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al-Qaeda's Advice for Mujahideen in Iraq: Lessons Learned in Afghanistan

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INTRODUCTION

The “In the Shadow of the Lances” series first appeared after 9-11. As of mid-April 2003, there have been nine installments. The majority of these were written by al-Qaeda spokesman Sulaiman Abu Ghaith, who also authored the series’ most often quoted and notorious passage. In an article that became public in June 2002, Ghaith wrote, “We have not reached parity with them [Americans]. We have the right to kill four million Americans – two million of them children – and to exile twice as many and wound and cripple hundreds of thousands. Furthermore, it is our right to fight them with chemical and biological weapons, so as to afflict them with the fatal maladies that have afflicted the Muslims because of the [Americans’] chemical and biological weapons.”



In March 2003, al-Qaeda released the fifth and sixth installments of the series. These two articles were written by Saif al-Adel. Al-Adel, who is on the FBI’s Most Wanted List, is believed to be a high-ranking member involved in the group’s military operations. He is a former Egyptian special forces officer who became involved with al-Qaeda through his affiliation with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, which was run by al-Qaeda’s second-in-command, Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Al-Adel’s background fits with the subject matter of these two recent pieces, which are studies regarding the lessons learned from US operations in Afghanistan and the tactics, techniques and procedures al-Qaeda utilized to counter them. The focus of this report is on the first and most significant of the two articles written by al-Adel. The article is entitled, “Message to Our People in Iraq and the Gulf [Region] Specifically, and to our Islamic Ummah in General: The Islamic Resistance Against the American Invasion of Qandahar and Lessons Learned.” As the title of the article states, the intended audience for this training material are the fighters operating in Iraq against the US and its coalition allies.

An analysis of the article, as well as a complete translation and the original Arabic, are included in this report.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The release of this article follows on the heels of the 11 February 2003 audio statement released by Osama bin Laden prior to the US invasion of Iraq. In that recording, Osama bin Laden laid out his position, stating that it was not the Ba'ath Party and Saddam Hussein that he sought to protect. Rather, he wanted to encourage Muslims to fight against an invading Western army in a Muslim land. Whether or not Hussein's regime lasted was, to a certain degree, irrelevant.

Saif al-Adel's intent in releasing this piece follows along with this theme of fighting against the Americans and their coalition partners, while not exerting any special effort to protect the Ba'ath Party. Al-Adel is also continuing a long-practiced al-Qaeda tradition of learning from both its past mistakes and successes, as well as those of others. In this article, al-Adel passes down a portion of the knowledge al-Qaeda has compiled on what worked and did not work in Afghanistan so that those fighting in Iraq against the US will meet with success. He writes, "This message, which was prepared in a hurry, aims at providing our people in the Arab region with a clear picture, from the [battle] field, of the reality of the American enemy and its fighting tactics, and we will use layman's language and refrain from using military terminology."

An examination of al-Adel's article provides useful insight into al-Qaeda's guerrilla warfare tactics, techniques and procedures in Afghanistan, and what the group will be seeking to employ in Iraq and other future conflicts. It is in essence, one portion of al-Qaeda's guerrilla warfare playbook.

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OBSERVATIONS

The invasion of Iraq by the US and its coalition partners fits perfectly with al-Qaeda's perception of US designs on the region, and provides al-Qaeda the opportunity to stress the critical importance of its continued struggle. Even a strong show of support by the Iraqi people for the US, as well as actions by the US to put power into the hands of a new Iraqi government will not be enough to change al-Qaeda's desire to support terrorist and guerrilla actions in Iraq. For al-Qaeda, the coalition presence on the soil of an Arab and Muslim land is enough to justify the need to respond. As Osama bin Laden has already stated, the protection of the Saddam Hussein regime or any other ruling party for that matter are not the focus of their involvement.

Al-Qaeda and similarly-minded groups seek, as they do in Afghanistan, Chechnya and other guerrilla conflicts around the world, to remove the kufr, or infidels, from Muslim land and to establish an Islamic state under the rule of Shari'a. Consequently, it does not matter if the Saddam Hussein regime has already fallen. As long as there is a coalition presence in Iraq, al-Qaeda and other groups will seek to conduct terrorist and guerrilla operations there against coalition forces and any new government viewed as a puppet of the West. This type of activity was demonstrated in Afghanistan through numerous assassination attempts against President Hamid Karzai and other newly appointed senior government officials.

The recommendations and guidance contained in the article provide insight into the type of fighting we can expect to see in Iraq as al-Qaeda members and other groups begin to conduct operations. The threat posed by these actions have no direct correlation with the level of remaining resistance by forces still fighting for Saddam Hussein. High-levels of guerrilla type attacks can be expected to continue well after all of Hussein's fedayeen units and senior leadership figures have been rounded up.

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AL-QAEDA AND LESSONS LEARNED

Al-Qaeda understands that for its guerrilla or terrorist operations to succeed in the fluid environment in which it currently exists, the group must continually improve upon what strategies worked and change those that did not. A continuous evolutionary process is key to its survival. This process has, in part, been embodied in the writings, training manuals and other material of the group.

As one would expect, the messages delivered in this vein frequently relate to the level of the individual authoring the communication and their role in the organization. Osama bin Laden's references have been limited and tended to focus on issues of dedication, loyalty and some broad comments on combat issues. Ayman al-Zawahiri has addressed organizational issues in greater detail in his writings, but has followed a similar path as Osama bin Laden in his public communiqués and audio tapes.

Tactics, techniques and procedures are most heavily addressed in written articles appearing in publications that follow the model of Western professional military journals, and in fact, often quote from such US military publications. Saif al-Adel, Abu Laith al-Libi and Abu 'Ubeid al-Qurashi have all authored or released such material. Some writings have been directed at specific groups, such as Saif al-Adel's advice to the Iraqi people, while others have focused on a more general audience in order to introduce new concepts to the jihadi community as a whole.

The bi-weekly publication al-Ansar has been one of the most voluminous sources of these types of writings and also the source of a clear example of al-Qaeda's media awareness and openness to consider different approaches. An article by Abu 'Ubeid al-Qurashi appeared in the publication in 2002 while the Washington, DC area was struggling to deal with a wave of sniper attacks. The article posed the timely question to all its readers: Have we perhaps overlooked the value of sniping operations in jihadi work?

Apart from the group's public communications, these articles and other communications are not designed for the public at large but rather the membership of al-Qaeda and its affiliate groups, as well as the greater jihadi community. While they are circulated in a semi-public manner, they are frequently overlooked or ignored by media outlets and rarely get as much press attention as a leaked FBI Intelligence Bulletin warning of the

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same tactics. For al-Qaeda, this suits its purposes. Those messages that the group wants to reach a larger audience, such as a new audio tape by Osama bin Laden or Ayman al-Zawahiri, will be released directly or indirectly to media organizations where it will elicit the desired attention. This is most commonly accomplished, although not exclusively, via al-Jazeera. Al-Qaeda recognizes that such a release will likely result in a simultaneous broadcast on major 24-hour news networks, such as CNN and MSNBC. Al-Jazeera is no longer just a release point for messages aimed at the Arab and Muslim world, but rather, it has gained a substantial international audience.

We can expect to see al-Qaeda continue this practice of taking the lessons it has learned through its own experience and through looking at the past successes and failures of other terrorist and rebel organizations in order to better improve its own likelihood of success. These teachings and communications will be incorporated into material taught at training camps but also in al-Qaeda's "professional" journals where it will be circulated throughout the jihadi community via the Internet and other means.

Due to the energy al-Qaeda places on the training and improvement of tactics, techniques and procedures, it is important to regularly review the activities of various jihadi elements operating in Chechnya, Kashmir, the Philippines, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Iraq and other areas around the world. What the mujahideen fighters perceive as working in one area of the world will be taught and emulated in other areas of operation. Likewise, when new tactics are deployed against mujahideen fighters, these issues will be shared with other fighters around the world in order to develop countering tactics, techniques and procedures.

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SELECTED OBSERVATIONS BY SAIF AL-ADEL ON US OPS

- The American enemy prefers to work during the winter months for many reasons, atop of which is the reliance on the psychological warfare that is harmonious with the coldness of the weather and the darkness of the night and what it conceals of the unknown.
- The American battle is a psychological battle that depends on the media and the magical effect of the microphone. ... This campaign was successful in some of respects in Afghanistan, due to the absence of the counter psychological warfare in all of its forms. The pinnacle of the success of the media campaign was represented in the role played by the BBC [Radio in Pashtu] during the war, due to the absence of a wide reach of the radio of the Taliban and the scarcity of communications between the groups in the different areas.
- Therefore, the American commanders tend to use the air forces and missile bombardment to vacate the ground from any resistance, paving the way for the advance of the American phonies. The American attack started with the heavy bombardment of sites, which had been monitored and were considered – as they thought – Taliban and al-Qaeda sites and a hiding place for some of the leaders. They used the fast fighter jets and the Cruise missiles in their bombardment.
- The enemy technology could not achieve the desired effect [of finding targets]. Therefore, the enemy depended on the human factor which involved [a person] identifying a site and then it being bombed by air units.

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SELECTED OBSERVATIONS BY SAIF AL-ADEL ON AL-QAEDA OPS

Equipment

- The idea of the Corolla vehicles was one of the best and they proved efficient with a capability in maneuver and deceit. They went through unusual operations throughout the duration of the battle with the Americans. We were joking that if the Japanese had seen the vehicles in action, they would have used them for marketing advertisements. The vehicles were explorers on easy terrain and smooth to maneuver in mountainous terrain, were fast and light and could take a crew of four with all their military hardware. The enemy did not notice that we were using them and most were not directly targeted except for the ones with the women who were killed (we will tell this story later).
- Horses and Motorcycles. Horses took the place of cars in transporting administrative things. The Abu Obaida Camp had three motorcycles which the brothers used in the previous days and which had proved their usefulness. It was a very successful idea that the Americans did not notice, and they did not fire one missile against them, even though they were moving around, lifting the wounded and transporting food and water, information, and others while all kinds of airplanes were flying over their heads, to the point where some youngsters bought themselves motorcycles and began jihad on them serving the front. They named the motorcycles the Iron Horse.

Organizational

- Administrative Affairs. We had great flexibility in administrative affairs. We somehow worked between centralization and decentralization throughout the battle. Each small group had its own kitchen. Their larger unit fulfilled their food orders. When the fighting intensified, we established a centralized kitchen which provided three hot meals throughout the fighting and on time.
- Program of Family Evacuation. Our advice was to evacuate women and children from the large cities and send them to villages in order to prepare the large cities for long durations of defense and fighting. The Afghans did that and so did we.
- Evacuating Casualties during the Battle. We did not leave a casualty in the city's hospital, rather we sent them, after doing first aid, to Pakistan. This was done even in the most difficult of times.
- Good Communications, for the enemy works on cutting lines of communications and causing disruption which could be very harmful. That is why it is very important to have alternatives to advanced technology, down to old-fashioned couriers.

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Planning

- We would like to say to those who are rushing to victory that the kind of war carried on by the mujahideen depends on a lengthy duration of time and depleting, exhausting and terrorizing the enemy and does not depend on adhering to the land.
- Before the blessed 9/11, we formulated our defensive plan based on the assessment of the situation. We believed that the enemy would initially focus on occupying two centers and then advance to the city. At the least, they would attempt to execute two quick attacks on the same centers for pictures and a media show. Our decision was to block either possibility and not allow them to land there as long as we were in the area.
- But after 9/11, we completely reformulated the military operations in the sector, which evolved more than once to fit the general situation. In the end, it settled on the following: Airport and Camp Operations Sector, City Operations Sector, Emergency Force
- The units were divided into groups made of 10 individuals, dispersed in areas relatively far [from one another] during the day and closer together during the night, taking the form of traps to be combined at the time of operations and easily separated and dispersed immediately afterward.
- We did not form large military sectors so that the air force did not cause massive losses. We relied instead on highly capable small groups and supported each group with a number of veteran holy warriors who fought in many battles, which formed a number of traps ready for the enemy, and which were placed on the main advance front. Secondary fronts were also formulated, thereby covering the complete area into which the enemy might advance or sneak.
- At the back of the airport and in the direction of the city [Qandahar], there was a second line similar to the first line but with dried water sewers. The brothers took advantage of them in taking refuge, making advances and retreating. This line had two purposes. The first was to provide heavy fire support for the trap groups on the first line, and the second was to work as a first line to deflect the enemy's attack in the event the enemy overcame the traps. Behind this line was the monitoring center over the mountain which had the repeater system. It was in the middle between the airport and the city.
- Emergency Force: The hero Hamza al-Zubair took charge of this group. It used to be called the Martyrs Group. It was designed to be a multipurpose rapid deployment force ready to move to any area as a support force or a raid force. The group was equipped with Corolla vehicles along with all the anti-armor, anti-aircraft and howitzer weapons they need, in addition to bombs and side weapons. We placed with him the most experienced,

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enthusiastic and courageous brothers, and the most distinguished youngsters in terms of physical fitness and strength, and eagerness to fight and skillful in using weapons and military equipments in all kinds.

- Converting the military force to small units with good administrative capabilities will save us from heavy losses at one hand, and also help in controlling all the fronts with the least possible number of personnel. In addition, converting the people to armed militias will render the mission of the enemy impossible. Large military groups are a problem administratively. They would occupy a large land area, which would make hiding from aerial detection or air bombardment difficult.
- Building covered trenches with more than one entrance inside the yards of homes to avoid bombardment or blockage of the entrance by falling rocks. This is in regard to city inhabitants or areas expected to be bombarded. For defenders of cities, military ABC dictates digging up a trench, but the genius lies in locating the place where the trench is to be dug in order to perform its defensive purpose as well as possible. Regarding trenches, we say that fighting in open areas without aerial cover or good air defenses is a big gamble and the fighter should be camouflaged under a difficult terrain. Buildings in cities act as a hindrance to the plans of the enemy, which also applies to planted areas.
- Our second advice is to train on reconnaissance, traps, and raiding operations and to work in small groups, and avoid by all means working in large groups.
 - It is important to choose the appropriate field and prepare it to engage the ground enemy as soon as it advances and falls into the trap area.
 - Any country which owns good air defense missiles with long range can defeat the United States of America a humiliating defeat, unless the latter uses weapons of mass destruction to decide the battle. The American forces do not have a single fighter who can advance and occupy the land, and air operations are useless unless there is the soldier who would advance to raise the flag on the liberated land.

