

# The Taliban Biography

Documents on the Structure and Leadership of the Taliban 1996-2002

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Name	Titles in Taliban Organization	Dates Active in Taliban/ Ethnic Group/ Place of Origin	Biographical Info	Referenced in Documents
Mullah Mohammed Omar	Leader, Founder, Commander of the Faithful, "Amir-al-Munineen," Head of the Supreme Council	1994 – Current  Hotak Pashtun, Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ "Founder of movement... revered by followers... the group's proclaimed Commander of the Faithful... seeks removal of warlords... wants Islamic State with sharia (Islamic Law) enforced... informal support from Pakistan" October 1996 [Document 3]</li> <li>▪ Born 1958 [Document 1] or 1960 [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Born in the village of Noori near Kandahar [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ From the Mewand (also spelled Maiwand) District of Kandahar province, a member of the Hotak branch of the Ghilzai tribe, and educated in Pakistani and Afghan madrassas. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ An only son, his father died during Omar's childhood [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ "Following the communist coup of 1978, Omar joined the mujahadeen movement and was wounded twice, moved to Sang-i-Hessar in Panjwaii District of Kandahar Province to wage anti-Soviet jihad under the command of (Nek) Mohammad of Hezb-i-Islami (Khalis) against Soviet forces." [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Wounded a third time, Omar lost an eye fighting the</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 3 Doc 8 Doc 11 Doc 13 Doc 16

			<p>Soviets [Document 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During the resistance against the Soviets Omar served as a deputy commander in Kandahar, Zabul, Herat and Farah for the group Harakat-Inqilab-I-Islami (Islamic Revolution Movement) which was lead by Nabi Mohammadi. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ He was an instructor in a madrassa in Kandahar between the fall of the communist government in 1992 and the 1994 formation of the Taliban. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ “plays the key role in Taliban decision-making” [Document 8]</li> <li>▪ “generally viewed as the final voice of authority within the loosely organized Taliban hierarchy.” [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Repeatedly called soft-spoken and introverted, U.S sources reported that by 1998 Omar may have started becoming more outspoken. [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ The influence of other Taliban officials “can basically be judged by [their] closeness to Omar.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Reported to have four wives, one of whom is the daughter of Usama ((bin Laden)).” [Document 16] Although please note that whether or not Omar is indeed married to one of bin Laden’s daughters is highly debated.</li> <li>▪ Gaining control in Kabul, Omar reportedly “maintains tight reins over the Taliban movement and the population in Taliban controlled areas through the activities of the religious police. [Document 8 page 3]</li> <li>▪ Omar is reportedly the primary figure driving the Taliban’s continued support of al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden. Numerous reports indicate Mullah Rabbani, Omar’s deputy until 2001, disagreed with Omar’s position of sheltering bin Laden in Afghanistan. [Document 11]</li> <li>▪ “The Taliban’s two policies of continuing the war until victory and imposing the Taliban’s version of “shari’a law”</li> </ul>	
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			<p>on Afghanistan strongly bear [Omar's] imprint. [Document 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ He is frequently credited as being “the major proponent in Taliban circles of allowing terrorist Usama bin Ladin to remain a “guest” in the country.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “One of his sons reportedly killed during October 2001 air strikes.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Mohammed Rabbani (Deceased)	President of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, (Deputy Chief of the Taliban Movement), Chairman of Supreme Ruling Council (Head of Kabul Shura)	1994 – 2001  Pashtun, Kakar Tribe, Arghistan, Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Served as a commander in the resistance before joining [Mullah] Omar in 1994 in forming the Taliban movement” [Document 8 page 7]</li> <li>▪ “Second in command to Omar” until he died of cancer in April 2001. “More moderate” than Omar and a “former commander of eastern zone” [Document 3]</li> <li>▪ “has been described by some Afghan Taliban watchers as a “moderate.”” But note “the term moderate has been applied in the past to those members of the Taliban willing to consider negotiations with other factions. It does not appear to have any meaning in the context of Taliban social policies.” [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Educated in a Pakistani madrassa. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Served as a deputy commander in Maulawi Khalis’s Hezb-e-Islami from 1987-1993 [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Tells U.S. officials in 1997 that the Taliban will not take action against bin Laden for terrorist acts committed before the Taliban takeover of power in 1996, “however, if bin Ladin did something now in the Taliban period, the Taliban could do something.” [Document 6 page 4]</li> <li>▪ By 1998 was making frequent visit to Saudi Arabia for medical treatment. [Document 9]</li> <li>▪ Taliban loyal to Rabbani (perhaps over Mullah Omar) were “purged” after the 1996 Taliban takeover of Kabul [Document 9]</li> <li>▪ Reportedly does not agree with Mullah Omar over the</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 3 Doc 6 Doc 8 Doc 9 Doc 11 Doc 13

