



Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET): "Eleven Years of Lashker-e-Taiba" April 22, 2001

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"After the Russian declaration that we have ousted the God of religious fanatics from Russia, on December 27, 1979 Russia landed its forces at Kabul airport. Russian tanks also entered Afghanistan by crossing river Amu. Puffed up with a sense of might, the Russian forces started to unleash a reign of terror in Afghanistan. The news of Russian atrocities filled the hearts of Muslim youth with rage and anger. They were pulsating with the zeal to restore the dignity of their brethren, and the dormant sentiment of Jihad started to roll in their hearts. The Quran also questioned them:"

"What has happened to you that you do not believe in Allah's superiority?' (Nuh: 13)"

"It was under these circumstances that a young man fired with the zeal of Jihad, who quenched his thirst for knowledge at Jamia Salfia Mamoon Kanjan and Jamia Muhammadia Gujranwala, met a commander of Jihadic forces. This meeting resulted into his entry into the field of Jihad. The name of this young man was Abu Waleed Zaki-ur-Rahman. Soon he was entrusted with the responsibility of Jihad. Mujahideen engaged in Jihad under his leadership at different Jihadic centers, for instance Markaz Makkah, Markaz Madina. There he had full co-operation of Arab Mujahideen who taught him the intricacies of Jihad and Qital. From August, 1987 to January 1990, he continued his Jihadic activities at the battlefield of Kabul. He also stayed in touch with Noori and Arab Mujahideen fighting in Noorastan."

"Around that time Sheikh Jamil-ur-Rahman declared the independent Islamic Emirate in Kunhar. Young Abu Waleed and some other Pakistani Ulema (Hafiz Seed etc) laid the foundation of Ma'skar-e-Taiba in Kunhar, at Tango on February 22, 1990. Soon the Mujahideen who received training from this centre were fighting at different fronts. Among them Abdur Rauf Janbaz from Okara, Nazir Abu Bakr form Bahawalpur, Muhammad Aslam from Karachi, Khalid Saif form Lahore and Muhammad Qasim Sajid form Faisalabad embraced martyrdom."

"In ten-year-long struggle the hundreds of thousands of Afghans embraced martyrdom. Their struggle bore fruit and Russia fled form Afghanistan. On February 14, 1989 Russian forces were leaving Afghanistan in such a state that its commander had to request that his forces be allowed to leave unscathed. So this superpower which was known as bear left Afghanistan shamefacedly. Its defeat on the one hand brought dignity to Afghan nation and on the other hand it imbued subdued nations with the passion for freedom."

"Taking a leaf from the book of Afghans, the freedom-loving youth of occupied Kashmir also lit the torch of Jihad movement."

"On January 25 , 1990, Mujahideen gunned down one squadron leader and three pilots of the same Indian Air Force whose 704 sorties from 27 October to 17 November 1947 landed Indian army at Srinagar airport."

"The killing of Indian air force personnel was a warning by Mujahideen; they openly declared that now they would write their freedom decree with sword. Insha Allah. With this they stepped up their activities against Indian occupation forces. On February 11, 1984, the founding leader of Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) Maqbool Butt was hanged in Tihar Jail."

"Repeated activities of Kashmiris shell-shocked India and to contain the movement it appointed Jaghmohn the governor of Kashmir, who believed in brutal pro-active policy. At the behest of this ruthless governor Indian forces launched into a series of arrests of Kashmiri youth, dishonouring of women and custodial killings."

"Hundreds of Kashmiri Muslims were martyred as a new era of trials and tribulations for Kashmiri started."

"It was around 1990 when Mujahideen started pouring into Ma'skar Taiba of Afghanistan to train for Jihad-e-Kashmir. Then for their special training Ma'asker Aqsa was founded in the nearby hills. And then Baitul Mujahideen was established in Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir to organise Mujahideen and to facilitate Jihad in Kashmir."

"Either at the end of 1990 or at the start of 1991, first group of Mujahideen reached Baitul Mujahideen, Muzaffarabad. Badar post was established and a center called Ummul Qura also came into being where Mujahideen started their training. In India, the atrocities of Indian occupation forces were in full swing and India was gaining the control of the situation . Finally, the day came which was eagerly awaited."