Political

- Another important matter is to win the regional political battle so that no country or government is allowed to exercise the same role the malicious Pakistani government played. This is the most dangerous role and had the biggest impact in Afghanistan. Pakistan is the one which provided the land for American military forces to advance from, provided them with intelligence, and also provided them with hypocritical people as an alternative to the Taliban State, etc...

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Psychological

- We differ completely from our enemy in the psychological fight. While our enemy depended on creating lies about itself, magnifying its power [by saying that] it will not be defeated and the war will not exceed a week as it has sweeping power which can make miracles, and its program depended on terrorizing the competitor because of the Crusaders' hopelessness in their deteriorating fighting level, we were working on bonding every one with his God and his relation with Him, and He is mighty, strong and keen. Therefore, our program depended on building the Muslim person who believes in the divine secrets, and who realizes that the Book of Allah contains acts not understood except by Allah the Almighty...
- In fact, we did not suffer much psychologically for the simple reason that we did not make it mandatory for the youth to join the training camps. We opened our nation's eyes on its issues and as a result, the youth came forward to fight for the dignity of Islam and Muslims, armed with the hope of becoming martyrs.

Weapons

- The groups were also equipped with a number of SAM-7 missiles, and 107mm rocket launchers carried on pickup trucks, which had a big influence on inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel.
- We agreed with the Taliban to stop firing all anti-airplane guns, because on the one hand, these planes were outside the range of the guns, and on the other hand, the firing would disclose the location of the guns and expose them to attack. Our plan was to deny the airplanes this opportunity, and to use air defense weapons, SAM-7 missiles, Stinger missiles, launchers, and other guns on vehicles so that all our air defense weapons would be mobile, not stationed in any location and well camouflaged. We would wait until the helicopters came and when they landed for any recovery attempt, we would attack them with all the weapons we had in our hands. We surprised the enemy once and downed an airplane when he tried to storm the house of the Commander of the Faithful. It is noteworthy to mention that SAM-7 missiles were never useful.

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MESSAGE TO OUR PEOPLE IN IRAQ AND THE GULF [REGION] SPECIFICALLY, AND TO OUR ISLAMIC UMMAH IN GENERAL: THE ISLAMIC RESISTANCE AGAINST THE AMERICAN INVASION OF QANDAHAR AND LESSONS LEARNED – ENGLISH TRANSLATION

(released in jihadi circles in early March 2003)

Translated by Aimee Ibrahim

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

In the Shadow of the Lances Series

The Fifth Chapter

Islamic Research and Studies Center

Edification series (proselytizing, educational, political and military)

Issued by al-Qaeda Organization

Message to Our People in Iraq and the Gulf [region] Specifically, and to our Islamic Ummah in General: The Islamic Resistance Against the American Invasion of Qandahar and Lessons Learned.

Written by: Saif al-Adel

Thanks be to Allah the Lord of the Universe who said in His wisest of inspirations: “This is a plain statement to men, a guidance and admonition to those who ward off. Faint not nor grieve, for ye are superior if you are believers. If a wound hath touched you, be sure a similar wound hath touched others. We bring these days to men by turns and that Allah may know those who believe and take witnesses from among you; and Allah does not love the unjust.” And who also said: “They will not fight you (even) together, except in fortified townships, or from behind walls. Their adversity among themselves is very great; ye think of them as a whole whereas their hearts are diverse. That is because they are a folk who have no sense. Like those shortly before them, they tasted the evil result of their affairs; theirs is painful punishment.” Blessings and peace be upon the Prophet of mercy and slaughter – the smiling, the fighter – and be upon all of his affiliates and companions.

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First, we must be certain that victory is from Allah, the all-wise and omnipotent, and [we must be] faithful during battle, in repentance and depending on His might, seeking Him through prayers and supplications. And [we must also be] striving in hard labor, taking into consideration the preparations and readiness for the battle as much as possible.

This message, which was prepared in a hurry, aims at providing our people in the Arab region with a clear picture, from the [battle] field, of the reality of the American enemy and its fighting tactics, and we will use layman's language and refrain from using military terminology.

The First Part: The Program of the Crusader Enemy

The American enemy prefers to work during the winter months for many reasons, atop of which is the reliance on the psychological warfare that is harmonious with the coldness of the weather and the darkness of the night and what it conceals of the unknown. [Another reason is] the length of time that provides [the enemy] with the chance to strike the largest number of targets. In addition, the cold weather during the winter assists [the enemy's] individuals in case they decide to advance on the ground. To get to the core of this subject, the enemy depends on three main issues during its war:

First: Psychological Warfare

The American battle is a psychological battle that depends on the media and the magical effect of the microphone. So the war administration as we can see nowadays begins to propagate subjects relating to war and its tactics, the weapons used, and the time period it will take. Then it drops tons of leaflets – boasting, ordering and prohibiting – as if they are in control as they threaten the commanders and demand their surrender to the enemy. [The Americans are] also careful to putrefy the surrounding medium of their rivals through offering generous rewards to whoever kills the so and so leader or reports him. They also stipulate the form of the succeeding regime and nominate its individuals; their stipulation represents a form of terrorizing the will of their rival where they place him under moral siege. Unfortunately, the Arab media is one of the tools of this psychological warfare.

This campaign was successful in some of respects in Afghanistan, due to the absence of the counter psychological warfare in all of its forms. The pinnacle of the success of the

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media campaign was represented in the role played by the BBC [Radio in Pashtu] during the war, due to the absence of a wide reach of the radio of the Taliban and the scarcity of communications between the groups in the different areas. That wicked radio station was alone in the Afghan arena and propagated voluminous amounts of lies and fabrications about fictitious battles and concluded results that broke the combating will of the fighters of those areas and led to the loss of the balance of the Taliban and resulted in many unjustified biases. The Islamic media efforts were represented in what was being broadcast by al-Jazeera and the mujahideen sites on the Net, but that was an outside effort unavailable to the Afghan people.

But this campaign has failed in all other respects, atop of which is that in its dramatic failure to poison the Afghan medium, despite using the former communist members, in addition to the strayed and the anomalous from amongst people. Nevertheless, they have failed on the medium of the Afghan mujahideen. The prime evidence of this is the failure of the American enemy to destroy the leaders of the Taliban and al-Qaeda, and we are still alive amongst them despite the gigantic rewards, which reached 25 million dollars per head of some of the brothers.

The second important point which proves the failure of the psychological campaign is that it has failed in killing the combat spirit within the mujahideen. It affected them only during the first round of battle, as we, and the observers of the sons of the Ummah saw, the number of fatalities amongst the American enemy and their allies, that was not revealed by the international media, in addition to the several attempts to assassinate the symbols of the enemy, headed by the dummy of Kabul (Karzai) who replaced the Afghan guards with American guards.

It is also known to those who have experience in war, that [war] consists of a number of battles. We verify that most of the battles that took place after the regrouping and rearrangement among the mujahideen lines were all done due to the grace of Allah and for the benefit of Islam and the Muslims. We would like to say to those who are rushing to victory that the kind of war carried on by the mujahideen depends on a lengthy duration of time and depleting, exhausting and terrorizing the enemy and does not depend on adhering to the land.

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Second: Aerial Warfare

The American soldier is not fit for combat. This is the truth that the leaders of the Pentagon know, as much as we and everyone who was engaged with them know. The Hollywood promotions will not succeed in the real battlefield. Therefore, the American commanders tend to use the air forces and missile bombardment to vacate the ground from any resistance, paving the way for the advance of the American phonies.

The American attack started with the heavy bombardment of sites, which had been monitored and were considered – as they thought – Taliban and al-Qaeda sites and a hiding place for some of the leaders. They used the fast fighter jets and the Cruise missiles in their bombardment. The number of missiles used during the first night exceeded 400 missiles – some of those were aimed at a housing compound that belonged to al-Qaeda that was evacuated before 11 September. The bombardment destroyed about a quarter of the complex (20 houses) damaging those houses in various ways. Bombardment continued the same way after the [evening prayer] to almost dawn. These raids continued for three weeks and the final results were as following: almost complete destruction of the housing compound both on the interior and the exterior (it is a little more than one square kilometer). And I want to confirm that during this period, none of our military sites in the region, which are located not more than three hundred meters from the housing compound, were bombed. Additionally, during this period, we did not lose a single one of our brothers, for at this time, the enemy was denied land surveillance. Our field preparation was great, thanks to Allah. The bombing on our sites stopped, but continued on our brothers, the Taliban. And because of the cooperation with the Pakistani and Russian intelligence [agencies], the Americans were given maps of some of the Taliban sites, which were originally old locations for the Afghan army and the Russian forces so they bombed the ammunition reserve, destroying those sites. Likewise, they bombed the residence of Mullah Omar, the “prince of believers”, may Allah protect him.

The enemy technology could not achieve the desired effect [of finding targets]. Therefore, the enemy depended on the human factor which involved [a person] identifying a site and then it being bombed by air units.

After that, the bombardment continued in a weak way, as there were no valuable targets in the great city (Qandahar). At this time, the mujahideen’s wireless communications were jammed, and a number of hypocritical Afghans that were involved with the

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Pakistani intelligence [agency] were activated in order to collect current intelligence on the Arab goals in the city and identify some government facilities. By the end of the month of Sha`ban and the beginning of the month of Ramadan, the bombardment began again, using other means that took two forms:

First: The targeting of civilians (according to their description) by bombing the city and the adjacent villages.

Buildings with Islamic and military features were bombed. The Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice was bombed, as was the Pilgrimage Affairs building. They bombed some of the food warehouses, and (Qul Urdu) which is the site for the city's defense forces. Some of the houses of the leaders of al-Qaeda and the Taliban were also bombed. And outside the city, some of the neighboring villages were bombed, and the bombardment was intensified on the roads, leading to burnt cars, especially fuel trucks. This bombardment led to many casualties of Afghani people (men, women and children), and a number of Arab mujahideen men, women and children were martyred (34, including 26 men, six women and two children). I recounted all the details in my diary on the events of Qandahar. I gave my notebook to the administrators of the site (Islamic Study and Research Center) to be published at the right time – and the bombing continued in the same way until the start of the final week of Ramadan.

Second: The bombing of military sites to facilitate the advancement of ground troops. The American bombardment did not succeed in causing any deterioration or effect on defensive sites, be it the weapons stored there or the soldiers therein. And of course the American ground forces did not have any intention to enter Qandahar after painful battles, lessons in the art of land warfare (the operation on the house of the Prince of Believers [Mullah Mohammed Omar] in Qandahar, the operation on the Sahar airport south of Qandahar and the mujahideen camp in Balush in the Jabal Malek near the southern border of Afghanistan near Pakistan). We will mention, God willing, these operations and its results in another episode of this blessed series. And based on the results of the previous operations, the American leadership has appointed the criminal, Gal Agha, for him and his follower to take over the ground job, where the American forces would offer the facilitating air raids and air support during the battles. At that stage, the US forces used whatever weapons they could get their hands on. So B-52 planes were seen in the skies of Qandahar, and they threw seven tons of missiles and combed the battle field with all the advanced technology – the smart and stupid missiles,

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Cruise missiles and the heavy bombs, helicopters, jets, C-130s and B-52s – covering the Qandahar sky consecutively in a stormy campaign. We did not rest day or night. The results of this period were as follows: the martyrdom of 22 mujahideen brothers and the striking of a number of our cars and two tanks. But our enemy could not advance one inch on the ground as we will mention in the next paragraph.

Third: Land Advancement

The last stage of the American war is the ground advancement of the American soldier. It was replaced, after massive failure in very easy operations, by the Afghani fighters, which were the remains of the communists and those who were recruited with money which were represented in the forces of Gal Agha, who is immoral and without creed.

The enemy forces, which work under the flag of the cross, moved forward from only one axis, hoping to deploy the troops after passing the main bridge, then to move toward Qandahar airport to prepare it for receiving the American planes, then to prepare for invading the city which is about 25 km from it.

This did not happen, thanks to Allah and the intention of the brothers to accomplish martyrdom. The ground battle continued for five days and nights in waves – as soon as the air raids stopped, the land attacks would begin. And when the land battle was ending, the air raids would start. And therefore and thereon five days without stop, as the whiz of the planes did not leave the sky. The bombing sounds did not stop; the bullet sounds were many, interrupting the communicating devices. It was a wild combat. The enemy did his best, and what encouraged him was that the battlefield was flat and easy, permeated with some plants, rivers and valleys. The field was free from the topographic obstacles that hinder the advancement of the enemy, except the hearts of the brothers which were as full of fighting will and love for martyrdom and the valiant defense of the capital of the Islamic country.

The enemy did its best in the battle but it failed to pass the main bridge. And among all its success, it failed in a trap that was set carefully and skillfully. And our enemy losses continued to an extent which exceeded its ability to regress once more. So our enemy stayed firm in its position behind the bridge, and no longer thought about crossing it once more.

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The enemy had lost its land battle in Afghanistan, as is usual during fighting with us in Afghanistan, This characteristic defeat did not change and will not change, God willing, in the war with Iraq.

And in conclusion of the previous matters, we will say that the enemy did the following:

- (1) Psychological war (deforming the facts and creating lies – threatening – buying the people’s consciences – reports – BBC – showing the American scarecrow on a huge scale – magnifying the war machine and its burning capability – the rewards for information about the leaders ...and so on).
- (2) Air war (air bombing using helicopters, Jets, C-130s and B-52s and Cruise missiles, and the bombs which weigh tons to hit vital centers and basic utilities, using better guides - interrupting the communication devises - hitting civilians - and supporting land advancement).
- (3) Ground advancement (it depends on some of the hypocritical forces which are supported by the air forces or enemy forces with military land equipment which is also covered by air support ... these forces did not achieve any success in any battle).

The US has used all what can grant it its war goals, and the results till today, according to their perspective, are massive failures, regarding the volume of troops, capabilities, expenses – comparing what the coalition has with what mujahideen have, and the losses they got – in their point view. If we look at the current situation in the second year of war, the desired security has never been achieved. Additionally, they did not capture the leader of the Taliban or al-Qaeda. And we did not see any political agenda for the groups of thieves in Kabul. The Afghani cities which were united and in which security was spread during the time of the Taliban, today no longer exist. All the efforts the American enemy exerted confirm their bad intentions to establish a double agent leadership, and divide the country and steal its wealth. Therefore, America cannot change the Afghani view about it. Currently, the imposed government in Kabul does not control anything but the palace it lives in, and the coalition forces now are creating excuses to leave Afghanistan. But the mujahideen are still in the battlefield, and the fight continues and will not end, God willing, until Afghanistan returns to Shari’a [Islamic law] and Islam once more.

