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The commemoration of the birth of the Prophet ﷺ (Mawlid an-Nabawwi) is a remembrance of an entire life, not merely the observance of a specific day. It is an occasion best honored by obeying the Messenger ﷺ throughout one's life, rather than simply holding religious celebrations on a single day of the year. It is an occasion for action, not for idleness. As we mark this blessed occasion, we ask Allah ﷻ to make it a driving force for the Islamic Ummah to establish the great edifice of Islam: the second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood, serving as a beacon of goodness and guidance for all of humanity.

America's Role in Sudan's War

By: Ustaadh Ibrahim Mushrif*

Many people in Sudan are unaware of the true nature of America's role in the Sudan's war, either due to ignorance of America's true intentions or a Churchill-style cover-up of the facts. Ironically, all the political forces opposed to the military rush to endorse and applaud any statement made by an American official.

So, what is the true nature of America's role in the Sudan's war?

The reality is that both sides of the conflict and the political forces believe that there is no solution except one proposed by America, and that America is merely a mediator with no involvement in the Sudan's war!

Others believe the war in Sudan is a conflict between the two generals, Burhan and Hemedti, and not an international conflict, but rather a local power struggle. They then discuss who fired the first shot, dismissing any talk of involvement by major international powers like the US or Britain as conspiracy theories. An entire army of lies then emerges to conceal the truth about American intervention in the Sudan's war, employing misleading rhetoric and offering justifications. This underscores the importance of seeking hidden truths, especially during wartime. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, stated in a meeting with Roosevelt and Stalin to discuss the war and the future of Germany, saying quite frankly, "In wartime, truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies." Is America truly a neutral and friendly state, capable of playing the

role of mediator, or is this a deliberate attempt to obscure its true nature as a colonial power and an enemy of Islam and Muslims?

Didn't America ignite the war in South Sudan after seizing control of the situation and then orchestrating the conflict between its proxies in the north and south, ultimately separating South Sudan through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)?

This war between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces was also ignited by America, which continues to manage the fighting and ceasefires. Its aim is to shift Sudan's political conflicts sharply to a new arena of its own making, thereby removing British and European proxies from the center of the conflict and allowing America to control all aspects of it.

As for how America ignited the war in Sudan, Arabic Post published on its website on April 19, 2023, citing the New York Times, the latest information on the initial hours of the clashes on April 15, 2023, "The night of Friday, April 14, witnessed a negotiation session between the two parties, Burhan and Hemedti, in the presence of foreign envoys. During this session, promises were made and concessions were extracted before they dined together at the home of a senior military commander." Then, on Sunday morning, US President Biden announced the evacuation of his country's diplomats from Sudan. Statements from American officials, from Blinken to Poulet, from the first day of the war until now, have consistently indicated that this war will not end with a military victory, as they are the ones who ignited it and are the ones managing it. Then it took charge of the peace file, resulting in a proliferation of truces and negotiations, and the creation of platforms, starting with the Jeddah Platform, which it established after the outbreak of war, in order to manage the peace file and block the intervention of Europe and its agents.

Then it made the main topic of research in all platforms, starting from the Jeddah Platform to the Quartet and the Quintet, the humanitarian truce.

These truces included in the American proposal, under the pretext of delivering humanitarian aid, are intended to recognize the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and legitimize their current status. Similarly, when Massad Boulus's latest paper, dated June 20, 2026, speaks of "security arrangements, including steps for withdrawal and redeployment of forces," it confirms the continued existence of the RSF and avoids any mention of dismantling them. In fact, it implicitly calls for their continued presence when it calls for the RSF to redeploy. At the same time, it equates the army with those seeking to dismember Sudan, such as the RSF. The American paper called for "limited military withdrawals" under the pretext of "facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, protecting civilians, and creating conditions for the return of displaced persons," which confirms the preservation of these forces without ending their existence. The paper further legitimizes the presence and dominance of the RSF when it calls for "a comprehensive and immediate nationwide humanitarian truce for 90 days." Moreover, we find that America, in the paper by Massad Boulus, who claims to be in constant contact with both sides of the conflict, is implicitly supporting this position. The American proposal, announced on June 20 in Cairo, stated that these ceasefire plans, and those preceding them, actually serve America's plan to separate Darfur from Sudan. That is, the plans presented by America so far aim at two matters:

First: To portray the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) as a parallel political entity with an administrative structure and a political program, sitting at the negotiating table.

Second: That America, through the ceasefire agreements it presents, aims to completely block the Sudanese army's recapture of El Fasher and consolidate Hemedti's control over it. Therefore, it is essential to view the ceasefire proposals presented by America, whether through Mossad Boulos personally or through the Quartet Committee, as a gradual preparation for the completion of the Darfur secession.

It is America that supplies the separatist RSF militia with weapons through its agent Haftar, via the Adré crossing after ordering its opening under the guise of humanitarian aid, or openly. A Reuters investigation concluded that companies controlled by a former US Army Special Forces veteran operated a fleet of old Boeing aircraft that flew to key logistical hubs used by the RSF during the war in Sudan.