			<p>Taliban’s protection of Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. “Omar continues to take the hard-line view that bin Ladin should not be expelled or extradited, while Rabbani believes that the Taliban must settle the matter before they become even more isolated from the international community.” [Document 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rabbani has a power base independent of Mullah Omar, but his influence in Afghan politics began to slip in 1998. [Document 13]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Mohammed Ghaus	Foreign Minister from 1994 – 1997	1994 - Unknown  Nurzai-Durrani Pashtun, Uruzgan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Foreign affairs representative... sophisticated by Taliban standards... hardliner on negotiations... firm believer in Taliban’s purifying mission.” [Document 3]</li> <li>▪ In 1996 the “number one” person responsible for Taliban foreign affairs [Document 2]</li> <li>▪ Captured by Taliban opponents in Mazar-i-sharif May 1997. Traveled to the United States June-July 1996 [Document 1] and again in November 1997 to meet with U.S. diplomatic officials and oil executives.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>▪ Mullah Omar reportedly blamed Mullah Ghaus for the Taliban defeat at the hands of the Northern Alliance in Mazar-i-Sharif in May 1997. [Document 8 page 13]</li> <li>▪ By 1998 Ghaus is “less powerful” in the Taliban structure “because he failed to subdue, though force or by negotiation, Taliban opponents in Mazar-I-Sharif in May 1997.” [Document 9]</li> <li>▪ Born in 1965 in Uruzgan Province, educated in Afghan madrassa and like Mullah Omar, lost an eye during the resistance against the Soviets. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Group commander in Maulawi Khalis’s Hezb-e-Islami from 1979-1992 [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Offers U.S. officials a visit to militant training camps in</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 2 Doc 3 Doc 6 Doc 8 Doc 9 Doc 17

<sup>1</sup> Rashid, Ahmed. Taliban (2001) pp 58-59 and 147.

			<p>Afghanistan. [Document 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 2002 Ghaus is “Director of Border Security Division in Hayraton Town” [Document 17]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Mohammed Hassan Rahmani (Known as Hassan)	Governor of Kandahar 1994-1996, Regional Governor of Southwestern Afghanistan (Including Kandahar) 1996 - 1997, Acting Head of the Interim Shura in Kabul 1997	1994 - Current  Pashtun, Babar Tribe, Achakzai Pashtun, Mohallajat Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Related to Mullah Omar<sup>2</sup></li> <li>“A close associate of Mullah Omar. He fought in the Afghan resistance and helped found the Taliban movement.” [Document 8 page 9]</li> <li>Studied in Afghan and Pakistani madrassas before becoming a commander in Kandahar city for Maulawi Khalis’s Hezb-e-Islami during the Soviet occupation. [Document 1]</li> <li>Studied in several religious institutions, Haqqani Darul Uloom Akora Khattak in Pakistan’s North West Frontier Province and Farooqia in Karachi, Pakistan. [Document 17]</li> <li>Left school before graduating in order to join the Taliban in 1994 [Document 17]</li> <li>Has a base of power independent of Mullah Omar [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 6 Doc 8 Doc 13 Doc 17
Mullah Amir Khan Muttaqi (Also Spelled Mutaqqi)	Minister of Information and Culture, Minister of Education President of Information and Culture for Kandahar, Political Commissar in Kunduz	1997, 2002 – unknown  Salaimankhel Pashtun. Ulaswali Helmand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born 1968 (Approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>“Is said to be even more extreme on social issues than most Taliban.” [Document 8 page 6]</li> <li>A “key figure in the Taliban’s ideological projects” [Document 17]</li> <li>Led the 1997 Taliban delegation to the U.S. “at the invitation of UNOCAL,” the Union Oil Company of California. [Document 8 page 6]</li> <li>By 1998 he appeared “to have lost clout in Kandahar” [Document 13]</li> <li>Replaced as Commissar in Kunduz by Mullah Zakari. [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 13 Doc 17