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The Second Part: The Program That We Used to Confront the Crusader Enemy

We started our program in many aspects:

First: The psychological aspect of the war

We differ completely from our enemy in the psychological fight. While our enemy depended on creating lies about itself, magnifying its power [by saying that] it will not be defeated and the war will not exceed a week as it has sweeping power which can make miracles, and its program depended on terrorizing the competitor because of the Crusaders' hopelessness in their deteriorating fighting level, we were working on bonding every one with his God and his relation with Him, and He is mighty, strong and keen. Therefore, our program depended on building the Muslim person who believes in the divine secrets, and who realizes that the Book of Allah contains acts not understood except by Allah the Almighty – His greatness brings life and ends life, and His greatness glorifies and humiliates. These acts can show the valiant souls that they will not be returned except to Allah. And thus let America and whoever is with it come and [the result] will not be but what Allah wants.

In this regard, we organized an active program led by students from the Shari'a [Islamic law] Committee and a number of our Arab brothers who led a perpetual campaign, during which they remained steadfast in operation sites, and God chose Sheikh Abu Yousef the Mauritanian as a martyr. During the month of Ramadan, all the brothers listened to a daily program before Iftar [breaking fast] about intelligence services. We also found out that many Afghan brothers also anxiously waited for and listened to the program in the city or from their fighting positions.

In fact, we did not suffer much psychologically for the simple reason that we did not make it mandatory for the youth to join the training camps. We opened our nation's eyes on its issues and as a result, the youth came forward to fight for the dignity of Islam and Muslims, armed with the hope of becoming martyrs. They had an instinctive desire to fight the Americans, as did their ancestors who preferred Beni Al Asfar to others. To clarify the picture, we started the Qandahar airport defense program two weeks before the events of September 11, with only 25 brothers around the airport and about 50 more in the city. This number increased dramatically in the following two months and reached

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800 fighters during the month of Ramadan, in addition to more than 2,000 mujahideen coming from all over the world. During the first week of Ramadan, one of our brothers called from an area close to the border to tell us that he had 350 brothers with him. All the mujahideen in Afghanistan and those spread around the world were anxious to fight for the Islamic state and to become a martyr for the sake of God. This is the true motivation behind the heroic stand of the mujahideen, and their ability to handle extremely difficult tasks.

All the nations of the world will not be able to squash the spark Mohammed Atta and his hero brothers ignited in the hearts of the youngsters of the Ummah with their blessed operation. The blood of each and every martyr meeting his Creator was also the biggest motivation that led all of those who were with him. The sweet smell of martyrdom, along with their captivating smiles, lit the fire of competition to become martyrs and be in the presence of God. Many times I had to ask the leaders of the groups to restrain the fervor of the youngsters and not let them chase the enemy outside the realm of the set plan.

Second: The Military Program

God blessed us [with the ability] to arrange a flexible program that is appropriate with the kind of incoming threat - a program that would fend off the threat and absorb the increase in numbers we are accustomed to getting in the years of jihad when the fronts were on fire. The program also gradually and naturally evolved in accordance with battlefield conditions, which imposed themselves on everyone.

Before the blessed 9/11, we formulated our defensive plan based on the assessment of the situation. We believed that the enemy would initially focus on occupying two centers and then advance to the city. At the least, they would attempt to execute two quick attacks on the same centers for pictures and a media show. Our decision was to block either possibility and not allow them to land there as long as we were in the area. The centers were Abu Obaida al-Bunshari Camp, close to the residential complex, and the Qandahar airport, which is about four kilometers away from the first center.

But after 9/11, we completely reformulated the military operations in the sector, which evolved more than once to fit the general situation. In the end, it settled on the following:

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1. Airport and Camp Operations Sector
2. City Operations Sector
3. Emergency Force

Airport and Camp Operations Sector

Our forces were deployed in front of the airport and camp areas along an area that was 6 kilometers wide, thus occupying the eastern and western parts of the main advance front. The fighting force was to be divided into three irregular units. One unit occupied the eastern part of the road, the other the western part, while the third occupied the second line. The units were divided into groups made of 10 individuals, dispersed in areas relatively far [from one another] during the day and closer together during the night, taking the form of traps to be combined at the time of operations and easily separated and dispersed immediately afterward.

We did not form large military sectors so that the air force did not cause massive losses. We relied instead on highly capable small groups and supported each group with a number of veteran holy warriors who fought in many battles, which formed a number of traps ready for the enemy, and which were placed on the main advance front. Secondary fronts were also formulated, thereby covering the complete area into which the enemy might advance or sneak.

These forces were deployed in main and alternate trenches. The trenches were carefully camouflaged to render enemy detection difficult. Others [forces] were dispersed in a number of ruined buildings which were all over the area. The first line was equipped with a number of medium howitzers, some non-reflective guns and a network of heavy machine guns carried on vehicles, in addition to anti-aircraft guns. The groups were also equipped with a number of SAM-7 missiles, and 107mm rocket launchers carried on pickup trucks, which had a big influence on inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel.

At the back of the airport and in the direction of the city, there was a second line similar to the first line but with dried water sewers. The brothers took advantage of them in taking refuge, making advances and retreating. This line had two purposes. The first was to provide heavy fire support for the trap groups on the first line, and the second was to work as a first line to deflect the enemy's attack in the event the enemy overcame the traps.

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Behind this line was the monitoring center over the mountain which had the repeater system. It was in the middle between the airport and the city.

City Operations Sector

After that, the city begins. To cover it, we divided the force into two formations, an internal security force, and a military protection force covering the outskirts of the city and serving as a third line of defense after the airport groups, thus surrounding Qandahar from all directions. Some of the forces were stationed on the roads.

First, the eastern and northeastern front: On the road coming from Pakistan, passing the airport and heading toward the city, we placed the heroic group of Abu Mustafa al-Iraqi, a gunner of SAM-7 missiles, who is a former officer in the Iraqi military (who fired more than 20 missiles from the beginning of Ramadan), and beside him the group of the brother [left blank] the Syrian, and the group of brother Abu Abd al-Rahman al-Masri, who is a former armored officer in the Egyptian military. Their mission was to block the road coming from Kabul alternately or to support Abu Mustafa or Mowahid if necessary.

Second, the southern front: There are two passageways leading to the city, one comes from the back of the airport parallel to the main road, and the other comes from the outskirts of the villages of the Gal Agha group. Blocking this front has been handled by... the Najdi [from Najd in Saudi Arabia] and the Mullah Bilal al-Makki [from Makkah in Saudi Arabia].

Third, the western front: Coming from Herat City. Handled by three groups, the first was the group of the trainer Firas the Yemeni, which was in the al-Farouq Camp and has occupied, at the beginning of Ramadan, Wilsawy Moyond, about 30 km of Qandahar. At the entrance of the city, there were two groups, the first was Abu Masaab the Jordanian's group, which came from Hirat after its fall and has a heroic story in rescuing the assistant of the Wali when the city fell, and Sharif the Egyptian's group with the brothers who recently arrived from Bosnia to participate in defending the Islamic state.

Fourth, the Northeastern Front: Was occupied by the al-Zabeer al-Haeili. Secures the side roads coming from the outskirts of Arzjan Province.

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The security forces inside the city were under the command of Abu Yasser the Algerian, assisted by Abu al-Tayib This group worked night and day and apprehended a number of spies and handed them to the Taliban Security. After the first week of Ramadan, the group was in control of the city at night along with the Taliban posts. They were dispersed throughout the city. The group was formed of 70 youngsters, while the military forces defending the city numbered around 270 youngsters.

Emergency Force

The hero Hamza al-Zubair took charge of this group. It used to be called the Martyrs Group. It was designed to be a multipurpose rapid deployment force ready to move to any area as a support force or a raid force. The group was equipped with Corolla vehicles along with all the anti-armor, anti-aircraft and howitzer weapons they need, in addition to bombs and side weapons. We placed with him the most experienced, enthusiastic and courageous brothers, and the most distinguished youngsters in terms of physical fitness and strength, and eagerness to fight and skillful in using weapons and military equipments in all kinds. This was a marvelous group, always ready to be present in any place and time.

Important Battlefield Advantages

1. Converting the military force to small units with good administrative capabilities will save us from heavy losses at one hand, and also help in controlling all the fronts with the least possible number of personnel. In addition, converting the people to armed militias will render the mission of the enemy impossible. Large military groups are a problem administratively. They would occupy a large land area, which would make hiding from aerial detection or air bombardment difficult.
2. The idea of the Corolla vehicles was one of the best and they proved efficient with a capability in maneuver and deceit. They went through unusual operations throughout the duration of the battle with the Americans. We were joking that if the Japanese had seen the vehicles in action, they would have used them for marketing advertisements. The vehicles were explorers on easy terrain and smooth to maneuver in mountainous terrain, were fast and light and could take a crew of four with all their military hardware. The enemy did not notice that we were using them and most were not directly targeted except for the ones with the women who were killed (we will tell this story later).

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3. We agreed with the Taliban to stop firing all anti-airplane guns, because on the one hand, these planes were outside the range of the guns, and on the other hand, the firing would disclose the location of the guns and expose them to attack. Our plan was to deny the airplanes this opportunity, and to use air defense weapons, SAM-7 missiles, Stinger missiles, launchers, and other guns on vehicles so that all our air defense weapons would be mobile, not stationed in any location and well camouflaged. We would wait until the helicopters came and when they landed for any recovery attempt, we would attack them with all the weapons we had in our hands. We surprised the enemy once and downed an airplane when he tried to storm the house of the Commander of the Faithful. It is noteworthy to mention that SAM-7 missiles were never useful.

4. Administrative Affairs. We had great flexibility in administrative affairs. We somehow worked between centralization and decentralization throughout the battle. Each small group had its own kitchen. Their larger unit fulfilled their food orders. When the fighting intensified, we established a centralized kitchen which provided three hot meals throughout the fighting and on time.

Horses and Motorcycles. Horses took the place of cars in transporting administrative things. The Abu Obaida Camp had three motorcycles which the brothers used in the previous days and which had proved their usefulness. It was a very successful idea that the Americans did not notice, and they did not fire one missile against them, even though they were moving around, lifting the wounded and transporting food and water, information, and others while all kinds of airplanes were flying over their heads, to the point where some youngsters bought themselves motorcycles and began jihad on them serving the front. They named the motorcycles the Iron Horse.

5. Program of Family Evacuation. Our advice was to evacuate women and children from the large cities and send them to villages in order to prepare the large cities for long durations of defense and fighting. The Afghans did that and so did we. The number of families in Qandahar was 116 families, with an average number of 464 individuals. The number of holy warriors in Qandahar was 800. We can say that from the moment the bombardment began on 20 Rajab (October 7) until we reached Zirmat on Ramadan 22, the number of martyrs was 79, among them six women and two children. It was by the grace of God that the Crusader forces, and those working under their command, did not

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find even one Arab holy warrior to capture, and those forces did not see even one Arab family.

6. Evacuating Casualties during the Battle. We did not leave a casualty in the city's hospital, rather we sent them, after doing first aid, to Pakistan. This was done even in the most difficult of times. On the day of withdrawal, only 15 brothers were left in the hospital, nine who were able to move were smuggled, and the remaining six were not able to move. The Afghans armed them, and even though they were not able to move, they continued to resist the Americans until the Americans assassinated them in the hospital by throwing bombs and attacking them with RBG missiles, burning them as a result, and marking another disgraceful act to be added to the vile American record.

7. Building covered trenches with more than one entrance inside the yards of homes to avoid bombardment or blockage of the entrance by falling rocks. This is in regard to city inhabitants or areas expected to be bombarded. For defenders of cities, military ABC dictates digging up a trench, but the genius lies in locating the place where the trench is to be dug in order to perform its defensive purpose as well as possible. Regarding trenches, we say that fighting in open areas without aerial cover or good air defenses is a big gamble and the fighter should be camouflaged under a difficult terrain. Buildings in cities act as a hindrance to the plans of the enemy, which also applies to planted areas.

These [trenches] help in hiding the location, and facilitates the operations of traps for any ground attack unit. Our second advice is to train on reconnaissance, traps, and raiding operations and to work in small groups, and avoid by all means working in large groups.

8. It is important to choose the appropriate field and prepare it to engage the ground enemy as soon as it advances and falls into the trap area. This will take away all the capabilities of the air forces and keep them outside the conflict until the engagement line is cut. As we said, the American soldier is qualified to perform cinematic roles only and the enemy will lose his heaviest casualties in these traps.

9. It is impossible to win against the people no matter what the enemy possesses in weaponry, technical capabilities, and advanced technology. Victory over the United States is very possible and easy beyond the imagination of many. It has several components; the most important is the elimination of the hypocritical forces fighting on

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behalf of the American soldier. This group is weak militarily, shaken psychologically. It is mercenary, without any cause; its representation in the war was trifle.

Also, any country which owns good air defense missiles with long range can defeat the United States of America a humiliating defeat, unless the latter uses weapons of mass destruction to decide the battle. The American forces do not have a single fighter who can advance and occupy the land, and air operations are useless unless there is the soldier who would advance to raise the flag on the liberated land.

Another important matter is to win the regional political battle so that no country or government is allowed to exercise the same role the malicious Pakistani government played. This is the most dangerous role and had the biggest impact in Afghanistan. Pakistan is the one which provided the land for American military forces to advance from, provided them with intelligence, and also provided them with hypocritical people as an alternative to the Taliban State, etc...

10. Good Communications, for the enemy works on cutting lines of communications and causing disruption which could be very harmful.

That is why it is very important to have alternatives to advanced technology, down to old-fashioned couriers.

A Summary of the Last Five Days of My Memories of the Events of Qandahar

On the following day, the signs of victory began when the Americans pushed Gal Agha's forces to advance on the ground, saying that they had bombarded the area in the last days and there was no detection now of forces on the ground, so they needed to advance. The enemy advanced and reached the broken bridge and began to advance toward the trap points. One of the youngsters was wondering about the hesitant vehicle on the bridge coming from the direction of the enemy. He cautiously advanced toward it, camouflaging as much as he could while sending reports about the situation to Abi al-Hassan. When he surprised them, they fled and he fired at them and they exchanged fire while fleeing. This was, then, a first test to find out if the area was empty.