"In August, 1992, a group of Mujahideen which received training at Ma'skar Aqsa made its way to the occupied Kashmir through towering mountains. It was the morning of August 26, 1992 when Mujahideen clashed with Indian army in Rashi Ghund, district Kupwara. Abu Khalid Aftab fired a rocket from his RPG-7. In that encounter on captain two JCOs, five NCOs and eleven soldiers were killed. Indian government admitted these casualties. The Mujahideen and the people of Kashmir heaved a sigh of relief and said Allah's help has arrived. Indian government also admitted that for the first time it was facing resistance in Kashmir. In that encounter Abu Khalid Aftab Ahmad from Bahawalpur, Abu Muhammad Abrar from Sheikhpura and Muhammad Sharif from Lahore embraced martyrdom. (Insha Allah) All these Mujahideen were not acquainted with the situation and geography of Kashmir as Kashmir was a new place for them. Therefore, initially, the co-operation of other organisations was sought. May Allah reward these organisations. Then to discuss the changing circumstances of the valley, the first amir of Kashmir Lala Abu Hafs returned to Muzaffarabad, appointing Abrar Khan amir in his place. Abrar Khan embraced martyrdom when he was fighting against an army crackdown in Rajwar. Insha Allah."

"Later, Lala Abu Hafs returned to the valley. He was going to Srinagar when he too embraced martyrdom in an encounter in Baramula. Insha Allah."

"After his martyrdom, a major raid was carried out at Walgam police station, Kupwara. Mujahideen for the first time captured a huge amount of weapons in booty."

"After this success, Mujahideen spread all over the valley. In Badgam, Mujahideen carried out a major successful operation. On June 8, 1993, they ambushed a BSF party. Two desbelievers were beheaded and some booty was also captured."

"Mujahideen ambushed Indian army at Dhallan in Kupwara, killing 30 soldiers. Three vehicles were also destroyed. In this ambush Abu Hanzala Mudassar Saeed from Gujranwala, Abu

Mugheera Tilawat Khan from Peshawar and Abu Ahmad Muhammad from Faisalabad embraced martyrdom."

"After these historic activities, the founding of Lashker-e-Taiba was formally announced in the valley."

"Around that time Ma'skar Abdullah bin Masood and Ummul Qura were established in Muzaffarabad. Then in 1995 Lashker-e-Taiba was established in Jammu."

"In these eleven years many commanders of Lashker-e-Taiba laid down their lives. Among them are the names, like Abu Amir Haroon-ur-Rasheed (Swat), Abu Abdullah Iftikhar (Faisalabad) Abu Sangar Yar Shams-ur-Rahman Afghani, Abu Marsad Hafiz Abdur Rahman (Sheikhupura), Qari Abu Zar Ata-ur-Rahman (Gujranwala), Abu Mansoor Shoaib Najeeb (Sahiwal), Abu Abdulah Arshad Javed (Faisalabad), Abu Zul Qarnain Muhammad Akhtar Sajid (Bahawalnagar), Abu Awais Ghazanfar Abbas (Khanewal). The history of Jihad-e-Kashmir will never be complete without the mention of these brave souls."

"Apart from them, a number of district and divisional commanders also embraced martyrdom. Abu Saeed Tanveer (Gujranwala), Abu Muhammad Asim (Rawalpindi), Abu Waleed Hafiz Abdur Rahman (Sahiwal), Abu Baseer Hafiz Abdur Rahman (Faisalabad), Abul Qasim Muhammad Younas (Faisalabad), Abu Salman Muhammad Alim (Gujranwala), Abu Bilal Muhammad Zahid (Gujranwala), Abu Abbad Zawwar Ahmad (Sahiwal) and many other commanders are among them."

"Jihad movement took a sudden surge during Kargil war. Mujahideen occupied a large territory in Kargil sector. Fierce, historic battle was fought there. As many as 9 Indian planes were shot down, one pilot was captured alive and a number of Indian choppers were also hit. Around 35 thousand Indian army was under siege. India's Bofors guns were concentrated in one area which India was about to lose. Pakistan was in a position to avenge the defeat of East Pakistan, but suddenly the whole scenario changed. Prime Minister, Nawas Sharif offered Kargil to India in a platter by signing Washington accord. It all brought grave disappointment to the people of Kashmir. Indian army stepped up crackdowns and custodial killings. Under this situation Amir Lashker-e-Taiba announced the beginning of Fidai missions in Kashmir. The first Fidai activity took place on July 12, 1999, in Baramula at a BSF camp. In this activity which continued from 12 July to 15 July, 13 BSF personnel including a DIG were killed. When Indian army failed to overpower Abu Salman Muhammad Akmal even after three days, it finally blew away the building. Abu Salman embraced martyrdom. Insha Allah. This successful activity ignited celebrations all over the valley. They were happy that now Mujahideen were hunting down the army."