<sup>2</sup> Rashid (2001) 222.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Succeeded by Maulawi Qudrat Ullah Jamal as the Minister of Information and Culture. Became Minister of Education. [Document 17]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Fazil Mohammed	Internal Security	1996 – Captured by U.S. Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Member of the Interim Shura [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Held at Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	Doc 1
Mullah Syed Ghayasuddin Agha [Also known as Maulawi Sayed Ghiasuddin Agha, Maulavi Sayyed Ghiassoudine Agha)	Minister of Haj and Endowment. Minister of Education	2002 – Unknown  Uzbek, Paktia Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1960 (Approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ “Only Uzbek with senior Taliban leadership”[Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Member of the Interim Shura [Document 1 - 4 Oct 1996]</li> <li>▪ Was in madrassa during the anti-Soviet jihad, one of the few Taliban not to fight during the Soviet era. [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Affiliated with Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami (Mohammadi) [Document 17]</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 17
Mullah Abdul Razaq	Customs, Military Commander, Governor of Herat 1997, Minister of Interior 2001, in the Ministry of Defense, Minister of Commerce	1996 – 2002 – Captured Origin disputed, Achakzai Jalauddin, Spin Boldak, Kandahar or Chaman, Baloch, Pakistan. Resident of Buldak, Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1966 (Approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Member of the Interim Shura [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Rumored to be Pakistani, not Afghan [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Led Taliban forces in the takeover of eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ “He also led the Taliban’s disastrous advance north in October 1996 after the fall of Kabul.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Captured by the Northern Alliance in 1997 in Mazar-I-Sharif. [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Illiterate. [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ “somewhat incompetent in administrative matters, but considered a strongman in the Taliban hierarchy.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 4 Doc 13 Doc 15 Doc 16 Doc 17

<sup>3</sup> See Rhem, Kathleen. “DoD Releases Names of 759 Current, Former Guantanamo Detainees,” American Forces Press Service. May 15, 2006.

Please see <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=15754>

For a list of detainees held May 2006, please see <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May2006/d20060515%20List.pdf>

Mullah Abdul Jalil	Deputy Foreign Minister	1997 – Current  Alizai Pashtun, Kandahar City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1961 (Approx) [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Although he nor [Foreign Minister] Muttawakil actually makes foreign policy, Mullah Jalil is believed to be far more influential than Muttawakil or the other Deputy Foreign Minister, Mullah ((Zahid)), reputed for telling critical stories about Pakistanis.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ According to U.S. Department of State officials in 1996 Jalil speaks “halting, but passable English, makes a good impression: he is thoughtful and considered in his remarks and very polite.” [Document 2]</li> <li>▪ “Jalil’s links with [Mullah] Omar are said to date back to the Afghan resistance when the two participated in some operations against Soviet and Afghan communist forces.” [Document 8 page 6]</li> <li>▪ Tells the U.S. in January 1997 that “bin Ladin had lived in caves south of Jalalabad, in Tora Bora and.. [the Taliban] told him to move out, to live in an ordinary house. [Document 6]</li> <li>▪ “Close to Mullah Omar” (1998) [Document 9]</li> <li>▪ According to one source “Jalil, who speaks some Arabic, maintains a key role as movement conduit to Arab militants.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Joined or replaced by Abdul (Abdur) Rahman Zahid by 2000. [2000 State 186930]</li> </ul>	Doc 2 Doc 6 Doc 8 Doc 9 Doc 13 Doc 16
Abdul Rahman Zahid (Also known as Abdur Rahman Zahid)	Director of Banking, Deputy Foreign Minister 2000, 2001	2000 - Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1966 [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Considered a key person in the Taliban.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “At the start of the anti-Soviet jihad, he was in Dubai as a young man collecting funds from traders.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	Doc 16
Abdul Wakil Muttawakil (Also spelled Mullah Maulawi Wakil Ahmed)	Taliban Spokesman 1997, 1998, President of Information and Culture, Secretary	1997 - 2002 Defected from the Taliban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1963 (Approx) [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Considered Omar’s closest adviser” in 1997, serving “almost as [Mullah] Omar’s “staff and personal assistant.”” [Document 8 page 5]</li> <li>▪ Student and instructor during the Soviet resistance in a</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 3 Doc 8 Doc 13 Doc 16