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Then hell broke out in the area. Airplanes came from every direction and in all kinds. C-130s attacked, jets attacked with missiles, helicopters attacked with missiles and guns. The area was transformed into a ball of fire for more than an hour. Gal Agha's forces began to advance again, assured that there were no breathing souls left in the area, other than their forces. As soon as they entered the killing field, bombs of the youngsters rained on them from every direction, and they were gunned down with machineguns. Calls of "God is great" and victory were screamed aloud. The brothers killed many of them and captured two. The rest fled. The air force could not interfere because the two sides were engaged. It was a success by the will of God Almighty. The trap was prepared marvelously, and the youngsters performed their role skillfully, which is not surprising since Mowhad, Abu al-Hassan, Abu Bakr the Syrian, Salah al-Din, and Abd al-Wahab, who are among the heroes of Afghanistan, Chechnya and Bosnia, were with them.

Quickly, the situation changed again and airplanes returned; their roars were heard from afar. This time, they flattened the ground and continued bombing it for two hours or more, while Sheikh Abu... al-BM was in the monitoring center reporting to the dwellers of the city, whether Arabs or foreigners. The ardor of the city force was aroused and they wanted to go fight, but I prevented them and told them that we would have our moment. The Americans ended the bombardment close to sunset, while people were still fasting in their holes. No food was prepared. I contacted Abu al-Tayib ... and asked him to buy food from the market and send it over to the brothers on the front, and told him that the following day we would turn the Religious Institute into a general kitchen for the front, serving three meals a day regularly. I contacted the youngsters on the front and told them that they had to eat their breakfast meal. Abu al-Tayib managed the kitchen very well and provided food throughout the following days, sometimes by cars, sometimes on foot, and sometimes by motorcycles. No meal was late to the holy warriors. Night descended and the bombardment was still on. The youngsters noticed the lights of an incoming car again, and here Amir al-Fateh (who named his tank the Elephant) asked Abi al-Hassan to watch the cars, so that when they reach the agreed-upon point, Amir, who prepared his tank for that, would attack them. Communication over the system was clear, aircrafts were hovering in the sky, and the cars were moving very slowly on the ground. Abu al-Hassan was slowly saying "wait Amir... wait Amir" then he screamed "now hit". Amir released the forces of his Elephant and burned by God's blessing the first car. All the cars retreated, fleeing. The airplanes returned looking all night and wondering where the

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Elephant was. The Apaches could not find him. The Gal Agha forces were not able to attack again that night.

On the second day of the third week, we put the rocket launcher BM12 on a pickup truck. When Sheikh Abu... al-BM heard about it, he hurried and asked me to be in charge of it. I could not turn him down. He formed his group and requested my permission to be free to operate and move around in the area. I blessed him, and Sheikh Abu... al-BM moved to the airport handing Saqr Mountain to his assistant brother Abu Khabbab...

Fighting stopped in most of Afghanistan and the battle began in Qandahar at the outskirts of the airport and Aurzjan. We did not yet cover that sector, so I asked Sa'douf to contact the brothers in Khost and ask them to send a group to cover this breach. I went to Mullah Brader who was in charge of the fighting in the outskirts of Aurzjan and told him that we would support him with a hundred youngsters to strengthen the northern front.

We had with us two trucks with a launcher from the Taliban. They were supporting the defense of the youngsters. On the following day, with repeated attacks from airplanes, and attempts of the Gal Agha forces to advance, and while the youngsters began to deflect the attack, the two trucks were hit and the Taliban operating them were martyred. They were the last Afghani group fighting with us. I asked them for weapons and ammunitions; they gave us the airport depots. The Commander of the Faithful would encourage us from time to time to be economical in the use of Kalashnikov ammunition, due to their scarcity. When we lost the two trucks, we immediately pushed the car, which had the launcher, and things returned to normal. Sheikh Abu... al-BM was able through his experience to manage the portable launcher with rare military flexibility and skill. He turned points where Gal Agha groups gathered to hell. The only goal of the air force afterward was to search and find the portable launcher. When they gave up looking for it, they decided to attack the whole village. B-52s came and bombed the mountains and the flat lands, and flew over the village where the launcher was. They did not leave a home without bombing it, until they got to the place where the experienced sheikh was. He pushed his youngsters away from the launcher and the place collapsed. The whole village came under a cloud of dust, smoke and gunpowder, and communication with the Sheikh was lost. I got worried about him, but half an hour later, heard his voice quietly over the communication system asking for some digging tools. I realized that something was

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going on. The launcher was hit after three days and nights of tough fighting. Among his crew, Abu Osama the Somali was martyred.

The companies stationed around the airport were starting to wear out from the continuous fighting. They had been fighting all day and watching all night. I asked Abi al-Harith the Egyptian to rotate the groups so they might rest, provided that the companies stationed around the airport would take the positions of the companies who were in towns. I assigned to him the company of Abu Abd al-Rahman the Egyptian. Then the hero Abu Mustafa contacted me and said using the Iraqi dialect: "What, oh Abd al-Ahad?! We Iraqis and Kurds are men of war and fighting. We can only dig and fight. Why would you leave us in town? We do not have anything to do with cookies [symbol of comfort]!" I told him to rejoice, and contacted Abi al-Harith the Egyptian and told him that "the company of Abi Mustafa is at your command, but it is a large one." The Sheikh Abi al-Harith the Egyptian moved [him] with his company to replace the company of Abi al-Hassan and take their positions. The battle intensified and lasted five days without respite, in which the Army of Allah won crushing victories and very few martyrs were killed, except for the third or fourth night, I do not recall, when the enemy advanced and was met by the hero Mowhad and the men of his company, who were like lions waiting for their preys to fall in the trap. He asked "Can you see them, oh Abd al-Wahab?" and Abd al-Wahab said "yes." And then Mowhad said "keep your position, Salah is coming from the right and I will attack from the center." That is when Abu Hashim al-Sayyed, who came from a rear position when he heard of the advance, interfered rapidly in the transmission and said: "Oh Mowhad, do you need me?" Mowhad asked, "Where are you, may Allah be pleased with you?" and Abu Hashim replied "I am on my way. Wait for me, may Allah reward you!" Then he left the car and ran on the road in company of Abu Hafs the Mauritanian, Hamza the Qatari, Abu Yussef the Mauritanian, Abu Amir..., Samir the Najdi and several youths who, in their excitement, took to the road, running without fear of the enemy, the airplanes, or the bombs. Abu Hashim al-Sayyed was ahead of everyone else. He was yelling in the radio "May Allah reward you, oh Mowhad. I am your brother, do not go without me!" Mowhad was prompting him "May Allah have mercy on your parents, where are you? You are late." And Abu Hashim al-Sayyed replied "I am close." Then, Abu Hashim was heard on the radio running and inciting the youths to jihad and he swore he could smell the scent of paradise. Then his voice was cut. Fervor took Mowhad and he asked for more youths from Abi al-Harith the Egyptian to attack and kill the enemies of Allah who fell in the trap and destroy them after that. I contacted

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Abi al-Harith the Egyptian and we changed to the private frequency. I told him to “beware for Mowhad is upset and excited. Do not let the youths move [from their positions]. The company of Abu Hashim al-Sayyed should be enough for him. Do not let them move beyond the trap.” The Sheikh Abu Harith the Egyptian said “I understand that, but it is getting hot here. I will try to calm the youths and make them keep their positions.” I went back to the “general” frequency. Mowhad and his brothers were harvesting “the souls of the enemy,” greatening Allah and walking between corpses. Then he started running ahead in pursuit of the enemy who was retreating. He took the youths with him. They left their positions and followed him running on the road, like the company of Abu Hashim. At this point, the airplanes intervened and started bombing the road, and as I mentioned, Abu Hashim said that he could smell the scent of paradise. Then the hero fell in martyrdom and other heroes fell around him. Thus fell the martyrs Sheikh Abu Yussef the Mauritanian, Hamza the Qatari, and I have personally felt the wonderful scent that was covering him and his face was wearing a beautiful smile, and what a smile that was - as well as Samir the Najdi who seemed very gracious and beautiful in death despite the blood covering his body. Abu Amar... lost a foot. As for Abu Hafs the Mauritanian, he was not wounded. The bombing intensified and the two tanks commanded by Amir al-Fatah and Khalid al-Habib joined the battle, as well as the machinegun manned by Adham the Egyptian and Abu Amar the Palestinian. There were between them and the aircrafts impressive duels, and some extraordinarily courageous deeds. The aircrafts in the sky were firing everywhere, while they were shooting from their machinegun at the aircrafts. They could not reach the aircrafts, which were far in the sky, and the missiles dropping from the sky did not reach them. The duel lasted for quite a while. Amir al-Fatah used his tank to fire [at the airplanes], and so did Khalid al-Habib. However, his tank was hit directly by a missile, and a second one exploded close by. The whole crew escaped safely except for Khalid who received a fragment in his head that deprived him from the use of his left side for four months. However, he recovered after that and only his left hand bears signs of the wound. Currently he is back to training in a secret base near the Pakistani-Afghani border in one of al-Qaeda's secret bases. As for Amir al-Fatah's Elephant, it was very respected by the Americans. They kept looking for it. Then they divided the area in squares and scanned them until they found the Elephant and destroyed it. However, Amir al-Fatah and his crew escaped to safety after a fierce battle where the Elephant humiliated the Apaches. However, the Elephant earned himself a “medal of honor” in this battle.

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Thus, we lost our heavy back-up in tanks, as well as the missile launcher, and this is a serious matter. However, the enemy lost a large number of its fighters and their fighting spirit was crushed, and after that, they only shot [at us] from a distance. The Americans could not entice them to advance any more. We had won the ground battle which lasted five days, without respite. [We had won] thanks to Allah, even though, we did not have any modern anti-aircraft weapons, while the enemy had everything ranging from M-16s to bombs that weigh seven and eight tons which destroyed and [screened] the area without shaking the will of the brothers [who] did not back down, not one single step. The youths after that felt the exhilaration of victory. Abu Hafs the Mauritanian and [Abu Osama...] as well, used the radio to [remind] that victory is bestowed by Allah and by his Grace, praised be Allah. The youths prayed to Allah and praised Him for their [victory]. Four martyrs and two wounded was the result of the operation that led the brothers to defeat the enemy, and they [the enemy] took the next few days to consolidate their positions in that area; that was all they did.

In conclusion, I would like to stress a few points:

1. The organization of the Jihadi base, known as al-Qaeda, is the organization of the Islamic Ummah and it is based on its creed and defends its interests. The members of al-Qaeda are the sons of the Ummah whose faith is Islam. All the [financial] and material capabilities of al-Qaeda, are the sum of the “savings” of the Ummah used to seek Allah's blessing, be He praised.
2. Al-Qaeda and the Islamic Ummah did not fight enough against the hideous international triangle known as the alliance between the Jews and the Crusaders and consisting of the decadent United States, Britain and the Jews.
3. The so-called Arab intellectuals who claim wisdom and reason and use it to “talk” to the West, are only accomplices of CIA operatives and constitute the fifth column that is working for the interests of the enemy within our countries and at all levels, in order to justify the coming invasion of the region and the terror that will be practiced against its peoples.
4. The rulers of the Islamic Ummah without exception, are useless to their faith and their Ummah, and they are no longer useful to the authority that appointed them.

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5. The armies of Islamic countries have to liberate [themselves] from their political leaderships, who rent them to fight for the enemy of the faith.
6. Islamic peoples are the hope, and thanks to their jihad and their support to the Islamic changes against the alliance between the Crusaders and the Jews, they are, without any contentions, evening the balance of power. Their sons are the striking forces and they are the real strategic and funding force. They also are the final beneficiary of this war.
7. We do not, by the will of Allah, doubt the final defeat of the American empire, and we bring to our Ummah the joy for [this defeat]. What happened in Afghanistan is only one battle. The war is still going on and the victory is leaning towards the Army of Allah. This empire of Crusaders and Jews is walking to its destruction in the blessed region of the Gulf.
8. We advise our dear Ummah to turn back to Allah the Almighty secretly and publicly in order to [witness] the realization of Allah's promise: "Allah has promised, to those among you who believe and work righteous deeds, that He will, of a surety, grant them in the land, inheritance (of power), as He granted it to those before them; that He will establish in authority their religion - the one which He has chosen for them; and that He will change (their state), after the fear in which they (lived), to one of security and peace: 'They will worship Me (alone) and not associate aught with Me. 'If any do reject Faith after this, they are rebellious and wicked.'" [Qur'an, Surat Al-Noor; 24.55]. And as He, the Almighty, said: "the promise of Allah. Never does Allah depart from His promise: but most men understand not." [Qur'an, Surat Al-Rum; 30.6].
9. We also encourage all the peoples of our Ummah and ask them to arm and store ammunitions and start the fight and the jihad against the alliance of the Crusaders and the Jews and their interests in all Muslim countries. By doing so, they will strengthen the unity of the Ummah, as the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: "...the believers as regards their being merciful among themselves and showing love among themselves and being kind, resemble one body, so that, if any part of the body is not well then the whole body shares the sleeplessness (insomnia) and fever with it."
10. Once again we repeat that we seek the help of Allah, the Almighty, against His enemies, and we ask Him to "use" us and grant us and our Ummah success in our jihad

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for His [faith], under the banner of "there is no God but Allah and Mohammed is the Messenger of Allah," and to spread His faith and His laws on Earth.

And I bid you farewell until the next episode, by the will of Allah. And our last prayer is praise be to Allah the "Cherisher" and Sustainer of the Worlds.

