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Title: The Muslims in Central Asia and the Upcoming Battle of Islam

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Synopsis

The document is a detailed analysis of Central Asia's political and religious geography, complete with a history of the region to the present day, and an argument for its strategic importance in global jihad.

Key Themes

The author begins with prefatory statements. The jihad in Afghanistan led to the rebirth of the Islamic nation, and the Taliban are the first true Muslim nation since the Caliphate.

General information

The author provides general information about the political and ethnic situations in Central Asian countries, including East Turkestan (which is under Chinese occupation), where the governments have conspired to crush Muslims since the Soviet Union collapsed. The region is strategically important. It has abundant natural resources, is a geographic gateway between East Asia and the Middle East, is subject to American influence, is next to Afghanistan (which is a good base for operations). It is also ripe for an Islamic reawakening, both according to prophecy, and because Central Asians are good fighters. According to prophecy, the Jews of Central Asia are waiting for their last king to fight the Muslims, but al-Mahdi will arise to lead Muslims to attack Jews and Christians in Syria.

A Brief History from the Conquest of Islam to the Soviet Union

Islam first came to Central Asia through conquest, and swept through to Kashgar. Justice, fair treatment, and good politics are played a role in Islam's spread. Eventually, the Caliphate broke down into a number of semi-independent Muslim states. The Mongols came, and spread to the west. Some Mongols adopted Islam, including Tamurlane.

The Russian Invasion of Islamic Central Asian Countries and its Stages

The Russians converted to Christianity, and pushed against the Muslim Mongols to the east, then pushed into the Caucasus, where Dagestan waged jihad against Russia for over a hundred years. In Central Asia, the fall of Muslims came quickly, due to their backwardness, internal conflict, and lack of help from the Ottomans. Later on, they also suffered deception from the Communists. Central Asians joined the Communists in revolt, but their compromises led to defeat, and the USSR wages a war of extermination against them. Later on, the US moved into the region. Russia's defeat in Chechnya led to the spread of jihad.

The Facts in the Central Asian States after Independence and the Breaking Up of the Soviet Union

The author discusses the state of Muslims in each country and region of the former Soviet Union, including the regions around the Volga, the northern Caucasus, and the rest of the former Soviet Union. There is excellent opportunity for jihad in Central Asia, especially in the Ferghana Valley, where Tajiks fought bravely against the Russians. In Tajikistan, the insurgency failed due to deception. US money, meanwhile, control Turkmenistan's natural resources. Overall, the author assesses that there is a continued Russian military presence in the region, Central Asia remains under joint US-Russian supervision, the region is

affected by a Christianizing influence, and there is anti-jihadist cooperation by the various governments, especially in terms of stopping jihad from spreading from Afghanistan.

The Importance of Jihad in Afghanistan and Central Asia and the Reasons for its Priority

In the final analysis, the author proclaims the strategic importance of Central Asia for jihad. Prophecies foretell of a final Islamic victory under Al-Mahdi. Central Asia apparently has an important role in this. It is the weakest region for the enemy, but a point of Muslim strength. The inherited military equipment from the USSR is useful for jihad. The region also has economic resources for jihad, and its natural terrain is like a fortress. The culture of Central Asia is well-suited to jihad, and nearby Afghanistan is a good base for the spread of jihad. The author emphasized that jihadists have to strike at the enemy everywhere, including on their home ground (such as in America, Britain, France, NATO countries, and Russia). Central Asia offers Muslims a chance to get strategic weapons (including nuclear weapons) and conventional forces. Arabs' reputation has suffered as phony Salafists in the Middle East give the impression their corrupt governments are the best they have to offer, but there are still opportunities available. Central Asia provides a model of multi-ethnic states.

The Relationship of the Jihad in Afghanistan and Central Asia to the Ongoing Jihad between the Muslims and the New Judaist-Cruciferous World Order

The fall of the Ottomans was the fall of the last Caliphate. The New World Order (under the Jews and Christians) has targeted jihadists, who have suffered major setbacks. As the enemies have dried up jihadists' resources and invaded their safe havens, they have the upper hand, although jihadists have had some success in fighting back. Central Asia and Afghanistan can serve as a launching point for more attacks. Prophecies of the End Times indicates the importance of establishing initial safe havens from which the jihadists, and later Al-Mahdi can attack the West.

A Brief on the Geography of East Turkestan

The author describes the geography of East Turkestan (Xinjiang, China) – its natural terrain and its resources – it is a wealthy land. He discusses how Islam came to the region, and how China occupied it, although the Uyghurs were able to revolt a number of times and establish short-lived independent countries. The last East Turkestan Republic was destroyed in 1933. Human rights violations in East Turkestan are extensive.

The author ends with a benediction.