The agency's investigation revealed that these companies, which operated several aircraft connecting regional supply lines with the stronghold of the militia accused of genocide in Sudan, were owned by Stephen Shawley, a U.S. Army Special Forces veteran, as president of Singapore-based CADG, formerly known as Central Asia Development Group, a global company that has received contracts from the U.S. and the United Nations for over 20 years.

According to the investigation, these aircraft were destroyed by the Sudanese army in May 2025 at Nyala Airport.

America is in control of the war in Sudan. Trump revealed that he had begun working on a solution to the conflict, noting that Mohammed Bin Salman had assured him that ending the war would be the greatest thing that could be done.

In a speech before a forum organized by the Saudi-American Business Council in Washington, D.C., Trump said that his view of the situation in Sudan had changed after clarifications provided to him by the Saudi Crown Prince during their meeting at the White House.

All of this indicates that America is managing the war in Sudan as part of a fourth-generation war aimed at dismantling Sudan.

The reality of America, like other capitalist countries, is that it is controlled by monopolistic corporations and business tycoons. Therefore, we see that its foreign policy is the policy of the wealthy and monopolistic corporations—a purely colonialist policy devoid of higher values. It spends more on defense than Britain, France, and Germany combined.

This state with these capabilities can only be confronted by an ideological Ummah with a state emanating from its creed, and there is no one more capable of this than the Islamic Ummah because it possesses the only correct Aqeedah (doctrine). Instead it is a Shariah obligation to be a guardian over the people. Allah ﷻ said, **﴿وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾** “**Thus, We have made you a just Ummah, that you be witnesses over mankind and the Messenger (Muhammad) be a witness over you.**” [TMQ Surah Al-Baqarah: 143]. This witnessing cannot be done except by resuming Islamic life by establishing the Khilafah (Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood.

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Answer to Question: The Saudi-Turkish-Pakistani Tripartite Alliance

Question:

On August 18, 2026, Al Arabiya.net reported that Trump welcomed the tripartite agreement between Turkey, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia: “US President Donald Trump welcomed the signing of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense by Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan, describing the move as significant, bold, and extremely important, while also praising the security coordination between Middle Eastern countries and their move towards strengthening their joint defense capabilities...” Al Arabiya.net had published on 17/8/2026: “Trump added via the Truth Social platform that he was “Very happy to see that Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan have recently, and finally, signed the Mecca Joint Defence Agreement. It shows how the Middle East is coming together...” Prior to that, on Friday, 7/8/2026, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) announced on its website: “HRH the Crown Prince, the President of Türkiye, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan signed the Makkah Joint Defence Agreement, reflecting the three states' shared commitment to further strengthening their collective security and to promoting peace, security, and stability in the region and beyond, in pursuit of a secure and prosperous future.”

The question now is: What are the dimensions and implications of this agreement signed by these three countries? Is it an alliance to fight aggressors against Muslim lands, such as the Jewish entity? Or is it simply to support Saudi Arabia against

Iran, especially given the tense situation in the Gulf? Furthermore, why did America not announce its support for this agreement until ten days later, even though these three countries are loyal to America, and it is unlikely they would have agreed without its approval? In short, what is the purpose of this agreement? May Allah reward you with the good.

Answer:

To clarify the answer, let us review the following:

1- The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) published on Friday, 7/8/2026: “HRH the Crown Prince, the President of Türkiye, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan signed the Makkah Joint Defence Agreement, reflecting the three states' shared commitment to further strengthening their collective security and to promoting peace, security, and stability in the region and beyond, in pursuit of a secure and prosperous future.” The agency stated that the joint statement signed after the meeting held in Makkah on Friday stipulates that: “The agreement is intended to strengthen collective deterrence against any act of aggression, and stipulates that any armed attack against any one of the three states shall be regarded as an attack against them all. It further provides for the enhancement of all aspects of defense cooperation among the three states.” This agreement stipulates that it is a joint military alliance between major regional powers to deter any aggression against any of them. However, it implicitly declares that it has no connection to any aggression against other Muslim countries and will not intervene to repel it!

2- This is why, the Jewish entity has not shown any reaction, because it realizes that this agreement or this alliance does not

threaten it. It should be noted that each of the three countries that signed the agreement, if they were sincere, would know that they are capable of threatening this entity and eliminating it, not standing idly by while it destroys Gaza, killing and wounding hundreds of thousands of its inhabitants, displacing millions after demolishing their homes, committing the most heinous crimes, and leaving its people to die of hunger and thirst, ravaged by disease and torn apart by wounds. And it continues its crimes, yet these countries have not taken any action, neither collectively nor individually, to stop these crimes. Furthermore, similar crimes have been committed in the West Bank, where hordes of settlers, protected by their soldiers, spread corruption throughout the land, destroying crops and livestock, killing, wounding, imprisoning, seizing land, expelling its inhabitants, and demolishing their homes. Indeed, the content of this tripartite alliance is open to the Jewish entity, according to its text! Turkish President Erdoğan stated "The agreement does not target any country and is open to the participation of all brotherly countries seeking peace, prosperity and stability in our region." He did not explicitly exclude the Jewish entity, leaving the matter ambiguous—a clear reassurance to the Jewish entity. Turkey recognizes this entity and has not severed diplomatic or trade relations with it, even as it perpetrates brutal massacres in Gaza and occupies areas under the pretext of security areas!