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MESSAGE TO OUR PEOPLE IN IRAQ AND THE GULF [REGION] SPECIFICALLY, AND TO OUR ISLAMIC UMMAH IN GENERAL: THE ISLAMIC RESISTANCE AGAINST THE AMERICAN INVASION OF QANDAHAR AND LESSONS LEARNED – ORIGINAL ARABIC

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سلسلة تحت ظلال الريح

الحلقة الخامسة

مركز الدراسات والبحوث الإسلامية

سلسلة توعوية (دعوية .. تربوية .. سياسية .. عسكرية) يصدرها تنظيم القاعدة

رسالة إلى أهلنا في العراق والخليج خاصة وأمتنا الإسلامية عامة
المقاومة الإسلامية ضد الغزو الأمريكي لقندهار .. والدروس المستفادة

بقلم : سيف العدل

الحمد لله رب العالمين القائل في محكم التنزيل [هَذَا بَيَانٌ لِلنَّاسِ وَهُدًى وَمَوْعِظَةٌ لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ (138) وَلَا تَهِنُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَنْتُمْ الْأَعْلَوْنَ
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ (139) إِنْ يَمْسِكُكُمْ قَرْحٌ فَقَدْ مَسَّ الْقَوْمَ قَرْحٌ مِّثْلُهُ وَتِلْكَ الْأَيَّامُ نُدَاوِلُهَا بَيْنَ النَّاسِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَيَتَّخِذَ
مِنْكُمْ شُهَدَاءَ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الظَّالِمِينَ (140)] والقائل [لَا يَقَاتِلُوكُمْ جَمِيعًا إِلَّا فِي قَرْيٍ مَّحَصَّةٍ أَوْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ جُدُرٍ بَأْسُهُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ شَدِيدٌ
تَحْسِبُهُمْ جَمِيعًا وَقُلُوبُهُمْ شَتَّى ذَلِكَ يَأْتُهُمْ قَوْمٌ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ (14) كَمَثَلِ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ قَرِيبًا ذَاقُوا وَبَأْسَ أَمْرِهِمْ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ (15)]
والصلاة والسلام على نبي الرحمة و الملحمة الضحوك القتال وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين وبعد ..

بداية يجب أن نتيقن بأن النصر من عند الله العزيز الحكيم ، وهو ينتزل بالصدق مع الله والتوبة والإنابة إليه سبحانه ، واللجوء إليه
والضرع له بالدعاء ، والاجتهاد في العمل أخذاً بالأسباب من الإعداد والتحضير للمعركة بقدر استطاعتنا ..

هذه الرسالة والتي أعدت على عجل نهدف منها إلى إعطاء أهلنا في المنطقة العربية صورة واضحة ومن الميدان عن حقيقة العدو
الأمريكي وأسلوبه في القتال ، وسوف نستخدم فيها لغة رجل الشارع بعيداً عن المصطلحات العسكرية .

الجزء الأول: برنامج العدو الصليبي

يحبذ العدو الأمريكي العمل في ليالي الشتاء لعدة أسباب من أهمها اعتماده على الحرب النفسية والتي تنسجم مع برودة الجو
وظلام الليل وما يطرأه من مجهول ، كذلك طول الوقت الذي يتيح له فرصة ضرب أكبر عدد ممكن من الأهداف ، كما أن برودة المناخ
في الشتاء تساعد أفراداً في حالة إذا ما قرر التقدم على الأرض ، وحتى ندخل في صلب الموضوع يعتمد العدو في حربه على
ثلاثة موضوعات رئيسية :

أولاً: الحرب النفسية:

المعركة الأمريكية هي معركة نفسية تعتمد على الإعلام وسحر المايكروفون ، فإدارة الحرب وكما نرى هذه الأيام تبدأ في بث وطرح
موضوعات تتعلق بالحرب وأسلوبها ، والأسلحة المستخدمة فيها ، والفترة الزمنية التي تستغرقها ، كما تقوم بإلقاء أطنان من
المنشورات ، تبثج فيها وتأمّر وتنهي وكأنها ملكة الأمر ، فتقوم بتهديدات مستمرة للقيادات ومطالبتها بالاستسلام ، كما يحرص
العدو على إفساد الوسط المحيط بخصمه ببذل المكافآت السخية لمن يقتل القائد القلا ني أو يدل عليه ، بل وتطرح أيضاً شكل
النظام القادم ومن هي شخصياته ويستمر الطرح ممثلاً نوعاً من الإرهاب لإرادة الخصم بحيث تحاصره معنوياً ، وللأسف فإن الإعلام
العربي أحد وسائل هذه الحرب النفسية بكافة أشكاله .

وهذه الحملة لاقت نجاحاً في بعض جوانبها في أفغانستان بسبب عدم وجود الحملة المضادة للحرب النفسية بكافة وسائلها ،
وتمثل أبرز نجاحات الحملة الإعلامية في الدور الذي مارسته إذاعة الـ (بي بي سي) الناطقة باليشيتو في الحرب ، فبظراً لعدم
وجود إذاعة واسعة الانتشار للطلالين وندرة الاتصالات بين المجموعات في المناطق المختلفة انفرادت هذه الإذاعة الخبيثة بالساحة
الأفغانية وروجت كما هائلاً من التزييف والأكاذيب عن معارك وهمية ووضعت لها نتائج كسرت بها الإرادة القتالية لمقاتلي تلك
المناطق ، مما أفقد صف الطلاب اتزانهم وتسببت في كثير من الانحيازات التي لم يكن لها أي مبرر .. وانحصر الجهد الإعلامي

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الإسلامي في ما تبته قناة الجزيرة ومواقع المجاهدين على الشبكة إلا أنه كان جهداً للخارج لم يستفيد منه الشعب الأفغاني . ولكن هذه الحملة فشلت في باقي الجوانب ومن أهمها فشلها الذريع في إفساد الوسط الأفغاني فعلى الرغم من استخدامها للعناصر الشيوعية السابقة والمنحرفين والشاذين من أبناء الشعب إلا أنها لم تنجح على مستوى الوسط المحيط بالمجاهدين ، وأكبر دليل على هذه هو فشل العدو الأمريكي في القضاء على قيادات الطلاب والقاعدة ، وما زلنا نحيا بينهم رغم المكافآت الموهلة والتي وصلت إلى خمسة وعشرين مليون دولار مقابل رأس بعض الأخوة.

النقطة الثانية والهامة والتي تؤكد فشل الحملة النفسية هي أنها لم تنجح في قتل الإرادة القتالية لدى المجاهدين ، فقد أثرت فيها أثناء الجولة الأولى من القتال فقط ، وكما نرى نحن والمتابعون من أبناء الأمة كم القتلى من العدو الأمريكي وحلفائهم والذي يتسخر عليه الإعلام العالمي ، ناهيك عن المحاولات العديدة لاغتيل رموز العدو وعلى رأسها دمية كابول (كرزاي) الذي استبدل كافة حراسه الأفغان بحراس أمريكيين.

ومما هو معلوم لمن مارس الحرب أنها عبارة عن عدد من المعارك ، ونحن نؤكد على أن أغلب المعارك التي بدأت بعد إعادة الترتيب والتنظيم في صفوف المجاهدين كلها بفضل الله لصالح الإسلام والمسلمين ، ونقول لمن يستعجل النصر أن هذا النوع من الحرب الذي يمارسه المجاهدون يعتمد طول الزمن واستنزاف العدو وإرهاقه ولا يعتمد التشبث بالأرض .

ثانياً: الحرب الجوية

الجندي الأمريكي لا يصلح للقتال ، هذه الحقيقة يعرفها قادة البنتاجون كما نعرفها نحن وكل من اشتبك معهم ، ودعاية هوليود لا يمكن أن تنجح في ميدان القتال الحقيقي ، ولهذا السبب وأسباب أخرى تعتمد القيادة الأمريكية إلى العمل من خلال القوات الجوية والقصف الصاروخي لإخلاء الأرض من أي مقاومة تمهيداً لتقدم خيال الماتة الأمريكي .

بدأ الهجوم الأمريكي بقصف عنيف للمواقع التي تم رصدتها واعتبرت - بحسب ظنهم - قواعد لطالبان والقاعدة ومخابئ لبعض القيادات ، واستخدمت في قصفها مقاتلات الجيت السريعة وصواريخ كروز ، وقد بلغ عدد الصواريخ التي قصفت في الليلة الأولى أكثر من أربع مئة صاروخ متنوع على مجمع سكني للقاعدة تم إخلاؤه قبل الحادي عشر من سبتمبر ، هذا القصف دمر ربع المساكن (20 بيتاً) بنسب متفاوتة ، وتوالى القصف بنفس الأسلوب من بعد صلاة العشاء إلى قريب الفجر واستمر هذا الأمر ثلاثة أسابيع كانت النتيجة النهائية له كالتالي : تدمير شبه كامل للمجمع السكني الداخلي والخارجي (مساحة تزيد قليلاً عن نصف كم مربع) ، وأحب أن أؤكد أنه طوال هذه الفترة لم يقصف لنا أي موقع عسكري من المواقع الموجودة في المنطقة والتي لا يبعد بعضها عن المجمع السكني أكثر ثلاثمائة متر ، كما لم نفقد خلالها أي أخ ، فقد كان العدو في هذه الفترة محروماً من الاستطلاع الأرضي ، وكان تجهيزنا للميدان بفضل الله رائعاً ، توقف القصف على مواقعنا واستمر على بعض مواقع إخواننا الطلبة ، ومن خلال تعاون المخابرات الباكستانية وكذلك الروسية تم إعطاء خرائط لبعض مواقع الطلبة والتي كانت أصلاً مواقع قديمة للجيش الأفغاني والقوات الروسية فضرت مستودعات الذخيرة ودمرت هذه المواقع ، كذلك قصف بيت أمير المؤمنين الملا عمر حفظه الله . عجزت قدراته التكنولوجية للعدو عن إحداث الأثر المطلوب فاعتمد العدو العمل بالعنصر البشري الذي كان يحدد الموقع ومن ثم يتبعه القصف من الوحدات الجوية.

واستمر القصف بعد ذلك بشكل فاطر حيث لم يكون هناك أي أهداف ذات قيمة في المدينة العريقة (قندهار) وخلال هذه الفترة بدأ التشويش على الاتصالات اللاسلكية للمجاهدين ، كما تم تنشيط عدد من المنافقين الأفغان المرتبطين بالمخابرات الباكستانية لجلب معلومات حديثة عن الأهداف العربية داخل المدينة وتحديد عدد من المؤسسات الحكومية ، ومع نهاية شهر شعبان وبداية شهر رمضان بدأ القصف مرة أخرى ، وبأسلوب آخر تمثل في شكلين:

الأول: استهداف المدنيين (على حد وصفهم) بقصف على المدينة والقرى المحيطة بها.

استهدف القصف عدداً من المباني ذات الصفة الإسلامية والعسكرية فقصفت هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر كما قصف مبنى إدارة شؤون الحج ، وقصف عدد من المستودعات الغذائية ، وقصف (قول أردو) وهو موقع القوات المدافعة عن المدينة ، كما تم قصف عدد من بيوت قيادات القاعدة والطلبة ، وفي خارج المدينة تم قصف عدد من القرى المجاورة ، كما كثف القصف على الطرق فحرقت السيارات وخاصة شاحنات الوقود ، أسفر هذا القصف عن وقوع العديدين من الخسائر البشرية في صف الشعب الأفغاني (رجالاً ونساءً وأطفالاً) كما استشهد عدد آخر من المجاهدين العرب من الرجال والنساء والأطفال بلغ إجماليه (34 منهم 26 رجل و6 نساء وطفلين) - التفاصيل للأحداث ذكرتها كلها في مذكراتي عن أحداث قندهار وقد سلمت المذكرات في حينها إلى المشرفين على موقع (مركز الدراسات والبحوث الإسلامية) لنشرها في الوقت المناسب - واستمر القصف بهذا الشكل إلى بداية الأسبوع الأخير من رمضان.

الثاني: قصف المواقع العسكرية تمهيداً لتقدم القوات الأرضية.

لم ينجح القصف الأمريكي على النقاط الدفاعية في إحداث أي أثر سواء للموقع وما فيه من أسلحة أو حتى للأفراد المرابطين به ، وبالطبع لم تكن القوات الأمريكية البرية لديها نية للدخول إلى قندهار بعد ثلاث تجارب مريرة لقتت فيها دروساً في فنون القتال البري (عملية بيت أمير المؤمنين بقندهار - عملية مطار سفار جنوب قندهار - عملية على معسكر المجاهدين البلوش في جبل ملك)

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بالقرب من حدود أفغانستان الجنوبية مع باكستان) وسوف نذكر إن شاء الله هذه العمليات ونتائجها في حلقة أخرى من هذه السلسلة المباركة. وبناء على نتائج العمليات السابقة دفعت القيادة الأمريكية بالمجرم (جل أعا) ليتولى هو وأتباعه العمل الأرضي على أن تقوم القوات الأمريكية بتقديم التمهيد الناري الجوي والإسناد الجوي أثناء المعارك ، في هذه المرحلة استخدمت القوات الأمريكية كل ما تصل إليه يديها من أسلحة ، فظهرت في سماء قندهار طائرات البي 52 وألقت القذائف ذات السبعة طن ، ومشطت منطقة القتال بكل ما وصلت إليه تكنولوجيا العصر من مقذوفات ذكية وغبية وصواريخ كروز والقنابل متعددة الأطنان ، وكانت طائرات الهليكوبتر والجيت والسبي 130 والبي 52 يتبادلون سماء قندهار خلال الأربع والعشرين ساعة في حملة محمومة ، لم تهدأ ليلاً أو نهاراً ، كانت نتائج هذه الفترة كالآتي: استشهاد عدد من الأخوة المجاهدين يقدر بـ (22) أخ وضربت لنا فيها عدد من السيارات ودبابتين ، ولم يفلح العدو البري في التقدم شبراً واحداً على الأرض كما سنذكر في البند التالي.

ثالثاً: التقدم الأرضي

آخر موضوع في الحرب الأمريكية هو التقدم البري للجندي الأمريكي والذي استعاض عنه بعد فشله الذريع في عمليات بسيطة جداً بالمقاتل الأفغاني الباقي من مخلفات الشيوعيين ومن المرتزقة المجندين بالمال والمتمثلة في قوات جل أعا وهو رجل ماجن لا دين له.

تقدمت قوات العدو البرية والتي تعمل تحت راية الصليب من محور واحد فقط على أمل أن تقوم بنشر الاقوة بعد عبور الجسر الرئيسي ثم الانطلاق نحو مطار قندهار وتجهيزه لاستقبال الطائرات الأمريكية ثم التحضير لاقتحام المدينة التي تقع على بعد 25 كم منه.

