghanistan have their own greetings and expressions, they all recognize Muslim greetings. *Assalam alaikum* (Peace be upon you) is used to greet at any time of day. The traditional reply is *Waalaikum assalaam* (And peace also upon you).

Dari speaking people greet by saying *Khubus ti?* Pashtuns say *Sanga ye?* Both mean, "how are you?" While inquiries about a person's health, business, and family are appropriate, questions about women of the family are not. Titles are used in formal situations, such as *Khan* (Sir), *Haji* (one who made a pilgrimage to Mecca), and religious leaders are called *Mullah* (giver of knowledge).

Gestures

The left hand is considered unclean in Afghanistan and should not be used alone when passing items. Members of the same sex often touch each other when speaking and also hold hands or link arms

while walking together. It is important that males and females not touch each other, and avoid eye contact in public. Women often gaze downward as a sign of respect. Western hand gestures and finger pointing should be avoided. To call someone's attention or summon them closer, Afghans lower a hand with the palm facing down. Afghans may pray before an occasion such as dinner by holding both hands in front of the body with palms facing up. While sitting, legs may be crossed, but allowing the sole of the foot to show while sitting is taboo.

Hospitality is important to Afghans and people are often invited to a person's home for tea or dinner. Honor is important to Afghans, and they will always give a guest the best that they have to offer. People often bring gifts to a house if invited as a guest. Fruit, sweets, or pastries are appropriate and should be wrapped nicely. One should not present the gift, but set it down without calling attention. Footwear should be removed when entering a home.

Business cards are uncommon in Afghanistan and are considered important if given. If one receives a business card, a comment should be made about the person's credentials. The card should then be placed in a holder or someplace respectful.

Dress

Many Afghans dress in traditional garb that covers most of their body. Men wear an open vest or dress coat. Tajiks and Uzbeks are known for wearing an outer robe. Underneath, they wear a knee high shirt over baggy pants held up at the waist with a drawstring. Afghan men wear a flat cap or wrap a turban around the top of their heads that can designate ethnic group or tribal affiliation. *Karakul* caps are also traditional Afghan clothing.



Typical Men's Clothing. *Photo By Steve Evans*

Women wear baggy pants and skirts; the width and choice of embroidery can show affiliation to a tribal group. This can be accompanied by a short jacket, long coat, or shawl. Some women wear a *chaderi* or *burqa* (veil) that covers their entire body, with a small mesh section for the eyes. In urban areas, Western style clothing is popular. Footwear includes sandals, boots, sneakers, or dress shoes depending on the occasion. Footwear is removed



Burqua

during prayer. Jewelry in Afghanistan is usually made of gold or silver. Lapis lazuli and garnet are abundant in Afghanistan. *Tawiz* amulets are worn by many people to ward off evil.

Food

Afghan cuisine varies among the many groups in Afghanistan, but all share rice, bread, and dairy products as staple items. Afghan bread, which is long, flat, and unleavened, is called *naan*. Other major food items include potatoes, tomatoes, spinach, carrots, peas, cucumbers, and eggplant. Traditional Afghan dishes include *Qabuli pilau*, seasoned lamb and rice with thinly sliced carrots and raisins. Grilled meat and vegetables on a skewer, called a *kabob*, is also popular. A special soup served at the beginning of spring to celebrate the Persian New Year is called *nawruz* and con-



Man Selling Naan

sists of seven fruits and nuts. A vegetable dish called *boorani* is made with eggplant and tomato. Northern Afghanistan has dumpling and ravioli-style dishes, called *mantu* and *ashtak* , respectively. Snacks include fresh and dried fruit such as apples, apricots, melons, mulberries, oranges, and plums. Nuts are also common, especially almonds, pistachios, and walnuts. A common dessert is called *firni* , a white custard topped with crushed pistachios.

Afghans in rural areas usually eat only breakfast and dinner, but sometimes snack between meals. Most Afghans follow the Muslim dietary code and refrain from eating pork and drinking alcohol. *Naan* bread is used in place of utensils. Afghans also use their right hand to eat. Tea is usually served without milk, and a guest's cup is constantly refilled. Families usually dine together; however, when men are visiting, women eat in a separate room. Afghans typically dine on a floormat, with food served on communal dishes. It is customary to kneel or sit cross legged. Exposing the soles of the feet by sitting with legs outstretched is not polite.

Interpersonal Relations

Business relationships in Afghanistan are typically established after personal relationships, and time for building trust is considered crucial. Afghans are typically warm and friendly, although some have been hardened by war. Questions about family, especially children, are considered appropriate. Asking personal questions about women in the family is considered inappropriate. Another appropriate topic for conversation is area of origin. Commenting on the landscape of an associate's province could lead to improved rapport. Once this is accomplished, business can be conducted. Meetings are usually led by an individual who sets the agenda and content, and governs the pace of the meeting.

Meetings in Afghanistan are used to provide information and make decisions rather than share ideas and discussion. Meetings are often unstructured, and people will casually walk out or take telephone calls. Afghan communication style is indirect, and information may be between the lines rather than directly stated. Answers to questions will rarely be “no,” even when a negative answer is intended. It is considered rude to directly blame someone for failure. Condescension is considered an affront.

Muslim women gaze downward when speaking to men. They may look down just during introductions, or even during conversations days afterward. Personal space should also be considered when working with Afghan women. Getting too close may be interpreted as dishonoring a woman. One may sit next to a woman to discuss business, but this should not be done in public or when meeting someone for the first time. It is considered inappropriate for a man and a woman to be alone together in a room with a closed door. Speaking to a woman in a social context is dishonorable, as well as speaking to a woman in the street.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) assesses Afghanistan as **HIGH RISK** for infectious diseases. Without force health protection measures, mission effectiveness will be seriously jeopardized.

Risk varies greatly depending on location, individual exposures, and other factors. More detailed information is contained in Infectious Disease Risk Assessments at www.amfic.detrick.army.mil.

Food- and Waterborne Diseases

Sanitation is extremely poor throughout the country, including major urban areas. Local food and water sources (including ice) are heavily contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, parasites, and viruses to which most U.S. service members have little or no natural immunity. Diarrheal diseases can be expected to temporarily incapacitate a very high percentage of personnel within days if local food, water, or ice is consumed. Hepatitis A and typhoid fever can cause prolonged illness in a smaller percentage. In addition, viral gastroenteritis (e.g., norovirus) and food poisoning (e.g., *Bacillus cereus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, and *Staphylococcus*) may cause significant outbreaks.

Vector-borne Diseases

During the warmer months (typically March through November), the climate and ecological habitat support populations of arthropod vectors, including mosquitoes, ticks, and sand flies. Significant disease transmission is sustained countrywide, including urban areas. Malaria, a major vector-borne risk in Afghanistan, is capable of debilitating a high percentage of personnel for up to a week or more. A small number of cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis could occur among personnel exposed to sand fly bites. In addition, other vector-borne diseases are transmitted at low or unknown levels, and may constitute a significant risk.

Animal-contact Diseases

Rabies risk is assessed as among the highest in the world; personnel bitten by potentially infected reservoir species are at high risk for developing rabies in the absence of appropriate prophylaxis. The circumstances of the bite should be considered in evaluating

individual risk; in addition to dogs, bats or wild carnivores should be regarded as rabid unless proven otherwise.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The prevalence of both HIV and hepatitis B virus carriers are low, but rates typically are higher among prostitutes and intravenous drug users. Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other infections are common, and may affect a high percentage of personnel who have sexual contact. Though the immediate impact of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B on an operation is limited, the long-term health impact on individuals is substantial. Though not assessed individually here, other diseases that are often common in prostitutes include chancroid, herpes, lymphogranuloma venereum, syphilis, and venereal warts.

Water-contact Diseases

Operations or activities that involve extensive water contact may result in personnel being temporarily debilitated with leptospirosis in some locations. In addition, bodies of surface water are likely to be contaminated with human and animal waste. Activities such as wading or swimming may result in exposures to enteric diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis via incidental ingestion of water. Prolonged water contact also may lead to the development of a variety of potentially debilitating skin conditions such as bacterial or fungal dermatitis.

Respiratory Diseases

The incidence of active tuberculosis is estimated at 333 per 100,000 population (compared to the U.S. rate of approximately 5 per 100,000 population), and tuberculin skin test conversion rates may be elevated over baseline for personnel with prolonged close exposure to local populations.

Deployed U.S. forces may be exposed to a wide variety of common respiratory infections in the local population. These include influenza, pertussis, viral upper respiratory infections, viral and bacterial pneumonia, and others. U.S. military populations living in close-quarter conditions are at risk for substantial person-to-person spread of respiratory pathogens. Influenza is of particular concern because of its ability to debilitate large numbers of unvaccinated personnel for several days.

Medical Capabilities

Afghanistan's civilian health care system was decimated during more than two decades of conflict. The international community is slowly repairing and rebuilding the country's physical infrastructure, and medical personnel have returned to work. However, the health care system remains underdeveloped, and the quality of health care provided is among the poorest in the world.

The Afghan National Army is slowly developing its medical capability with international assistance. Until the Afghan army's medical capability is fully developed, it will depend heavily on the civilian health care system and Coalition assistance.

Nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and international organizations continue to provide the majority of health care to Afghanistan's civilians, particularly in rural areas. Infrastructure for basic health care is gradually being established throughout the country, but specialty care is available only in major cities and is limited.

Disaster and emergency response capabilities are limited. However, the international community is helping to establish a national disaster preparedness and response program. One of the first initiatives was to reestablish ambulance services in Kabul; the

ambulance services became operational in August 2003 with 15 donated ambulances.

Afghan hospitals provide a level of health care far below Western standards. Even the largest and best medical treatment facilities in Kabul offer limited medical and surgical services, and sanitation is poor. Medical facilities operated or supported by NGOs, international organizations, or donor countries generally provide better medical care than those staffed by Afghan personnel. These entities have been renovating and building medical facilities, but security problems continue to impede progress, particularly in rural areas where NGOs provide most health services.

Afghanistan lacks adequate numbers of qualified medical personnel. The shortage of medical personnel is most severe in rural areas. Most physicians, especially in cities, speak some English in addition to their native language of Dari or Pashtu.

Afghanistan still depends on NGOs and international organizations for basic medical supplies and sophisticated medical equipment. Imported pharmaceuticals are widely available, although the quality is questionable. The Ministry of Public Health is working with the Coalition and the World Health Organization to reestablish domestic pharmaceutical production.

The quality of the blood supply and the integrity of the civilian blood acquisition, testing, storage, and delivery systems do not meet U.S. standards.

Key Medical Facilities

Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital

Location: Located in the Wazir Akbar Khan section of Kabul, near the U.S. Embassy.

Type: Government

- Capabilities:* General medical specialties include general internal medicine and family medicine. Surgical specialties include general and orthopedic surgery. Additionally, the facility has a 20-bed surgical intensive care unit (ICU).
- Comments:* 200-bed general surgical hospital specializing in orthopedic surgery; serves as a teaching hospital for the Kabul Medical Institute. U.S. Loma Linda University is providing training and management assistance to the hospital. The hospital's emergency room and ICU are among the best, by Afghan standards, in Kabul.

Avicenna Hospital

- Location:* Located on Mayvand Avenue, Chindawol, south-central Kabul, southwest of Kabul International Airfield, south of the Kabul River and directly northwest of the old city.
- Type:* Civilian
- Capabilities:* Medical specialties include cardiology, dermatology, general internal medicine, family medicine, and radiology. Surgical specialties include general surgery, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), and thoracic surgery.
- Comments:* Primary emergency hospital in Kabul. The facility reopened in July 2004 after renovation by a Korean NGO, and contains the control center for Kabul's ambulance service, which was inaugurated in August 2003 with five donated ambulances.

HISTORY

Early History

Afghanistan is located at the crossroads of ancient civilizations. Urban civilization began in Central Asia between 3000 and 2000 B.C. The Persian Achaemenian dynasty controlled the region from 550 B.C. until 331 B.C. Between 330 and 327 B.C., Alexander the Great conquered and brought Greek culture to the territories. Shortly thereafter, the Mauryan Empire of India gained control of southern Afghanistan and introduced Buddhism. In the mid-third century B.C., nomadic Kushans established an empire that became a cultural and commercial center. From the end of the Kushan Empire in the 3rd century A.D. until the 7th century, the region was fragmented and under the general protection of the Persian Sassanian Empire.

In 637, Arab Muslims began a 100-year process of conquering the Afghan tribes and introducing Islam. By the 10th century; however, the rule of the Arab Abbasid dynasty and its successor in Central Asia, the Samanid dynasty, had crumbled. The Ghaznavid dynasty, an offshoot of the Samanids, then became the first great Islamic dynasty to rule in Afghanistan. In 1220, the Mongol forces of Genghis Khan conquered all of Central Asia. Afghanistan remained fragmented until the 1380s, when Timur consolidated and expanded the existing Mongol Empire. Timur's descendants ruled Afghanistan until the early 16th century.

In 1504, the region fell under a new empire, the Mughals of northern India, who fought over Afghan territory with the Persian Safavi Dynasty over the next two centuries. With the assassination of the great Safavi leader Nadir Shah in 1747, indigenous Pashuns, who became known as the Durrani, began a period of at least

nominal rule in Afghanistan that lasted until 1978. Ahmad Shah was the first Durrani ruler and is known as the founder of the Afghan nation. He united the Pashtun tribes and built an extensive empire from Delhi to the Arabian Sea by 1760. Ahmad Shah's empire fragmented after his death, but Dost Mohammad led the Pashtun Muhammadzai tribe and restored order in 1826.

A century-long contest for domination of Central Asia and Afghanistan began. Russia aimed to expand south, while Britain intended to protect the region surrounding India. Afghan rulers were able to maintain independence, although some compromises were necessary. In the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842), the British ousted Dost Mohammad, but later abandoned their Afghan garrisons in 1842. In the following decades, Russian forces approached the northern border of Afghanistan. In 1878, the British invaded and held most of Afghanistan in the Second Anglo-Afghan War. From 1880 to the beginning of the 20th century, Durrani leader Abdur Rahman oversaw the balancing of British and Russian interests, the consolidation of the Afghan tribes, and the reorganization of civil administration into what is considered the modern Afghan state. British forces secured the Durand Line (1893), dividing Afghanistan from British colonial territory to the southeast (modern-day Pakistan). The Durand Line also split the Pashtun tribes. Abdur Rahman's son Habibullah, who ruled from 1901 to 1919, continued his father's administrative reforms and maintained Afghanistan's neutrality in World War I.

Recent History

On 19 August 1919, Afghanistan signed the Treaty of Rawalpindi, ending the Third Anglo-Afghan War and gaining independence. Between World Wars I and II, Afghanistan again was a balancing point between two world powers. Habibullah's son Amanul-

lah ruled from 1919 to 1929 and manipulated the new British-Soviet rivalry while establishing relations with major countries. Amanullah introduced his country's first constitution in 1923, but resistance to his domestic reform program forced his abdication in 1929. Beginning in 1933 Mohammad Zahir Shah reigned for 40 years as the last king of Afghanistan. Afghanistan remained neutral during World War II.

The long-standing division of the Pashtun tribes caused tension with Pakistan upon the creation of that state in 1947. In response, Afghanistan shifted its foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. The prime ministership of the king's cousin Mohammad Daoud (1953–1963) was cautiously reformist, modernizing and centralizing the government while strengthening ties with the Soviet Union. However, in 1963 Zahir Shah dismissed Daoud because his anti-Pakistani policy had damaged Afghanistan's economy.

In 1964, a new constitution liberalized the constitutional monarchy. Economic and political conditions worsened in the ensuing decade. In 1973, Daoud overthrew King Zahir Shah and established a republic. When economic conditions did not improve and Daoud lost most of his political support, the leftist People's Democratic Party assembled a coup. Daoud was overthrown and killed in 1978.

In 1979, 80,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to quell the threat of a tribal insurgency. The Soviets occupied Afghanistan until 1989, but failed to defeat the mujahideen guerillas who fought the Soviet occupation. The Soviet Union agreed to create a neutral Afghan state in 1988 after peace accords were signed between Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Pakistan. The last Soviet troops left Afghanistan in 1989.

Although peace agreements were in place, differences between the Afghan government and the mujahideen were never resolved, which caused Afghanistan to descend into a civil war by 1992. Ahmad Shah Massoud, an ethnic Tajik; Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a Pashtun; and Abdul Rashid Dostum, an Uzbek, led the main groups that participated



Ahmad Sha Massoud

in the civil war. Despite several temporary alliances, struggles among the armed groups continued until an Islamic fundamentalist group, the Taliban, emerged. The Taliban gained control of most of the country in 1996 by using an extreme interpretation of the Islam religion to control society. The economy did not improve, and most government services ceased to function.

Under the Taliban rule, the Arab terrorist organization al Qa'ida had been allowed to use Afghanistan as its operating base. Al Qa'ida carried out a series of international terrorist acts that culminated with the 11 September 2001 attacks against the United States. International pressure was exacted on the Taliban to surrender al Qa'ida leader Usama bin Ladin. The Taliban government collapsed after the United States and its allies attacked it in autumn 2001, though many of the Taliban and al Qa'ida leaders escaped capture. An International Security Assistance Force occupied Afghanistan.