3- Similar to the Turkish president's statement, Saudi Arabia's Deputy Foreign Minister for Public Diplomacy, Dr. Rayed Krimly [Qarmali], stated on the X platform on 7/8/2026: "It does not constitute a threat to the security of any country in the region, nor does it represent an escalation of tensions between any two states." Saudi Arabia calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside the Jewish state and explicitly declares its support

for the two-state solution! In other words, the Saudi official wants to convey that this alliance is not directed against the Jewish entity. Likewise, Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif wrote on the X platform on 7/8/2026, describing the agreement as "historic" and stating that it "will be a shield of peace for future generations and will bring prosperity to the three countries." This implies that the agreement is not for war against aggressors but rather a peace initiative! Furthermore, the Pakistani Foreign Ministry confirmed that "the Mecca Agreement aims to strengthen collective deterrence against any aggression and stipulates that any armed attack on one of the three countries is considered an attack on all three." (Euronews, 7/8/2026). That is, the goal of America's agents and followers in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Turkey signing this agreement has nothing to do with fighting the Jews, despite their occupation of the Blessed Land and their perpetration of successive crimes in the first of the two Qiblas!

4- The summit's final statement declared that "the agreement aims to strengthen joint deterrence and develop defense cooperation among the three countries," stipulating that any armed attack on one of the signatory states is considered an attack on all. The statement added that the agreement is based on "historical ties" and shared strategic interests among the three countries and aims to enhance security and stability in the region and the world (BBC, 7/8/2026). However, the only country among the three currently under attack is Saudi Arabia, and these attacks originate from Iran. Considering this, the true meaning behind the three countries' statements becomes clear. Turkish Foreign Minister Fidan hinted at the agreement's objective, stating that "no common threat was identified within the Mecca Agreement, while emphasizing that 'any country that does not attack us will

not be a target for us'" (CNN Arabic, 9/8/2026). The meaning of his statement is that if Iran attacks—which it is indeed doing—it will become a target for Turkey, according to what is understood from his statement. In another statement, Fidan attempted to improve the agreement's objectives by claiming it aims to ensure stability in the region, but he misspoke, and said: ["Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey are not expansionist states, considering the agreement "the most important step that will bring lasting stability to this region, whose name has been associated with instability for the past hundred years since the Ottoman State withdrew from it." (CNN Arabic, 8/8/2026)]. However, this official is afraid to speak the truth as it is. His statement that the Ottoman Empire withdrew from the region is merely a way of avoiding angering the kafir (disbelieving) states by revealing the truth: that the kafir states, along with their Arab and Turkish agents, conspired against the Ottoman Empire in World War I to overthrow the Khilafah (Caliphate). These states then began to wreak havoc in the Islamic world, seeking out their agents and installing them as kings and presidents, and targeting the elite, labeling them as extremists and terrorists, and imprisoning them. Chaos and instability prevailed because the Islamic Ummah rejects and resists the actions of the kafir states. Thus, Fidan said, "...since the withdrawal of the Ottoman Empire," instead of saying, "...since the conspiring of the kafir states and the traitorous Arabs and Turks against the Ottoman Caliphate to overthrow it." He did not say that for fear of angering those countries! May Allah fight them, how they are deluded.

5- As for why America didn't announce any reaction to this agreement until ten days later, if it were not in its interest, it would have opposed it immediately. It seems that America did not want to appear to be behind the agreement by immediately

endorsing it, as this would diminish its political appeal. It would appear that the agreement was dictated by America, thus undermining the position of its three agents. It is worth noting that these three countries tried to use the agreement to demonstrate their concern for their sovereignty and their freedom to stand up to those who attack them. This is why America bided time... and then Trump began endorsing the agreement, expressing his happiness with it, and praising the leaders of the three countries!

Therefore, it was states as reported by Al Arabiya Net on 18/8/2026, that, (US President Donald Trump welcomed the signing of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense by Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan, describing the move as significant, bold, and extremely important. He also praised the security coordination among Middle Eastern countries and their move towards strengthening their joint defense capabilities). Al Arabiya Net had previously reported on 17/8/2026, that (Trump added via Truth Social that he was "Very happy to see that Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan have recently, and finally, signed the Mecca Joint Defence Agreement. It shows how the Middle East is coming together, and how Countries will finally be able to defend themselves in a more meaningful way.")

This explains Trump's delay in offering praise and support. Otherwise, the three countries are loyal to America, whether they are agent states like Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, which are strategic partners of America outside of NATO, or countries orbiting America like Turkey, which is a NATO member alongside it.