وهذا لم يتحقق بفضل الله أولاً وأخيراً ، ثم بحرص الاخوة على الشهادة ، فقد استمرت المعركة البرية خمسة أيام متواصلة ليلاً ونهاراً ، على موجات متتالية ، فما أن ينتهي القصف حتى يبدأ الهجوم البري ، وما أن ننتهي من صده حتى يبدأ القصف ، وهكذا خمسة أيام دون توقف ، فأبرز الطائرات لا يغادر السماء ، أصوات الانفجارات لم تصمت ، زخات الرصاص على أشدها ، التشويش على أجهزة الاتصال ، لقد كانت معركة شرسة بذل العدو فيها كل ما يمكنه من قدرات وقد شجعه على ذلك أن أرض المعركة سهلة منبسطة تتخللها بعض المزروعات وبعض الأنهار والأودية ، فلم يكن في المنطقة أي تضاريس وعرة تعيق تقدم العدو إلا إرادة القتال وحب الشهادة في قلوب الاخوة واستبسالهم في الدفاع عن عاصمة الدولة الإسلامية.

بذل العدو وسعوه في المعركة لكنه فشل في أن يتجاوز الجسر الرئيسي ، ومع كل تقدم له يسقط في كمين معد باتقان ومنفذ ببراعة ، وتوالى الخسائر فيه حتى تجاوزت قدرته على العودة مرة أخرى ، فتسمر في مكانه خلف الجسر ولم يعد يفكر بعبوره مرة أخرى .

لقد خسر العدو المعركة البرية وهي عادته خلال الحرب معنا في أفغانستان والتي لم تتغير ولن تتغير إن شاء الله أيضاً في معركة العراق.

وتلخيصاً للعرض السابق نقول أن العدو قام بالآتي:

1- الحرب النفسية (تشويه الحقائق واختلاق الأكاذيب - التهديد - شراء الذمم - المنشورات - البي بي سي - عرض خيال المائة الأمريكي في صورة مضخمة - تضخيم الألة العسكرية وقدراتها الخارقة - المكافآت المالية نظير معلومات عن القيادات ...الخ).

2- الحرب الجوية (القصف الجوي بالطائرات الهليكوبتر والجيت والسبي 130 والبي 52 واستخدام صواريخ كروز والقذائف زنة السبعة أطنان لضرب المراكز الحيوية والبنية التحتية - استخدام مرشدين أرضيين - التشويش على أجهزة الاتصال - ضرب المدنيين - دعم التقدم البري).

3- التقدم البري (ويعتمد فيه على قوات المنافقين المدعومة بسلاح الجو أو على قواته مع المعدات العسكرية الأرضية والمدعومة جواً وهي القوات التي لم تحقق أي نجاح في أي معركة خاضتها).

استخدمت الولايات المتحدة كل ما يمكنها من تحقيق أهدافها من الحرب وكانت النتائج في ضوء ما طرحوه من أهداف وحتى يومنا هذا فشلاً ذريعاً مقارنة بالحشد والإمكانات والنفقات والتحالف الذي وجهوه للحرب مقابل ما يملكه المجاهدون وما تكبدوه من خسائر - في نظرهم - وما هو عليه الوضع الآن في السنة الثانية للحرب فلم يتحقق الأمن والأمان المزعوم ، كما لم تعتقل قيادة الطلبة أو القاعدة ، كما لم نرى أي برنامج سياسي واضح لمجموعة اللصوص في كابل ، والولايات الأفغانية التي توحد وانتشر فيها الأمن في عهد طالبان أصبحت اليوم أثراً بعد عين ، كما أن كل ما يبذله العدو الأمريكي من جهود تؤكد نواياه السيئة في فرض قيادة عملية وتفتيت البلاد وسرقة ثرواتها ولهذا لم تستطع أمريكا أن تغير من نظرة الشعب الأفغاني لها ، وفي الواقع أن الحكومة المفروضة في كابل لا تسيطر إلا على القصر الذي تقيم فيه ، وقوات التحالف اليوم تختلق الأعذار لتغادر أفغانستان. أما المجاهدون فلا زالوا في الميدان ولا زال القتال قائم ولن ينتهي إن شاء الله حتى تعود أفغانستان للشريعة والإسلام مرة أخرى.

الجزء الثاني: البرنامج الذي طبقناه لمواجهة العدو الصليبي

انطلقنا في برنامجنا على عدة محاور :

أولاً: المحور النفسي للحرب

نحن نختلف كثيراً عن العدو في عملية التوجيه النفسي ، ففي حين يعتمد العدو على خلق الأكاذيب عن نفسه ، مضخماً من

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شأنه وأنه لا يقهر والمعركة لن تتجاوز أسبوع لامتلاكه القوة الكاسحة التي تفعل الأعاجيب ، فبرنامجهم يعتمد على إرهاب الخصم بسبب بأس الصليبيين من المستوى القتالي المتدني لأفرادهم ، أما نحن فقد كنا نعمل على ربط الفرد بربه وعلاقته به وأنه سبحانه القوي المتين فكان برنامجنا يعتمد على بناء الفرد المسلم المؤمن بالغيب والمدرك أن في كتاب الله أفعالا لا تصرف إلا إليه سبحانه ، فهو سبحانه يحيي ويميت وهو سبحانه يعز ويذل ، وهذه الأفعال تعرف النفوس الأبوية أنها لا تصرف إلا إلى الله ، ولتأتي أمريكا ومن معها ولن يكون إلا ما أراه الله .

ورتبنا في ذلك برنامج نشط تولاه طلاب العلم باللجنة الشرعية وعدد من إخواننا العرب الذين رتبوا حملة دائمة رابطوا خلالها في مواقع العمليات واصطفى الله منهم الشيخ أبو يوسف الموريتاني شهيداً ، وكان لهم برنامج يومي قبل الإفطار في رمضان على جهاز المخابرة كان يتابعه كافة الأخوة واكتشفنا أيضاً أن كثير من إخواننا الأفغان سواء في المدينة أو في مواقع القتال يستمعون إليه وينتظرونه بشغف .

والحقيقة أننا لم نعانى كثيراً على الجانب النفسي والسبب في ذلك بسيط جداً وهو أننا لم نقوم بعملية تجنيد إجباري للشباب ، وإنما قدما قضية الأمة للأمة فقدم كل الشباب إلينا حرصاً منهم على نصرته الإسلام والذود عن المسلمين وحياً في الشهادة ورغبة فيها ، وكان هناك حب فطري متوارث لقتال الأمريكان على غرار أجدادهم الذين كانوا يفضلون غزو بني الأصفر على غيرهم ، وحتى تكون الصورة واضحة فلقد بدأنا برنامج الدفاع عن مطار قندهار قبل أحداث سبتمبر بأسبوعين ومعنا فقط (25) أخ واحتياطي في المدينة يقدر بـ (50) أخ ، وقد تضاعف هذا العدد خلال الشهرين التاليين حتى بلغ أقصاه في رمضان فوصل العدد إلى (800) مجاهد يزيد عدد القادمين من خارج أفغانستان من كافة أنحاء العالم عن الثلاثين ، وقد اتصل بنا في الأسبوع الأول من رمضان أحد إخواننا من إحدى المناطق الحدودية قائلاً أن معه (350) أخ ، لقد كان كل المجاهدين داخل أفغانستان أو المنتشرين في العالم حريصون على المشاركة في المعركة للذود عن الدولة الإسلامية وزيل الشهادة في سبيل الله ، وهذا هو الدافع وراء المواقف العجيبة للمجاهدين وتحملهم ما لا تقوى عليه الجبال .

كما أن الشرارة التي أشعلها محمد عطا وإخوانه الأبطال في قلوب شباب الأمة بعمليتهم المباركة لا تقوى كل أمم العالم على إخمادها ، كذلك كانت دماء كل شهيد يلقي ربه أكبر محرض لكل من كان معه ، لقد كان طيب رائحة الشهداء وابتسامتهم الساحرة تشعل التنافس في نيل الشهادة وطلب ما عند الله ، وكثيراً ما كنت أطلب من قادة المجموعات أن يضبطوا حماسة الشباب حتى لا ينطلقوا خلف العدو خارج برنامج الخطة الموضوعة .

ثانياً: البرنامج العسكري

وفقنا الله لترتيب برنامج مرّن يتناسب مع نوع التهديد القادم ويحد منه ويستوعب الزيادة العددية والتي تعودنا عليها خلال سنوات الجهاد عندما تشتعل الجبهات ، كما أن البرنامج تطور تدريجياً وطبيعياً تبعاً للظروف الميدانية والتي كانت تفرض نفسها على الجميع .

قبل الحادي عشر من سبتمبر المبارك وضعنا خطتنا الدفاعية بناء على تقدير موقف مفاده أن اهتمام العدو سوف ينصب أولاً على مركزين لاحتلالهما ومن ثم العمل على المدينة وفي أضعف التوقعات فإنهم سوف يحاولون تنفيذ هجومين سريعين على نفس المركزين بغرض التصوير والبهرجة الإعلامية ، وكان قرارنا منع كلا التوقعين وعدم السماح لهم بالنزول على أرضيهما طالما نحن بالمنطقة ، كان المركزين هما معسكر أبو عبيدة البنشيري المجاور للمجمع السكني والمركز الثاني هو مطار قندهار والذي يبعد عن المركز الأول أربعة كم .

أما بعد الحادي عشر من سبتمبر فقد أعدنا ترتيب العمل العسكري في القطاع بالكامل ، والذي تطور أكثر من مرة ليلاً نمل الوضع العام ولكنه استقر في النهاية على الشكل التالي :

1- قطاع عمليات المطار والمعسكر

2- قطاع عمليات المدينة

3- قوة الطوارئ

قطاع عمليات المطار والمعسكر:

تم نشر قواتنا أمام منطقة المطار والمعسكر لمسافة 6 كم محتلين بذلك شرق وغرب محور التقدم الرئيسي ، تم تقسيم مجموعة القتال إلى ثلاث وحدات غير نظامية ، وحدة تحتل شرق الطريق والأخرى غربه والثالثة تحتل الخط الثاني ، كانت الوحدات مقسمة لمجموعات من عشرة أفراد وموزعين على مناطق متباعدة نسبياً في النهار وتقارب من بعضها البعض ليلاً في شكل كمائن تلزم وقت العمل ويسهل انفصالها وتفرقها بعده مباشرة .

لم نشكل قطاعات عسكرية كبيرة حتى لا يسبب لنا الطيران خسائر فادحة واعتمدنا أسلوب المجموعات الصغيرة ذات الكفاءة القتالية العالية ودعمنا كل مجموعة بعدد من قدامى المجاهدين ممن خاضوا العديد من المعارك مشكلين بذلك عدداً من الكمائن المعدة للعدو وتم وضعها على محور التقدم الرئيسي وكذلك المجاور الثانوية ، مغطين بذلك كامل المساحة التي من الممكن أن يتقدم أو يتسلل العدو من خلالها .

تم نشر هذه القوات في خنادق رئيسية وبديلة وتم تمويه هذه الخنادق بعناية بحيث يصعب على العدو رصدها ، كما تم نشر

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البعض الآخر في عدد من المباني الخربة والتي كانت منتشرة بشكل كبير في المنطقة ، كان الخط الأول مزوداً بعدد من الهاونات المتوسطة ، وبعض المدافع عديمة الارتداد ، وشبكة من الرشاشات الثقيلة المحمولة على السيارات والمضادة للطائرات ، كما تم تزويد المجموعات بعدد من صواريخ سام سبعة ، كما تم دعمهم براجمة صواريخ عيار 107مم محمولة على سيارة بيك آب كان لها أثر كبير في إسقاط خسائر ضخمة في أفراد العدو.

والى الخلف من المطار وباتجاه المدينة كان هناك خط ثاني يشبه الخط الأول ويزيد عليه وجود عدة مجاري مائية جافة استفاد الاخوة منه في أعمال التستر والتقدم والارتداد ، ولهذا الخط مهمتين الأولى تقديم الإسناد الناري الثقيل لمجموعات الكمان بالخط الأول ، والثانية العمل كخط أول لصد هجوم العدو في حالة تجاوزه للكمان.

خلف هذا الخط كان مركز الرصد على امتداد الجبل الذي عليه أجهزة الرصد ، وكان في موقع متوسط بين المطار والمدينة.

قطاع عمليات المدينة

بعد هذا تبدأ المدينة وقد قسمنا القوة لتعمل فيها على شكلين قوة أمن داخلي وقوة حماية عسكرية تعمل على محاور الاقتراب من المدينة مشكلة خطاً ثالثاً خلف مجموعات المطار وكأنها تحاصر قندهار من جميع الاتجاهات وبعضها مدفوع على الطرق .

أولاً المحور الشرقي والشمال الشرقي : فعلى الطريق القادم من طرف باكستان ماراً بالمطار متجهاً للمدينة وضعنا مجموعة البطل (أبو مصطفى العراقي) رامي صواريخ سام7 وهو ضابط مساحة سابق بالجيش العراقي (رمى أكثر من عشرين صاروخاً من بداية شهر رمضان) وبجواره مجموعة الأخ (..... السوري) ومجموعة الأخ (أبو عبد الرحمن المصري) وهو ضابط مدرعات سابق بالجيش المصري ويعملان على قطع الطريق القادم من كابل بالتناوب أو دعم لأبي مصطفى أو موحد وقت الحاجة.

ثانياً المحور الجنوبي : القادم إلى المدينة وعليه أيضاً ممرين أحدهما قادم من خلف المطار موازي للطريق العام والثاني قادم من طرف مجموعة قري (جل أعما) وعمل على غلق هذا المحور كلا من (..... النجدي والملا بلال المكي) .

ثالثاً المحور الغربي : القادم من مدينة هيرات ويعمل عليه ثلاث مجموعات الأولى مجموعة المدرب (فراس اليمني) التي كانت في معسكر الفاروق وقد احتلت في مطلع رمضان ولسوالي ميوند على بعد 30 كم من قندهار ثم على مدخل المدينة مجموعتين الأولى مجموعة (أبو مصعب الأردني) والتي جاءت من هيرات بعد سقوطها ولها قصة بطولية في إنقاذ مساعد الوالي أثناء سقوط المدينة ، ومجموعة (شريف المصري) ومعه الاخوة الذين وصلوا حديثاً من اليوسنة للمشاركة في الدفاع عن الدولة الإسلامية.