In 2001, Afghan leaders returning to power signed the Bonn Agreement, which laid the groundwork for the formation of an interim government, the Afghan Interim Administration, under the leader-

ship of Pashtun moderate Hamid Karzai. Karzai was appointed president of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan in 2002. In early 2004, a new constitution was ratified that was written by Loya Jirga, which is a constituent assembly of regional leaders. In October 2004, Hamid Karzai was elected president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan by an overwhelming popular vote.

Large areas of Afghanistan are still under the control of regional warlords. Parliamentary elections in September 2005 gave regional warlords substantial power in the National Assembly and further jeopardized Karzai's ability to unite the country. The Bonn Agreement became invalid after the 2005 elections and was replaced by the Afghanistan Compact in January 2006. The Afghanistan Compact outlined goals for international assistance in economic devel-



Hamid Karzai

opment, protection of human rights, security, and the fight against corruption and drug trafficking through 2010.

The Afghan government's authority is growing, but its ability to deliver necessary social services remains largely dependent on funds donated from the international community. Between 2001 and 2005, the United States donated more than US\$9 billion to the reconstruction of Afghanistan, and international donors pledged US\$8.2 billion in

2004 for Afghan reconstruction. In January 2006, more than 60 nations met in London and pledged US\$10 billion through 2011 for political and reconstruction support.

The Afghan government's ability to more adequately secure their borders and maintain internal order is increasing due in part to international community support, including more than 40 countries participating in Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and the NATO-led ISAF. The government and Coalition forces work closely to pursue remnants of al Qa'ida and the Taliban in the south and southeast parts of Afghanistan. The ISAF is in charge of providing security in Kabul and the northern, southern, and western parts of the country. About 26,500 Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers have been trained as of February 2006, along with 60,000 police, including border and highway patrols.



Afghanistan Election

The disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) campaign helped to further establish the authority of the Afghan central government as 63,000 official military personnel went through the DDR program as of June 2005. The DDR program began with a pilot project in October 2003 and concluded in June 2006.

The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) program followed the DDR program. The goal of DIAG is to disarm as many as 180,000 illegally armed men in Afghanistan who pose a potential hindrance to the reestablishment of state institutions. The DIAG program is supported internationally, but primarily administered by the government of Afghanistan, the Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme (ANBP), and the government of Japan. The program is funded primarily by the Japanese government and implemented by Afghanistan's national security agency and interior and defense ministries. The DIAG program is scheduled to be successfully completed by the end of 2007.

Chronology of Key Events

Date	Event
1919	Afghanistan's official date of independence; Afghanistan signs Treaty of Rawalpindi, ending the Third Anglo-Afghan War.
1933	Mohammad Zahir Shah becomes king and begins 40-year reign.
1953	General Mohammad Daoud becomes prime minister; introduces social reforms and strengthens military and economic ties with the Soviet Union.
1963	General Mohammad Daoud is dismissed.
1964	Constitutional monarchy is introduced, but leads to political polarization and power struggles.

Date	Event
1973	General Mohammad Daoud seizes power in a coup and establishes a republic.
1978	General Mohammad Daoud is overthrown and killed in a coup by the leftist People's Democratic Party.
1979	Soviet troops invade Afghanistan to counteract threat of tribal insurgency against the communist government.
1989	Soviet troops pull out of Afghanistan, civil war envelops Afghanistan as power struggle continues.
1996	Islamic fundamentalist group, Taliban, gains control of most of Afghanistan and introduces hard-line version of Islam.
1998	Earthquakes kill thousands; United States launches airstrikes at suspected bases of Usama bin Ladin, accusing him of engineering U.S. Embassy bombings.
2001	Taliban rejects international pressure to surrender al Qaeda leader Usama bin Ladin.
Oct 2001	Taliban government collapses following U.S. and Coalition forces attacks.
Dec 2001	Exiled Afghan leaders sign Bonn Agreement to form an interim government
2002	Hamid Karzai appointed president of Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan
Oct 2004	Hamid Karzai elected president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Sep 2005	First parliamentary and provincial elections in more than 30 years
Feb 2006	International donors pledge more than US\$10 billion in reconstruction aid over 5 years

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

Afghanistan's government is an Islamic republic consisting of three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The constitution went into effect on 4 January 2004. Afghanistan's first national democratic presidential election was held on 9 October 2004. All laws must comply with Islam. Equal rights are guaranteed to women. Suffrage is universal at age 18.

National Level

Executive Branch

The president is the chief of state and head of government. Two vice presidents serve under the president. The president and vice presidents are elected to 5-year terms by popular vote. The presidential candidate chooses the two vice presidential candidates to run on his ticket. In the first round of voting, if no presidential candidate receives at least 50 percent of the vote, the two candidates with the most votes will run in the second round. A president cannot be elected for more than two terms.

Presidential and vice presidential candidates must be at least 40 years of age; adhere to Islam; hold only Afghan citizenship; have Afghan parents; and have no court convictions of crimes against humanity, criminal acts, or denial of civil rights.

Presidential responsibilities and powers include serving as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces; enforcing the constitution; assembling the Grand Council; signing laws and decrees; and appointing, dismissing, or accepting the resignation of members of the Supreme Court, ministers, the attorney general, judges, officers

of the armed forces, police, national security, and high-ranking officials. The following presidential powers require the approval of the National Assembly: determining policies of the state, declaring war and peace, and declaring or ending a state of emergency.

The cabinet is composed of 25 ministers. Ministers are appointed by the president and approved by the National Assembly. Influential regional and military groups are appointed to the ministries.

Legislative Branch

The bicameral National Assembly is composed of a 249-member House of Representatives (*Wolesi Jirga*) and a 102-member senate (*Meshrano Jirga*). Members of the House of Representatives are elected to 5-year terms by popular vote. The House of Representatives reserves 68 seats for women and 10 for the Kuchi tribe. Members of the senate are elected as follows: the provincial councils appoint 34 members for 4-year terms, the district councils appoint 34 members for 3-year terms, and the president appoints 34 members for 5-year terms. According to the constitution, half of the 34 presidential appointees from the senate must be women, 2 must represent the Kuchi tribe, and 2 must represent the disabled.

Qualifications for National Assembly members include Afghan citizenship (citizenship for at least 10 years), minimum age of 25 for the House of Representatives and 35 for the senate, and the no convictions for crimes against humanity, criminal acts, or denial of civil rights by a court.

The powers of the National Assembly include ratifying, modifying, or abolishing laws or legislative decrees; approving plans for economic, social, cultural, and technological developments; authorizing the state budget; granting acceptance for loans; develop-

ing and adapting administrative units; and ratifying international treaties and agreements.

The powers of the House of Representatives include approving appointments and accepting or rejecting state development programs and the state budget when the House of Representatives and the senate are not in agreement.

Proposals for laws are introduced by the government and presented to the House of Representatives. If a proposed law includes new taxes or a reduction in revenues and there is an alternate recommendation, it is included in a working agenda. The House approves or rejects the proposal. A proposed law cannot be delayed for more than one month. The drafted law is submitted to the Senate after approval from the House. The Senate decides on the draft in 15 days. Laws, treaties, and development plans in need of special examination are given priority upon request of the government. To be considered by a house, a proposed bill must be sponsored by 10 members and approved by one-fifth of that house.

The government may occasionally convene a Grand Council (*Loya Jirga*) to decide pressing matters of independence, national sovereignty, or territorial integrity. The assembly is composed of members of the national assembly and chairpersons of the provincial and district councils. The assembly can amend the constitution and bring charges against the president.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch is made up of a Supreme Court (*Stera Mahkama*), high courts, and appeals courts. The 9 members of the Supreme Court are appointed to 10-year terms by the president with approval of the House of Representatives. Initial appointments for members are as follows: 3 members are appointed for a period of

4 years, 3 members for 7 years, and 3 members for 10 years. Later appointments are for 10 years. Members only serve one term. The president appoints one member as the Head of the Supreme Court.

Qualification for members of the Supreme Court include Afghan citizenship; minimum age of 40; a higher education in law or Islam; adequate experience in the Afghan justice system; high ethics and a positive reputation; no convictions for crimes against humanity, criminal acts, or deprivation of civil rights by the court; and no membership in any political party during their term.

Judges are appointed by recommendation of the Supreme Court and approval from the president. They are responsible for managing the personnel, budgets, and policy decisions of the entire national, regional, and local court system.

Although every province has a higher and lower court, the supply of trained judges is limited. Most local court officials come from Muslim religious schools and lack judicial skills, so judicial procedures are influenced by local authorities and traditions. The roles of Islamic and secular law in the new national judicial system have not been well established. Much of the current legal code is based on laws passed under the last king. In rural areas, where local elders and tribal authorities resolve criminal cases, Taliban laws have remained in effect.

A National Security Court handles cases of terrorism and other threats to national security. A separate Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission investigates human rights abuses and war crimes.

Local Level

Local government is divided into 34 provinces: Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Daikundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghowr, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar,

Kapisa, Khowst, Konar, Konduz, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Nurestan, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, and Zabol. Each province is governed by a provincial council. Members of the provincial council are elected by popular vote every 4 years. The chief executive of the province is the governor, who is appointed by the president.

Districts and villages have councils that organize community activities and allow people to participate in the local administration. Members of district and village councils are elected by popular vote every 3 years.

Municipalities administer city affairs. The mayor and members of the municipal councils are elected by popular vote.

Politics

Political Parties

All political parties are required by the Political Parties Law of 2003 to register with the Ministry of Justice and confirm that they practice Islam. Candidates were not permitted to affiliate with a party in the 2005 parliamentary election. Most political groups are based on alliances that formed during the military struggles during the past few decades. For example, the Northern Alliance is an influential loose confederation of several Hazara, Tajik, and Uzbek groups who fought against the Taliban. Factions of the alliance became powerful players in the parliament of 2006. A key division of political power is between the Pashtun-dominated south and the Tajik- and Uzbek-dominated north.

Primary Political Parties

The Afghan Social Democratic Party, or Afghan Nation (*Afghan Mellat*) is a political party with a large following of educated Pashtuns living in urban areas of eastern Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan's Islamic Mission Organization (*Tanzim-e Dahwat-e Islami-ye Afghanistan*) is composed of a small group of extremely conservative Islamists. Its original name was Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan (*Ittihad-e Islami Barai Azadi Afghanistan*), which was popular in the 1980s and 1990s. This group has substantial financial resources and links to Islamists outside Afghanistan, especially in the Arab Gulf states.

The Islamic People's Movement of Afghanistan (*Harakat-e Islami-ye Mardum-e Afghanistan*) is an offshoot of the *jihadi* parties of the 1980s and 1990s, with strong ties to the Shi'ite community of Kabul and surrounding provinces.

The Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (*Hizb-e Wahdat-e Islami-ye Afghanistan*) is the successor to a party of the same name that was established in 1990 when several Iran-based Shi'a *jihadi* parties merged. The main supporters of this political party are from the Hazaras ethnic group.

The Islamic Unity Party of the People of Afghanistan (*Hizb-e Wahdat-e Islami-ye Mardum-e Afghanistan*) is an offshoot of the original Wahdat group formed by the merger of Iran-based, Shi'a *jihadi* groups. The main supporters of this political party are from the Hazaras ethnic group.

The National Congress Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e-Congra-e-Mili Afghanistan*) is a liberal political party that supports the creation of a secular and democratic political system in Afghanistan. Its key supporters are non-Pashtun, leftist intellectuals.

The National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (*Mahaz-e Melli-ye Islami-ye Afghanistan*) is one of the original *jihadi* parties of seven Pakistan-based groups that fiercely resisted Soviet occupation. This group is popular among the Pashtun ethnic group.

The National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (*Hizb-e Junbish-e-Melli-ye Afghanistan*) represents the Uzbek minority.

The National Movement of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e-Nuhzhat-e-Mili Afghanistan*) is a coalition of 11 political parties that serves as a platform for ethnic Tajiks.

The New Afghanistan Party (*Hizb-e Afghanistan-e Nawin*) represents the interests of Panjshiri Tajiks.

The Youth Solidarity Party of Afghanistan (*Hizb-e Hambastagi-ye Melli-ye Jawanan-e Afghanistan*) promotes democratic ideas and encourages younger people to participate in the government.

Foreign Relations

Before the Soviet invasion in December 1979, Afghanistan was neutral in its foreign policy. Between 1979 and 1989, Afghanistan's foreign policy reflected that of the Soviet Union. Few countries supported the Soviet occupation (1979 to 1989) or the Taliban regime (1996 to 2001). Attempts by the Taliban to occupy Afghanistan's seat at the UN and Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) failed.

Afghanistan's foreign relations improved dramatically after the fall of the Taliban in 2001, and most countries now maintain diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. In December 2002, Afghanistan's six bordering countries signed a Good Neighbor Declaration that pledged to respect Afghanistan's independence and territorial boundaries.

United States

Since the fall of the Taliban, the United States has supported the new government by helping to rebuild infrastructure and strengthen the government in outlying regions. Afghanistan has also received considerable trade preferences. The U.S. military's Operation ENDURING FREEDOM continues to fight Taliban and al Qaeda forces and provide humanitarian assistance.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Afghanistan were first established in 1934. Relations were improved when the United States provided Afghanistan with more than US\$500 million in loans, grants, and excess agricultural supplies to expand transportation facilities, boost agricultural production, expand the educational system, stimulate industry, and improve government administration from 1950 to 1979.

The United States declined Afghanistan's request for defense cooperation in the 1950s but extended an economic assistance program for Afghanistan's roads, dams, and powerplants. U.S. aid shifted from infrastructure projects to technical assistance programs to help develop the skills needed to build a modern economy. The Peace Corps was active in Afghanistan from 1962 to 1979.

After the 1978 coup, relations deteriorated. In February 1979, the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was kidnapped and then killed in Kabul when Afghan security forces burst in on his kidnappers. The United States reduced bilateral assistance and terminated a small military training program. All assistance agreements ended after the December 1979 Soviet invasion.

After the Soviet invasion, the United States supported diplomatic and military efforts to achieve a Soviet withdrawal. U.S. contributions to the refugee program in Pakistan played a major part in

efforts to assist Afghans in need. This cross-border humanitarian assistance program aimed to increase Afghan self-sufficiency and help Afghans resist Soviet attempts to drive civilians out of the rebel-dominated countryside. The United States provided about US\$3 billion in military and economic assistance to the Afghan resistance movement.

The United States actively encourages a U.N. role in the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan and is assisting the Afghan people as they rebuild their country and establish a representative government that contributes to regional stability, is market friendly, and respects human rights. In May 2005, President Bush and President Karzai concluded a strategic partnership agreement committing both nations to a long-term relationship.

Pakistan

Afghanistan has had many differences with its neighbor Pakistan. Many in each country maintain visceral distrust and prejudice toward the other. Pakistan took the lead in diplomatically opposing the Soviet occupation and Soviet-backed regimes. During the war against Soviet occupation, Pakistan served as the main supply point for Afghan resistance. Pakistan developed close ties to the Taliban regime in the late 1990s, but reversed its support under U.S. pressure after the Taliban refused to surrender Usama bin Ladin in 2001.

Strained relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan result from the separation of Pashtun tribes, the growing Islamist insurgency on both sides of the border, and disagreements on border security procedures and smuggling. The presence of Taliban and al Qaeda forces in Pakistan's border provinces and Afghanistan's increasing relations with India further strain the relationship. Pakistan wants to minimize India's influence in Afghanistan to avoid being surrounded by unfriendly states. Afghanistan and Pakistan are engaged in

dialogue through the United States-sponsored Tripartite Commission to resolve bilateral issues. Economically, Pakistan is Afghanistan's vital corridor to the Arabian Sea, while Afghanistan is a vital connection for Pakistan to the natural resources of Central Asia.

Iran

Relations between Afghanistan and Iran are generally good. Iran opposed the Soviet occupation and the Taliban. During the Soviet occupation, Iran supported Afghan resistance and provided financial and military assistance to rebel leaders who pledged loyalty to the Iranian vision of Islamic revolution.

The Taliban seized the Iranian consulate in Mazar-e-Sharif and executed Iranian diplomats in 1998, severely damaging relations between Iran and the Taliban. Afghanistan's relations with Iran have improved since the fall of the Taliban. Iran has been active in Afghan reconstruction.

There is a dispute over water rights on the Helmand River, which irrigates Afghanistan's southern agricultural region before flowing into Iran. The Afghan government has felt pressure from the West to create closer ties to Iran. Other issues between Iran and Afghanistan include Afghan expatriates and refugees in Iran, Iranian support for warlords in Afghanistan's border provinces, and Iranian concerns for the Shi'a minority in Afghanistan.

Russia

When the Taliban was in power, Russia became disenchanted with the Taliban for supporting Chechen insurgents and for providing a sanctuary for terrorist groups active in Central Asia. This resulted in Russian support for the Northern Alliance. Afghan relations with Russia have improved since the fall of the Taliban. In the early 2000s, Russia pledged to assist Afghanistan in building military

and business establishments, clearing landmines, and developing oil and gas extraction facilities. There are, however, remnants of mistrust between both countries and outstanding Afghan debts to Russia that date back to the Soviet era.

