

1999**Dossiers of political parties intent on exporting an
Islamic revolution****Citation:**

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Summary:

A Dossier reviewing the origins and policies of Islamic political parties, including: The Organization of Fighters of Afghanistan for Islam, The Movement of the Islamic Revolution (DIR), The Council of Islamic Accord (SIS), The Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (IDA), The United Front of the Islamic Revolution (OFIR), The Corps of Guardians of the Islamic Jihad of Afghanistan (KSIRA), The Party of Victory ("Nasr"), The Party of Allah ("Hezbe Allah").

Original Language:

Russian

Contents:

Translation - English

The Party of Allah ("Hezbe Allah"), was created by Iranian leaders in 1980 to consolidate the counterrevolutionary forces of the rebels and export the Islamic revolution to Afghanistan. The leader is Kari Ahmad Yakdaste ("one-armed Kari"), a Shiite mullah who aspires to the role of "spiritual leader of the Shiites of Afghanistan". Membership in the Party presumed belief in the Shiite practice of Islam. The armed formations of "Hezbe Allah" are distinguished by their especial brutality toward supporters of the ruling regime. They displayed greatest activity in the southern and western provinces of the DRA (Herat, Farah, Nimruz, Gur, Bamian, Uruzgan, and Kandahar). The headquarters is located in Mashhad [Iran] and branches of the Party were found in Tehran, Nishapur, Zabol, Zahedan, and Geyebad (Iran). The armed detachments number about 4,000. The Party of Victory ("Nasr") – a pro-Iranian Shiite organization formed in 1980. The leaders are Sheikh Abdul Ali Mazari and Sheikh Shafak. Both were located in Iran and enjoyed support of the second-ranking person in the country, Ayatollah Montazeri. The combat detachments, whose numbers reached four thousand, operated in the central provinces of the DRA in the area of Hazarajat (Bamian, Ghazni, Wardak, Uruzgan, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Parwan, and Gur). The overall military leader is Muhammad Husein Sadyki. The groups and detachments of "Nasr" were distinguished by good military training and had a sufficient supply of weapons and ammunition. China exercised a notable influence on the leadership of the organization. A characteristic feature of the activity of the organization is constant conflict with competing groups, especially those who were oriented toward Pakistan. It enjoyed the military and financial support of Iran, China, and the US. Its headquarters were located in Qom [Iran]. The Corps of Guardians of the Islamic Jihad of Afghanistan (KSIRA) or Sepakhe Pasdar – a pro-Iranian organization under the control of the Iranian KSIR, created in 1983. Maoist concepts were widely found among the members of the group and it enjoyed the support of China. There are Chinese instructors in the detachments and groups. It coordinated its activity with the Victory group. The areas of concentration of the groups were the provinces of Gur and Bamian. The leader of the organization is Akbari. Its combat detachments numbered up to 1,500. The headquarters was located in Qom. The United Front of the Islamic Revolution (OFIR) included four Shiite counterrevolutionary organizations (The Young Clergy of Afghanistan, the Islamic Society of the "Toukhid" School, the Fighters for an Islamic Society, and the Movement of the Unfortunate). It was created in 1983. It favored the recognition of Khomeini as leader of a world Islamic movement and the proclamation of Afghanistan as an Islamic republic along the Iranian model. The headquarters was in Qom. Its combat detachments numbered about 2,500. It had the greatest influence in the provinces of Balkh, Wardak, and Uruzgan. The Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (IDA) is one of the largest Shiite counterrevolutionary groups. It was created in 1979. It worked closely with the Hazari underground in the cities of Ghazni, Kandahar, Herat, and Kabul. Coordination of its activity with the pro-Pakistani organizations IOA and IPA has been noted. Its detachments and groups operated in the provinces of Wardak, Bamian, Balkh, Helmand, and Nimruz. The leader of Muhammad Asef Mohseni (Kandahari). The headquarters was located in Mashhad with missions in Qom, Mashhad, Shiraz, Zabol, Tayabad, and also in Quetta Miramshah, and Chaman (Pakistan). Its combat detachments numbered more than 3,000. As a result of the differences between the leaders of this Party it split into two wings in 1981: "The Islamic Movement of Kandahari" and "The Council of Islamic Accord." The Council of Islamic Accord (SIS) is a nationalist Shiite counterrevolutionary organization of Hazaras. The leader is Ali Beheshti and the military commander is Said Jagran. The group enjoyed the limited trust of Iran inasmuch as Beheshti maintained ties with Iraqi clergy. The political platform contained a demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory and the granting of autonomy to Hazarajat. The detachments and groups, which exceeded 6,000, were concentrated in the provinces of Ghazni and Bamian. They did not wage active combat operations with government troops, [but] fought with bands of other groups for spheres of influence. The leaders were persuaded of the need for talks with representatives of government authorities. The Movement of the Islamic Revolution (DIR) – a faction which broke away from the pro-Pakistani DIRA party. The leader is Nasrullah Mansur. The organization enjoyed the trust of the Iranian leadership. They tried to use it to expand Iran's influence on Afghan counterrevolutionary groups based in Pakistan. The combat detachments numbered about 800. Nasrullah coordinated his activity with the overall boss of the IOA in the province of Herat, Turan Ismail. The Organization of Fighters of Afghanistan for Islam

(OBI) - a Shiite counterrevolutionary group of Hazaras. The leader was Mosbakhzade. The leadership of the OBI maintained close ties with the Victory organization.[Source: A. A. Lyakhovskiy's "Plamya Afgana" ("Flame of the Afghanistan veteran")", Iskon, Moscow, 1999; Translated for CWIHP by Gary Goldberg]