	to Mullah Omar, Minister of Foreign Affairs 2001	Kakar Pashtun, Maiwand Kandahar	<p>Pakistani madrassa. [Document 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “considered to be Omar’s closest advisor on political issues.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Close to Mullah Omar and serves as a key proponent of his policies.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ In late 2001 it was reported that he “lost some of his clout when he conducted private negotiations without [Omar’s] permission. Since then, he has been somewhat mistrusted despite self-proclaimed allegiance to Mullah Omar.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “In 1997-1998, he has also increasingly become the Taliban’s point man in dealing with the outside world, including the U.S.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Described as “basically detribalized” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Reportedly tied to Pakistani intelligence. [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ His family, and uncle in particular were affiliated with communist parties, but his father was killed in 1978 by the communist Taraki regime [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Received his education during the jihad era in the religious schools of Ahmadia, Noorul Madris, and Ashafia in Quetta, Balochistan,” Pakistan. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “In his negotiations with UNSMA [United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan], he has consistently broken promises.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Qalamuddin	Chief of Religious Police - “The Department to Propagate Virtue and Prevent Vice” 1997	1997 – 2001 Defected from the Taliban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief of Religious Police</li> <li>• Head of the Taliban “Department to Propagate Virtue and Prevent Vice” [Document 8]</li> <li>• Defected from the Taliban. Ran for legislative office.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	Doc 8

<sup>4</sup> Katzman, Kenneth. “Afghanistan: Elections, Constitution, and Government.” CRS Report for Congress. August 8, 2006. RS21922. Available at <http://digital.library.unt.edu/govdocs/crs/permalink/meta-crs-8958:1>



Mullah Turabi	Minister of Justice	1997 – 2001 Surrendered  Achakzai Pashtun, Uruzgan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1953 (Approx) [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “One of the oldest senior Taliban figures” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Member of Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Mohammadi and Ittehad-i-Islami (Sayyaf) during the anti-Soviet jihad. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Reportedly lost an eye and leg fighting against the U.S.S.R. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Highly committed to Taliban ideology. Has personally beaten people for violation of Mullah Omar’s decrees on beards, dresses, etc.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Turabi’s power increased notably after the death of Mullah Rabbani in April 2001. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ A key figure in the firing of many educated bureaucrats [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “He controls the key monetary decisions. Particularly influential in banking.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Close to Mullah Omar, Council of Ministers Vice President Hassan Akhund and Former Taliban Ambassador to Pakistan Syed Mohammad Haqqani. [Document 16]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 16
Maulawi Khairullah Khairkhwah (Also spelled Maulawi Khairullah Khairkhawah)	Acting Minister of Interior, Governor of Herat, Governor-General of Northwestern Zone	1997 – 2001 Captured <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1967 [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Educated in Peshawar and Quetta [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Ministry of the Interior “maintain responsibilities for the Taliban’s civilian intelligence organization... [and] reports directly to [Mullah] Omar.” [Document 8 page 5]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 9 Doc 17
Haji Bashir (Naji Bashir Noorzai)	Funding Source, Member of the Taliban Outer Shura. “Is not known too hold any official position in	1998 – 2005 Convicted of Narcotics Charges in the U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Member of the Taliban movement who is close to Omar and “is said to be a source of money for the Taliban. There are numerous reports that Bashir’s money comes from opium poppy production.” [Document 8 page 6]</li> <li>▪ From the same district as Mullah Omar, Maiwand, Kandahar. [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 13

<sup>5</sup> United Nations High Commission For Refugees (UNHCR) “Chronology of Events in Afghanistan, July 2002.” Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/415c61f24.pdf>