Tajikistan

Afghanistan's role in Tajikistan's long civil war has complicated relations. Tajik insurgents used Afghanistan as a base for military operations, and about 100,000 Tajiks took refuge in northern Afghanistan in the early 1990s. Tajikistan provided assistance to the Northern Alliance because of the Taliban's harsh treatment of Afghanistan's Tajik minority. A planned bridge over the Amu Darya River will enhance the trade route north into Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan

Relations between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan have been limited. Uzbekistan has enforced harsh border controls to prevent the entry of narcotics smugglers and Islamic fundamentalists from Afghanistan. Uzbekistan's ongoing support for Uzbek warlords who control parts of Afghanistan has also been a source of contention.

India

In the early 2000s, India offered a range of assistance projects worth US\$600 million to establish diplomatic missions throughout Afghanistan. India expanded the assistance package in 2006.

International Organizations

Afghanistan participates in many international organizations, to include the following:

- Asian Development Bank (AsDB)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- World Bank
- International Criminal Court (ICCT)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (partner) (OSCE)
- United Nations (UN)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

ECONOMY

Afghanistan is the poorest country in Asia, and one of the poorest in the world. Security threats remain the most significant deterrents to economic development. Afghanistan relies heavily on foreign troops and international aid. However, in the aftermath of the NATO-led invasion in 2001, domestic and international initiatives are working to revitalize the economy by developing government institutions, constructing and repairing nationwide infrastructure, developing public and private industries, and developing natural resources.

The construction industry is promising. Large contracts focus on building needed infrastructure, including a reliable electrical power grid, water distribution networks, and major highways. Afghanistan is taking steps to exploit its resources, especially precious stones and newly discovered oil and natural gas.

Afghanistan is transitioning to a free market economy and creating incentives for foreign investors. Improvements have been made to the banking sector, tax policy, and customs regulations. A new currency has been established, and inflation is under control. These policies have created potential economic growth in various sectors, but the need for development and reform in many areas remains.

Statistics

Gross Domestic Product	US\$21.5 billion (2004)
Official Exchange Rate	US\$8.8 billion (2006)
Growth Rate	8 percent
Per Capita	US\$800 (2004)
<i>Industry (percent of GDP)</i>	24 percent
<i>Agriculture (percent of GDP)</i>	38 percent
<i>Services (percent of GDP)</i>	38 percent
Inflation Rate	16.3 percent (2005)
Debt	US\$8 billion in bilateral debt, mostly to Russia, US\$500 million in debt to multilateral development banks (2004)
Unemployment Rate	40 percent
Imports	US\$3.87 billion
Exports	US\$471 million (not including illicit exports or reexports)
Labor Force	15 million (2004 est.)

Resources

In the 1980s, natural gas accounted for 56 percent of export revenue. However, the Soviet Union capped natural gas fields before withdrawing troops in 1989. Since then, Afghanistan has not been able to benefit from these resources until recently. In 2006, the

U.S. Geological Survey completed a 2-year assessment of oil and natural gas potential in Afghanistan and discovered many more resources than expected. Reports claim that Afghanistan has 18 times more oil resources and more than three times the natural gas resources previously known. Northern Afghanistan contains 100 billion to 1 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, 0.4 billion barrels to 3.6 billion barrels of oil, and 126 million barrels to 1,325 million barrels of natural gas liquids. Afghanistan has completed several important steps in the process of developing its resources, including assessing petroleum resources, certifying reserves, and passing petroleum legislation.

Afghanistan also has deposits of barites, bauxite, beryllium, chromium, coal, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, salt, silver, sulfur, talc, tin, uranium, zinc, and zinc. Other precious and semi-precious minerals include alabaster, amethyst, beryl, emerald, jade, lapis lazuli, quartz, ruby, sapphire, and tourmaline. Mining throughout Afghanistan is underdeveloped for several reasons, including violence in much of the country. There are few railways and major roads, making travel and transport difficult and costly. Some materials are used in small-scale hand crafted items, but few are exploited for larger commercial use. Materials for the construction industry are in demand, including bricks, cement and cement blocks, glass, gravel, marble, paving stones, steel, sand, tile, and wood.

Agricultural resources include grazing land and fertile soil land for growing crops in the northern province of Konduz and the southern province of Helmand. Less than 3 percent of Afghanistan was forested, and after years of war and illegal cutting for fuel, about half of the forest remains. Afghanistan has a significant water shortage.

Industry

Afghanistan's industrial sector once processed large quantities of sugar, textiles, and chemical fertilizers, and exported hundreds of millions of dollars worth of natural gas. By 2004, however, almost all Afghan industry had been destroyed by years of conflict, and reconstruction efforts were focused more on the slow rebuilding of national infrastructure than on industry.

Industry faces many challenges in Afghanistan. Regional warlords often extort or take resources from private firms, and corruption in the construction sector also deters prospective investors and hinders many projects.

Domestic and international organizations are working to rebuild Afghanistan's infrastructure using donations from the international community. These initiatives have made construction and construction materials one of the largest industrial sectors in Afghanistan. These efforts include projects to build high quality industrial parks with reliable power supply near important industrial areas. These professionally managed industrial parks will provide incentive for investment and development in Afghan industry.

Afghanistan is considering privatizing some state industries such as oil, gas, and precious and semi-precious stones. Newly discovered oil and natural gas deposits will soon be exploited. Medium and small scale industry that has investor attention includes telecommunications, hand woven carpet making, and agricultural processing. Small factories and plants in Kabul and other cities produce textiles, leather goods, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizers, cement, and copper. The United Nations established a project to resume sugar production in Baghlan. Development of the dried fruit and nut industry has strong potential.

Another main commodity, especially in rural areas, is carpet weaving. Due to the demand for world famous Afghan carpets and their importance to the rural economy, the government has given significant attention to the revitalization of this sector.

The absence of long-term credit and financing prevents many private firms from investing in Afghanistan's development. Few commercial banks exist in Afghanistan, and many do not lend money to private businesses.

Agriculture

Afghanistan's rough terrain and arid climate leave little land use for agriculture. Only 12 percent of land is arable, and not all of that is actually used to cultivate crops. Prolonged and severe drought adds to the challenges of growing food and raising livestock. Despite these obstacles, 70 to 85 percent of people in Afghanistan rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Almost 40 percent of Afghanistan's legitimate GDP is agricultural, but poor conditions have forced millions of rural Afghans to rely on food aid.



Afghanistan Textiles *Photo by Steve Evans*



Wheat Farmer

The most common legal crop grown in Afghanistan is wheat. Farmers also grow barley, beets, castor beans, corn, cotton, fruits, madder, nuts, mutton, rice, sugar, tobacco, various vegetables, and wheat and produce wool. Farming methods are outdated, using few modern machines, chemical fertilizers, or pesticides. A failure to modernize irrigation methods hampers effective agricultural production. However, programs are in place to improve cultivation, including reforming land titles, improving irrigation, distributing seeds, conducting cultivation and farm-related training sessions, establishing demonstration centers, practicing fertilizer use, and building roads to town markets.

Opium production is illegal but widespread. Poor agricultural conditions and extreme poverty create incentives for farmers to turn to growing opium poppies, which are easy to grow in the harsh terrain and climate of Afghanistan and sell for a high price. In 2005, Afghanistan was the largest producer of raw opium in the world.



Local Market

In 2006, some provinces increased opium production, with lack of security playing a major role. Domestic and international incentive programs aimed at farmers try to reduce opium production.

Utilities

Electricity

Only about 6 to 7 percent of Afghanistan's land area lies within the electrical power network. Even the areas of the country that have access to electricity have unreliable service. Challenges to solving Afghanistan's electrical shortage include severe damage to physical infrastructure, lack of qualified personnel, organizational limitations, dependence on funds from donors, and lack of security.

Afghanistan has an installed electricity generating capacity of 450 megawatts, but only about 270 megawatts are available. Electrical demand is much higher, at 750 gigawatt-hours, and expected to rise to 3,334 gigawatt-hours by 2015. Afghanistan operates one

natural gas-burning power plant in Mazar-I-Sharif, two gas turbines functioning on diesel fuel in Kabul, and five hydroelectric power plants. The Naghlu Hydro Power Station has a production capacity of 100 megawatts and is Afghanistan's largest plant. However, the plant is in poor condition and may fail. Many more plants, power lines, and substations are needed. Much of the existing electricity generating components are outdated and incompatible with modern efficient systems. Afghanistan imports power from neighboring countries, including Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Electrical sector projects include providing Afghanistan with technical and organizational assistance; developing the Kajaki Dam for hydroelectricity in southern Afghanistan; constructing a natural gas power plant in northern Afghanistan; supplying diesel fuel to thermal power plants in various major cities; and developing power lines to import more electricity from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. Due to the lack of security, the United Nations declared that construction of a power plant in the Farkhar province will not start until local warlords disarm and declare themselves disbanded.

Water

Fewer than 20 percent of people in Afghanistan have access to safe drinking water. Afghanistan's climate varies between arid and semiarid and is prone to prolonged and severe droughts. Water distribution systems need to be replaced.

Afghanistan has 75,000 million cubic meters of water resources, but only one-third of these resources are being used. The Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources, and Environment is responsible for designing, constructing, and maintaining irrigation canals and reservoirs. Several projects aim to explore Afghanistan's terrain for additional sources of water. Other projects include develop-

ing deep wells and water pumps for communities and building pipes to transport water to provincial towns. Regional cooperatives similar to the Aral Sea Basin Program may help to address the water shortage.

Foreign Investment

Many obstacles deter foreign investors in Afghanistan. The lack of sea access and adequate infrastructure makes exporting products expensive. Customs regulations and property laws are underdeveloped. The banking system is also underdeveloped and raises little revenue. Law enforcement is sporadic, and corruption and extortion are rampant. Airports cannot handle large-scale transport of expensive items. Basic necessities such as water and electricity are sometimes unreliable, even in Kabul.

Another major obstacle is nationalized industry. Some of the most attractive industries, such as oil, gas, and precious stones, are state-owned and unavailable to foreign investors.

Despite these challenges to foreign investment, Afghanistan's new government is creating liberal trade laws, tax reforms, and incentives to encourage much needed foreign investment. Incentives to foreign investors include 100 percent foreign ownership and the ability to transfer all profits abroad. The Afghan Investment Support Agency assists foreign investors with required documents and information on starting a business enterprise.

Construction contracts are the most plentiful, but this sector has been tainted by corruption. Many contracts awarded to firms are small-scale community based programs. Other enterprises include Afghan carpets, leather goods, and processed foods.

Outlook

Afghanistan has made some progress in developing its economy in the last few years. However, until basic needs such as security, reliable electricity, and infrastructure are met, substantial economic improvement and sustainability remain questionable. Afghanistan must also develop economic institutions and laws that enable firms to engage industrial sectors. Lack of security in Afghanistan is the most significant obstacle to economic growth. Afghanistan will remain dependent on foreign aid and security forces. Opium production is also a major impediment to economic development, and eradication of the crop is not likely in the near future. Agriculture remains an important but underdeveloped sector, and earnings remain dependent on the climate and weather conditions. Afghanistan is preparing to exploit its oil and natural gas resources and also serve as a transit point for regional trade.

THREAT

Crime

A large portion of the Afghan population is unemployed, many of whom have moved to urban areas. Basic services are rudimentary or non-existent. These factors may directly contribute to crime and lawlessness. Diplomats and international relief workers have reported incidents of robberies and household burglaries. Any American citizen who enters Afghanistan should remain vigilant for possible banditry, including violent attacks.

Travel Security

The security situation in Afghanistan remains critical for American citizens. There are remnants of the former Taliban regime and the terrorist al Qa'ida network in various parts of Afghanistan, as

well as narco traffickers and other groups that oppose the strengthening of a democratic government. These groups aim to weaken or bring down the new government of Afghanistan, as well as drive Westerners out of the country. They do not hesitate to use violence to achieve their aims. Terrorist actions may include, but are not limited to, suicide operations, bombing, including (vehicle-borne explosives and improvised explosive devices), assassinations, carjacking, rocket attacks, assault or kidnapping. There is an ongoing threat of kidnapping U.S. citizens and Non-governmental Organization (NGO) workers throughout the country.

Terrorism

Al Qa'ida is an international alliance of militant jihadist organizations. Its roots can be traced back to Usama bin Ladin and others around the time of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989. Al Qa'ida's objectives include the elimination of foreign influence in Muslim countries, eradication of those deemed to be "infidels," elimination of Israel, the creation of a new Islamic caliphate, and world domination.

Its affiliates have executed attacks against targets in various countries, the most prominent being the 11 September 2001 attacks in New York and Washington, DC. Following the attacks, the U.S. government launched a broad military and intelligence campaign known as the war on Terrorism, with the stated goal to dismantle al Qa'ida and kill or capture its operatives.

Due to its structure of semi-autonomous cells, al Qa'ida's size and degree of responsibility for particular attacks are difficult to establish. However, this may also be because its size and degree are exaggerated. Although the governments opposed to al Qa'ida claim that it has worldwide reach, other analysts have suggested

that those governments, as well as Usama bin Ladin himself, exaggerate al Qa'ida's significance in Islamist terrorism.

Taliban are Sunni Muslim fundamentalists and ethnic Pashtuns who ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 until 2001, when their leaders were removed by American aerial bombardment and Northern Alliance ground forces. Some smaller groups of the Taliban are currently engaged in a protracted guerrilla war against allied NATO forces and the Afghanistan government.

While in power, the Taliban implemented the strictest form of Shari'a (Islamic law) possible, and became notorious internationally for their treatment of women. Women were forced to wear the burqa in public concealing everything but their eyes. They were not allowed to work or to be educated after age 8, and until that age they were permitted to only study the Qur'an. Women seeking



Taliban Soldiers

an education were forced to attend underground schools, where they and their teachers risked execution if caught. They were not allowed to be treated by male doctors unless accompanied by a male chaperon, the practice of which led to illnesses remaining untreated. They faced public flogging in the street and public execution for violations of the Taliban's laws.

The movement was headed by Mullah Mohammed Omar. Beneath him were Madrassa teachers, and then a rank and file most of whom had studied in Islamic religious schools in Pakistan. Most of Taliban were Pashtuns from southern Afghanistan and western Pakistan, along with a small number of volunteers from Eurasia to China.

Drug Trafficking

Opium poppy cultivation and drug trafficking have become significant negative factors in Afghanistan's fragile political and economic order over the past 25 years. In 2007, poppy cultivation and



Opium Poppy

opium production reached record highs. This is despite ongoing efforts by the Afghan government, the United States, and their international partners to combat poppy cultivation and drug trafficking. Afghanistan is now the source of 92 percent of the world's illicit opium. U.N. officials estimate that in-country illicit revenue from the 2006 opium poppy crop will be more than US\$3 billion, sustaining fears that Afghanistan's economic recovery continues



Opium Farmers

to be underwritten by drug profits and those large sums are reaching criminals, corrupt officials, and extremists.

Across Afghanistan, regional militia commanders, criminal organizations, and corrupt government officials have exploited opium production and drug trafficking as reliable sources of revenue and patronage. This has perpetuated the threat these groups pose to the country's fragile internal security and the legitimacy of its nascent democratic government. The trafficking of Afghan drugs also appears to provide financial and logistical support to a range of extremist groups that continue to operate in and around Afghanistan, including the resurgent remnants of the Taliban and some al Qaeda operatives. Although coalition forces may be less frequently relying on figures involved with narcotics for intelligence and security support, many observers have warned that drug-related corruption among appointed and elected

Afghan officials may create new political obstacles that will hinder progress. The Bush Administration warned in September 2006 that "failure to act decisively now" against narcotics and related corruption and security challenges "could undermine security, compromise democratic legitimacy, and imperil international support for vital assistance" in Afghanistan. Afghan president Hamid Karzai has identified the opium economy as "the single greatest challenge to the long-term security, development, and effective governance of Afghanistan."

Major Intelligence Services

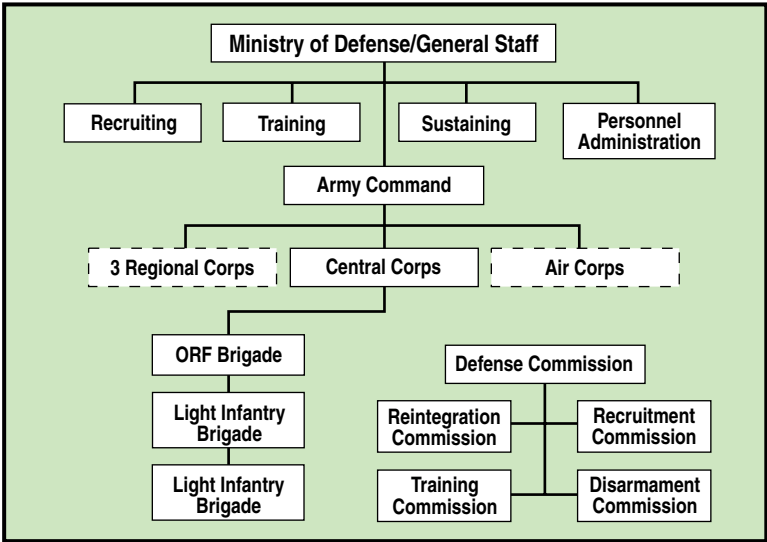
In December 2001, Afghanistan Interim Administration created the National Directorate of Security (NDS) as the country's new intelligence service. As with many other areas of the Afghan government, this service is understaffed and under funded.

