

Islam, Islamism and Politics in Eurasia Report (IIPER)

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By Gordon M. Hahn, *Senior Associate, Russia and Eurasia Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies*

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RUSSIA

REVISED CE DATA ON CE OPERATIONS AND RESULTING CASUALTIES IN 2012

Websites affiliated with the Caucasus Eimirate (CE) posted revised data in January for the number of jihadi operations and resulting casualties in 2012. These data were adjusted to coincide with the Western Julian calendar in contrast to the previous monthly reports and summary annual data released, which coincided with the Islamic calendar. The adjusted CE data is presented in the table below. Those figures that vary from those which corresponded to the Islamic calendar and were presented in IIPER No. 64 do so only slightly.

Table 1. *Umma News/CE Revised Data on Number of Attacks, Violent Incidents, and Casualties in the North Caucasus during 2012 (the figure in parentheses is that for 2011).*

Vilaiyat of the Caucasus Emirate	Attacks/Incidents	“Infidels”/ “Apostates” Killed	“Infidels”/ “Apostates” Wounded	Mujahedin Killed
Nokchicho Vilaiyat or NV (Chechnya)	53 (81)	104 (104)	178 (182)	12 (26)
Galgaiche Vilaiyat or GV (Ingushetia and No. Ossetiya)	93 (101)	59 (36)	102 (46)	8 (15)
Dagestan Vilaiyat or DV (Dagestan)	364 (458)	286 (275)	470 (443)	102 (100)
OVKBK*	55 (94)	36 (63)	31 (58)	41 (48)
Nogai Steppe Vilaiyat**	3 (5)	6 (6)	0 (7)	0 (0)
Moscow	0 (1)	0 (39)	0 (180)	0 (1)
TOTAL	568 (741)	491 (522)	781 (916)	163 (190)

*OVKBK – the United Vilaiyat of Kabardiya, Balkariya and Karachai, the CE’s jihadi network the North Caucasus republics of Kabardino-Balkariya and Karachaevo-Cherkessiya.

** Nogai Steppe Vilaiyat covers the North Caucasus regions of Krasnodar Krai and Stavropol Krai for the CE.

SOURCES: “Itogovaya svodka Dzhikhada v Imarate Kavkaz za 1433 god (2012 g.),” *Kavkaz tsentr*, 6 January 2013, 23:17, www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/06/95391.shtml.

CAUCASUS EMIRATE'S GAKAEV BROTHERS KILLED, 23 JANUARY 2013

On January 23rd Russian and Chechen forces surrounded and killed a group of CE mujahedin, including the infamous Gakaev brothers. Hussein Gakaev, age 42, and Muslim Gakaev, age 39, held top positions in the CE's Chechen network, the so-called Nokchicho Vilaiyat (NV). The CE's main website confirmed the Gakaevs' deaths on January 25th (www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/25/95787.shtml). One day later it posted a video of their last battle, which showed Hussein wounded in the head and being bandaged (www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/26/95798.shtml). On January 31st *Kavkaz tseentr* posted an audiotape of Muslim's telephone conversation with parents in which he bade them farewell (www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/31/95920.shtml). A rather gruesome video taken by law enforcement organs who found the Gakaevs' bodies seemed to show that the Gakaevs blew themselves up after they ran out of ammunition, as the CE's main website *Kavkaz tseentr* noted (www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/27/95825.shtml and www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hh07h8e_wJU&feature=player_embedded).