رابعاً المحور الشمالي الغربي : وكان يحتله (الزبير الحائلي) ويؤمن الطرق الفرعية القادمة من طرف ولاية أرزجان. أما قوات الأمن داخل المدينة فكانت تحت قيادة (أبو ياسر الجزائري) ويساعده أبو الطيب وعملت هذه المجموعة ليلاً ونهاراً وقبضت على عدد من الجواسيس وسلمتهم لأمن الطلبة وبعد الأسبوع الأول من رمضان كانت ميطرة على المدينة ليلاً إلى جوار بوسطات الطلبة ، وكانوا موزعين في أنحاء المدينة ، بلغت هذه المجموعات قرابة السبعين شاباً أما القوات العسكرية المدافعة عن المدينة فقد قاربت المئتين وسبعين شاباً.

قوة الطوارئ

استلم هذه القوة البطل (حمزة الزبير) وكانت تسمى مجموعة الشهداء وكانت فكرتها عبارة عن مجموعة انتشار سريع ذات مهام متعددة وذات جاهزية للتحرك إلى أي منطقة للتدخل كقوة دعم أو إغاثة وكانوا مجهزين بسيارات كرولا استيشن (سراتشة) وبداخلها كل ما يحتاجونه من أسلحة مضادة للدروع وأخرى مضادة للطائرات وهاون كومندز ، بخلاف القنابل والتسليح الشخصي ، وجعلنا معه أفضل الاخوة المخضرمين وأكثرهم حماسة وشجاعة ، ومعهم أكثر الشباب تميزاً من حيث اللياقة والقوة البدنية والجرأة في القتال والمهارة في استخدام الأسلحة والمعدات العسكرية بكافة أنواعها ، لقد كانت مجموعة رائعة وكانوا دائماً مستعدين وجاهزين للتواجد في أي نقطة خلال الزمن المحدد.

فوائد ميدانية مهمة

1- تحويل القوة العسكرية (الجيش) إلى وحدات صغيرة ذات إمكانيات إدارية جيدة يوفر علينا الخسائر الكبيرة من طرف كما يساعد على السيطرة على كافة المحاور وبأقل عدد ممكن ، كما أن تحويل الشعب إلى مليشيات مسلحة يجعل مهمة العدو مستحيلة. فالقطع العسكرية الكبيرة (الجيش) تكون معضلة في الشؤون الإدارية كما تكون ذات مساحة أرضية كبيرة يصعب إخفاؤها عن الرصد الجوي أو مقذوفات الطيران.

2- كانت فكرة السيارات الكرولا من أروع الأفكار والتي أثبتت كفاءة وقدرتها على المناورة والخداع ومارست أعمال غير عادية طوال فترة المعركة مع الأمريكان ، وكنا نتندر بأن اليابانيين لو شاهدوها ل سجلوا لها إعلانات فقد كانت رائدة في الأرضي السهلة كما كانت سلسلة المناورة في المناطق الجبلية ، كانت سريعة وخفيفة وتوسع لطاقم من أربعة بكامل مهماتهم العسكرية ، ولم ينتبه العدو لاستخدامنا لها كما لم تتعرض معظمها لقصف مباشر عدا تلك التي قتل فيها النساء (سنذكر القصة في مكانها).

3- اتفقنا مع الطلاب على إيقاف إطلاقات جميع الرشاشات المضادة للطيران بسبب أن هذه الطائرات خارج المدى من طرف ومن طرف آخر تقوم هي بتحديد موقع الرشاشات ومن ثم قصفها والخطة عندنا تقويت هذه القرصة على الطائرات ، وترتيب استخدام أسلحة الدفاع الجوي من صواريخ سام7 وستنجر والشلكات والرشاشات الأخرى على سيارات بحيث تكون كافة المضادات الجوية

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لدينا محمولة وغير ثابتة في موقع ونحسن تمويها وننتظر حتى تأتي الطائرات الهليكوبتر وفي حالة هبوطها في أي محاولة للإبرار ساعتها تنقض بكل الأسلحة عليها ، وقد فاجأنا العدو بذلك وأسقطنا له طائرة عندما حاول اقتحام بيت أمير المؤمنين ، ومن المفيد أن نقول أن صاروخ سام7 لم يكن مفيداً أبداً.

4- الشؤون الإدارية ، كان لدينا مرونة كبيرة في الشؤون الإدارية حيث عملنا بشكل بين المركزية واللامركزية طوال فترات المعركة فقد كان لكل مجموعة صغيرة مطبخها الخاص بها وكانت تكتب طلباتها التي تصلها من خلال وحدتها الأم ، وعندما احدثت المعارك قمنا بتشكيل مطبخ مركزي كان يوفر ثلاث وجبات ساخنة طوال فترات القتال وفي مواعيدها المحددة . الخيل والدرجات النارية حل الخيل محل السيارات في نقل الإداريات كما كان لمعسكر أبي عبيدة ثلاثة درجات نارية استخدمها الإخوة خلال الأيام السابقة وأثبتت جدواها ، وكانت فكرة ناجحة تماماً لم ينتبه لها الأمريكان ولم يلاحظوا عليها صاروخاً واحداً رغم أنها كانت تجري على الطريق رافعة الجرحى وذاهية بالطعام والماء والمعلومات وغيرها ولا طائرات بجميع أنواعها فوق رؤوسهم ، حتى أن بعض الشباب اشتروا لأنفسهم درجات نارية ويدعوا يجاهدون عليها ويعملون في خدمة الجبهة ، وأطلقوا عليها اسم الخيل الحديدية .

5- برنامج الإخلاء للأسر نصيحتنا هي إفراغ المدن الكبرى من النساء والأطفال وإرسالهم إلى القرى لتأهيلها للدفاع والقتال لفترات طويلة ، وقد قام الأفغان بهذا وقمنا نحن أيضاً بذلك ، لقد كان عدد الأسر في قندهار (116) أسرة يبلغ متوسط عدد أفرادها (464) فرد كما بلغ المجاهدون في قندهار (800) ونستطيع أن نقول أنه من وقت بدأ القصف في 20 رجب (7 أكتوبر) إلى أن وصلنا إلى زمخت في 22 رمضان بلغ عدد الشهداء (79) منهم ست نساء وطفلين ، وكان من فضل الله علينا أن القوات الصليبية والعاملين تحت رايته لم يجدوا مجاهداً عربياً واحداً ليأسروه ، ولم ترى هذه القوات أسرة عربية واحدة .

6- إخلاء الجرحى خلال فترات المعركة لم تكن نيكى جريحاً في مستشفى المدينة وكنا نبادر بإرسالهم بعد إسعافهم إلى باكستان وتم ذلك أيضاً في أحلك الأوقات ، وفي يوم الانحياز بقي في المستشفى 15 أخ فقط تم تهريب التسعة الذين يمكنهم الحركة أما الستة الآخرين فلم يقوا على ذلك فسلحهم الأفغان ويقوا على الرغم من عدم قدرتهم على الحركة يقاومون الأمريكان حتى اغتالوهم في المستشفى بالقاء القنابل وقذائف الأربي جي عليهم ومن ثم حرقهم مسجلين بذلك عاراً جديداً يضاف لسجل الأمريكان السافل .

7- إنشاء الخنادق المسقوفة بأكثر من مدخل ، داخل خنادق البيوت لتلافي القصف أو سقوط الحجارة وسد المداخل ، هذا بالنسبة لسكان المدن أو المناطق المتوقع حدوث قصف بها ، أما المدافعين عن المدن فألجأهم إلى العسكرة يبدأ بحفر الخندق ، ولكن تكمن العبقرية في تحديد المكان الذي ينشأ فيه الخندق بحيث يؤدي مهمته الدفاعية على أكمل وجه ، إضافة إلى الخنادق نقول أن القتال في المناطق المكشوفة دون وجود غطاء جوي أو حتى وسائل دفاع جوي جيدة ، مقاومة كبيرة ويجب على المدافع التستر بالمناطق الوعرة فغابة المبانى بالمدن تعزل حسابات العدو وكذلك المناطق المزروعة تساعد في إخفاء الموقع وتيسر أعمال الكمان لأي وحدات برية مهاجمة .

نصيحتنا الثانية أن يتم التدريب على أعمال الاستطلاع والكمان والإغارة والعمل بالمجموعات الصغيرة ، والبعد كل البعد عن العمل بالقطع الكبيرة .

8- من المهم أن تقوم باختيار الميدان المناسب وإعداداته بحيث يتيح لنا الالتحام مع الخصم الأرضي حال تقدمه ووقوعه في منطقة الكمين ، لأن ذلك يفقد القوات الجوية كل مقدراتها ويبقيها خارج الصراع حتى يتم قطع التماس ، وكما قلنا الجندي الأمريكي مؤهل لتأدية أدوار سنيماية فقط وفي هذه الكمان سيفقد العدو أكبر خسائره البشرية .

9- يستحيل الانتصار على الشعوب مهما ملك العدو من أسلحة وقدرات فنية وتكنولوجية راقية ، والنصر على الولايات المتحدة ممكن جداً وبشكل سهل لا يتخيله أحد ويتحدد في عدد من العناصر أهمها القضاء على قوات المناققين التي تقاوم نيابة عن الجندي الأمريكي ، وهذه الفئة ضعيفة عسكرياً مهزوزة نفسياً مرتزقة ليس لها قضية ، وكان تمثيلها في الحرب تافهاً .

أيضاً إن أي دولة تمتلك صواريخ دفاع جوي جيدة وذات مدى كبير يمكنها أن تهزم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية شرهزيمة ما لم تستخدم هذه الأخيرة أسلحة الدمار الشامل التي تمتلكها لحسم المعركة ، فالقوات الأمريكية لا تمتلك ما تل يمكنه التقدم واحتلال الأرض والعمل الجوي لا طائل منه ما لم يكن هناك الجندي الذي يتقدم ليرفع الراية على الأرض المحررة .

الأمر الآخر والهام هو كسب المعركة السياسية الإقليمية بحيث لا يسمح بوجود دولة أو حكومة تمارس نفس الدور الذي مارسه الحكومة الباكستانية الخبيثة ، وهذا هو الدور الأخطر والذي كان له الأثر الأكبر في أفغانستان ، فهي التي قدمت الأرض التي تطلق منها القوات العسكرية الأمريكية ، وهي التي وفرت المعلومات الاستخباراتية لهم ، وهي التي قدمت لهم أيضاً عناصر المناققين كبديل لدولة الطلبة .. الخ .

10- الاتصالات الجيدة فالعدو يعمل على قطع الاتصالات وإحداث ربكة من الممكن أن تكون ضارة جداً ، ولهذا فوجود بدائل لها مهم جداً من أرقى تكنولوجيا إلى العودة واستخدام السعاة .

سرد ملخص لآخر خمسة أيام
من مذكراتي حول أحداث قندهار

وفي اليوم التالي بدأت بشائر النصر عندما قرر الأمريكان أخيراً دفع قوات جل أعا للتقدم على الأرض ، قائلين أنهم ذكوا المنطقة

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خلال الأيام السابقة ولا يوجد الآن رصد لقوات على الأرض فليكنكم التقدم . تقدم العدو فوصلوا إلى الجسر المكسور وبدعوا بالتقدم إلى نقاط الكمائن ، تعجب أحد الشباب من شكل السيارة المتعددة على الجسر والقادمة من اتجاه العدو فتقدم إليها على حذر مستتر قدر الاستطاعة ومعه مخابرهته ينقل لأبي الحسن الوضع حتى إذا فاجأهم فروا منه فاطلق عليهم النار وترشقوا بزخات الرصاص وهم يهربون ، إذاً هذا أول جسي نبض للتأكد من خلو المنطقة.

ثم اشتعل الجحيم في المنطقة أنت الطائرات من كل مكان وبكل أنواعها الـ C130 بشلكتها تضرب والجيت بالصواريخ والهليكوبتر بالصواريخ والرشاشات وتحولت المنطقة إلى كتلة من النيران لأكثر من ساعة ، ثم بدأت قوات جل أعا التقدم مرة أخرى وهي متيقنة أنه لم يعد هناك كائن بنفس في المنطقة غيرها وما أن دخلت منطقة القتل حتى أنها لت عليها قذائف الشباب من كل حذب وصوب وحصدوهم حصداً بأسلحتهم الرشاشة وعلا صوت التكبير وصيحات النصر وقتل الأخوة منهم الكثير وأسروا منهم اثنين وفر الباقون ، ولم يستطع الطيران التدخل بسبب الالتحام بين الصفيين . لقد كان توفيقاً من الله تعالى فقد كان الكمين مبعداً إعداداً رائعاً وأدى الشباب دورهم ببراعة وكيف لا ومعهم موحّد وأبو الحسن وأبو بكر السوري ومصالح الدين وعبد الوهاب وهم من أبطال أفغانستان والشيشان والبوسنة.

بسرعة عاد الوضع لما كان عليه قبل أن تعود الطائرات التي بدأت أصواتها في الظهور . هذه المرة مسحت الطائرات الأرض مسحة وظلت لساعتين أو أكثر تقصف المنطقة والشيخ (أبو BM) في مركز الرصد ينقل الأخبار لأهل المدينة عرباً وعجماً . وثارت حمية قوة المدينة رغبته في الاندفاع فمئعتها وقتلنا وقتنا ، أنهى الأمريكان القصف قريب المغرب والناس صيام في جحرهم لم يصنعوا الطعام فإرسلت إلى (أبو الطيب) وقلت له اشترى طعاماً من السوق وأرسله للأخوة في الأمام ومن ألد رتب في المعهد الشرعي مطبخاً عاماً للجيئة يقدم ثلاث وجبات بشكل منتظم ، وأرسلت للشباب في الجبهة أن عليهم الإفطار ، أدار أبو الطيب المطبخ بامتياز ووفر الطعام طوال الأيام التالية تارة بالسيارات وتارة بالأقدام وتارة بالدرجات النارية بحيث لم يتأخر عن المجاهدين وجبة طعام . بدأ الليل يدخل ولازال القصف مستمراً ولمح الشباب أضواء سيارات قادمة مرة أخرى وهنا طلب أمير الفتح (الذي كان يسمى دبابته بالفيل) من أبي الحسن أن يراقب السيارات حتى إذا وصلت إلى النقطة المتفق عليها بأمره أمير الذي أعد دبابته عليها من قبل . كان الكلام واضحاً على المخابرة الطائرات في السماء تحوم والسيارات على الأرض تتحرك بهبط شديد وأبو الحسن يقول اصبر يا صبر .. اصبر يا صبر .. يمطها مطاً ثم صاح الآن إضرب فيطلق أمير لقمه العنان ليحرق بفضل الله وتوفيقه السيارة الأولى وترد كافة السيارات على أذيالها وتعود الطائرات لتفتش طوال الليل أين هذا الفيل ولم تستطع الأباتشي أن تجده . ولم تقوى قوات جل أعا على هجوم آخر خلال الليل .