ARMED FORCES

Organization

The Afghanistan National Army (ANA) consists of five corps and the Kabul Military Training Center (KMTC) with approximately 36,300 personnel. Additional brigades in the ANA corps are being raised in Jalalabad and Konduz, although lack of funding has hindered development. Poor pay and lack of benefits make desertion and recruiting significant problems. Facilities and capacity planning are rapidly adjusting to meet the significant increases in national recruiting efforts.

The ANA has a good training basis for the average soldier. The soldier first completes basic training and then gains experience in the field. Education in the ANA is very poor, literacy rates are low



Defense Organization

and military education is almost non-existent. Morale among the troops is moderate, but unlike the police, soldiers are liked by the local populace.

The basic unit in the Afghan National Army is the battalion, or *kandak*, consisting of 600 troops. Although nearly all are infantry, at least one mechanized infantry and one tank battalion have been formed; more may be planned. The ANA commando battalion units, modeled after the U.S Army Rangers, are also forming. The make-up would include 3,900 men in 6 battalions under French and U.S tutelage. Every ANA Corps will be assigned a commando battalion with the sixth designated as a special national unit under the Afghan Defense Ministry's purview.

Five Corps serve as regional commands for the ANA: the 201st Corps based in Kabul, the 203rd Corps based in Gardez, the 205th Corps based in Kandahar, the 207th Corps in Herat, and the 209th Corps in Mazar-I-Sharif.

Within the Afghanistan National Army is the Afghan National Army Air Corps (ANAAC). The Air Corps is composed of 1,700 personnel and a limited number of fixed wing and rotary aircraft. The Headquarters of the Air Corps is in Bagram.

Afghanistan National Army

The ANA is a counter-guerilla and counter insurgency force rather a defense force against external threats.

Mission

The mission of the ANA is counter guerilla and counter insurgency. The threat within Afghanistan is terrorism and insurgency.

Deployment

Afghan National Army soldiers are constantly deployed in Eastern and Southern Afghanistan due to the unstable security situation in there. These soldiers are capable of conducting company-level tasks such as conducting patrols and operating checkpoints. Most of the ANA's deployments and missions above the company level are with coalition support. Independent, large-scale operations are impossible due to the lack of an effective planning process and an almost non-existent logistics chain.

Equipment

Small Arms

AK47 Assault Rifles

AK74 Assault Rifles

M16A2 Assault Rifles

RPK Light Machineguns

Dragunov SVD Sniper Rifles

PK series Machineguns

Browning M2 Heavy Machineguns

Rocket-Propelled-Grenade Launchers

Tanks

T-55 Medium Tanks

T-62 Main Battle Tanks

Armored Vehicles (over 800)

BMP-1 Infantry Combat Vehicles

BTR-80 Armored Personnel Carriers

M113 Armored Personnel Carriers

HWMMVs (213 in service)

Other Vehicles

4-1/2-ton Trucks (over 50)
2-1/2-ton Trucks (over 100)
Jeeps (over 120)

Heavy Arms

SPG-9 Recoiless Rifle
82-mm Medium Mortar M-37
122-mm Howitzer D-30A
155-mm Howitzer M114A2

Anti-aircraft Artillery

12.7-mm Heavy Antiaircraft Machinegun DShK M38/46
12.7-mm Heavy Machinegun NSV
12.7-mm Quad ADA Czech/Slovak M53
14.5-mm ADA (Mountain Pack) ZGU-1
14.5-mm ADA ZPU-1
14.5-mm Twin Heavy Antiaircraft Machinegun ZPU-2
14.5-mm Quad Heavy Antiaircraft Machinegun ZPU-4
20-mm ADA Swiss GAI-B01
23-mm ADA ZU-23 Twin
23-mm Quad ADA Self-Propelled ZSU-23-4
37-mm ADA Russian M1939
57-mm ADA S-60
85-mm ADA KS-12
100-mm ADA Chinese Type 59
100-mm ADA KS-19M2

Afghanistan Air Force

The Afghan Air Force (*de Afghan Hauai Quvah* - AAF) exists virtually in name only. The AAF lacks modern aircraft, adequate ground staff, and skilled pilots, and it relies fully on

foreign donors to assist with rebuilding. Moreover, the development of a modern air force in Afghanistan has very low priority. Overall, with the absence of adequate defense funding there has been no initiative to purchase new hardware, embark on serious training programs, or rehabilitate the existing small inventory of aircraft.

AAF commanders had hoped to achieve rapid expansion of the service by 2007. A blueprint for a future force involves the acquisition of one regiment (four squadrons) of MiG-29 FULCRUM multirole fighters; one regiment of Su-27 FLANKER interceptors; and several squadrons of Mi-17 HIP transport and Mi-35 HIND attack helicopters. Unfortunately for Afghanistan, these extravagant plans are unlikely to be taken seriously by donor states, given economic reality and the priorities imposed by reconstruction of the country. For the foreseeable future, acquisitions are likely to be limited to Mi-17 HIP transport helicopters, plus refurbished second-hand Antonov transport aircraft.

Organization

Kabul's International Airport is the main base of AFA aircraft and helicopters. Bagram Airbase is also understood to have a small number of resident helicopters. A number of other airfields are available to support operations if needed. They include: Chakcharan, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Konduz, Maimana, Mazar I Sharif, Sheberghan, and Shindand.

Personnel

AFA strength is claimed to be 3,600, although the projected full strength is 8,000.

Equipment

Fixed Wing

Type	Role	In Service
An-24 COKE	Transport	2
An-26 CURL	Transport	2
An-32 CLINE	Transport	1
L-39C Albatros	Trainer	2 delivered in 2005

Rotary Wing

Type	Role	In Service
Mi-24 HIND	Combat	6
Mi-8 HIP	Assault	6

Note: Mi-24P and Mi-24V versions operated.

Police

When the Taliban was ousted from Afghanistan in 2001, the country was left with a non-functional police service. Warlords and tribal elders quickly filled the gap with their own militias. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) had little or no control over the militias. Moreover, even before the Taliban occupation and the civil war and Soviet occupation that preceded it, a professional police organization in Afghanistan did not exist.

The MOI is separated into two primary forces: the Afghan Border Police (ABP) and the Afghan National Police (ANP). The total number of police (uniform police, National Auxiliary Police, National Civil Order Police, border police, and counter-narcotics police) authorized by the MOI is 71,598, of which 66,700 are trained and equipped within the ABP and ANP.

Afghan Border Police. The ABP consists of units operating within the Afghan Border Security Zone to protect Afghanistan's borders against criminal offenders and to uphold the law.

Organization

- **Headquarters:** Kabul
- **ABP South:** 3rd Border Brigade- Paktika
4th Border Brigade- Kandahar
5th Border Brigade- Nimruz
- **ABP West:** 6th Border Brigade- Herat
- **ABP East:** 1st Border Brigade- Nangahar
2nd Border Brigade- Khowst
- **ABP North:** 7th Border Brigade- Balkh
8th Border Brigade- Takhar

Afghan National Police. The ANP lack the training, equipment, and funding to function effectively without coalition support. As long as there is poor pay and lack of benefits, the ANP will be easily persuaded by adversaries to work against the coalition. Consequently, they do not have the support of the local populace.

The ANP consists of the following units:

Afghan Uniform Police (AUP): The AUP consists of units operating throughout Afghanistan conducting general police operations. The AUP forces are structured into 5 command AORs:

- **Headquarters:** Kabul
- **AUP South:** Kandahar, Helmand, Zabol, Uruzgan, Nimruz, Day Kundi
- **AUP West:** Herat, Ghowr, Farah, Badghis
- **AUP East:** Paktia, Paktika, Logar, Wardak, Ghazni, Khowst, Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Nuristan

- **AUP North:** Balkh, Jawzjan, Sar I Pol, Faryab, Samangan, Konduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Bamyan, Parwan, Kapisa, Panjshir

Afghanistan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP): The AN-COP is responsible for establishing and maintaining public security, and providing a quick-reaction force for riot control.

Afghanistan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP): The ANAP are legalized militia personnel who perform and bolster police actions. The ANAP was created in late October 2006 as a temporary way to augment the police forces in 21 high-risk provinces. Mostly made up of local militia members, The ANAP's mission is to staff checkpoints and provide site security, thus freeing up the ANP to perform more complex police tasks.

Counter Narcotics Police Of Afghanistan (CNPA): The CNPA is a special Police unit under the MOI lead for drug enforcement.

Weapons and Equipment

Small Arms

7.62-mm AK-47 Assault Rifles

9-mm Browning Pistols

RPK Machineguns

Rocket-Propelled-Grenade Launchers

12-Gauge Shotguns

Vehicles

4x4 Compact Trucks

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT RECOGNITION

INFANTRY WEAPONS

5.45-mm Assault Rifle AK-74



Cartridge	5.45 x 39 mm
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire
Effective Range	1,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	600 rounds/minute
Feed Device	30- or 40-round detachable box magazine
Weight, Empty	3.41 kg
Length, Butt Extended	940 mm

5.56-mm Assault Rifle M16A2



Cartridge	5.56 x 45.0 mm
Range	
Maximum	3,600 m
Effective	800 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	700 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire (semiautomatic, automatic, and 3-round burst)
Feed Device	20- or 30-round box magazine
Weight Unloaded	3.40 kg
Overall Length	1,005 mm

7.62-mm Assault Rifle AK-47



Cartridge	7.62 x 39.0 mm
Range	
Maximum	400 m
Effective	300 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	600 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire (automatic and semiautomatic fire)
Feed Device	30-round detachable box magazine
Weight Unloaded	4.3 kg
Overall Length	870.0 mm

7.62-mm General Purpose Machinegun PK Series



Caliber	7.62 x 54R mm
Effective Range	1,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	650 to 720 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas, automatic
Feed Device	25-round metallic-link belts, joined, in 100- or 250-round box
Weight Unloaded	8.4 kg
Length Overall	1,173 mm

NOTE: PK and PKM are the basic models; with bipod, they fill the role of a light machinegun. The PKS and PKMS, mounted on a tripod, fill the heavy-machinegun role. PKT is a PK modified for use as a coaxial machinegun. PKB is a PKT modified for pintle mounting.

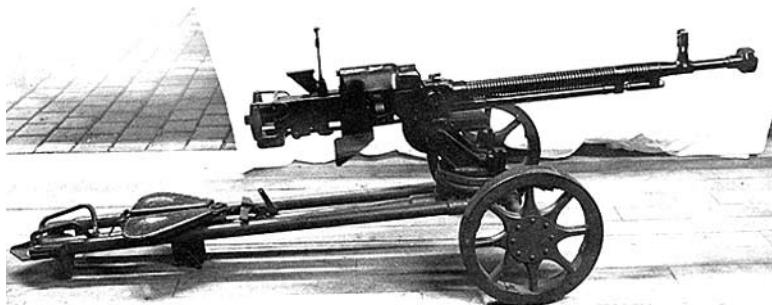
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle Dragunov SVD



Cartridge	7.62 x 54R mm
Operation	Gas blowback, semiautomatic fire
Effective Range	800 m
Maximum Range	1,300 m
Feed Device	10-round box magazine
Weight Loaded	4.49 kg
Overall Length	1.23 m without bayonet

NOTE: attachments include an optical sight (4x), silencer and bayonet.

12.7-mm Heavy Machinegun DShK



Cartridge	12.7 x 107 mm (API, API-T, HEI)
Effective Range	1,500 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	575 to 500 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, air cooled, automatic
Feed Device	Belt
Weight Empty	35.7 kg
Overall Length	1.59 m

12.7-mm Heavy Machinegun NSV



Caliber	12.7 x 107 mm
Effective Range	2,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	700 to 800 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas, automatic
Feed Device	50-round metallic-link belt in box
Weight Unloaded	50.2 kg
Length Overall	1,560 mm

NOTE: shown above on ground tripod mount.

ARMOR

Main Battle Tank T-62



Crew	4
Armament	
Main	115-mm smoothbore cannon
Auxiliary	12.7-mm turret-mounted machinegun; 7.62-mm coaxial machinegun
Maximum Road Speed	50 km/h
Range	500 km (715 km using auxiliary drums)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/40 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.85 m
Fording	1.4 m (5.0 m with snorkel)
Combat Weight	37,600 kg
Length x Width x Height	9.3 x 3.3 x 2.8 m
Fuel Capacity	960 liters (plus two 200-liter drums)

Main Battle Tank T-55A



Crew	4
Armament	
Main	100-mm rifled cannon
Auxiliary	12.7-mm turret-mounted machinegun; 7.62-mm coaxial machinegun
Maximum Road Speed	50 km/h
Range	500 km (715 km using auxiliary drums)
Gradient	60 percent
Vertical Step	0.9 m
Fording	1.4 m
Combat Weight	36,000 kg
Length x Width x Height	9.0 x 3.3 x 2.3 m
Fuel Capacity	960 liters (plus two 200-liter drums)

Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-1



Crew; Passengers	3; 6 to 8
Armament	73-mm smoothbore cannon or 14.5-mm heavy MG; coaxial 7.62-mm MG; AT-3 ATGMs
Maximum Road Speed	80 km/h (on water 6 to 8 km/h)
Range	550 to 600 km
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient/Side Slope	60/35 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.2 m
Combat Weight	13,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.7 x 2.9 x 2.2 m

Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-80



Wheel Configuration	8 x 8
Crew; Passengers	2; 8
Armament	14.5-mm heavy machinegun and 7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	85 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Range	600 km (120 km on water)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/42 percent
Vertical Step	0.5 m
Trench	2.0 m
Fording	Amphibious (hydrojet propulsion)
Combat Weight	13,600 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.7 x 3.0 x 2.2 m
Fuel Capacity	300 liters of diesel

Armored Personnel Carrier M113A1



Crew; Passengers	2; 11
Armament	12.7-mm antiaircraft machinegun
Maximum Speed	58 km/h
Road Range	480 km
Gradient	60 percent
Vertical Step	0.61 m
Trench	1.68 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	12,094 kg
Length x Width x Height	4.92 x 3.11 x 2.52 m
Fuel Capacity	360 liters

ARTILLERY

155-mm Towed Gun-Howitzer M114A2



Crew	
Caliber	155 mm x 23.0
Ammunition	HE-frag., illumination, smoke
Range	
Direct Fire	2,000 m
Indirect Fire	3,500 to 14,600 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	4 rounds/minute for 3 minutes
Normal	2 rounds/minute
Sustained	1 round/minute
Traverse Limits	Left 23.0, right 25.0 degrees
Elevation Limits	0 to 65.0 degrees
Travel Weight	4,740 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	7.3 x 2.4 x 1.8 m

122-mm Towed Gun-Howitzer D-30A Lyagushka



Crew	5
Caliber	122-mm x 38
Ammunition	HE-frag.; HEAT; ADHPM; flechette; incendiary; illumination; smoke
Range	
Direct Fire	1,000 m
Indirect Fire	4,000 to 15,300 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	8 rounds/minute
Normal	6 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-7 to 70 degrees
Travel Weight	3,440 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	5.40 x 1.95 x 1.80 m

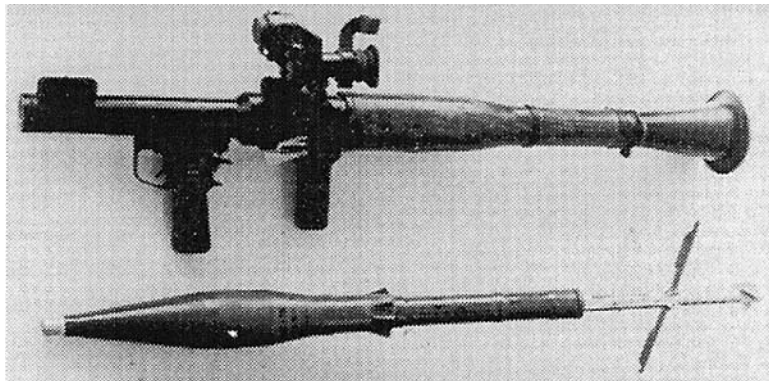
82-mm Mortar M-37



Crew	4
Range	85 to 3,040 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	30 rounds/minute
Normal	25 rounds/minute
Sustained	20 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	3 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	+45 to +85 degrees
Weight Empty	Approximately 40 kg
Tube Length	1.22 m

ANTIARMOR

40-mm Grenade Launcher RPG-7 Knut



Type	Shoulder-fired rocket-propelled-grenade launcher
Grenade Types	HEAT, tandem, thermobaric, shaped-charge, HE-frag, and incendiary (grenades consist of warhead and two-stage rocket motor)
Range	
Maximum (self destruct)	950 m
Effective	Moving target 330 m Stationary target 500 m
Rate of Fire	4 to 6 rounds/minute
Penetration	
Armor	260 to 500 mm, depending on grenade (unitary rounds are not effective against ERA)
Reinforced Concrete	1.3 m
Brick	1.7 m
Log and Earth	2.5 m
Weight	6.3 kg
Launcher Length x Diameter	950 x 40-mm
Using the RPG:	(1) Insert grenade tail first into the muzzle of the launcher [ensure that the small projection mates with the muzzle to line up the percussion cap with the hammer] (2) Remove nose cap, pull safety pin. RPG IS READY TO FIRE. (3) Place launcher over shoulder, sight target, squeeze trigger. WARNING: ENSURE BACKBLAST AREA IS CLEAR.