	the organization.” [Document 8 page 6]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Although ostensibly a legitimate businessman, there are plenty of reports that Haji Bashir is a key player in the drug trade, and that he controls various gangs that run drugs to Quetta and through Iran.” [Document 13]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Hassan Akhund	Deputy Chairman of the Caretaker Council. Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1997, 1998. Governor of Kandahar, Vice President of the Council of Ministers 2001	1997, 2001-Unknown  Babar tribal group, Shamozaï, Arghandab District, Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One of 30 original Taliban [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Akhund holds prejudices against both westerners and the mujahadeen. Considered one of the most ineffective and unreasonable Taliban leaders.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Studied at various madrassahs [<i>sic</i>] in Pakistan.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “During the war against the Soviets, collaborated with Hezb-i-Islami (Khalis) under ((Haji Mohammad)) in the area of Mohallajat near Kandahar.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ 1997: A “hard-liner,” not known to be particularly close to Mullah Omar. [Document 8]</li> <li>▪ Was not prominent in Afghan politics in 1998, reportedly absent due to “sabbatical.” Many Taliban that drop out have actually been purged by Omar, but Akhund seems to have not been killed or condemned by Omar [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ By 2001 he rose in the ranks, to supervise “the following ministries – defense, intelligence, interior, supreme court, culture and communications, academy.” [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Sanctioned the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 13 Doc 16
Mullah Abdul Khaliq	Chief of Military Base	1997 – Current  Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An important member of Mullah Omar’s briefing team on military situations. [Documents 8]</li> <li>▪ “said to be key in terms of logistics” [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 13
Mullah Jalaluddin Haqqani	Military Commander since 1994, “Acting Minister of Tribes	1997 - Current  Zadran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1947, studied 16 years in Pakistani and Afghan madrassas, was a commander for for Maulawi Khalis’s Hezb-e-Islami. [Document 5]</li> <li>▪ Ran a madrassa and worked against the regime of King</li> </ul>	Doc 5 Doc 8 Doc 13 Doc 17

	and Borders,” Command Forces in Northern Afghanistan	Pashtun, Paktia- Paktika area.	<p>Zahir Shah. [Document 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reportedly a key military figure that was important in the Taliban’s defeat of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar’s Hezb-e-Islami in August-September 1996. [Document 5]</li> <li>▪ Military strategist whose “abilities are greatly respected by [Mullah] Omar.” [Document 8 page 10]</li> <li>▪ “reportedly maintains close links to Arab and Kashmiri militants based in Khost province.” [Document 8 page 10]</li> <li>▪ “Developed a close relationship with various radical Arab groups during the jihad.” [Document 5]</li> <li>▪ “It was his area in Khost the U.S. hit with missiles in August [1998]” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “is not strongly supportive of the Taliban’s positions on the treatment of women... however.. Haqqani functions more in the military area, and is not a force in setting Taliban political or social issues.” [Document 5]</li> <li>▪ Has a base of power independent of Mullah Omar [Document 13]</li> </ul>	
Mullah Yar Mohammed (Deceased 1998)	Governor of Herat September 1995 - December 1996, Governor of Ghazni 1997	1995-1998  Popalzai- Durrani Pashtun, Arghistan, Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Commands a large number of soldiers from his Popalzai sub-tribe” [Document 8 page 10]</li> <li>▪ “has a reputation for being more of a “military man” than a diplomat.” [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ “has a reputation among Afghans as a brave commander whose courage was reportedly rewarded by a gift of fifteen stinger missiles.” [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Mullah Omar may have moved Mohammad from Herat to Ghazni in order to prevent him from establishing an independent power base in Herat. [Document 4]</li> <li>▪ “With a tribal army [that is] several thousand strong, Yar Mohammed has long been considered an important commander for the Taliban and they will probably try to make every effort not to alienate him.” [Document 4]</li> <li>▪ Killed in 1998, “reportedlly by Shi’as, although some say</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 4 Doc 8 Doc 13