The deaths of the Gakaevs deals yet another blow to the CE's long beleaguered NV, which saw its third year of decline in number of attacks undertaken in 2012, as other vilaiyats, especially the Dagestan Vilaiyat (DV), flourish. The Gakaevs were perhaps Chechnya's most notorious post-Basaev jihadi terrorists. It was the Gakaev's training that produced an attack by some 7-12 suicide bombers (according to various reports) on Chechen president Ramzan Kadyrov's residence in August 2010, in which Kadyrov turned out not to be at home (see www.kommersant.ru/doc/2112029). The August 2010 Taliban-style attack, as one CE commentary characterized it at the time, came in the aftermath of the split between CE's amir Dokku 'Abu Usman' Umarov and the leading amirs of the CE's Chechen network, the so-called Nokchicho Vilaiyat (NV). That split was led by Hussein, Aslanbek Vadalov, Tarkhan Gaziev, and the Jordanian global jihadist Abu Anas Muhannad. Before they lost their posts in the CE as a result of the split, Hussein had been the NV's military amir. Vadalov had been amir of the NV's Eastern Front and as of July 2010 Umarov's designated successor. Gaziev had been amir of the NV's Southwestern Front from at least September 2006 until his post-split firing by Umarov resignation in September 2010. Muhannad had been the CE's military naib (deputy military amir). In July 2011 the split was patched up with the Gakaevs and others returning to the CE and Umarov. Hussein was demoted from his pre-split post of NV amir and became Umarov's naib for the NV's Eastern Front in the latter's new capacity as NV amir (as well as CE amir). Muslim likely became a sector amir in the NV's Eastern Front, as did Vadalov. Blamed for causing the split by Umarov, Muhannad had been killed during the split by Russian forces in April 2011.

The Gakaevs were known for their violence and brutality. At the time CE amir Umarov revived the Riyadus Salikhiin Martyrs Brigade in April 2009, Muslim announced he had trained some 20 suicide bombers and was in the process of deploying them. As IIPER noted at the time of the 2010 split, Muslim's participation in the organization of suicide bombings put the lie to claim that the CE/NV split was caused by the NV's opposition to Umarov's revival of the tactic; a theory put forward by some of the Chechens' Western apologists. *Kommersant* cites village witnesses to the Hussein's murder of a village imam. Hussein and his mujahedin, then the amir of the Vedeno Sector, where the notorious Khattab and Shamil Basaev established on of their three training camps, forced their way into the home of Elistan sheikh Abdul Walid, dragged him out of his house, shot him in front of his wife and children, and then burnt down their home (see www.kommersant.ru/doc/2112029).

Their suicide deprives security forces with valuable intelligence, though it is possible that some was gathered at the site of the attack. It cannot be excluded that such intelligence could lead to the capture or killing of other high-ranking CE, in particular NV mujahedin, including perhaps amir Umarov himself.

CE DAGESTAN VILAIYAT JAMAAT ‘ANSAR ASH-SHARIA’ CLAIMS ASSASSINATION OF DAGESTAN SUPREME COURT JUDGE

On January 19th CE websites, including that of the CE’s Dagestani network or Dagestan Vilaiyat (DV), issues a claim of responsibility for killing Dagestan Republic Supreme Court Judge Magomed Magomedov. A DV jamaat calling itself ‘Ansar ash-Shariah’ claimed responsibility (“Заявление джамаата «Ансару Аш-Шариа» по поводу уничтожения «судьи верховного суда» Магомедова,” *Kavkaz tsentr*, 19 January 2013, 00:22,, www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/19/95669.shtml and *VDagestan.com*, 18 January 2013, <http://vdagestan.com/?p=8842>). Magomedov was killed on January 15th.

INGUSH IMAM’S HOME SHOT AT

On January 14th the home of an imam in Nazran, Ingushetiya, Salekh Khamkhoev, was shot at but no casualties ensued. Khamkhoev is the representative in the North Caucasus and southern Russia of the Council of Muftis of Russia and formerly worked as Deputy Chief of the Religious Affairs Administration in Ingushetiya’s Ministry of Federation, Nationalities, and Migration Policy (<http://ria.ru/incidents/20130114/918063294.html>; <http://umma.ua/ru/news/SNG/2013/01/15/17120>; and www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2013/01/14/95559.shtml). Russia’s Islamic clergy has been besieged by assassinations but jihadists in recent months, including the suicide bombing that killed Dagestan’s most prominent Sufi sheikh, Said Afendi Chirkeiskii in August of last year, and the double assassination attack on Tatarstan’s chief mufti Ildus Faizov, who was severely wounded, and his deputy Valiulla Yakupov, who was killed, in July 2012.