73-mm Recoilless Rifle SPG-9



Ammunition	HE, HEAT,
Effective Range	800 m
Maximum Range	4,500 m
Rate of Fire	Up to 6 rounds/minute
Armor Penetration	Up to 400 mm
System Weight	78 kg (rifle, mount, and trailer)
System Length x Width x Height	2.1 x 1.1 x 0.8 m (rifle on tripod)

AIR DEFENSE

100-mm ADA Type 59



Crew	7 to 10
Ammunition	FRAG, AP-T, APC-T, PFHE
Range	
Tactical Antiaircraft	12,600 m
Maximum Vertical	14,500 m
Maximum Horizontal	21,000 m
Rate of Fire	10 to 15 rounds/minute
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 20 degrees per second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-3 to +85 degrees; 12 degrees per second
Weight	9,600 kg
Platform	Four-wheel towed carriage

100-mm Anti-aircraft Gun KS-19M2



Type	100-mm single-shot towed gun
Ammunition	Fragmentation, AP-T, APC-T
Range	
Tactical Antiaircraft	12,600 m
Maximum Vertical	14,500 m
Maximum Horizontal	21,000 m
Rate of Fire	10 to 15 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits; Rate	Unlimited; 20 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-3 to +85 degrees; 12 degrees/second
Fire Control	Optical telescope, radar
Weight	9,516 m
Length x Width x Height	9.45 x 2.35 x 2.20 m
Platform	4-wheel towed cruciform carriage

85-mm ADA KS-12



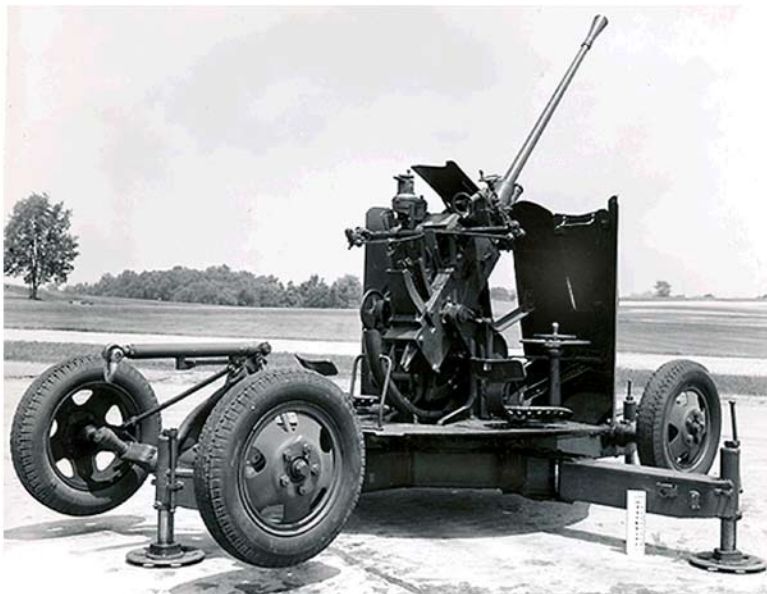
Type	Single-shot towed gun
Caliber	85.0 x 630 mm
Ammunition	HE-T, APC-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	4,000 (optical sighting), 10,200 (radar)
Maximum Vertical	10,200 m
Maximum Horizontal	15,500 m
Rate of Fire	15 to 20 rounds/second
Traverse Limit, Rate	720 degrees, 30 degrees per second
Elevation Limit, Rate	-3 to +82 degrees, 20 degrees per second
Weight	4,300 kg
Platform	4-wheel towed carriage

57-mm Anti-aircraft Gun S-60



Crew	7
Maximum Range	
Horizontal	12,000 m
Vertical	8,800 m
Rate of Fire	100 to 120 rounds/minute
Combat Weight	4,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	8.6 x 2.054 x 2.46 m

37-mm Towed Anti-aircraft Gun M1939



Crew	8
Caliber	37 X 253R mm
Ammunition	FRAG-T, AP-T
Range	
Tactical Antiaircraft	2,500 m
Maximum Vertical	6,700 m
Maximum Horizontal	8,500 m
Rate of Fire	160 to 180 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits; Rate	Unlimited; 67 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-5 to +85; 34 degrees/second
Weight	2,353 kg
Length x Width x Height	5.94 x 1.90 x 2.08 m
Platform	2-axle, 4-wheel, towed cruciform carriage

23-mm Self-Propelled Anti-aircraft Gun System ZSU-23-4



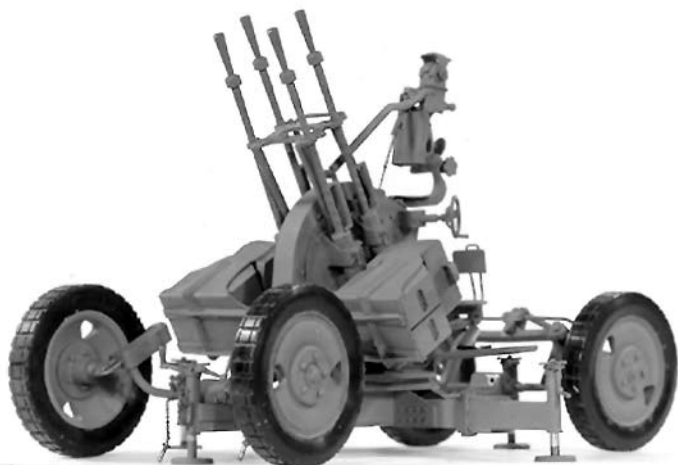
Crew	4
Guns	
Ammunition Types	HEI-T, HEI, API-T
Tactical AA Range	2,500 m
Maximum Vertical Range	5,000 m
Maximum Horizontal Range	7,000 m
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 70 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-4 to +85; 60 degrees/second
Max. Rate of Fire per Barrel	850 to 1,000 rounds/minute
Reaction Time	12 to 21 seconds
Reload Time	20 to 30 minutes
Fire Control Radar System	GUN DISH
Maximum Travel Speed	50 km/h
Combat Weight, System	20,500 kg
System Length x Width x Height	6.5 x 3.1 x 3.6 m (with radar dome)
NOTE: the system can engage targets while the vehicle is moving.	

23-mm Twin Anti-aircraft Gun ZU-23



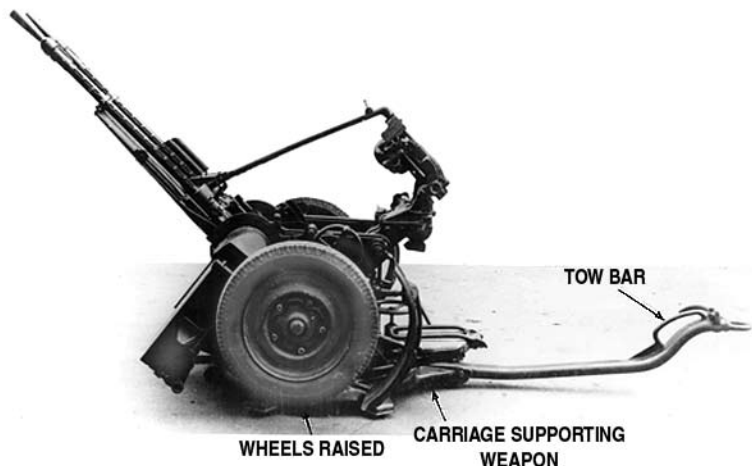
Crew	5
Caliber	23.0 x 152B mm
Ammunition	API-T, HEI, HEI-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	2,500 m
Maximum Vertical	5,100 m
Maximum Horizontal	7,000 m
Rate of Fire per Barrel	800 to 1,000 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits; Rate	360 degrees; 74 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-10 to +90 degrees; 54 degrees/second
Weight	950 kg
Length x Width x Height	4.60 x 1.86 x 2.07 m
Platform	2-wheel towed 2A13 carriage or various vehicles.

14.5-mm Quad Heavy Anti-aircraft Machinegun ZPU-4



Crew	5
Caliber	14.5 x 114 mm
Ammunition	HEI, I-T, API, API-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	1,400 m
Maximum Vertical	4,600 m
Maximum Horizontal	6,300 m
Rate of Fire	550 to 600 rounds/minute per barrel
Traverse Limit; Rate	360 degrees; 48 degrees per second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-8.5 to +90 degrees; 29 degrees per second
Fire Control	Optical-mechanical computing sight (AA), telescope (ground)
Weight	1,810 kg
Length x Width x Height	4.53 x 1.72 x 2.18 m
Emplacement/Displacement Time	1.5 minutes

14.5-mm Twin Heavy Antiaircraft Machinegun ZPU-2



Crew	5
Ammunition	14.5x114-mm API, API-T, HEI, I-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	1,400 m
Maximum Vertical	4,600 m
Maximum Horizontal	6,300 m
Rate of Fire	550 to 600 rounds/minute per barrel
Traverse Limits; Rate	360 degrees; up to 56 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-15 to +90 degrees; ≤36 degrees/second
Fire Control	Optical mechanical computing sight (AA), telescope (ground)
Weight	994 or 621 kg (depending on variant)
Length x Width x Height	
Original Variant	3.54 x 1.92 x 1.83 m
Light Variant	3.87 x 1.37 x 1.10 m
NOTE:	Original variant shown—a newer, lighter variant with a simplified towed mount exists.

20-mm Air-Defense Artillery GAI-B01



Crew	2
Ammunition	20 x 128-mm HEI, HEI-T, AP-T, APHEI, APHEI-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	2,000 m
Maximum Vertical	5,200 m
Maximum Horizontal	7,000 m
Rate of Fire	1,000 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback with reciprocating action, manually controlled (optical sight)
Feed Device	20- or 50-round drum, or 8-round box magazine
Reload Time	5 to 10 seconds
Emplacement/Displacement Time	2 minutes
Traverse Limits; Rate	Unlimited; 60 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-5 to +85 degrees; 40 degrees/second
Weight	410 kg
Length x Width x Height	3.85 x 1.55 x 2.5 m

14.5-mm Antiaircraft Machinegun ZGU-1 Mountain Pack



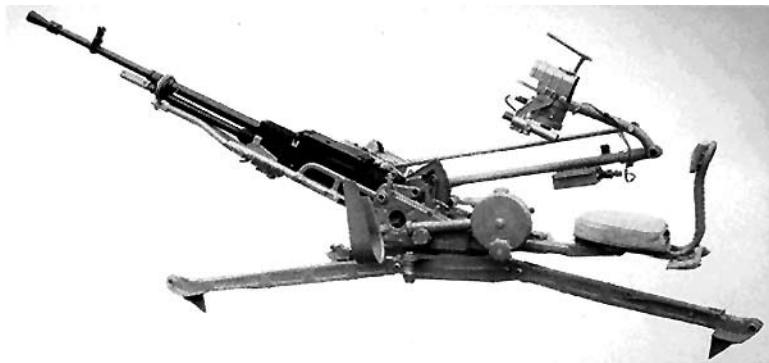
Crew	10 (2 required for firing)
Caliber	14.5 x 114 mm
Ammunition	API, API-T, HEI, I-T
Ranges	
Tactical Range	1,400 m
Maximum Vertical	4,600 m
Maximum Horizontal	6,300 m
Rate of Fire	550 to 600 rounds/minute per barrel
Traverse Limit; Rate	360 degrees; 60 degrees per second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-20 to +90 degrees; 40 degrees per second
Weight	228 kg
Emplacement/Displacement Time	15 to 20/20 to 25 seconds

12.7-mm Antiaircraft Machinegun DShK M38/46



Cartridge	12.7 x 108 mm
Ammunition	API, API-T, HEI
Ranges	
Tactical Range	1,000 m
Maximum Vertical	5,300 m
Maximum Horizontal	8,000 m
Maximum Rate of Fire	540 to 600 rounds/minute
Method of Operation	Gas, air-cooled, automatic
Traverse Limit	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-10 to +85 degrees
Weight	157.5 kg (gun, towed mount, and shield)

12.7-mm Antiaircraft Machinegun NSV



Crew	1 (vehicle mount) or 2 (ground)
Caliber	12.7 x 107 mm
Types of Rounds	API, API-T, HEI
Range	
Tactical	1,000 m
Maximum Vertical	5,300 m
Maximum Horizontal	8,000 m
Rate of Fire	680 to 800 rounds/minute
Method of Operation	Gas, automatic
Traverse Limits; Rate	360 degrees; 40 degrees per second
Elevation Limits	
Tripod Mount (estimated)	-25 to +90 degrees
Tank Mount	-5 to +75 degrees
Elevation Rate	40 degrees per second
Weight Empty, Tripod Mount	80 kg
Gun Length	1.56 m
Reaction Time	2 seconds
Reload Time	10 seconds

NOTE: typically seen mounted on tank turrets and ground antiaircraft tripods (shown).

12.7-mm Quad Antiaircraft M53



Crew	6
Caliber	12.7 x 108 mm
Types of Rounds	API, API-T
Range	
Tactical	1,000 m
Maximum Vertical	5,300 m
Maximum Horizontal	8,000 m
Rate of Fire	540 to 600 rounds/minute per barrel
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-7 to +90 degrees
Travel Weight	2,830 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	2.38 x 1.57 x 1.78 m
Emplacement/Displacement Time	1.5 minutes
Reaction Time	8 seconds
Reload Time	1 to 2 minutes

AIRCRAFT

L-39C, -39ZO, -ZA Albatros



Type	Armed Trainer
Crew	2
Maximum Level Speed	340 kn
Service Ceiling	7,500 m
Weapons	Centerline pod for 23-mm twin gun; various bombs, rocket launchers, and AAMs attached to 4 underwing hardpoints
Maximum External Stores	1,290 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	5,600 kg
Basic Weight Empty, Equipped	3,565 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	12.13 x 9.46 x 4.77 m

NOTE: C-version is original pilot trainer with two underwing stations for external stores. ZO has reinforced wings to accommodate 4 underwing stations. ZA, described above, is the ground-attack and reconnaissance version, with 4 underwing stations and centerline gun pod.

An-32B CLINE



Type	Short- to medium-range transport
Crew; Passengers	3 or 4; 50
Maximum Cruising Speed	286 kn
Range	
Ferry	1,134 nmi
With Maximum Payload	486 nmi
Service Ceiling	9,400 m
Armament	Provision for bombs on 4 under-wing racks (up to 500 kg each)
Maximum Droppable Payload	6,700 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	27,000 kg
Weight Empty	16,900 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	23.68 x 29.20 x 2.75 m

An-24 COKE



Type	Twin-turboprop, short-range transport
Crew; Passengers	3; 44 to 52
Normal Cruising Speed	243 kn at 6,000 m
Range with Maximum Fuel	1,293 nmi
Takeoff Run	600 m
Service Ceiling	8,400 m
Maximum Payload	5,500 kg
Maximum Take-off Weight	21,000 kg
Weight Empty	13,300 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	23.53 x 29.20 x 8.32 m

An-26, -26B (CURL A)



Type	Twin-turboprop, short-range transport
Crew; Passengers	5; 38 to 40
Normal Cruising Speed	235 kn
Range with Maximum Fuel	593 to 1,380 nmi (depending on fuel and cargo loading)
Maximum Payload	5,500 kg
Armament	Provision for bomb rack on fuselage below each wingroot trailing edge
Cargo Handling	Powered mobile over-head winch (2,000-kg capacity); flush-mounted floor conveyor or rollgangs
Takeoff Run	870 m
Service Ceiling	7,500 m
Maximum Take-off Weight	24,000 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	23.80 x 29.20 x 8.58 m

Mi-24D (Mi-25 Export) (HIND D)



Type	Attack helicopter
Crew/Passengers	2; 8
Armament	Turret-mounted 4-barrel 12.7-mm Gatling gun; and 57-mm rockets, up to 500-kg bombs, ATGMs
Dash Speed	173 kn
Range	320 nmi
Maximum Endurance	1.9 hours
Basic Empty Weight	8,500 kg
Maximum Payload	2,400 kg
Sling Load	2,000 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	11,500 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	17.3 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	3.9 m
Length x Wingspan x Height	17.5 x 6.5 x 4.5 m

Mi-24V (Mi-35 Export), Mi-24P (HIND E, F)



Type	Attack helicopter
Crew; Passengers	2; 8
Gun	Turret-mounted 4-barrel 12.7-mm Gatling gun
HIND E	Fixed twin 30-mm cannon
HIND F	57-mm rockets, 80-mm rockets, 240-mm rockets, up to 500-kg bombs, ATGMs; AAMs, mine dispensers, and gun and grenade pods
Armament	
Dash Speed	173 kn
Range	320 nmi
Maximum Endurance	1.9 hours
Basic Empty Weight	8,500 kg
Maximum Payload	2,400 kg
Sling Load	2,400 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	11,500 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	17.3 m
Length x Wingspan x Height	17.5 x 6.5 x 4.5 m
NOTE: Mi-24V (HIND E) shown above.	