6- America wants these three countries, allied to it, to play a specific role in the region, particularly against Iran and the

Muslim populations of the region. After the signing of a memorandum of understanding between Iranian President Pezeshkian and his American counterpart Trump on 18/6/2026, via video conference, America has thus far been unable to achieve its objectives, and negotiations remain stalled. America wants to use these major regional powers as tools against Iran! Thereby encircling it with neighbouring countries allied with the US. Trump assumes that this will force Iran to soften its stance and accept his terms, thus ensuring his party's survival in the upcoming midterm elections. In this context, Republican Congressman Joe Wilson commented on his X platform on 8/8/2026, regarding this agreement, stating: "The mutual defense pact of Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, and Pakistan is another achievement of @POTUS promoting stability, peace, and prosperity in the Middle East..." Michael Ratney, the former US ambassador to Riyadh, also believes that, [America views the agreement as enhancing regional security and enabling it to address Iran's ongoing aggression. He argues that the Mecca Agreement helps protect the entire region, believing that US President Trump sees the tripartite alliance as a means to support him and promote stability (Al-Arabiya.net, 18/8/2026)]. All of this indicates that America is behind this agreement and that it represents a success for its president, Trump. Therefore, America mobilized these three allied countries to the agreement, to use them as a tool of indirect pressure against Iran.

7- Turkey, as a NATO member, is committed to defending its members, including the United States. Can it act against its commitments? On the contrary, it would act in accordance to its loyalty to America. This is why its President, Erdoğan, was keen to mend the rift within the alliance, particularly between America and Europe, and worked to strengthen it. He hosted its leaders, at

the top was Trump, in Ankara on July 7th and 8th, 2026. He welcomed Trump at the airport and then hosted him at the presidential palace in Ankara, holding a bilateral meeting before the NATO summit. The reception demonstrated the depth of the friendship and affection between the two. During this visit, Trump stated: "And frankly, if it (NATO) weren't held in Turkey, where my friend happens to be a very strong leader, a very strong, uh, person, uh, it's possible that I wouldn't have attended." He praised Turkey's stance of not aligning with Iran. Therefore, Erdoğan's participation in an alliance with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is part of his loyalty to America and his commitment to NATO.

8- From a contrasting perspective, statements emanating from Tehran indicate that Iran has understood that it is the target of the new defense agreement between Turkey, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. In the first Iranian comment on the agreement, [Ebrahim Rezaei, a member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee in the Iranian Parliament, stated on X: "The Saudis must realize that a 'paper agreement' with Turkey and Pakistan will not bring them security, just as decades of unilateral reliance on the Americans failed to achieve it." He added, addressing the Saudis: "Change your policies so you don't have to beg others for security." (CNN Arabic, 7/8/2026)]. Then, as reported by Al-Quds Al-Arabi Newspaper on 9/8/2026, Iranian newspapers strongly attacked this agreement. Kayhan Newspaper, affiliated with the office of the Iranian Supreme Leader, considered that the goal of this tripartite agreement was (to confront the Yemeni resistance, Ansar Allah, Iran, and the axis of resistance). Similarly, Tasnim News Agency, close to the Revolutionary Guard, said, "that Saudi Arabia, after realizing the futility of relying on the United States to guarantee its security, resorted, instead of changing its

strategy, to expanding its policy of "buying security" by pumping money into Turkey and Pakistan through the tripartite agreement in Mecca, to secure itself against the responses of the Resistance Front". This clarifies what Iran sees as the goals of this agreement between the three countries, and that it is a tool of pressure used by America against Iran.

9- In origin is for the three countries—Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan—and the rest of the Muslim world to be one nation in one state, under the rule of a single Khaleefah (caliph) who rules according to the Book of Allah ﷻ and the Sunnah of His Messenger ﷺ, not separate, independent states forming alliances on behalf of colonial powers and joining coalitions established by them. Allah ﷻ has commanded in clear verses to hold fast to His rope, and He ﷻ has forbidden division and the fragmentation of the land into separate states. He ﷻ has categorically forbidden allegiance to the kuffar (disbelievers) and working on their behalf, and He has forbidden ruling by anything other than what He ﷻ has revealed, considering such actions to be kufr (disbelief), injustice, transgression, or all of these combined. Allah ﷻ has promised in His Noble Book the return of the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate). ﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَى لَهُمْ وَلَيُبَدِّلَنَّهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ خَوْفِهِمْ أَمْنًا يَعْبُدُونَنِي لَا يُشْرِكُونَ بِي شَيْئًا وَمَنْ كَفَرَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ﴾ "Allah has promised those of you who believe and do good that He will certainly make them successors in the land, as He did with those before them; and will surely establish for them their faith which He has chosen for them; and will indeed change their fear into security—"provided that" they worship Me, associating nothing with Me. But whoever disbelieves after this 'promise', it is they who will be the rebellious" [An-Nur: 55].

Likewise, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave glad tidings of the end of this oppressive rule that exists in these three countries and all other Islamic countries, and then the return of the Khilafah (Caliphate). He ﷺ said: «...ثُمَّ تَكُونُ مُلْكًا جَبْرِيَّةً فَتَكُونُ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ تَكُونَ، ثُمَّ يَرْفَعَهَا إِذَا شَاءَ أَنْ يَرْفَعَهَا، ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةً عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبُوءَةِ. ثُمَّ «(ملكا جبرية) for as long as Allah wills, then he will remove it when He wills, and then there will be *Khilafah* upon the Prophetic method.’ Then he ﷺ was silent.” [Narrated by Ahmad]

The Khilafah will return, Allah willing. However, Allah ﷻ has decreed that angels will not descend from heaven to establish the Khilafah for us while we sit idly by. Rather, we must work, strive, and exert ourselves, seeking truthfulness and sincerity in all our actions. Then be assured of the fulfillment of the promise of Allah ﷻ and the glad tidings of His Messenger ﷺ. All of this is evident in the life of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. This is what the Messenger of Allah ﷺ did, and this is how his Companions (may Allah be pleased with them) followed his example. This is how we must be, and Allah's victory will undoubtedly come, by His permission.

﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ * بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ يَنْصُرُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ﴾

“And on that day the believers will rejoice * at the victory willed by Allah. He gives victory to whoever He wills. For He is the Almighty, Most Merciful” [Ar-Rum: 4-5]

5 Rabi Al Awwal 1448 AH

18 August 2026 CE

A US Military Facility on Tunisian Soil— So, Where Are the Free Men?

The US authorities have re-introduced the project to establish the Maritime Center of Excellence in Bizerte, through the US government procurement platform on 29/7/2026. The commander of US Naval Forces in Africa, Admiral George M. Wikoff, visited the center under construction and described it as dedicated to training naval commandos. He stated, “The Maritime Center of Excellence represents a significant investment in regional security. This facility will help develop highly skilled maritime professionals, strengthen interoperability among partner nations, and provide a platform for multinational training,” according to a statement issued by US Naval Forces in Europe and Africa and the Sixth Fleet on 14 June 2026.

In response, the Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Tunisia issued a press release stating: “So, without fear of accountability, President Kais Saied is allowing the establishment of a permanent American military facility on Tunisia’s soil. We in Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah of Tunisia emphasize the following points:

1- If military exercises and maneuvers with the American enemy have been ongoing since the signing of the Distinguished Ally Agreement in 2015 and have increased in frequency after the Roadmap Agreement in 2020, what justifies the establishment of an American military facility and its transformation into a regional center for multinational training, unless it is a prelude to making Tunisia an advanced base for American forces in Africa (AFRICOM)? The American base in Bahrain, for example, was a small naval facility that then developed over time into an American military base and a center for its Fifth Fleet.

2- America's talk of using the facility as a regional center for multinational training aimed at combating "terrorism," enhancing maritime security and regional defense, and other objectives, is merely a cover to legitimize military intervention in Africa. It is to support weak secular regimes to remain in power and prevent the liberation of revolting populations from Western hegemony and its local proxies. What they call "interoperability cooperation" between partner states is actually intended to strengthen the military capabilities of these regimes under the supervision of the US military, enabling them to confront challenges by proxy. This allows the US to avoid direct military involvement in Africa and the Mediterranean, especially after its involvement in the Iran War and its resounding failures in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

3- Giving any part of Tunisia's land to America and entering into military and security agreements with it is forbidden in Shariah. Its perpetrator deserves punishment in this world and the Hereafter, because it means the domination of Muslims and their lands by non-Muslims. Allah ﷻ says, ﴿لَوْ أَن يَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ سَبِيلًا﴾ **"And Allah will never grant the disbelievers a way over the believers"** [An-Nisa: 141]. It also means that the believers take the disbelievers as allies, as Allah ﷻ says, ﴿لَا يَتَّخِذِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْكَافِرِينَ أَوْلِيَاءَ مِن دُونِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾ **"Believers should not take disbelievers as guardians instead of the believers"** [Aal-i-Imran: 28].

The statement concluded by reminding the people of Tunisia—a country of heroic mujahideen that, "The Shariah duty is to work to cancel these agreements, and end the American and foreign military presence in our lands, so that Tunisia will be the support point for the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate) State,

and a starting point for the liberation of Palestine and the captive Al-Aqsa. If we resolve to do so, Allah has guaranteed for us victory over our enemies. Allah ﷻ says, ﴿وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ﴾ **“And whoever puts their trust in Allah, then He alone is sufficient for them”** [At-Talaq: 3].

America Manages Iraq's Political and Economic Affairs! A Monumental Calamity and a Grave Crime

It is truly painful that Iraq, once the center of the Khilafah (Caliphate), whose Caliph said to the Roman Emperor “The answer is what you see, not what you hear” and then mobilized the Muslim armies and taught him a lesson that brought him back to his senses. This country is now run by America, not only politically, but also because America holds Iraq's money. The Iraqi government cannot pay its employees' salaries unless America agrees to release some of its funds! Truly, this is a great sin and a grave crime. Allah ﷻ has spoken the truth regarding these regimes: ﴿سَيُصِيبُ الَّذِينَ أَجْرَمُوا صَغَارٌ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَعَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَمْكُرُونَ﴾ “The wicked will soon be overwhelmed by humiliation from Allah and a severe punishment for their evil plots” [Al-An'am: 124].

The Ummah will not be saved from this humiliation unless it restores its Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate) by giving support to Hizb ut Tahrir, the pioneer that does not lie to its people. Only then will Allah's promise be fulfilled. ﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ...﴾ “Allah has promised those of you who believe and do good that He will certainly make them successors in the land” [An-Nur: 55]. And then the glad tidings of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ will be fulfilled after this oppressive rule under which we live. Hudhayfah said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: «... ثُمَّ تَكُونُ مُلْكًا جَبْرِيَّةً فَتَكُونُ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ تَكُونَ ثُمَّ يَرْفَعُهَا إِذَا شَاءَ أَنْ يَرْفَعَهَا ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةً عَلَى مِنْهَاجِ النُّبُوَّةِ ثُمَّ ...» “... Then there will be oppressive rule (ملكا جبرية) for as long as Allah wills, then he will remove it when He wills, and

then there will be *Khilafah* on the method of Prophethood.’ Then he ﷺ was silent.” Then Allah's victory will be achieved.

﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ * بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ يَنْصُرُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ﴾

“And on that day the believers will rejoice * at the victory willed by Allah. He gives victory to whoever He wills. For He is the Almighty, Most Merciful” [Ar-Rum: 4-5]

(Excerpt from an answer to a question issued by the Ameer of Hizb ut Tahrir, the eminent ‘alim Ata Bin Khalil Abu Rashtah)

From Tripoli to Benghazi: Is Türkiye, America's Proxy, Redrawing the Map of Libya?

By: Engineer Wissam Al-Atrash

Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan's visit to Libya on August 11–12, 2026, was not merely another diplomatic tour in a country that foreign capitals have long been accustomed to entering via Tripoli. In the capital, Fidan met with Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, Mohamed al-Menfi, and Mohamed Takala, before traveling to Benghazi to meet with Khalifa Haftar, Saddam Haftar, Aguila Saleh, and Belqasim Haftar. Most importantly, he announced that Türkiye intends to leverage its ties with both the East and the West to help unify them and build a "unified, sovereign, and independent Libya."

This picture alone illustrates the shift in Türkiye's policy. Türkiye—which entered the Libyan conflict in 2019 to defend the Tripoli government, and whose forces and military support proved decisive in securing that government's position after repelling Haftar's offensive on the capital—no longer views eastern Libya merely as an adversary's camp; instead, it now seeks to hold the keys to influence with both sides. The objective is no longer for Tripoli to triumph over Benghazi, but instead for Türkiye to maintain a presence in Libya regardless of the form the eventual settlement takes.

Therefore, Fidan's visit should not be viewed in isolation from the events that preceded it. On July 24, 2026, Fidan hosted Saddam

Haftar in Ankara—a meeting that clearly reflected Ankara’s growing openness toward eastern Libya. Prior to this, Saddam had visited Washington on June 29, where he met with U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio in the presence of Massad Boulos—a senior advisor to U.S. President Donald Trump on Arab and African affairs, tasked with overseeing several regional dossiers, most notably the U.S.-led initiative to restructure the Libyan landscape. He continued his meetings over the following two days with U.S. officials handling the Libya file, discussing the unification of Libya’s military and state institutions, the establishment of a unified government, and the holding of elections. The timing of these contacts was significant; it appeared that Washington was opening a direct channel with one of the key power centers in the East, precisely as Ankara was simultaneously establishing its own channel with the same figure. Crucially, this Turkish outreach coincided with a growing U.S. openness toward that same camp—with Saddam Haftar at its core—as part of the process led by Massad Boulos to reorganize power and institutions in Libya.

This is where the broader geopolitical significance comes into play. Washington and Ankara are working in parallel on the same file, each in its own way; during his visit, Fidan emphasized Ankara’s commitment to supporting efforts to unify Libya’s institutions. He highlighted Türkiye’s aspiration to play a key role in consolidating international efforts and backing the U.S. initiative aimed at institutional unification as a path toward lasting stability (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, August 13, 2026). Thus, a stable Libya cannot be built from Tripoli alone, nor can the power represented by the country’s east be ignored.

At its core, Massad Boulos's initiative appears geared toward unifying political, military, and financial institutions prior to holding elections. This process has been accompanied by the approval of a unified budget, the establishment of joint security arrangements, and the conduct of military maneuvers in Sirte under the supervision of U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) (Al Jazeera, July 2, 2026). In this context, U.S.-Libyan security and military cooperation transcends mere training; it represents an attempt to lay the groundwork for a unified Libyan military institution.

This explains the convergence of Turkish and U.S. interests. Türkiye maintains a deep military and security presence in the west while simultaneously opening channels with the east, whereas the United States possesses the capacity to bring the various parties together and restructure military and financial institutions. If this path leads to a settlement in which the east and west share power, the emergence of the Haftar family within the future governance structure becomes a possibility that cannot be overlooked. Indeed, the current balance of power makes the inclusion of Saddam Haftar in any future arrangement a factor that cannot be bypassed.

Notably, Turkish-Libyan cooperation extends beyond the political realm. While security and defense top the list of strategic relations, they pave the way for cooperation in energy, infrastructure, reconstruction, and trade. Turkish companies have expanded into eastern Libya itself, undertaking projects in Benghazi, Al-Bayda, Shahat, and Tobruk. Thus, military power transforms into economic influence, and the economy, in turn, becomes a tool to consolidate political influence.

Perhaps the most telling illustration of the symbolic dimension of Türkiye's strategy is Fidan standing before the tomb of Omar Mukhtar in Benghazi. The choice of the mausoleum was no mere matter of protocol; Fidan chose to appeal to Libya's national memory through one of its most deeply rooted icons, invoking the resistance leader executed by colonial Italy in 1931.