JOINT GLOBAL JIHAD/CE FILM ON CE QADI/OVKBK AMIR ASTEMIROV

A joint global jihadi/Caucasus Emirate (CE) film was posted in late December 2012 on the CE’s main website *Kavkaz tsentr* highlighting the life of the late ‘Sefullah’ Anzor Astemirov, the CE’s first Shariah Court qadi and the amir of the CE’s network in the Russian republics of Kabardino-Balkariya and Karachaevo-Cherkessiya, the so-called ‘United Vilaiyat of Kabardiya, Balkariya and Karachai’ or OVKBK. The film was produced by the Russian-language site global jihadi Al Qa`ida-tied website *Ansar al-Mujahedin* and the OVKBK’s website, *Islamdin.com*, founded by Astemirov and is in Arabic with Russian subtitles. The film begins with music and series of revolving photographs of the various past leading figures of jihad from across the global movement. Included among others are: Abu Musab az-Zarqawi, Mullah Dadullah al-Afghani, Sheikh Abu Hafis al-Misri, Sheikh Abu Anas al-Walid, Sheikh Abdullah ar-Rushud, amir al-Khattab, Shamil Basaev, Sheikh Abu Umar as-Saif, and Sheikh Said Abu Saad Buryatskii (born Aleksandr Tikhomirov). It then proceeds to note the loss of leading global jihadists including Aby Umar al-Bagdadi and Abu Hamza al-Muhajir al-Misri with whom the film places the CE’s Astemirov and Buryatskii in the same category of great losses for the global jihad (see (www.kavkazcenter.com/russ/content/2012/12/28/95213.shtml)).

The film reveals some new details about Astemirov’s biography. It claims that Astemirov broke off his Islamic studies in Saudi Arabia to go to Grozny in 1995 and fight “in the land of Jihad” in the “Islamic Battallion,” consisting of many foreign fighters. He then returned to Saudi Arabia to continue his studies. This overturns or at least challenges the notion that Astemirov gradually radicalized from being a peaceful Islamist into a jihadist after being arrested and brutalized by police in the Republic of Kabardino-Balkariya (KBR) in the wake of the second post-Soviet Russo-Chechen war’s onset.

The film also claims that Astemirov was “in constant contact with leading jihadi philosopher Sheikh Abu Muhammad al-Maqdisi,” who endorsed the CE as a leading jihadi group in September 2009, asking him his opinion on various theological questions and impressing Maqdisi with his knowledge. One of Maqdisi’s letters sent to Islamdin.com after Astemirov’s death is cited in which Maqdisi notes his “respect” for Astemirov from having read his articles and having viewed his video lectures and praises the “wisdom” of CE amir Dokku ‘Abu Usman’ Umarov’ for having selected Astemirov as the CE’s qadi. Maqdisi notes he will never forget Astemirov’s “messages and detailed fatwas.” The video voiceover adds some well-known details of Astemirov’s life, including his proselytization of Tawhid and his translation of Maqdisi’s book *Millet Ibrahim* (Religion of Abraham) into Russian, which remains accessible on Islamdin.com. Excerpts from Astemirov’s various lectures and texts are presented in the film as well.

The film then turns from Astemirov’s theo-ideological and propaganda activity to his political-military organizational and operational activity and leadership as amir of the CE’s OVKBK based in the KBR. It notes that he organized a group of 40 mujahedin in half of year’s time and did so in such a clandestine way that none of them knew about any of the others. He gave them military training and taught them to hide their religiosity so as not to draw attention to themselves. This all appears to have been done prior to carrying out the first operation that he planned himself - the 13 October 2005 attack on 18 police, FSB, and government buildings in the KBR’s capitol Nalchik supported by Shamil Basaev and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeriya (ChRI), of which Astemirov’s Kabardino-Balkariya sector had become a part. The film credits Astemirov alone for mobilizing the 217 mujahedin who took part in the multi-pronged attack. It also discusses Astemirov’s attack on the FSB building in December 2004. For more detail on these attacks, see Gordon M. Hahn, *Russia’s Islamic Threat* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2007). **The film reveals that some of the 275 firearms and ammunition captured in the 2004 operation were sent to the mujahedin of the ChRI in Chechnya.**