			they saw [Mullah] Omar's calling card." [Document 13]	
Mullah Dadullah (Mullah Daidullah) (Deceased 2007)	Military Commander	1997 – 2007 Pashtun, Uruzgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Was influential in Kunduz province and in the offensive against Mazar-i-Sharif in September 1997. [Document 8]</li> <li>• Born 1967 (Approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>• Commanded frontline Taliban forces in Northern Afghanistan. "One of the Taliban's two key commanders in Maza-e-Sharif." [Document 17]</li> <li>• "One of the worst human rights abusers, particularly for his acts in Mazar-e-Sharif in August 1998, and the burning of Yakawlong-Bamiyan in Hune 2001." [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Killed by U.S. Forces May 2007.</li> </ul>	Doc 8 Doc 17
Mullah Ehsan Ehsanullah	Taliban Administration Organizer	1996 – unknown  Popalzai- Durrani Tribe, Daman, Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pakistani madrassa student, he did not fight in the Soviet take-over of Afghanistan. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ Organized the administration of the Taliban following the takeover of Kabul and its surrounding areas in mid-September 1996. [Document 1]</li> </ul>	Doc 1
Mullah Abbas Akhund	Mayor of Kandahar 1994-1996, Attorney General, Minister of Public Health	1996, 2001 – Current  Achakzai- Durrani Pashtun from Spin Boldak, Kandahar, Resident of Shahi Nawa, Uruzgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One of 30 original Taliban. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ "Strongly committed to the Taliban cause." [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ "One of Mullah Omar's close confidants." [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ "He has earned the wrath of some Talibs for his occasional cooperation with the U.N., believed to have profited from various aid programs in Kabul." [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Afghan and Pakistani madrassa student, he served as a commander in Harakat-Inqilab-I-Islami (Islamic Revolution Movement) lead by Nabi Mohammadi. [Document 1]</li> <li>▪ "Studied in various madrassas in Afghanistan before seeking refuge in Quetta [Pakistan] in 1979. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ Wounded three times in the anti-Soviet jihad. [Document</li> </ul>	Doc 1 Doc 16

			16]	
Maulawi Dilawar	Ambassador to Saudi Arabia	1998 - Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replaced by Abdul Wahab in December 1998. [Document 12]</li> <li>▪ Reportedly was “told to leave [Saudi Arabia] in September [1998] because of the dispute with the Saudi government over the issue of terrorist Usama bin Ladin.” [Document 12]</li> </ul>	Doc 10 Doc 12
Abdul Wahab	Afghan Embassy in Pakistan – First Secretary 1997, Taliban Representative in New York 1998, Afghan Embassy in Saudi Arabia – First Secretary, Charge D’ Affaires 1998	1997 – 2003 Captured by U.S. Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Speaks Arabic and English [Document 10]</li> <li>▪ “Is not a member of the Kandahari stream of Talibs, which is dominant on all issues. He is from Nangarhar province in the east and is close to resistance leader Yunis Khalis, whom he worked for in Peshawar during the 1980s.” [Document 10]</li> <li>▪ Replaced Maulawi Dilawar as Taliban diplomatic representative in Saudi Arabia in December 1998. Refers “to himself as “Charge D’ Affaires” of the Afghan Embassy in Riyadh” [Document 12]</li> <li>▪ Served as “Taliban Representative to the UN” for six months in early 1998 [Document 12]</li> <li>▪ Held at Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	Doc 4 Doc 10 Doc 12
Sher Mohammed Stanakzai	Deputy for Reconstruction	1996 - Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Helper” to Foreign Affairs Minister Mohammed Ghaus. [Document 2]</li> </ul>	Doc 2
Mullah Allahdad	Military Commander in Kandahar	1998 - Unknown		Doc 9
Abdul Hakim Mujahid	Ambassador to Pakistan 1996-1998, Taliban Representative to	1996 – unknown Southern Paktia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1953 (Approx) [Document 10]</li> <li>▪ Appointed “Taliban Permanent Representative to the U.N.” in September 1998.</li> <li>▪ The Taliban are believed to have sent Mujahid back to</li> </ul>	Doc 10 Doc 12 Doc 17

<sup>6</sup> See Rhem, Kathleen. “DoD Releases Names of 759 Current, Former Guantanamo Detainees,” American Forces Press Service. May 15, 2006.

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For a list of detainees held May 2006, please see <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May2006/d20060515%20List.pdf>

	the UN 1998		New York in 1998 “because of the widespread view that he was an excellent representative for them at the UN, and with the U.S., the press, and local Afghans.” [Document 10]	
Syed-ur Rahman Haqqani	Caretaker in Islamabad, Mid-level Taliban Functionary.	1998 – Current Non-Pashtun, Tribe related to Nuristanis. Laghman Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1951 (Approx) [Document 10]</li> <li>▪ Educated at the Haqqaniya Madrassa in Pakistan’s North West Frontier Province. [Document 10]</li> <li>▪ “One of the few Taliban who is non-Pashtun.” [Document 10]</li> </ul>	Doc 10
Maulawi Mohammad Wali, Mohammad Wali	Minister of Promotion of Virtues and Prevention of Vice.	1998, 2002 – Unknown  Khogiani Pashtun. Panjvai Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “A hand-picked ally” of Mullah Omar. [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Wali handled one of the most important and visible ministerial profiles.” [Document 17]</li> </ul>	Doc 13 Doc 17
Mullah Hamdullah (Deceased 2007)	Official in Ministry of Intelligence	1998 – 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Close ally of Mullah Omar [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Captured, released and later killed by U.S. forces<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	Doc 13
Mullah Abdullah Zakari	Commissar in Kunduz, Member of Ulema Shura.	1998 – Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closely tied to Afghan and Pakistani clergy.</li> <li>▪ According to one source, “Zakari is close to Omar as an advisor on social issues.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Reportedly an Islamist, Zakari has provided religious/political justification for the Taliban’s relationship with bin Ladin.” [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 13
Mullah Berudah	Military Commander,	1998 – Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An important military strategist in the Taliban’s assault on several northern territories in Afghanistan. [Document 13]</li> </ul>	Doc 13