"Then on November 3, 1999, Mujahideen entered the Corp headquarter of Badamibagh. Their target was Indian army's spokesman Major Parshotam. Along with him Col. Bhatiya, Major Kumar, JCO BD Sharma, NCO SK Shukla, NCO PK Mehra and a number of soldiers were also killed. This activity in a very tight security area shocked Indian army. Abu Muawwaz Muhammad Ameen (Bahawalpur) embraced martyrdom in the activity. Insha Allah."

"On 1st January 2000, when the Christian world was frenziedly celebrating New Year, Mujahideen attacked an Indian army camp in Poonch City. As many as 35 Indian soldiers were killed and two Mujahideen Abul Qasim Muhammad Arshad (Bahawalnagar) and Abu Suraqah Muhammad Amjad (Vehari) embraced martyrdom. Insha Allah."

"On March 21, 2000, Fidai Mujahideen attacked BSF camp situated in Chanpura area of Srinagar. The battle in which India used armed cars continued for 18 hours and as a result the camp was totally destroyed. Around 18 Indian soldiers died. International media broadcast the report of this activity. In this activity Abu Muhammad Imran Butt (Gujranwala) and Abu Haris Muhammad Niaz (Sialkot) were martyred. Insha Allah."

"In 1999, in all 11 Fidai missions took place in which 258 Indian soldiers and officers were killed including one DIG SA Chakarvarti, one deputy commandant Mohan Raj, Colonel Bhatiya, military spokesman major Parshotum, three majors, deputy superintendent and two IGs. Three camps were totally destroyed, whereas 11 mujahideen embraced martyrdom."

"In 2000, by the Grace of Allah, Mujahideen successfully carried out 98 Fidai missions in which 891 Indian soldiers including three colonels, 10 majors, one commandant, one captain, three engineers and a number of JCOs were killed. In these Fidai activities two camps, 5 vehicles were partially damaged. Moreover, two LMGs and 3SLRs were also captured in booty."

"There is one Fidai mission that will always be remembered, that is Lashker's attack on Delhi's Red Fort. It is the same fort from where Muslims controlled the sub-continent, and which later became the main target of East India Company's machinations and it is same fort from where India's declaration of independence was made on 15th of August 1947. On December 22, the Fidais of Lashker-e-Taiba raided this fort and this attack sent shudders down the spine of Indian government."

"The greatest aspect of this attack is that Mujahideen succeeded in killing 12 soldiers and after the completion of the mission, they successfully returned to their hideouts and India is presenting fake people as Fidais. In 2000, Mujahideen Lashker-e-Taiba carried out 370 encounters against Indian army. Of these around 46 activities were carried out at Indian army's camps or other sensitive points. In these activities 454 Indian soldiers were killed and 12 were injured."

"On 8 occasions Indian army ambushed Mujahideen but timely retaliatory action by Mujahideen killed 46 Indian soldiers and wounded 44 others. Six vehicles, 2 bridges and one TV station was also destroyed."

"Whereas, in 2000, Mujahideen carried out 370 encounters in which 2599 soldier were killed Around 1000 Indian soldiers were rendered disabled in these encounters."

" Whereas in 2000, as many as 289 Mujahideen of Lashker-e-Taiba embraced martyrdom, (Insha Allah)."

"In Jihad-e-Kashmir, in the last 11 years, as many as 14369 Indian soldiers were killed and 1016 Mujahideen of Lashker-e-Taiba laid down their lives. Whether it is camp of Bandipura or headquarter of 15 Corp Badmaibagh, Srinagar or Red Fort of New Delhi or Srinagar airport, the Mujahideen have shown that no place is out of their reach and that they will continue to fight tyranny, injustice and disbelief until Allah's Deen prevails on the earth this is our Manhaj, this is our Jihad, this is the Central point of our Da'wah and this is our goal."