In doing so, Türkiye seeks to present itself to Libyans not merely as a Mediterranean power pursuing its own interests, but as a nation bound to the region by shared historical and emotional ties—in contrast to Europe, whose history in Libya is associated with colonialism. It is a symbolic policy that complements "hard" influence: weapons, training, and investment on one hand, and memory and identity on the other.

Consequently, Libya appears to have shifted from being primarily a European dossier to an arena where Turkish and American influence is growing—an influence seeking to displace the remnants of European sway, which relies on economic, security, and energy interests that no longer suffice to sustain the "Old Continent." As the rules of the game change, the powers operating militarily and economically within Libya now possess a greater capacity to shape its future across both its eastern and western regions.

This is where the issue emerges from the perspective of Libya's Arab Maghreb regional neighbors. If the United States is pushing to unify East and West, Türkiye is building parallel relations with both, and Benghazi itself is transforming into an increasingly attractive urban and economic hub, then Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt cannot view this as a purely Libyan affair. In practical terms, reshaping Libya means reshaping the balance of power in North Africa.

Consequently, the most critical question is not merely “Who will rule a unified Libya?” but instead “Who will craft the framework within which this unity emerges?” If Libyan unity is achieved under a US-Turkish umbrella, it might succeed in ending the division, yet it could simultaneously entrench a new form of dependency on external power centers. However, if Libyans can turn this intersection of international interests into an opportunity to build an independent state, Libya could face a radically different historical moment.

The broader and more pressing question remains: Why cannot the Arab Maghreb region—bound by shared geography, history, culture, and civilizational identity—shift from being a recipient of initiatives to an architect of them? Libya’s future should not be the exclusive domain of Washington, Ankara, and Europe; nor should the revival of Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and even Mauritania remain held hostage to the power dynamics of major powers that have made a habit of manipulating the destinies of peoples. Perhaps the profoundest lesson to be drawn from the image of Fidan standing before the tomb of Omar Al-Mukhtar is that the region requires not merely the unification of Libya, but the restoration of its capacity to unify its strategic will—a unity that transcends artificial, illusory, nationalistic borders. This unification would empower the region—which once cradled the First Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate)—to build its own security, economy, and renaissance through its own independent decisions. It would transform the bonds of shared history, civilization, and Islam from a collective memory into the foundation for a future that realizes the Prophet’s (saw) glad tidings of a Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood; ensuring that the Arab Maghreb region—after a century of resisting colonialism—does

not remain merely a territory over which foreign powers vie to reshape its future.

A Perspective on the Relative Calm in America's War on Iran

By: Dr. Abdul-Ilah Muhammad – Wilayah Jordan

The fragile de-escalation currently prevailing between Iran and the United States carries multiple dimensions amidst the ongoing military and political tensions—and the associated instability in energy markets and maritime corridors—spawned by America's war on Iran. What is unfolding is a complex interplay of security, economic, and political calculations and their consequences, alongside the interests of regional and international powers. Consequently, this de-escalation must be examined from various, interconnected angles—viewing the event not merely from the American perspective, but also from the standpoints of Iran, regional states, China, Europe, and the rest of the world, all of which have suffered damage as a result of this conflict.

On 28 February 2026, acting with sheer arrogance, the United States launched a war against Iran. The objective was to transform Iran from a satellite state merely orbiting the American sphere of influence into a full-fledged subordinate state that would realize America's vision for a "New Middle East"—a war Washington declared would last only a few days to achieve its aims.

However, voices within the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) argued that America's actions—including the killing of top- and second-tier leaders—demonstrated that the services Iran had rendered to the U.S. over more than four decades counted for nothing. The IRGC managed to absorb the blow, contain domestic unrest, and appoint a new Supreme Leader. Seeing an

opportunity to break free from the American orbit, these voices—which exerted significant influence over the political class that had previously aligned with American wishes—began directing painful strikes against bases of the United States and the Jewish entity, inflicting severe damage. They also leveraged a key strategic card at their disposal: the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, thereby ensuring that the dimensions and repercussions of the war extended to nations across the globe. This view fluctuated between prominence and obscurity depending on events throughout the war and the subsequent rounds of negotiations. In one of these rounds, the political faction in Iran succeeded in signing a framework agreement with the United States to halt the war—a move the U.S. sought to extricate itself from its predicament by pressuring its proxies in Pakistan and elsewhere to compel Iran to sign. At the time, the Ameer of Hizb ut Tahrir, the eminent ‘alim Ata Bin Khalil Abu Rashta, issued a response to a question outlining the “landmines” embedded in the agreement’s terms—a warning confirmed when the war resumed for additional days.

This war failed to achieve any of America’s declared objectives; instead, it exposed the frailty and weakness of the American state. Dragging on for over six months, the conflict revealed deep political and military divisions within the U.S., leading to numerous dismissals and resignations. It was accompanied by widespread public outcry demanding an end to the war due to the economic damage caused by soaring energy prices, as well as military opposition stemming from the depletion of ammunition stocks—which could not be replenished quickly due to America’s economic crisis and a debt exceeding \$40 trillion. The manufacturing sector required years to address these shortages—a reality underscored by the public rift between

Trump and his Secretary of Defense and calls from military leaders to halt the conflict. Compounding these issues was the approach of the midterm elections, the results of which could influence the presidential election two years later.