<sup>7</sup> “Afghan Officials: 3 Senior Taleban Members Killed With Dadullah,” Voice of America News. May 16, 2007.

	Governor of Herat 1998	Popalzai- Durrani Tribe, Pashtun, Uruzgan		
Mullah Abdul Salam “Rocketi”	Commander of the Jalalabad Corps, Military Commander in Eastern Afghanistan	1998 – 2005 Defected from the Taliban  Sulaimankh el, Akahkhel Pashtun, Zabul Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1954 (Approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Joined the Taliban in Fall 1994. [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Gained his nickname “Rocketi” for his proficiency with missiles.</li> <li>▪ “Highly-respected” resistance-era commander, considered “one of the Taliban’s best commanders.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Based in Nangarhar province. [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Collaborated with Ittehad-I-Islami (Sayyaf) during anti-Soviet jihad.” [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ “During Rabbani government, [1992-1994] Rocketi kidnapped Assistant Commissioner of Quetta with some other officials to seek the release of his brother, who had been imprisoned by Pakistan authorities over a Stinger [missile] scandal. [Document 17]</li> <li>▪ Defected from Taliban to seek office in emerging Afghan state.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>	Doc 13 Doc 17
Mullah Obaidullah	Minister of Defense	1998 – 2007  Captured by Pakistani Forces  Alikozai,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Born 1961 (Approx) [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ As the Minister of Defense he is the “Kandahar staffer on military issues for Mullah Omar”[Document 13]</li> <li>▪ “Not known to be a front-line commander of troops, but to be an excellent military tactician and strategist.” [Document 13]</li> <li>▪ Affiliated with Ittehad-i-Islami (Sayyaf) during the anti-</li> </ul>	Doc 13 Doc 16

<sup>8</sup> Katzman, Kenneth. “Afghanistan: Elections, Constitution, and Government.” CRS Report for Congress. August 8, 2006. RS21922. Available at <http://digital.library.unt.edu/govdocs/crs/permalink/meta-crs-8958:1>

		Pashtun, Panjvai, Kandahar.	<p>Soviet jihad. [Document 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepared the demolition plan for the destruction of the Bamiyan buddhas. [Document 16]</li> <li>▪ “Responsible for bringing many of the old Khalqi communist figures into the armed forces and strengthening the intelligence service.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	
Abdul Kabir, Mullah Abdul Qahir Osmani	Deputy Head of Caretaker Council 1998, Governor- General of Eastern Zone (Provinces of Kunar, Nangarhar and Laghman) Financial Deputy Chairman, Deputy Corps Commander Fifth Corps	1998, 2001 - Current  Zadran Pashtun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1969 [Document 16]</li> <li>• 1998: “Deputy Head” of the Kabul Shura (also known as “The Caretaker Council,” Formed after the Taliban’s capture of Kabul in September 1996.... “there is not much indication that this body is very important.” [Document 13]</li> <li>• 1998 Kabir was cited as being “young, but may be an up-and-comer within Taliban ranks.” [Document 13]</li> <li>• January 2001: “The Taliban’s overall administration in the eastern zone, headquartered at Jalalabad, is run by Maulavi Abdul Kabir and his Deputy Sadr-I Azam. Logistics are of particular importance to the balance of forces in the eastern zone. The Taliban links to Kabul, and also to Pakistan are especially strong here.” [Document 15]</li> <li>• Educated in religious madrassas in Pakistan, graduating from Darul Uloom-i-Haqqania at Akora Khattak in North-West Frontier Province. [Document 16]</li> <li>• During the Soviet occupation he served as a group commander for Commander Jalaluddin Haqqani of Pakia, who in 2001 was the Taliban Minister of Frontier and Tribal Affairs. [Document 16]</li> <li>• Has a “reputation of corruption and ruling with an iron fist. Controlling the nexus of the smuggling route in the eastern zone, he has been able to launder a great deal of money.” [Document 16]</li> <li>• Supervises several economic ministries, “finance, agriculture, banking, commerce, mines and industries, water and power, central statistics, rural development,</li> </ul>	Doc 13 Doc 15 Doc 16 Doc 17