Mi-8T (HIP C)



Type	Twin-turbine transport helicopter
Crew; Passengers	3; 24
Weapons	Possibly 57-mm rockets or 500-kg bombs
Maximum Dash Speed	140 kn
Range	260 nmi
Service Ceiling	4,800 m
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.3 m
Payload	
Internal	4,000 kg
Sling Load	3,000 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	12,000 kg (rolling takeoff)
Weight Empty	6,824 kg
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	18.22 x 2.5 x 4.75 m

Mi-8MT (Mi-17) (HIP H)



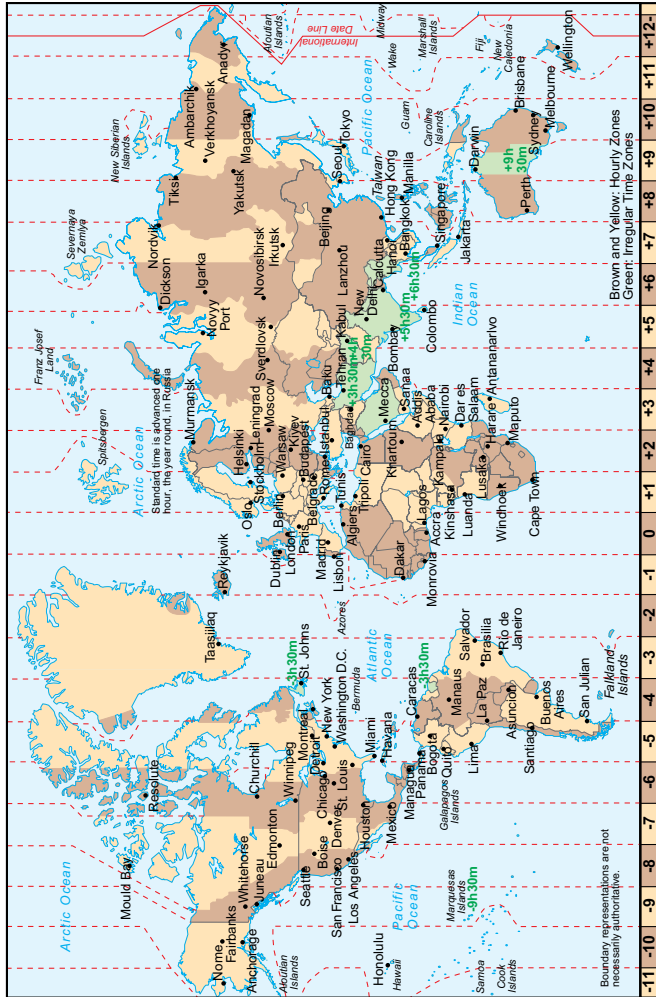
Type	Twin-turbine, multirole medium helicopter
Crew; Passengers	3; 24 combat troops
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun in the nose, 12.7-mm machinegun or AGS-177 grenade launcher mounted in door; 23-mm gun pods, bombs, rockets, or ATGMs; provisions to mount personal weapons in windows
Maximum Dash Speed	135 kn
Range	267 nmi (440 nmi with auxiliary fuel)
Payload	Internal 1,815 kg; external 1,360 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.29 m
Fuselage Length x Height	25.35 x 5.54 m

SA 342, SA-341H, HI-42, HO-42 Partizan, SA-341G



Mission	Attack
Crew/Passengers	2/3
Range	415 nmi
Maximum Speed	142 kn
Service Ceiling	4,550 kg
Weapons	ATGMs, rockets, or guns
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	10.5 m
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	1,800 kg
Basic Weight Empty	958 kg
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	9.53 x 2.04 x 3.18 m

APPENDIX B: INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES



Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

To use the table, go to the country you are interested in, and add the number of hours corresponding to the United States time zone to the current time. The UTC was formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Afghanistan	+4.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H
Albania	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Algeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
American Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
Andorra	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Angola	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Antarctica	-2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H
Antigua and Barbuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Argentina	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Armenia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Aruba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Ascension	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Australia North	+9.5 H	+14.5 H	+15.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H
Australia South	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Australia West	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Australia East	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Austria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Azerbaijan	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bahamas	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Bahrain	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bangladesh	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Barbados	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Belarus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Belgium	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Belize	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Benin	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Bermuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bhutan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Bolivia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bosnia Herzegovina	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Botswana	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Brazil East	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Brazil West	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
British Virgin Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Brunei	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Bulgaria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Burkina Faso	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Burundi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Cambodia	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Cameroon	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Canada East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Canada Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Canada Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Canada West	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
Cape Verde	-1.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H
Cayman Islands	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Central African Rep.	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chad Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chile	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
China	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Christmas Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Colombia	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Congo	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cook Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Costa Rica	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Croatia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cuba	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Cyprus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Czech Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Denmark	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Djibouti	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Dominica	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Dominican Republic	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Ecuador	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Egypt	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
El Salvador	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Equatorial Guinea	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Eritrea	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Estonia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Ethiopia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Falkland Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Fiji Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Finland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
France	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
French Antilles	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Guinea	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Polynesia	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Gabon Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Gambia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Georgia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Germany	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Ghana	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Gibraltar	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Greece	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Greenland	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Grenada	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guadeloupe	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guam	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Guatemala	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Guinea-Bissau	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guinea	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guyana	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Haiti	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Honduras	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Hong Kong	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Hungary	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Iceland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
India	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Indonesia East	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Indonesia Central	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Indonesia West	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Iran	+3.5 H	+8.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H
Iraq	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ireland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Israel	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Italy	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Jamaica	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Japan	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kazakhstan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Kenya	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kiribati	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Korea, North	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Korea, South	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kuwait	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kyrgyzstan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Laos	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Latvia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lebanon	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lesotho	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liberia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Libya	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liechtenstein	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Lithuania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Luxembourg	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Macedonia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Madagascar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Malawi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Malaysia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Maldives	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Mali Republic	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Malta	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Marshall Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Mauritania	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Mauritius	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Mayotte	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Mexico East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Mexico Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Mexico West	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Moldova	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Monaco	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Mongolia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Morocco	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Mozambique	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Myanmar (Burma)	+6.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H	+14.5 H
Namibia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Nauru	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Nepal	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
Netherlands	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Netherlands Antilles	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
New Caledonia	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
New Zealand	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Newfoundland	-3.5 H	+1.5 H	+2.5 H	+3.5 H	+4.5 H
Nicaragua	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Nigeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Niger Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Norfolk Island	+11.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H	+18.5 H	+19.5 H
Norway	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Oman	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Pakistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Palau	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Panama, Rep. of	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Papua New Guinea	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Paraguay	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Peru	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Philippines	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Poland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Portugal	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Puerto Rico	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Qatar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Reunion Island	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Romania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia West	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia Central 1	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Russia Central 2	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Russia East	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Rwanda	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Saba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
San Marino	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sao Tome	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Saudi Arabia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Senegal	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Seychelles Islands	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Sierra Leone	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Singapore	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Slovakia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Slovenia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Solomon Islands	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Somalia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
South Africa	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Spain	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sri Lanka	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
St. Lucia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Maarten	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Pierre & Miquelon	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
St. Thomas	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Vincent	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Sudan	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Suriname	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Swaziland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Sweden	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Switzerland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Syria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Taiwan	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Tajikistan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Tanzania	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Thailand	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Togo	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Tonga Islands	+13.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H	+21.0 H
Trinidad and Tobago	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Tunisia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Turkey	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Turkmenistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Turks and Caicos	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Tuvalu	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Uganda	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ukraine	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
United Arab Emirates	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
United Kingdom	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Uruguay	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
USA Eastern	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
USA Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
USA Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
USA Western	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
USA Alaska	-9.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H
USA Hawaii	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Uzbekistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Vanuatu	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Vatican City	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Venezuela	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Vietnam	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Wallis & Futuna Is.	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Yemen	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Yugoslavia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Zaire	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zambia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zimbabwe	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

APPENDIX C:

CONVERSION CHARTS

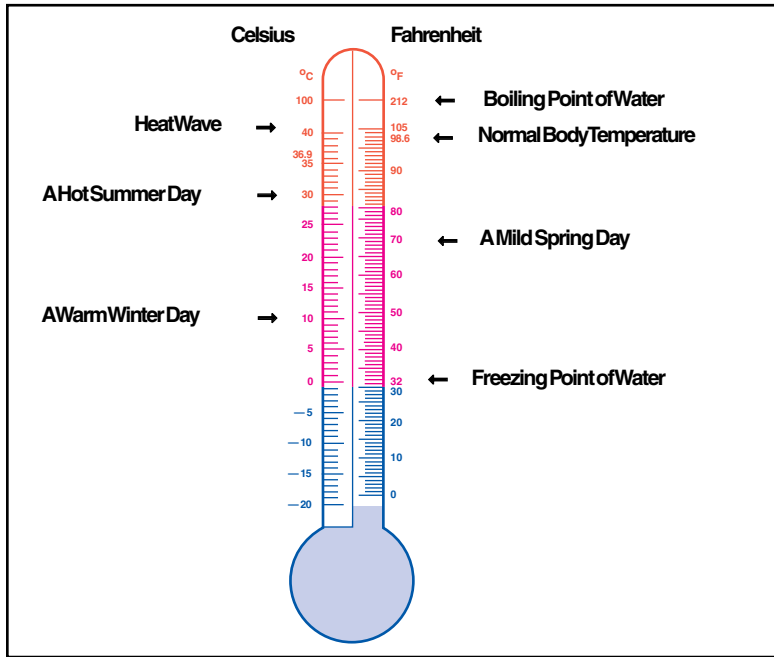
When You Know

Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
Units of Area		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
Units of Mass and Weight		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
Units of Speed		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Kilometers per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D: HOLIDAYS

National Holidays

Holiday	Date*	Event
<i>Eid-al-Adha</i>	Early January	Religious holiday – Feast of the Sacrifice.
<i>Ashura</i>	Late January/ early February	Celebrates the martyrdom of Imam Hussain
<i>Mount Arafat Day</i>	February 22	Also known as the Day of the Worker, it is a celebration of worker solidarity.
<i>Nawruz</i>	March	Persian new year.
<i>Roze-Maulud</i>	April	Celebrates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad
<i>Revolution Day</i>	Late April	Celebrates the “victory of the Muslim nation.”
<i>Labor Day</i>	May 1	Also known as the Day of the Worker, it is a celebration of worker solidarity.
<i>National Day</i>	August 19	Celebrates Afghanistan’s independence, gained in 1919.
<i>Eid al-Fitr</i>	Late October	End of Ramadan.

*NOTE: Some dates vary and are determined by lunar phases.

APPENDIX E:

LANGUAGE

Key Farsi Phrases

English

Greetings!

Greetings Sir!

Greetings Maam!

Welcome

Goodbye

With the grace of God

How are you?

I am pleased to meet you.

Good Morning.

Good Day.

Good Evening.

My name is....

What is your name?

I am American.

I do not speak Farsi well.

Please speak slowly.

I understand.

I do not understand.

Do you speak English.

Please repeat.

Yes.

No.

Please.

Excuse me.

Farsi

Salaam!

Salaam Agha!

Salaam Khanoam!

Khosh Ama-deed

Khoda Hafez.

Beh Omideh Khodah

Hal-e-shoma che tow-reh?

Az didan-e-shoma khayli khosh

Hall-am

Subh bekhair.

Ruz bekhair.

Shab bekhair.

Ism-e-man ast.

Ism-e-shoma che ast?

Man Umreeka-ee hastam.

Man zaban-e-Farsi khoob sohbat

Nemee Konam

Lotfan yavash/ahesteh harf

bezaneed

Mifah-mam.

Nemee-fahmam.

Inglisee baladeen?

Lotfan tekrar koneed.

Baleh.

Nakhair/Nah

Lotfan.

Bebakh-sheed.

English

Thank You.
I do not know.
Do you know?
What is this?
What is that?
Where is?
Where is the police station?
Can you help me?
Do you have a map?
Please show me on this map.

Do you want

I want

I want water.

Food.

Help.

When?

When will you return?

What time is it?

What does mean?

How do I ...

How much?

Who?

Who is that gentleman?

Why?

Why am I here?

I am a

I am not a

I am not an officer.

I am hungry.

I am thirsty.

I am tired.

Farsi

Mersee/Moate-sha'keram
Nemi-danam.
Meeda-need?
In chee-ye?
Oon che-ye?
..... koa-just?
Kalantaree koa-just?
Mitava-nid mano komak konid?
Shoama nag-sheh dareed?
Lotfan roo-ye in nag-sheh be-
man neshan be-da-heed.
Shoama meekha-heed?
..... mikha-ham.
Ob mikha-ham.
Ghaza/Khorahk
komak.
Kay/Che Moghe?
Kay/Che moag-e bar migardeed?
Saw-at chandeh?
.....che ma'neeh dareh?
Che tori meeta-vanam.....?
Chandeh?
Key?
Oon agha key ast/key-yeh?
Che-rah?
Cherah maninja hastam?
.... hastam.
.... neestam.
Aff-sar neestam.
Man goros-neh hastam.
Man tesh-neh hastam.
Man khas-teh hastam.

English

I am lost.

Hurry!

No smoking.

Vocabulary

English

Arm (body)

Airport

River

Highway

Hospital

Border

Enemy

Spy

Soldier

Muslim

Christian

Jew

Civilian

Bandage

Beach

Blanket

Book

Boots

Bridge

Building

Coat

Entrance

Exit

First Aid Kit

Flashlight

Gloves

Gulf

Farsi*Man goam shodam.**Zood Bahsh!!**Seegar keshidan mamnoo ast.**Farsi**Bah-zu**Foa-rood-gah.**Rood-khaneh.**Shah-rah/autobahn**Beemar-estan.**Maa-rz.**Dushman.**Ja-soos.**Sar-buz.**Mussal-moon.**Massee-hee.**Ya-hoodee.**Shakh-see.**Na-var-e zakhm**Saw-hel**Paa-two**Ke-tahb**Chak-meh**Poll**Sakh-te-mun**Koat**Voa-rood**Khoa-rooj**Lava-zem-e emdad-ee**Cherag Go-veh**Daast-kesh**Kha-leej*

English

Harbor
Hat
Head
Insect Repellant
Knife
Leg
Map
Market
Matches
Medicine
Mosque
Police
Radio
River
Soap
Sea
Seacoast
Shoes
Taxi
Toilet
Tower
Watch (clock)
Big
Small
Fast
Slow
Early
Late
Near
Far
Hot
Cold

Farsi

Bandar-e
Ko-lah
Sar
Ma-neyeh/Zed-e Haashaareh
Kaard/Cha-ghoo
Paw
Naagh-sheh
Bazar
Keb-reet
Daa-va/Da-roo
Mas-jed
Pus-bahn
Ra-dio
Rood-khaneh
Sa-boon
Oghia-noose
Sa-hel
Kaa-fsh
Tuck-see
Tow-uh-let/Moas-tarah
Ghal-eh
Saw-at
Bo-zorg
Ku-chak
Sar-ee
Ahest-e/Yavash
Zood
Dee-r
Naaz-deek
Doo-r
Daugh
Saard

English

Heavy
Light
Open
Shut
Right
Wrong
Old
New

Farsi

Saan-geen
Sa-boak
Baa-z
Bas-teh
Rah-st
Gha-lat
Gha-deem
No-w/Ja-deed

Numerals**English**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
30
40

Farsi

Yek
Doe
Se
Cha-har
Panj
Sheesh
Haft
Hasht
No-h
Da-h
Yahz-daah
Davaz-daah
Seez-daah
Chahar-daah
Poonz-daah
Shoonz-daah
Heev-daah
Heezh-daah
Noonz-daah
Beast
See
Che-hel

English

50

60

70

80

90

100

1,000

Million

Farsi*Pan-jah**Shast**Haaf-tad**Haash-tad**Nav-ad**Sad**Hezar**Melee-oon***Military Terminology****Ranks**

Private

Sergeant

Lieutenant

Captain

Major

Colonel

Brigadier General

Major General

Lieutenant General

General

*Sar-bahz**Guruh-bahn**Soat-vahn**Sar-vahn**Sar-goard**Sar-hang**Sar-teep**Sar-lash-kar**Se-pah-boad**Artesh-boad***Weapons and Equipment**

Aircraft/Airplane

Air Craft Carrier

Air Defense

Airfield

Armored Vehicle

Amphibious

Anti landing Defense

Equipment

Weapons

Rifle

*Hava-pay-ma**Nahv-e Hava-payma Bahr**Zed-e Hava-ee**Foa-rood-gah-e Neza-mee**Vasee-le-ye Zere-hee**Khaki-o-Abee**Defa-e Sa-helee**Vasa-el**Ada-vaat/as-la-haut**Toe-fang*

