

Who's who in Afghanistan

Rival guerrilla leaders Ahmad Shah Masood and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar are calling for alternatives to the proposed U.N. peace plan for a neutral interim government. Masood has formed a coalition with northern rebel leaders, former generals and civilian leaders in Kabul. Hekmatyar has called for the unconditional surrender of the Communist Kabul government

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Ahmad Shah Masood

Field commander and military leader of Jamiat-e-Islami, Party of Islam. Masood, who controls north-eastern Afghanistan, wants a ruling council formed from mujahideen leaders, defecting Government troops and tribal chieftains to administer the country for six months, followed by elections for a moderate Islamic government



Gulbuddin Hekmatyar

Radical fundamentalist leader of Hezb-e-Islami party. Received bulk of U.S. aid during Soviet invasion as well as funds from Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq and Kuwait. Wants to lead a strict Islamic government modelled on the late Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran

Ittehad-e-Islami

Islamic Unity Party led by Abdul Rasool Sayyaf. Party is aligned with the radical Militant Muslim Brotherhood and claims U.S.-led conspiracy is trying to sabotage installation of an Islamic government in Kabul

Hezb-e-Islami-Khalis

Breakaway faction of Hekmatyar's party led by Yunnis Khalis, 'the fighting mullah'

Hezb-e-Wahadat

Unity Party, coalition of eight guerrilla groups controlled from Iran

Harakat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami

Islamic Revolutionary Party led by moderate muslim cleric Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi. Once one of the strongest, now one of the smallest rebel groups. Supported by Sunni Muslims

National Islamic Front of Afghanistan

Led by moderate Syed Ahmed Gailani, spiritual leader of mystic Sufi Islamic sect. Advocates return of King Zahir Shah from Rome, supported by Europe and U.S.