Noting Astemirov’s role in amir Umarov’s decision to declare the CE, the film compares the declaration to the Al Qa`ida in Iraq’s declaration of an islamist state there and the trend of the restoration of the Caliphate. The film closes with statements on the centrality of martyrdom in furthering jihad from two global jihadists, one of whom is Osama bin Laden.

CAUCASUS EMIRATE WEBSITES PUBLISH ANOTHER RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE EDITION OF AL QAIDA’S *INSPIRE*

VDagestan.com, the official website of the Caucasus Emirate’s Dagestan network, the so-called Dagestan Vilaiyat, published a Russian translation of the Al Qaida’s English-language journal *Inspire* (Vdokhnovlai in Russian), see <http://vdagestan.com/?p=8883>.

CENTRAL ASIA

NEW IJU VIDEO OF ATTACK IN AFGHANISTAN

In January the Islamic Jihadi Union's (IJU) media department 'Badr at-Tawhid' published a videotape of Russian-speaking IJU mujahedin planning and carrying out an attack in Afghanistan. The video was also posted on 13 January 2013 on *Kavkaz tsentr*, the central website of the Caucasus Emirate (CE) mujahedin operating out of Russia's North Caucasus, especially Dagestan ("VIDEO: Badr at-Tawhid 'Istoriya odnogo boya'," *Badr-Tawhid.info*, 13 January 2013, <http://badr-tawhid.info/index.php?newsid=986>). The video shows Russian-speaking mujahedin planning an attack targeting a hilltop outpost manned by unidentified soldiers.

As IIPER readers will be aware, the CE and IJU maintain contact and publish each other's propaganda videos, and fighters from the North Caucasus have been acknowledged by the IJU to be fighting within its ranks.

IMU-PAKISTAN TALIBAN VIDEO SHOWS ETHNIC RUSSIAN MUJAHED

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and Pakistan Taliban mujahedin posted a joint videotape in late January 2013 featuring an ethnic Russian mujahed named, as reported by *Long War Journal* (LWJ) on February 5th, citing SITE Intelligence Group (www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2013/02/taliban_imu_form_ans.php). The video was produced jointly by the Pakistan Taliban's 'Umar Media' and the IMU's 'Jundallah Studio'.

Apparently, the video's main purpose of the video was to announce the formation of a special joint unit to be called 'Ansar al Asir' and charged with freeing mujahedin from infidel prisons. Along with the ethnic Russian Abdul Hakim, the new unit will apparently include the Pakistani jihadist and former Pakistani Air Force officer Adnan Rashid, who was freed in an April 2012 jailbreak along with 400 other prisoners last year in Pakistan, and wanted German national IMU commander Yassin Chouka, both of whom also spoke in the video. Rashid, who was freed from prison in a jailbreak last year and opened the video by announcing Ansar al Asir's creation, is a long-time jihadi operative. He was involved in the 14 December 2003 assassination attempt against Pakistan's then-President Pervez Musharraf organized by Pakistani terrorist Amjad Farooqi on orders from the prominent, now deceased Al Qaeda (AQ) leader Abu Faraj al Libi.

LWJ identified Hakim as an IMU member. Hakim claimed that he was detained by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI) and accused it of working "against the Muslims standing shoulder to shoulder with the USA. When they interrogated us these two devils would work together."

The IMU and other "mujahedin of Khorasan", as jihadists call the AfPak region, maintain ties to Russia's Caucasus Emirate mujahedin in the same ways that the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) does as described above.