English

Pistol
Knife
Helmet
Boots
Ammunition
Uniform
Backpack
Handgrenade
Mortar
Machinegun
Rocket
Artillery
Anti-Aircraft Artillery
Tank
Anti-Tank
Army
Aviation
Battleship
Camouflage
Cruiser (ship)
Chemical Weapon
Coastal Defense
Destroyer (ship)
Engineer
Garrison
Gun
Headquarters
Helicopter
Howitzer
Infantry
Latitude
English

Farsi

Haft-Teer
Kaard/cha-ghoo
Koa-lah khood/Koa-lah-ahanee
Pu-teen/Chakme
Moehe-mat
Lebas-e-nezamee/uniform
Kooleh Poash-tee
Naran-jak
Khom-pareh An-daaz
Musal-sal
Mu-shak
Toup-khaneh
Pada-fand/zede-hava-ee
Tunk
zed-e tunk
Ar-tesh
Hava-ee
Naav-e Jangee
Es-tetar, Push-esh
Noborde Nav
Ada-vaat-e Sheemee-ya-ee
Defa-e Sahe-lee
Nav-shekan
Mohan-des
Padegan
Toe-fang
Mar-kaz-e Farman-de-hee
Heli-coopter
Howitzer
Neeroo-yeh Pia-deh
Ar-ze jog-rafee-yahee
Farsi

English

Longitude
Map
Military
Mine
Minefield
Navy
Nuclear Weapon
Radar
Reconnaissance
Ship
Tactics
Torpedo
Topography
Truck
Fuel
Submarine
Bomb
Weather
Climate

Farsi

Toole jog-rafee-yahee
Nag-she
Nezam-ee
Meen
Nahee-ye-ye Meen-gozaree Shodeh
Neeroo-ye Darya-ee
Adavaate Haaste-ee
Ra-daar
Ekte-shaf/She-nah-saw-ee
Kesh-tee
Tuck-teek
Azh-daar
Nagh-sh-e Nega-ree
Com-mune
Benzeen, Dee-zel
Zeer Darya-ee
Boamb
Haava
Abo-Haava

Unit and Installations

Unit
Squad
Platoon
Company
Battalion
Regiment
Division
Corps
Air base
Naval port
Camp
Headquarters

Vaahed
Jookh-eh
Dasteh
Guru-haan
Gor-daan
Hang
Lash-kar
Se-pah
Pah-ee-gah-e Neeroo-Hava-ee
Bandar-e Neeroo-Darya-ee
Padegaan
Set-odd

Pashtu Basics

English	Pashtu
Body	<i>Badan</i>
Head	<i>Sar</i>
Hair	<i>Wextu</i>
Face	<i>Max</i>
Eye	<i>Starga</i>
Ear	<i>Ghwag</i>
Nose	<i>Poza</i>
Mouth	<i>Zolu</i>
Tooth	<i>Ghax</i>
Tongue	<i>Jiba</i>
Breast	<i>Sina</i>
Belly	<i>Xeta</i>
Arm/hand	<i>Las</i>
Elbow	<i>Sangal</i>
Palm	<i>Tale</i>
Finger	<i>Gota</i>
Fingernail	<i>Nukh</i>
Leg	<i>Xpaq</i>
Skin	<i>Sarman</i>
Bone	<i>Aduke</i>
Heart	<i>Zaru</i>
Blood	<i>Wina</i>
Urine	<i>Mutiaze</i>
Feces	<i>Dake-mutiaze</i>
Village	<i>Kale</i>
House	<i>Kor</i>
Roof	<i>Chath</i>
Door	<i>War</i>
Firewood	<i>Largi</i>
Broom	<i>Jaru</i>
Mortar	<i>Langarei</i>

English

Pestle
Hammer
Knife
Axe
Rope
Thread
Needle
Cloth
Ring
Sun
Moon
Sky
Star
Rain
Water
River
Cloud
Lighting
Rainbow
Wind
Stone
Path
Sand
Fire
Smoke
Ash
Mud
Dust
Gold
Tree
Leaf
Root

Pashtu

Chetu
Satak
Chaku
Tabar
Pare
Tar
Stan
Kapra
Gota
Nwar
Spogmai
Asman
Store
Baran
Ubu
Sind
Waryaz
Prakigi
Tal
Hawa
Kane
Lar
Shaga
Our
Luge
Ira
Xata
Gard
Zar
Wana
Pana
Jarare

English

Thorn
Flower
Fruit
Mango
Banana
Wheat
Millet
Rice
Potato
Eggplant
Groundnut
Chili
Turmeric
Garlic
Onion
Cauliflower
Tomato
Oil
Salt
Meat
Fat
Fish
Chicken
Egg
Cow
Buffalo
Milk
Horns
Tail
Goat
Dog
Snake

Pashtu

Azghē
Gwal
Mewa
Am
Kela
Ghanam
Warbashi
Wrije
Alu
Tor-batingar
Mumpali
Marchake
Kurkaman
Uga
Piaz
Gobi
Sur-batingar
Tel
Malga
Ghwaxa
Wazda
Kab
Charga
Hu
Ghwa
Mexa
Pe
Xkar
Lake
Biza
Spe
Mar

English	Pashtu
Monkey	<i>Bizo</i>
Mosquito	<i>Mashe</i>
Ant	<i>Mege</i>
Spider	<i>Jola</i>
Name	<i>Num</i>
Man	<i>Sare</i>
Woman	<i>Xaza</i>
Child	<i>Mashum</i>
Father	<i>Plar</i>
Mother	<i>Mor</i>
Brother	<i>Ror</i>
Sister	<i>Xor</i>
Son	<i>Zwe</i>
Daughter	<i>Lur</i>
Husband	<i>Xawand</i>
Wife	<i>Xaza</i>
Boy	<i>Halak</i>
Girl	<i>Jine</i>
Day	<i>Wrax</i>
Night	<i>Shpa</i>
Morning	<i>Sahar</i>
Noon	<i>Gharma</i>
Afternoon	<i>Maxam</i>
Yesterday	<i>Parun</i>
Today	<i>Nan</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Saba</i>
Week	<i>Hafta</i>
Month	<i>Miasht</i>
Year	<i>Kal</i>
Old	<i>Zor</i>
New	<i>Nawe</i>
Good	<i>Xu</i>

English

Bad

Wet

Dry

Long

Short

Hot

Cold

Right

Left

Near

Far

Big

Small

Heavy

Light

Above

Below

White

Black

Red

Pashtu*Xarab**Lund**Wach**Ugud**Lund**Tod**Yax**Xe**Gas**Nizde**Lare**Ghat**Warkote**Drund**Spak**Uchat**Lande**Spin**Tor**Sur***Numerals**

1

Yao

2

Dwa

3

Dre

4

Salor

5

Pinza

6

Shpag

7

Uwe

8

Atu

9

Naha

10

Las

11

Yaolas

English

12

20

100

Pashtu*Dolas**Shal**Sal***Vocabulary**

Who

Sok

What

Su

Where

Charta

When

Kala

How many

Somra

Which

Kam

This

Da

That

Agha

These

Da

Those

Agha

Same

Yaoshan

Whole

Rogh

Broken

Mat

Few

Lag

Many

Der

All

Tol

Eat

Xoral

Bite

Chichal

Hungry

Lagna

Drink

Skal

Thirsty

Kedal

Sleep

Udakedal

Lay

Samlastal

Sit

Kenastal

Give

Warkawal

Burn

Talargi

Die

Mrakedal

Kill

Wajal

English

Fly

Walk

Run

Go

Come

Speak

Heard

See

I

You

You (formal)

He/she

We

You (plural)

They

Pashtu*Alwatal**Paidalarsha**Mandawahal**Talal**Ratlal**Wayal**Awredal**Katal**Zu**Tu**Taso**Hagha**Munga**Taso**Haghwi***Tajik Basics****English**

Peace be with you

Hello

Goodbye

Thank you

Yes/No

How are you?

I'm well

Do you speak English?

I don't understand.

Police

Doctor

Hospital

Bus station

Train station

Tajik*assalom u aleykum**salom**khayr naboshad**rakhmat/teshakkur**kha/ne**Naghzmi shumo?**mannaghz**Anglisi meydonet?**Man manefakhmam**militsia**duhtur**bemorhona/kasalhona**istgoh**istgoh rohi ohan*

English	Tajik
Airport	<i>furudgoh</i>
Toilet	<i>khojat'hona</i>
Friend	<i>doost</i>
Good	<i>khub/haghz</i>
Bad	<i>ganda</i>
Where is...?	<i>...khujo ast?</i>
How much?	<i>Chand pul?</i>
Hotel	<i>mekhmon'hona</i>
Restaurant	<i>restoran</i>
Tea	<i>choy</i>
Expensive	<i>qimmat</i>
Bread	<i>non</i>
Boiled water	<i>obi jush</i>
Rice	<i>birinj</i>
Meat	<i>gusht</i>
Days of the Week	
Monday	<i>dushanbe</i>
Tuesday	<i>seshanbe</i>
Wednesday	<i>chorshanbe</i>
Thursday	<i>panjanbe</i>
Friday	<i>juma</i>
Saturday	<i>shanbe</i>
Sunday	<i>yakshanbe</i>

Numerals

English	Tajik	English	Tajik
1	<i>yak</i>	6	<i>shish</i>
2	<i>du</i>	7	<i>khافت</i>
3	<i>she</i>	8	<i>hasht</i>
4	<i>chor</i>	9	<i>nukh</i>
5	<i>panj</i>	10	<i>dakh</i>

Uzbek Basics

Uzbek was written in Roman letters from 1918 to 1941. Since then it has used a modified Cyrillic script, which differs from the Russian script in order to align itself more closely with Turkey, and gain better access to western markets.

English	Uzbek
Peace be with you	asalom u alaykhum
Hello	salom
Goodbye	hayr
Thank you	rakhmat
Yes/No	<i>kha/yuk</i>
How are you?	<i>Qanday siz?</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>inglizcha bila sizmi?</i>
Police	<i>militsia</i>
Doctor	<i>tabib</i>
Hospital	<i>kasalhona</i>
Bus station	<i>avtobeket</i>
Train station	<i>temir yul vokzali</i>
Airport	<i>tayyorgokh</i>
Toilet	<i>hojat 'hona</i>
Friend	<i>urmoq/doost</i>
Good	<i>yakhshi</i>
Bad	<i>yomon</i>
Where is ...?	<i>...qayerda?</i>
How much?	<i>Qancha/nichpul?</i>
Hotel	<i>mehmon 'hona</i>
Restaurant	<i>restoran</i>
Tea	<i>choy</i>
Expensive	<i>qimmat</i>
Bread	<i>non</i>
Boiled water	<i>qaynatilgan suv</i>
Rice	<i>guruch</i>

English

Meat

Uzbek*gusht***Days of the Week**

Monday

dushanba

Tuesday

seyshanba

Wednesday

chorshanba

Thursday

payshanba

Friday

juma

Saturday

shanba

Sunday

*yakshanba***Numerals****English****Uzbek**

1

bir

2

ikki

3

uch

4

turt

5

besh

6

*olti***English****Uzbek**

7

etti

8

sakkiz

9

tuqqiz

10

un

100

yuz

1000

ming

APPENDIX F:

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS



Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,
Maximum height



Failure of
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation

APPENDIX G: DEPLOYED PERSONNEL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others can re-

duce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged “head to toe” to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies, must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes,
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions,

- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes, or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (e.g., fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water before sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water)
- Promptly removing dead rodents; personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal

- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals
- Regularly check for ticks
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray (reapply after sixth laundering) or Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform), will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure net-

ting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

- IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
- Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
- DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently
- Follow work-rest cycles
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems
- Wear uniforms properly
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for rapid drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand

Sunscreens:

- Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
- Non-alcohol lotion-base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

Work-Rest Table

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (°F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10	3/4	30/30	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4	30/30	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30	3/4	20/40	1
5	> 90	50/10	1	20/40	1	10/50	1

The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes in the specific heat category sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours. Individual water needs will vary $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ quart per hour.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade.

Caution: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.

Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce and other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military-approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																				
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																				
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																				
3 - 6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7 - 10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-95
11 - 15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-110
16 - 19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-120
20 - 23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-110	-120	-125	-135
24 - 28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29 - 32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33 - 36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-55	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute					GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds										

Windchill

- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss
- Seek immediate medical attention for loss of sensitivity in any part of the body

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway
- Ensure the victim is breathing
- Stop bleeding to support circulation
- Prevent further disability
- Place dressing over open wounds
- Immobilize neck injuries
- Splint obvious limb deformities
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather

Injuries and Care

Shock

Symptoms

- Confusion
- Cold, clammy skin
- Sweating
- Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
- Rapid pulse

Treatment

- An open airway should be maintained
- Unconscious victims should be placed on their side
- Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable
- Lower extremities should be elevated
- Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible

Abdominal Wound

Treatment

- Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing
- Wound should be secured with bandages
- Displaced organs should never be reintroduced to the body

Bleeding

Treatment

- Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available
- Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected
- Pressure points may be used to control bleeding
- Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings

Tourniquet

NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.

- A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used
- Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter
- Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened

- The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference
- The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead

Eye Injury

Treatment

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card)
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment

- Fractured limb should not be straightened
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.

- If not in a chemical environment, remove clothing from injured area
- Rings should be removed from fingers
- Check pulse below injury to determine blood flow restrictions

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptoms

- Lack of feeling or control below neck

Treatment

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber)
- Head and neck should be immobilized

Heat Injury

Heat Cramps

Symptoms

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness

- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke

Symptoms

- Headache, dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment

- Victim should be treated for shock
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering)
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added)
- Seek medical attention immediately; heat stroke can kill

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree

Symptoms

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area

Thermal/Second Degree

Symptoms

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area
- Blisters should not be broken
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

Thermal/Third Degree

Symptoms

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

Electrical Burns

Treatment

- Power source must be off
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified

Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity

Chemical Burns

Treatment

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia

Symptoms

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket
- Body parts should not be rubbed
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages

Frostbite

Symptoms

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water)
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing

- Affected area must not be rubbed
- Victim must seek medical attention

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items:

- Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
- Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
- Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
- Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
- Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
- Blankets = Litters, Splints
- Field Jackets = Litters
- BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
- Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
- Rifle Sling = Bandages
- M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions that people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking the car and avoiding high-crime areas. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce one's vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve one's treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid illegal, improper, or indiscreet actions or activities.
- Guard conversation and keep sensitive papers in custody.
- Take for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - Communications monitoring (telephone, e-mail, cell phones, mail, etc.)
 - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
 - Do not discuss sensitive matters:
 - On the telephone
 - In your room
 - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - In your room
 - In the hotel safe
 - In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - Open to photography from the ceiling
 - In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.

- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, or Qu'ran, or other such material for personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence, terrorist, or insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels
- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to

outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vul-

nerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijackings suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel in uniform outside the continental U.S. on commercial aircraft.
- Before traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents that could reveal military affilia-

tion (e.g., credit cards and club membership cards). Note that USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces while on official business. In addition, service members must carry a current I.D. card at all times. These requirements are valid even while traveling to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, service members must be prepared to remove and conceal these and any other items that could identify them as military personnel in the event of a hijacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because this increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower your profile, the less likely you are of becoming a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and the better your chances of survival.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control and alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity can ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; therefore, take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoid sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I: DANGEROUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Snakes

Indian or Spectacled Cobra

Description:

Adult length usually 1.5 to 2 meters, maximum of 2.4 meters. Heavy-bodied snake. Background color usually dark brown or black to yellowish white above and white or yellowish below. Distinctive markings include spectacle mark on expanded hood, dark spots on flanks of hood's underside, and two or more broad black crossbands below hood.



Habitat:

Found in a variety of habitats, including flat grasslands, jungles, scattered trees, rice fields and other cultivated areas, and human settlements. Found at sea level and higher elevations.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Diurnal; most active during evening and early morning. Not generally aggressive. When threatened or cornered, lifts upper body and spreads hood. When biting, holds on and chews savagely. Quick-moving and agile. Lives in holes in embankments, hollows

of trees, old termite mounds, ruined buildings, and rock piles. Fond of water. Does not “spit” venom at aggressor.

Venom’s effects:

Potent neurotoxin with some hemotoxic properties. May cause severe local pain and swelling immediately following bite; dark discoloration, necrosis, and blistering may be apparent within 72 hours. Early systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and a feeling of lassitude, drowsiness, and intoxication. Neurotoxic symptoms include ptosis, profuse viscid saliva, sagging of the jaw, and inability to open mouth. Death can occur as soon as 15 minutes after bite.

Transcapian or Oxus Cobra

No Photograph Available

Description:

Adult length about 1.8 meters. Background color uniform yellowish, brownish, grayish, or black; may have traces of wide dark crossbands. Belly pale, with two dark bands on neck. There are no markings on the hood.

Habitat:

Prefers rocky, shrub-covered foothills. In some areas, found at elevations above 3,000 meters.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Diurnal; most active during evening and early morning. Not generally aggressive. When threatened or cornered, lifts upper body and spreads hood. When biting, holds on and chews savagely. Quick-moving and agile. Lives in holes in embankments, hollows of trees, old termite mounds, ruined buildings, and rock piles. Never far from water. Does not “spit” venom at aggressor.