			<p>transport, civil aviation, public works, planning and communications.” [Document 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Although outwardly loyal to Omar, he is also keen on playing an individual role. One of the few Taliban to take initiatives without prior clearance from higher authorities. Speaks out against Pakistan, yet well-liked by Pakistani contacts.” [Document 16]</li> <li>• “Responsible for Taliban defenses around Mazar-e-Sharif until his November 2001 wounding and capture by Dostum’s forces.” [Document 17]</li> </ul>	
Qari Ahmadullah, Mullah Quari Mohammad Ahmadullah (Deceased 2001)	Intelligence Chief, Acting Governor of Takhar, Minister of Intelligence, Governor of Takhar Province	1996 – 2001 Khugyani Pashtun, Ghazni Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1969 [Document 17]</li> <li>• Ahmadullah’s brother Marjooh was a senior figure in the anti-Soviet jihad for Harakat. [Document 17]</li> <li>• Intelligence Chief and Acting Governor of Takhar. The placement of Intelligence Chief as governor of this region signifies the “importance [they] place on the strategic northern region.” [Document 15]</li> <li>• Directed a counter-offensive against anti-Taliban forces in Bamiyan in 2000, this may be an indication of Ahmadullah’s “increased importance within the Taliban’s administration.” [Document 15]</li> </ul>	Doc 15 Doc 17
Mullah Khaksar Akhund	Before 1996 Chief of Intelligence, Deputy Minister of Interior For Security Affairs, 1996-2001	1996- 2001 Defected from the Taliban  Noorzai Pashtun, Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Powerful Talib whose influence is greater than title indicates.” [Document 16]</li> <li>• Educated in a madrassa in southwestern Afghanistan [Document 16]</li> <li>• During the anti-Soviet jihad “served as a group commander of Commander Abdul ((Raziq)) of Hezb-i-islami (Khalis) in Kandahar.” [Document 16]</li> </ul>	Doc 16
Maulawi Qudrat Ullah Jamal, Maulavi Quadratulullah Jamal	Minister for Information and Cultural Affairs	Unknown  Andar, Zurmat,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1964 (approx) [Document 17]</li> <li>• Succeeded Mullah Amir Khan Mutaqqi as Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs. [Document 17]</li> </ul>	Doc 17

		Gardez		
Mullah Ahmad Ullah Mutee	Minister of Agriculture. Minister of Planning, Deputy Minister of Public Works.	Unknown  Kakar, Maranjan, Arghandab Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1970 [Document 17]</li> <li>• Was in a madrassa during the anti-Soviet jihad. [Document 17]</li> <li>• Minister of Agriculture. Minister of Planning, Deputy Minister of Public Works. [Document 17]</li> </ul>	Doc 17
Mullah Muhammad Issa Akhund, Alhaj Mohammad Essa Akhund	Minister of Mines and Industries	Unknown  Noorzai Pashtun. Buldak Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1964</li> <li>• “tightly linked with the Taliban movement. Close to Minister of Planning Mullah Anwary.”</li> <li>• Minister of Mines and Industries.</li> </ul>	Doc 17
Maulawi Yar Muhammad Rahimi	Minister of Communication	Unknown  Kakar, Arghandab, Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of 30 original Taliban.</li> <li>• Minister of Communication</li> </ul>	Doc 17
Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour	Minister of Civil Aviation, Director of Military Aviation	Unknown – Current  Ishaqzai Pashtun. Band-e- Temoor, Maiwand, Kandahar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born 1967</li> <li>• Nicknamed “King of Planes”</li> <li>• Controlled all military flights.</li> <li>• Minister of Civil Aviation, Director of Military Aviation</li> </ul>	Doc 17

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