SMUGGLING CONTINUES TO PLAGEU CENTRAL ASIA

Yelena Altman

Trafficking has always plagued Central Asia but has recently seen an uptick in activity; one that jihadists from Central Asia have used for financing and transit between AfPak and their

native region. Geography is one reason why smuggling in Central Asia is occurring more often. Central Asia positioned at the cross roads of the Eurasian continent, a perfect location for north-south transport. Drugs like heroine, hashish, opium, and other contrabands travel through Central Asia via established trade routes utilized for licit trade. Small arms, radioactive material, and even people are also smuggled across borders between Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. Although border patrol has increased in recent years, the routes used for migrant workers who travel back and forth across the borders and those for arms and nuclear material smuggling are the same.

Most recently in Kazakhstan, a Kyrgyz citizen in his Mercedes car was caught with 7.3kg of heroin traveling through the country.¹ Another 150kg of heroin were seized in Kazakhstan two weeks later, on 17 December in Karaganda.² Just four days after, two trucks carrying drugs among a cargo of onions were stopped. Between the two trucks, there was over 150kg of drugs, 50kg being heroin.³

In Kyrgyzstan, authorities tasked with locating illicit arms and drugs recently discovered an entire arsenal of arms.⁴ Authorities arrested four arms-trafficking suspects seizing bomb-making supplies, ammunition, and assault weapons.⁵ 226 kg of narcotics were confiscated in the operation.⁶ Kyrgyz authorities also arrested a Tajik in possession of 1.35kg of heroin in the Batken Oblast.⁷ Earlier in November, a train conductor was arrested for transporting heroin between Kyrgyzstan, using an established smuggling route. He was arrested with possession of 2.17kg of heroin.⁸

In Tajikistan, Gholibjon Sobirov, a drug trafficking suspect was arrested in early December attempting to transport 475 grams of heroin to Russia.⁹ In a joint operation between

¹ “Kazakhs catch Kyrgyz with 7kg heroin,” *Central Asia Online*, 04 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/04/newsbrief-02

² “Kazakhs seize 150kg of heroin,” *Central Asia Online*, 18 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/18/newsbrief-03

³ “Two trucks with heroin among cargo of onions seized,” *Central Asia Online*, 21 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/21/newsbrief-17

⁴ “Kyrgyz seize illegal arms in Osh,” *Central Asia Online*, 01 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/01/newsbrief-02

⁵ “4 Kyrgyz arms-trafficking suspects detained,” *Central Asia Online*, 20 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/20/newsbrief-04

⁶ “Security service officers seize 226 kilos of narcotics in three operations,” *Asia-Plus*, 13 December 2012, <http://news.tj/en/news/security-service-officers-seize-226-kilos-narcotics-three-operations>

⁷ “Kyrgyz catch Tajik with 1kg drugs,” *Central Asia Online*, 12 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/12/newsbrief-11

⁸ “Kyrgyz seize 2kg heroin,” *Central Asia Online*, 03 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/03/newsbrief-09

⁹ “Russia extradites one more alleged criminal to Tajikistan,” *Asia-Plus*, 13 December 2012, <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-extradites-one-more-alleged-criminal-tajikistan>

Tajik and Afghan forces, 420kg of narcotics and a cache of firearms were discovered. According to the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan, an agency that was established to battle drug trafficking from Afghanistan to Tajikistan, about 20% of Afghanistan's opiates travel through Tajikistan on its way into Russia and Europe.¹⁰

The Drug Control Agency also arrested a high-ranking leader in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) who was involved in international drug trafficking. Atobek Gulmamadov, a Tajik citizen, is currently in custody but terms of his extradition to Russia are currently in discussion.¹¹ The United States, Kazakhstan, and Belarus assisted in his capture. Allegedly, he transported over 400 kilograms of heroin to Russia.¹²

In Uzbekistan, four women were sentenced to eight years in prison for trafficking young Uzbek girls to Malaysia to work as prostitutes.¹³ Human trafficking from Uzbekistan to Malaysia is a common phenomenon for young women who are deceptively told that they will receive high paying jobs as waitresses when they arrive. However, upon arrival, they are stripped of their documents and forced into prostitution.