Venom's effects:

Primarily neurotoxic. May cause severe local pain and swelling immediately following bite. Symptoms such as weakness, drowsiness, and paralysis of the throat may appear less than 1 hour after bite and rapidly progress to respiratory failure and death.

Siberian Pit Viper**Description:**

Adult length usually 0.6 to 0.7 meter; maximum of 0.9 meter. Moderately stout snake. Background color pale gray, olive, or dark brown; dark cross-bands with light olive or pale yellow intervals between them. Belly moder-



ately dark with indistinct spots and flecks of brown or gray. Dark postocular stripe with white line above. Head narrow, flattened on top; distinct from neck. Upturned snout.

Habitat:

Found in a variety of habitats from desert shrub to short grass or wooded steppes, coniferous forests, and mountainous areas up to elevations of 4,000 meters. Usually found in dry, rocky areas.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Mainly nocturnal. During warmer months, emerges only after sunset. Reportedly can be highly aggressiveness.

Venom's Effects:

Primarily hemotoxic with some neurotoxic activity. Bite generally causes sharp pain at site, followed by edema and necrosis. May develop blood-filled blisters at site of bite. Heart rate and

blood pressure usually increase. Recorded deaths usually result of respiratory failure.

Central Asian Pit Viper

Description:

Maximum length 0.8 meter; relatively stout. Background white, gray, brown red or olive; pale dorsal crossbands with dark edges which may be in two



halves not meeting exactly at the vertebral line. Belly may be heavily or lightly speckled with gray. Dark cheek stripe, outlined above with light line extends from eye across the jaw.

Habitat:

Found in grasslands and scrub lands in mountainous areas.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

No information available.

Venom's effects:

Little information available. Likely hemotoxic and neurotoxic. Clinical symptoms may be similar to those of the Japanese Mamushi bite, which include pain and slight bleeding at site, swelling and rapid tender enlargement of local lymph nodes. Systemic symptoms may include double vision, neck rigidity, general aches, difficulty breathing, and suppression of urine.

Sochurek's Saw-scaled Viper

No Photograph Available

Description:

Maximum length of 0.8 meter. Background color gray-beige; belly whitish, usually with dark gray spots. Series of pale, dark-

edged dorsal spots, which may connect in zig-zag line. Incomplete undulating pale line along sides. Distinctive gray cross pattern on top of head.

Habitat:

Very adaptable. Found in sandy, rocky, and cultivated areas. Avoids wet terrain, but may enter water if necessary.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Primarily nocturnal and terrestrial; but climbs low bushes and trees.

Venom's effects:

Potent hemotoxin. Pain and swelling start soon after bite. Systemic bleeding may start within 6 hours after bite. Other symptoms may include vomiting, abdominal pain, regional lymph node enlargement, hematuria, and shock. Deaths recorded.

**Central Asian
Saw-scaled Viper**

Description:

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.6 meter, maximum of 0.85 meter. Background color grayish, greenish, or yellowish brown; belly



white, speckled with brown or black. Well-defined pale continuous undulating line along flanks. Distinctive cruciform white marking on top of head appears like imprint of bird's foot.

Habitat:

Found in open scrubby, dry, sandy, and rocky areas.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Mainly nocturnal in hot weather; sometimes diurnal in cool weather. When alarmed, throws itself into double coil somewhat like

figure eight and rubs sides of body together, producing violent rustling sound. Very nervous; quick to strike at slightest provocation. Often climbs shrubs and low-lying trees during rainy season.

Venom's effects:

Little known about venom. Characteristics likely similar to other *Echis* spp. Likely hemotoxic. Fangs relatively large compared to size of snake. Local symptoms likely include pain, swelling, and enlarged tender lymph glands. Fatalities recorded.

McMahon's Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.6 to 0.7 meter, maximum of 0.8 meter. Background color reddish brown with lateral rows of dark spots with pale edges. Belly may be uniform or marked with faint irregular spots.



Relatively large broad head with scattered dark flecks and large “butterfly”-shaped scales on snout. Narrow white line runs from above eye to angle of mouth. Base of tail has distinct crossbands; tip unmarked and yellowish.

Habitat:

Rare species found almost exclusively on sand dunes at elevations below 1,200 meters.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Active during twilight and at night. Buries itself in sand. Alert, quick to strike. Resorts to sidewinding movement when hurried or alarmed. When agitated, hisses loudly, raises head and loop of body well above ground, and strikes with great vigor.

Venom's effects:

Venom shows strong hemorrhagic activity. Symptoms may include local swelling and inflammation; abdominal pain and distention; and inability to swallow or to open the eyes, suggesting possible neurotoxicity. Has caused deaths.

False-horned Viper**Description:**

Adult length usually 0.5 to 0.7 meter, maximum of 0.9 meter. Background generally pale or bluish gray to khaki; gray or brown-gray blotches or crossbands on back. Alternating faint



spots on throat and body sides. Ventral side white; tail black. Head very broad; distinct from neck. Horn, composed of several overlapping scales, above each eye.

Habitat:

Most often found in desert bush. Also found in sandy, rocky terrain, as well as burrows and crevices in elevations of up to 2,000 meters.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Nocturnal. Sluggish, placid, less likely to bite during the day. Dangerously active and aggressive at night. When disturbed, hisses loudly but not particularly vicious. Locomotion characteristically sidewinding. Frequently hides in rodent tunnels and beneath rocks.

Venom's effects:

Primarily neurotoxic. May produce a few local symptoms such as minor pain, mild tingling of the local area, stiffness; more serious bite causes weakness followed by ptosis. Victim may be conscious, but be unable to respond due to paralysis.

Blunt-nosed or Levantine Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.7 to 1 meter; maximum of 1.5 meter. Background color generally light gray, khaki, or buff, with double



row of opposing or alternating spots from head to tail along back. Belly light gray to yellow, with small dark brown spots; tail pinkish brown.

Habitat:

Wide variety of habitats from marshes and plains at sea level to mountainous areas at elevations up to 2,000 meters. also semi-desert areas and rocky, hilly country at moderate elevations, with scattered bushes and adequate water supply. Often near farms and grazing areas.

Activity and Behavioral Patterns:

Primarily nocturnal. Sluggish. Most active and alert at night, usually very slow-moving and almost oblivious to stimuli when encountered during day. However, temperament unpredictable, and may strike quickly and savagely at any time.

Venom's effects:

Primarily hemotoxic. Bite causes sharp pain at site, followed by local swelling and necrosis. Deaths reported.

Arthropods

Insects

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding insects. However, nearly all countries have at least one spe-

cies of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored.

Paederus are small (usually 4 to 7 millimeters), slender rove beetles that do not look like typical beetles and have very short wing covers that expose most of their flexible abdomens. When crushed, their body fluid contains an agent that will blister skin on contact. The lesions take about a week to heal and the area remains painful for several weeks. The substance is extremely irritating if it gets into the eyes; temporary blindness has been reported.

Scorpions

Although scorpions in the region are capable of inflicting a painful sting, none are known to be life-threatening.



Spiders

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, including some very large and physically imposing tarantulas, none are known to be life-threatening.



Centipedes

Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.

Millipedes

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 centimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.



Dangerous Plants

Belladonna

Other Name:
Nightshade.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Berries, leaves, and roots contain tropane alkaloids that can cause death from anticholinergic poisoning.



Comments:

Perennial plants to 3 feet high. Native to Eurasia and North Africa.

Lily of the Valley

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains more than 20 cardiac glycosides (e.g. convallatoxin). Quickly fatal potential. Has caused death; children are attracted to its pretty flowers and bright berries; poisons have occurred from drinking water from a vase in which flowers were placed. Has been mistaken for wild garlic and made into soup. Used as an arrow poison in Africa.



Comments:

Dried roots made into many medicinals, especially in Russia.

Rattlepod

Other names:

Rattlebox, rattleweed, chillagoe, horse poison.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (monocrotaline, heliotrine, retrosine); can kill. Low-level ingestions can cause lung damage;

high levels will damage the liver. Some species have caused toxicity through the contamination of flour or when incorporated in teas.



Comments:

The fruits are inflated dehiscent legumes (pods) with parchment-like walls; the ripe seeds come loose within the pods and rattle when shaken. The flowers are pea-like. Found in open woods, roadsides, margins, sandy soils, and fields.

Croton**Other names:**

Ciega-vista, purging croton.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Long-lasting inflammation of the skin results from contact with the toxic resin. The laxative and purgative properties of the toxins (croton oil, a



“phorbol,” in leaves, stems, and seeds) causes severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, even death; 20 drops are potentially lethal (the oil applied externally will blister the skin). Many members covered with hundreds of sticky hairs that cling to the skin if contacted. Contact with the eyes can be very serious.

Comments:

Croton is a woolly-haired annual herb, or evergreen bush, or small tree with smooth ash-colored bark, yellow-green leaves, small flowers, fruit, and a three-seeded capsule. Ciega-vista is a 3-foot high bush found in the underbrush of arid areas. Small light green flowers, leaves, and stems are covered with nearly-white hairs.

Foxglove**Other names:**

Fairy bells, lady’s thimbles, lion’s mouth, digitalis.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Entire plant contains irritant saponins and numerous digitalis glycosides.

Comments:

A tall-growing evergreen with hairy leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers. Sucking the base of the flowers for the sweet taste or drinking water from vase in which they were placed has caused many poisonings. Fatalities have also occurred from mistaking the plant for other herbs.

***Sasswood***

No Photograph Available.

Other names:

Ordealtree, mancona bark, ironwood, camel poison, black bean, Cooktown ironwood.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Extremely poisonous; the two main species have similar toxicities. Alkaloids of esters and amides of cinnamic acid have been isolated. Most of the alkaloids are esters of diterpenoid carboxylic acids including cardiotoxic alkaloids. Powerful analgesic to the mucous membranes.

Comments:

A fish poison.

Mole Plant

Other names:

Caper spurge, Mexican fire plant, milkweed, red spurge, poison spurge, mala mujer, cypress spurge, cat's milk, wartwort, sun spurge, candelabra cactus, Indian spurge tree, milkwood, pencil tree, pencil cactus, rubber euphorbia.



Mechanisms of toxicity:

Herbs, often with colored or milky sap, containing complex terpenes; irritate the eyes, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract, and may cause skin inflammation by direct contact. In some cases rain water dripping from the plant will contain enough toxins to produce skin inflammation and keratoconjunctivitis; can blind. Some contain urticating hairs (skin contact breaks off ends and toxic chemicals are injected). The caper spurge has killed those who mistook the fruit for capers. The Mexican fire plant was known for having medicinal properties in the first century and has killed children. Red spurge causes skin inflammation. The pencil cactus has an abundant, white, acrid sap extremely irritating to the skin; has caused temporary blindness when accidentally splashed in the eyes, and has killed as a result of severe gastroenteritis after ingestion.

Comments:

Genus contains 2,000 species of extremely variable form; may appear as herbs, shrubs or trees — many are cactus-like. Fruit is usually a capsule opening in three parts, each one seeded; sometimes a drupe.

Yarrow

Other names:

Milfoil, Sneezewort, Sneezeweed, Nosebleed.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Drinking a tea made from the leaves can result in vesicles, bullae, and even ulcers in particularly sensitive individuals.

Comments:

As many as 85 northern temperate species are included in the genus, yarrow being the best known. Contains alkaloids and are sources of medicinals; widely cultivated as ornamentals.

Millfoil an erect perennial herb with rhizomes, white to pinkish flowers. Named for the hero of legend, Achilles, who was supposed to have used the plant to heal the wounds of his soldiers. Will cause an unpleasant flavor in milk if eaten by dairy cattle.



Mexican Poppy

Other names:

Prickly pear, Argemoney.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The entire plant contains alkaloids - sanguinarine, bergerine, protopine, and various isoquinolone and dihydrosanguinarine alkaloids (can be transmitted



through milk). Has caused “epidemic dropsy” (vomiting, diarrhea, glaucoma, abdominal swelling) in India through the seeds contaminating home-grown grains. Prickles cause skin irritation.

Comments:

Found in arid areas.

Black Henbane

Other names:

Insane root, fetid nightshade.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Old well-known medicinal and deadly poison (hyoscyamine, atropine) with many uses in many cultures. Tropane alkaloids in the seeds (in a pod); has resulted in death; dermatitis (low risk).



Comments:

Erect, hairy annual with coarse, hairy stems 1-5 feet tall, native to Europe. Found in “weed communities” along roadsides on nutrient-rich sandy soils and loam. Dusky yellow flowers with violet veins. Fruits are capsules containing many black seeds (can be confused with the poppy plant seeds).

Physic Nut

Other names:

Purging nut, pinon, tempate, Barbados nut.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Quickly fatal potential. Fruit has two or three black, oily, pleasant tasting, poisonous seeds (also toxic roots and leaves) containing

a plant lecithin (a toxalbumin called curcin) which, in contrast to many of the toxic lecithins, causes toxicity rapidly (has caused death — severe toxicity can follow ingestion of a single seed); also has intensely cathartic oils (some have used the oil for



lamps, etc.); has caused fatal intoxication. Bark has been used as a fish poison. Also a skin irritant (hairs), as are all euphorbs.

Comments:

170 species of warm and tropical northern American trees or shrubs, usually with red flowers. Naturalized worldwide. Fruit is a three-sided capsule in many species.

Heliotrope

Other names:

Cherry pie, scorpion's tail, Indian heliotrope.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes



slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.

Comments:

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).

Gomboge Tree

No Photograph Available.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The bark exudate is a drastic purgative. Can be fatal.

Comments:

The gum resin is called gomboge; used in lacquers, metal finishes, and watercolors in China since the 13th century. A non-toxic plant; aril is delicious; one of the best tropical fruits; only in Malaysia/Thailand.

Opium Poppy

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Fruit is toxic. A crude milky resin exudes when unripe seed capsules are cut. Eating the unripe fruit has killed. Is the source of opium (lethal dose estimated at 0.2 grams).

Comments:

Large annual herbs, rarely shrubs, with milky or watery sap. Fruit is a capsule or a nut. Approximately 45 genera, 700 species, mostly distributed in the northern subtropic and temperate areas.



Coffeeberry

Other names:

Alder buckthorn, common buckthorn, cascara.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The fresh bark is recognized as a particularly strong laxative. There are reports of deaths in children after ingesting buckthorn berries.



Comments:

Cascara bark is source of American cascara. Of low relative toxicity, requires chronic use to result in chronic diarrhea and/or melanin pigmentation of the mucous membranes of the colon. Freshly prepared cascara products contain anthrones and can lead to severe vomiting and intestinal cramping. The bark should be stored for at least a year before use or detoxified by heating (in air) to reduce the presence of anthrones.

Castor Oil Plant

Other Name:

Castorbean

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Used to make a feed supplement; a lecithin, which is a highly toxic chemical, and some low-molecular weight glycoproteins with allergenic activity have resulted in serious poisoning. Factors making this a high-risk plant threat are its attractive nuts with a hazelnut-like taste; the highly toxic ricin present in high concentration



(2-6 seeds can be fatal); and stability of ricin in the presence of gastric enzymes. The seeds are used to make necklaces, requiring boring a hole through the seed, and breaking the otherwise impermeable coat, allowing the possibility of toxin to reach the skin and enter the body through minor abrasions. Poisoning becomes evident after several hours.

Comments:

The seeds of this ancient plant have been found in Egyptian graves dating as far back as 4000 B.C. Cultivated worldwide for 6,000 years for producing castor oil.

English Yew

Other names:

Ground hemlock, American yew, Japanese yew.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Taxine A and B, classed as steroid alkaloids, are present in all plant parts except the aril. A single chewed



seed is deadly. An hour after ingestion, nausea, dizziness, and abdominal pain begin. This is followed by reddening of the lips, dilatation of the pupils, shallow breathing, tachycardia, and coma. Then the pulse slows, blood pressure drops, and death occurs through respiratory paralysis. No proven treatment exists. Emptying the stomach hours after ingestion may be helpful as leaves may not pass through the GI tract expeditiously. Various clinical measures (circulatory stimulants, artificial respiration, cardiac pacemaker) have not prevented death in suicide cases.

Comments:

An evergreen shrub or small tree bearing a characteristic fleshy, red, sweet-tasting aril with a single green to black, partly exposed, hard-shelled seed within. In North America, the Japanese yew, the toxicity of which may exceed that of the English yew, has repeatedly caused fatal animal poisonings. Was once known as the “tree of death.”

Fireweed**No Photograph Available****Other names:**

Candle plant; dusty miller; fleawort; ragwort

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains many alkaloids known to be toxic to stock. Seneciosis is a name given to a disease (caused by pyrrolizidine alkaloids) marked by liver degeneration and necrosis. The entire plant is poisonous; deaths have been reported. Most poisonings due to use in herbal teas. Causes Budd-Chiari syndrome. Can also produce pulmonary disease. Milk from animals that have grazed on these plants and honey made by bees that collected the nectar contain the alkaloids.

Comments:

One of the largest genera (number of species) of seed plants. Found mainly in temperate areas and tropical mountains worldwide.

APPENDIX J: INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CODES

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263

AT&T (public phones)

0072-911
or 0030-911

On Base

550-HOME
or 550-2USA