حولنا في ثاني أيام الأسبوع الثالث راجمة صواريخ BM12 على سيارة بيك أب وعندما سمع بها الشيخ (أبو BM) سارع وطلب مني أن يتولى مسؤوليتها فلم أستطيع أن أرده ، وقام هو بتشكيل مجموعته وطلب مني حرية العمل والتنقل في المنطقة فوفقته وتحرك الشيخ (أبو BM) إلى المطار مسلماً جبل صقر للأخ (أبو خباب) معاونه فيه .

توقفت المعارك في معظم أفغانستان وبدأت المعركة في قندهار من طرف المطار ومن طرف أورزجان وكنا لم نغطي بعد هذا القطاع فطلبت من سعدوف أن يتصل على الأخوة في خوست ويطلب منهم إرسال مجموعة (سد هذه الفترة . وذهبت إلى ملا برادر المسئول عن القتال في طرف أورزجان وقلت له نحن ندعمكم بمائة شاب لتقوية الجبهة الشمالية.

كان معنا سيارتي شليك للطلبة يدعمون دفاع الشباب ، وفي اليوم التالي عندما بدأت المحاولات المتكررة من الطيران ومجموعه جل أعا للتقدم وبدأ الشباب لصد الهجوم ضربت الشاحنتين واستشهد العالمين عليها وكانت آخر مجموعة أفغانية معنا . فطلبت منهم أسلحة وذخائر فسلموا لنا مستودعات المطار . وكان أمير المؤمنين يوصي بين الفترة والفترة بالاقصاء في رمايات الكلاشنكوف لقلّة ذخائره . عندما فقتنا رمايات الشاحنتين دفعنا السيارة التي عليها الراجمة في الحاح فأعادت الأمور إلى نصابها واستطاع الشيخ (أبو BM) بخبرته أن يدير الراجمة المحمولة بمرونة ومهارة عسكرية تاذرة فحول نقاط تجمع مجموعات جل أعا إلى جحيم ، ولم يعد للطيران هدفاً في المنطقة إلا البحث عن الراجمة المتحركة ولما بأسوا من العجز عليها قرروا ضرب القرية بالكامل ، فجاءت طائرات الـ B52 وقصفت الجياك والسهول ومرت على القرية التي بها الراجمة ولم تترك بيتاً إلا قصفته حتى وصلت إلى المكان الذي فيه الشيخ المجرب فدفع شبابه بعيداً عن الراجمة وانهار المكان وأصبحت القرية كلها في سحابة من التراب والدخان والبارود وانقطع الاتصال مع الشيخ ، وقلقت عليه وبعد نصف ساعة سمعت صوته هادئاً على المخابرة يطلب بعض أدوات الحفر ، فأدركت أن لديه شيئاً ، لقد أصيبت الراجمة بعد ثلاثة أيام بلهاليها من القتال الشرس واستشهد من طاقمه أبو أسامة الصومالي.

بدأت مجموعات المطار تعجب من استمرار القتال فهي تقا تل طوال النهار وتحرس طوال الليل فطلبت من (أبي الحارث المصري) أن يبدل المجموعات للراحة على أن تأتي مجموعات المطار وتحتل مواقع مجموعات المدن ، فحركت له مجموعة (..... السوري) ثم طلب مجموعة أخرى فحركت له مجموعة (أبو عبد الرحمن المصري) ثم اتصل عليّ البطل (أبو مصطفى) وقال باللغة العراقية (إيش يا عبد الأحد اجنا يا أخي العراقيين والأكراد أهل الحرب والضرب ما لنا إلا الحفر والقتال ليش تتركنا في المدينة مالنا ومال البسكوت) فقلت له أبشر واتصلت على (أبي الحارث المصري) وقلت له مجموعة أبي مصطفى تحت تصرفك ولكن عددها كبير فدفعه الشيخ (أبي الحارث المصري) بمجموعته ليحتل مواقع مجموعة (أبي الحسن) ، واستعمرت المعركة واستمرت خمسة أيام متصلة على وتيرة واحدة ، كلها مسجلة نجاحاً ساحقاً لجند الله بعدد قليل من الشهداء إلا في ليلة لا أذكر الثالثة أو الرابعة تقدم فيها العدو وكان البطل موحّد بانتظاره فقال يخاطب مجموعاته وكانهم مجموعة من الأسود ينتظرون وصول فرانسهم إلى المصيدة فكان يقول شايهم يا عبد الوهاب فيقول نعم فيقول موحّد امسك المكان بتاعك وصالح جاي من اليمين وأنا أدخل من الوسط فدخل أبو هاشم السيد في المخابرة بسرعة وكان قادماً من المركز الخلفي لما سمع بالتقدم فأسرع وقال يا موحّد

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تحتاجني فقال له إنته فين الله يرضى عليك قال أبو هاشم في الطريق تكفى بالله عليكم انتظروني ثم ترك السيارة و نزل يعدوا على الطريق ومعه أبو حفص الموريتاني وحمزة القطري وأبو يوسف الموريتاني وأبو عامر وسمر التجدي وعدد من الشباب الذين فارت ثورتهم وانطلقوا بحماسة على الطريق متجاهلين الطائرات والقصف والأعداء ، أبو هاشم السيد سبق الجميع وهو يصيح في المخابرة بأعلى صوته تكفى يا موحد وأنا أخوك لاتروح من غيري ، وموحد يستجبه الله يرحم أبويك فينك أنته متأخر وهو يقول قريب ثم وصل أبو هاشم لحالة من الشوكة وبدأ في المخابرة وهو يعدو يحث الشباب على الجهاد ثم أقسم أنه يشم رائحة الجنة ثم انقطع الصوت، وتحمس موحد فبدأ يطلب الشباب من (أبي الحارث المصري) للأمام على رغبة أن يقتلوا أعداء الله في الكمين ثم يتحركون لإنهاء العدو تماماً ، فاتصلت على (أبي الحارث المصري) وذهبت إلى الموجة الخاصة وقلت له أنتبه موحد منفعل لا تسمح للشباب بالتحرك ويكفيه مجموعة أبو هاشم السيد وحاول أن تمنعهم من تجاوز الكمين ، فقال الشيخ (أبي الحارث المصري) أنا فاهم ولكن الموقف ساخن سأحاول تثبيت الشباب قدر الاستطاعة عدت للقناة العامة كان موحد وأخوانه يحصدون أرواح العدو ويكبرون ويسبرون وسط الجثث ، وبدأ يعدوا للأمام خلف المنسحبين وسحب الشباب معه الذين خرجوا من مواقعهم يعدون على الطريق كمجموعة أبي هاشم وهنا تدخلت الطائرات وبدأت بالعمل على الطريق وكما قلت قال أبو هاشم أشم ريح الجنة ثم سقط البطل شهيداً وسقط الرجال حوله فاستشهد الشيخ أبو يوسف الموريتاني وحمزة القطري ولقد شملت منه بنفسه رائحة رائحة رائحة رائحة وقد كست وجهه ابتسامة رائعة وما أجملها من ابتسامة، وسمر التجدي الذي بدأ وسيماً جداً برغم الدماء التي كانت تكسوا جسمه وبترت قدم (أبي عامر) ولم يصاب أبي حفص الموريتاني بسوء، واشتد القصف جداً على المنطقة وشاركت دبابتي أمير الفتح وخالد الحبيب وكذلك الشلكا التي كان عليها أدهم المصري وأبو عامر الفلسطيني وكانت بينهم وبين الطائرات مبارزات عجيبة جداً وعملاً بشجاعة غير عادية فالطائرات في السماء تطلق النار في كل مكان وهما على الشلكا يطلقان النار عليها فلا تطلقاهم تصل للطائرات البعيدة ولا صواريخ الطائرات نالت منهما وظلت المبارزة لفترة طويلة، أطلق أمير الفتح العنان لفيله وكذلك فعل خالد الحبيب إلا أن دبابة خالد جاءها صاروخان أحدهما مباشر والآخر بجوارها ونجا الطاقم بالكامل وجرح خالد وأصيب بشظية في رأسه عطلت عمل الجزء الأيسر من جسمه تعافى منه بعد أربعة أشهر إلا أثر بسيط في يده اليسرى ، وعاد الآن يمارس التدريب قريباً من الحدود الأفغانية الباكستانية في أحد المعسكرات السرية للقيادة ، أما فيل أمير الفتح فقد كان محترماً جداً من الأمريكان وظلوا يفتشون عنه ثم قسموا المنطقة إلى مربعات وبدأوا غربلتها حتى أصابوا الفيل ونجا أمير الفتح وطاقمه بعد أن خاض معركة شرسة أذل فيها الفيل الأباتشي ، ولكن الفيل خرج من المعركة بوسام على برجه.

بهذا الشكل فقدنا الدعم الثقيل لنا من دبابات وكذلك الراجمة، وهذا أمر خطير ولكن العدو كان قد فقد عدداً كبيراً من أفرادها كما أن إرادته القتالية كسرت تماماً، فلم يبادر إلا بالرميات البعيدة ولم يستطيع الأمريكان بعدها أن يدفعوهم مرة أخرى إلى الأمام وانتصرنا في المعركة البرية التي استمرت خمسة أيام متصلة بفضل الله على الرغم من فقداننا لأي سلاح حديث مضاد للطائرات ولم تلاك العدو لكل شيء، من طلقة الإم 16 إلى القنابل ذات السبعة والثمانية طن التي غربلت المنطقة ولم تغلق في زحمة الأخوة شيراً واحداً إلى الورا ، شعر الشباب بنشوة النصر، وتكلم أبو حفص الموريتاني و(أبو أسامة) على المخابرة في تذكرة عظيمة أن النصر من عند الله وهو محض فضله سبحانه وسجد الشباب شكرياً لله على توقيفه، أربعة شهداء وجريحين محملة العملية التي قضى الاخوة فيها على كل إرادة للقتال لدى العدو حيث كانت أعمال الأيام التالية لهم لإنهاء الحضور في المنطقة فقط.

وفي الختام أحب أن أؤكد على عدد من النقاط:

- 1- تنظيم قاعدة الجهاد المعروف باسم (القاعدة) هو تنظيم الأمة الإسلامية وهو ينطلق من عقيدتها ويدافع عن مصالحها فعناصر القاعدة هم من أبناء الأمة الذين يدينون بالإسلام ديناً كما أن كافة إمكانات القاعدة المادية وغيرها هي خلاصة مدخرات الأمة التي تتقرب بها إلى الله تعالى ..
- 2- القاعدة وأمتها الإسلامية لم يمارسوا الجهاد بالقدر الكافي ضد مثلث النكد العالمي والمسمى بالتحالف اليهودي الصليبي والممثل في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وبريطانيا واليهود.
- 3- ما يسمى بالمتقنين العرب والذين يدعون الحكمة والعقل ليحاووا به الغرب يشتركون مع الموظفين الحقيقيين لاسي أي إي في تمثيل الطابور الخامس الذي يعمل لخدمة الأعداء من داخل بلادنا وعلى كافة المستويات لتبرير الغزو القادم للمنطقة وإرهاب شعوبها ..
- 4- حكام الأمة الإسلامية بلا استثناء لم يكن لهم أي فائدة لدينهم وأمتهم كمالهم يعد لهم فائدة أيضاً للجهة التي سلتهم على شعوبهم ..
- 5- جيوش الدول الإسلامية تحتاج أن تتحرر من قيادتها السياسية التي تؤجرها لخدمة أعداء الدين ..
- 6- الشعوب الإسلامية هم الأمل المنتظر وهم بلا جدال يحققون بجهادهم ودعمهم لعملية التغيير الإسلامية ضد التحالف الصليبي اليهودي تعادل في ميزان القوة .. حيث يمثل أبنائهم القوة الضاربة كما أنهم هم العمق الاستراتيجي والممول الحقيقي والمستفيد النهائي في هذه الحرب ..
- 7- أننا علم الله لا نشك في هزيمة الإمبراطورية الأمريكية ونشر أمتنا بهذا .. وما حدث في أفغانستان هو معركة من جملة الحرب التي عادت كفتها لتتزن مرة أخرى لصالح جند الله .. وأن هذه الإمبراطورية الصليبية اليهودية تسعى بظلفها لحفها في منطقة الخليج المباركة ..
- 8- نتوجه بالنصح لأمتنا الحبيبة بالعودة إلى الله تعالى في سرنا وعلنا .. ليتحقق لنا وعد الله تعالى [وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَى لَهُمْ وَلَيُبَدِّلَنَّهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ

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خَوْفُهُمْ أَمَّا يَعْبُدُونَنِي لَا يُشْرِكُونَ بِي شَيْئًا وَمَنْ كَفَرَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ (55) النور [وقوله تعالى [وَعَدَ اللَّهُ لَا يَخْلِفُ اللَّهُ وَعْدَهُ وَلَكِنْ أَكْثَرُ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ(6)الروم].

9- كما نعرض كل شعوب أمتنا ونحثهم على حمل السلاح وتخزين الذخائر و بدأ القتال والعمل الجهادي ضد التحالف الصليبي اليهودي وكافة مصالحه في كافة الدول الإسلامية .. هادفين بذلك إلى تأكيد أواصر الوحدة في الأمة في ضوء حديث رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم (مثل المسلمين في توادهم وتراحمهم وتعاطفهم كمثل الجسد الواحد إذا اشتكى منه عضو تداعى له سائر الجسد بالسهر والحمى) .

10- نعوذ ونؤكد أننا نستعين بالله تعالى على أعدائه ونسأله سبحانه أن يستعملنا في طاعته ويوفقنا وأمتنا للجهاد في سبيله تحت راية لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله وأن يمكن لدينه في الأرض وأن يحكم شريعته فيها .. وإلى اللقاء في حلقة قادمة بإذن الله تعالى وأخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

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