RECENT EVENTS – *Yelena Altman and Nicole Labun*

Kazakhstan Border Guard Chelakh Sentenced to Life in Prison

19-year-old Vladislav Chelakh, a Kazakh border guard indicted on murder charges has been sentenced to life in prison. He was tried for the May murder of 14 border guards and a park ranger at the Gornyi border outpost. His lawyer tried to appeal the verdict.¹⁴ Initially, Chelakh admitted guilt, and then denied it. While awaiting trial, he tried to kill himself with a pair of sweatpants but was unsuccessful.¹⁵

¹⁰ “Drug control officers reportedly shut down large drug channel,” *Asia-Plus*, 07 December 2012, <http://news.tj/en/news/drug-control-officers-reportedly-shut-down-large-drug-channel>

¹¹ “Major Tajik drug lord arrested in UAE,” *Universal Newswire*, 28 December 2012, <http://www.universalnewswires.com/centralasia/tajikistan/viewstory.aspx?id=13401>

¹² “Internationally wanted drug dealer arrested in UAE,” *Asia-Plus*, 27 December 2012 <http://news.tj/en/news/internationally-wanted-drug-dealer-arrested-uae>

¹³ “Uzbekistan jails 4 women for trafficking,” *Central Asia Online*, 03 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/03/newsbrief-06 and “Four Uzbek women sentenced for trafficking,” *Universal Newswire*, 03 December 2012, <http://www.universalnewswires.com/centralasia/uzbekistan/viewstory.aspx?id=13259>

¹⁴ “Chelakh appeals life-sentence,” *Central Asia Online*, 12 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/27/newsbrief-14

¹⁵ “Chelakh sentenced to life,” *Central Asia Online*, 11 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/11/newsbrief-01

Kazakhstan Designates Jund al-Khilafah a Terrorist Threat

For the first time, Jund al-Khilafah (Soldiers of Khalifat or JaK), an extremist organization operating on the Afghan-Pakistani border, was named a terrorist organization by Kazakh authorities. Several Kazakh citizens are active in the organization and pose a security threat.¹⁶ The leader of the group, Khalifat Moezeddine Garsallaoui, a Kazakh, was killed in North Waziristan, Pakistan in October.¹⁷ He trained Kazakh citizens and sent them back to Kazakhstan to fight. Jund al-Khilafa was successful in targeting Kazakhstan prior to the death of the leader, including the 31 October blast in Atyrau.¹⁸ It remains to be seen whether Garsallaoui's demise will lead to a deterioration in JaK capacity.

IMU Members Undergo Trial in France

Captured members belonging to the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan fighting jihad to establish an Islamic Caliphate in Central Asia arrested in Paris for fundraising last year went on trial in Paris in December. The 10 members allegedly collected thousands of euros in Parisian mosques.¹⁹ The arrested financiers are mostly of Turkish decent. All were arrested in 2008 in France, Germany, and in the Netherlands.²⁰

Turkmenistan Imprisons Seven Kazakhstan Citizens

On October 19, seven Kazakhstan citizens were caught illegally wandering in Turkmenistan. Among the seven, four were police officers carrying weapons and three were forest rangers. They were all sentenced to seven years in a Turkmenistan prison.²¹

¹⁶ "Jund al-Khilafah a threat to Kazakhstan, KNB says," *Central Asia Online*, 04 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/04/newsbrief-09

¹⁷ "Soldiers of Khalifat leader who trained Kazakh terrorists eliminated," *Tengri News*, 18 October 2012, <http://en.tengrinews.kz/crime/Soldiers-of-Khalifat-leader-who-trained-Kazakh-terrorists-eliminated-13847/>

¹⁸ "Threat from the Soldiers of Khalifat deemed real in Kazakhstan," *Tengri News*, 06 December 2012, <http://en.tengrinews.kz/crime/Threat-from-the-Soldiers-of-Khalifat-deemed-real-in-Kazakhstan-15034/>

