

Dari transcript:

موزیم ملی افغانستان - بخش نخست

عمر: موزیم ملی افغانستان که خود یکی از کانون های بزرگ فرهنگی کشور به شمار می رفت، اولین بار بگویم در همی مکان سالهای 1303 احیا میشه، البته در دوره ای که، قبل از او یاد همو دوره یک تعداد آثاری که، آثار مربوط موزیم اتنوگرافی یا بشر شناسی می شه، در موزیم ملی ما موجود بوده، که از قبیل خامک دوزی ها، زر دوزی ها، علم های جهاد، سلاح باب و غیره چیزها به نمایش گذاشته میشد. خوشبختانه بعد از سالهای 1922 که حفاری های قانونی و تخریکی که در ساحات مختلف کشور توسط متخصصین داخلی، البته باستانشناسای داخلی ما و خارجی ها، حفاری هایی که صورت میگیره، ای گنجینه بزرگ روز بروز افزونی می یابه، و آثاری که از دل خاک به دست می آیه، به موزیم ملی تحویل داده میشه و موزیم ملی شکلش تغییر می کنه و به موزیم اریکیالوژی تبدیل می شه. که آرام آرام حفاری های که صورت گرفت و تعداد زیاد آثار به موزیم ملی انتقال می یافه و یک تعداد ازو به نمایش قرار داده میشه و تعداد دیگر ازو در دیپوها و مکان های که به نام دیپو یا ستور یاد می شه، حفاظت و حراست میشد. حدودا ما قبل از سالهای 1922 یک تعداد آثاری که داشتیم، او هم، به نمایش قرار داده شد. البته آثاری که در مجموع ما قبل از جنگ ها در افغانستان، البته جنگ های تنظیمی که ما می گیم، تا دوره داکتر نجیب، حدود یک صد هزار قلم در موزیم حفاظت و حراست میشد و فیصدی کم ازی به نمایش، چون مکان ما گنجایش تمامی آثاره نداشت که ما به نمایش بگذاریم. در حدود یکصد هزار قلم آثار در موزیم نگهداری میشد و تعدادش به نمایش قرار داده شده بود. متأسفانه بعد از دوران جنگ تحمیلی که بالای کشور ما آمد، البته آمدن دوره حکومت مجاهدین، جنگ های تنظیمی که بین گروه های متخاصم و گروه هایی که با هم جنگیدند در افغانستان، خصوصا در غرب شهر کابل که موزیم ما واقع دار الامان که در غرب کابل است، واقع بوده. ای جنگ ها خسارات بسیار هنگفتی ره به موزیم وارد می کنه، که در همی دوران ما حدودا هفتاد فیصد آثار خوده از دست میتیم. خوب اصابت راکت ها و خمپاره ها و خود تخریب تعمیر موزیم و به حریق کشیدن ازی در سالهای 2002 و 2003 ای حالات جنگی که در کشور ما رخ داد موزیم به حریق کشانده شد. حریق شده و تعداد زیادی پارچه های که در خود موزیم ملی موجود بود، خساره مند شد، و هم قسمت اعظم ازی به غارت برده شد. خوشبختانه بعد از آمدن دوره موقت در کشور، وزارت اطلاعات و فرهنگ با همکاری کشورهای دوست و فرهنگ دوستی که ما ره یاری رساندند در راستای جمع آوری آثار و خود تعمیر موزیم ملی که خود یک آبدۀ تاریخی است، که خود تعمیر موزیم در سال 1919 در زمان شاه امان الله خان ای تعمیر بنا یافته که خودش یک آبدۀ تاریخی است. البته در عصر امان الله خان، خود تعمیر موزیم به حیث بلدیۀ دوران امان الله خان بود که بعدها به موزیم ملی اختصاص می یافه. البته توجه خاص دولت به موزیم ملی مبذول داشته شد و ما توانستیم که ابتدا همی تعمیر ویران شده موزیمه دوباره احیا بسازیم و بازسازی کنیم که د ای راستا ماره کشور یونان، به همکاری کشور یونان و امریکا ما توانستیم موزیمه دوباره احیا و بازسازی کنیم. و قسمتی از آثاره یا توسط گروه هایی که به خارج برده میشد، و یا قاچاقبرای که آثاره قبلا دزیده

بودن، میخواستند خارج بپرن، توسط ارگان های امنیتی ای دستگیر شده و به موزیم ملی انتقال داده شده.

English translation:

Omar: The National Museum of Afghanistan, which was one of the biggest cultural centers of the country, was for the first time built in 1303 in this place. In the period before that, or in that period, some of the pieces that belonged to the Ethnography Museum were housed in our National Museum. These were things like embroideries, gold embroideries, Jihad flags, armaments and other things were exhibited. Luckily, after 1922, when the legal and technical excavations were done in different parts of the country by native specialists, or native and foreign archeologists...and this big heritage increases day by day. The pieces found from the heart of dust were given to the National Museum, and the National Museum's focus changed and it became the Archeology Museum. Slowly more excavations were done, and lots of pieces were moved to the National Museum. Some of them were put on exhibit. Some were kept and preserved in depots and places called depots or stores. The pieces that we had from before 1922, those were also exhibited. The total number of pieces before the wars in Afghanistan, before party wars (1992-1996) I mean, till Dr. Najib's¹ period, a total of one hundred thousand pieces were kept and preserved in museum and a small percentage of this was put to exhibit because our place didn't have enough space to exhibit all works. So one hundred thousand pieces were kept in the museum and a few were exhibited.

Unfortunately after the imposed war in our country, the period of Mujahidin's government, and the party wars between opposition groups and groups that fought with each other in Afghanistan, especially in west of Kabul city, were harmful to the Museum, because our Museum is located in west of Kabul -- that is in Dare-alamn, west of Kabul. These wars posed great losses to the museum, and we lost 70% of our pieces during this period. Rockets and mortar shells hit the building and the building was destroyed. Then it was burned down in 2002-2003² and the war situation that happened in our country led to the burning down of the museum. There was a fire and lots of the pieces in the National Museum were damaged, and also a huge part of this was looted. Luckily after the interim period,³ the Ministry of Information and Culture with the aid from friendly and culture loving countries helped us gather the pieces and renovate the National Museum building, which is also a historical building. The building was first built in 1919 during the King Amanullah's period, and it is a historical monument. In Amanullah Khan's period, the building was the mayor's palace. Later it was allocated to the National Museum. The government paid special attention to the National Museum, and we could first rebuild the destroyed building of the Museum with help from Greece, from Greece and America we could rebuild the museum. Some of the pieces that were being taken out of the country by some groups or had been stolen by smugglers in the past and were being taken outside the

¹ last communist statesman in Afghanistan

² I think he is confusing that dates, 2002-2003 was the period of Karzia's government and there was not war going on in Kabul.

³ Hamid Karzai's first period before being elected as president

country were caught by security people, and they brought the pieces back to the National Museum.

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