¹⁹ "IMU suspects' trial begins in Paris," *Central Asia Online*, 04 December 2012, http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2012/12/04/newsbrief-06

²⁰ "Paris Trial Begins Of 10 Alleged Fundraisers For IMU," *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*, 04 December 2012, <http://www.rferl.org/content/france-trial-10-alleged-imu-supporters/24788580.html>

²¹ "Displaced Kazakhs sentenced to 7 years in Turkmen prison," *Universal Newswire*, 07 December 2012, <http://www.universalnewswires.com/centralasia/viewstory.aspx?id=13287>

IIPER ANNOUNCEMENTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS, INTERVIEWS, AND APPEARANCES

Gordon M. Hahn, “The Caucasus Emirate Jihadists: The Security and Strategic Implications,” in Stephen J. Blank, ed., *Russia’s Homegrown Insurgency: Jihad in the North Caucasus* (Carlisle Barracks, PA: U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, October 2012), pp. 1-98, www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB1116.pdf.

Gordon M. Hahn appeared as discussant at CSIS’s seminar launching of Sergei Markedonov’s CSIS report “The Rise of Radical and Nonofficial Islamic Organizations in Russia’s Volga Region” on February 21st. For the audio of Dr. Hahn’s and Dr. Markedonov’s presentations and the question-and-answer session that followed, see <http://csis.org/multimedia/audio-rise-radical-and-nonofficial-islamic-groups-russias-volga-region>.

Sergei Markedonov, “The Rise of Radical and Nonofficial Islamic Organizations in Russia’s Volga Region,” CSIS Report, 23 January 2013, http://csis.org/files/publication/130122_Markedonov_RiseRadicalIslamicVolga_Web.pdf.

Gordon M. Hahn, Interview with *News Day* (Azerbaijan), 21 February 2013, <http://news.day.az/politics/384700.html>.

Gordon M. Hahn, “Putin’s Political Perestroika: Constructing a System, Obstructing the Street,” *Russia – Other Points of View*, 1 February 2013, www.russiaotherpointsofview.com/2013/02/putins-political-perestroika-constructing-a-system-obstructing-the-street.html.

Gordon M. Hahn, “*Perestroika* 2.0: Towards Non-Revolutionary Regime Transformation in Russia?,” *Post-Soviet Affairs*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (October-December 2012), pp. 472-515.

ABOUT IIPER

Islam, Islamism and Politics in Eurasia Report (IIPER) is a project of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. It focuses on all politically-relevant issues involving or bearing on Islam, Islamism, and Jihadism in Russia and Eurasia writ large. All issues of IIPER will soon be permanently archived at <http://csis.org/program/russia-and-eurasia-program>. All back issues temporarily remain archived at: www.miis.edu/academics/faculty/ghahn/report.

IIPER is compiled, edited and, unless indicated otherwise, written by Dr. Gordon M. Hahn. Dr. Hahn is a Senior Associate (Non-Resident) in the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C., Senior Researcher and Adjunct Professor at the Monterey Terrorism Research and Education Program (MonTREP), Monterey, California. He is also a Senior Researcher at the Center for Terrorism and Intelligence Studies (CETIS), Akribis Group and an Analyst and Consultant for Russia Other Points of View – Russia Media Watch, www.russiaotherpointsofview.com. He teaches courses on both politics and terrorism in Russia and Eurasia at MonTREP. Dr. Hahn is the author of two well-received books, *Russia's Islamic Threat* (Yale University Press, 2007) and *Russia's Revolution From Above* (Transaction, 2002) as well as numerous articles on Russian, Eurasian and international politics.

IIPER welcomes submissions on any aspect of Islamic, Islamist, or Jihadist politics in Eurasia as well as financial contributions to support the project. For related inquiries or to request to be included on IIPER's mailing list, please contact:

Dr. Gordon M. Hahn

Tel: (831) 647-3535 Fax: (831) 647-6522

Email: ghahn@miis.edu or gordon-hahn@sbcglobal.net