All these factors drove America to seek a way out of the impasse—aiming to achieve its goals or at least maintain the status quo—through various measures: a naval blockade that proved ineffective; a failed attempt at a ground invasion; fruitless secret negotiations with the IRGC; and efforts to sever Iran’s ties with its proxies in Lebanon, Yemen, and Iraq. These moves were followed by a Saudi-led naval coalition of over a dozen nations to secure passage through the Bab al-Mandab Strait, and a military alliance involving Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan—designed to incite Muslims to fight one another, and to serve as leverage to force Iran to yield to U.S. demands—alongside intensified economic sanctions intended to inflict damage on Iran. Indeed, America possesses the military hardware and capabilities to deliver a massive military strike against Iran—one that could decisively settle the matter. Yet, were it to do so, it would face such exhaustion that its status as the world’s leading power—vis-à-vis rivals like China—would be jeopardized. Furthermore, the region’s rulers would express deep resentment and discontent, having seen their states and peoples harmed and realizing America’s inability to shield them from Iranian counter-strikes. Such a strike could trigger regional—and even global—chaos beyond America’s control, unleashing a chain of events that might spiral out of hand.

For years, as the world’s preeminent power, America has resorted to its habitual tactics of killing, destruction, and bombardment—including against Iran. When these methods failed to yield results,

it tasked the Ruwaibidah (lowly insignificant) rulers of this era with overseeing negotiations with Iran, hoping they might extricate America from its predicament or cultivate traitors within Iran to achieve what America itself could not. Yet, the prevailing sentiment now emerging in Iran favors breaking free from American hegemony—a shift that, unless harnessed in a manner pleasing to Allah ﷻ, will inevitably fade away.

We offer this message seeking only the pleasure of Allah ﷻ, and we tender this counsel to those at the helm in Iran: Your strikes against America and its protégé have inflicted real pain, exposing their weakness and humiliation; for despite possessing vast military hardware, they lack the mettle of true men. Through your military and industrial capabilities—and the blessings Allah ﷻ has bestowed upon Iran, including a strategic location, geographical diversity enabling food self-sufficiency, abundant energy, gas, and mineral resources, and a divinely ordained ideology. With the help of Allah ﷻ we are capable of making Iran a support point (نقطة ارتكاز nuqtah irtikaaz) for the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate). Therefore, abandon sectarian, denominational, and nationalist rhetoric, and instead direct the message of pure, unadulterated Islam—as it was revealed to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ—toward Muslim peoples and their sincere soldiers. This is a decisive moment and a gift from Allah ﷻ; perhaps it will find attentive and discerning ears. Allah ﷻ said, ﴿وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبْدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَالَكُمْ﴾ **“And if you turn away, He will replace you with another people; then they will not be the likes of you.”** [TMQ Surah Muhammad 38].

A Heavy Burden Rests Upon Your Shoulders, O Armies of the Muslims

A United Nations report stated that during the 300 days of the “ceasefire,” 300 children were killed as a result of the aggression by the Jewish entity, which did not stop in the Gaza Strip.

In response, the Women’s Section of the Central Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir issued a press release declaring, “This news means that this world, with its systems and international institutions, is primarily complicit. For three years, it sought to convince the peoples of the world that it did not want war and was seeking peace, while throughout the months of negotiations, pressure was at its highest to force the fighters in Gaza to surrender their weapons. Meanwhile, even after Trump came out boasting that he had managed to stop the war in Gaza, we now find that his spoiled child continues to persist in its brutality, while in return we hear nothing from anyone except to count the martyrs and announce their deaths as passing news!

This news means, O Ummah of Muhammad, that you are considered of little consequence in the eyes of your enemies, and that the killing will continue among our children, women, and youth as long as we deal with our issues from the perspective of narrow nationalism, and from the standpoint of: “As long as the fire has not reached my doorstep, I will simply pray!”

This news means that you, people who possess weapons, leaders of armies, and everyone capable of moving to support their Ummah while remaining silent, carry upon your backs mountains of sin and a burden of wrongdoing that you will face before your Lord on the Day of Resurrection!

Egypt's Army Must Act to Protect the Country from Drought and Its People from Thirst

On Sunday 23 August, an official Egyptian source responded to recent statements attributed to Ethiopia's Minister of Water and Energy, Habtamu Itefa, regarding the construction of additional dams on the Nile River and the control of water flows to the downstream nations of Egypt and Sudan. The source emphasized that "these statements once again undermine Ethiopia's repeated claims that its actions aim for development without harming others; explicitly announcing an intent to control the flow of an international river to downstream states reveals a highly dangerous agenda. This agenda does not aim to achieve legitimate development so much as it reflects an attempt to impose a fait accompli, monopolize a shared international water resource, and exploit geographical positioning to threaten the water rights and interests of downstream nations—actions neither sanctioned by international law nor acceptable to Egypt as a forced reality." (CNN Arabic)

Ar-Rayah Newspaper: Water is one of the fundamental necessities that people scramble to secure if it becomes scarce. For this reason, Allah ﷻ designated it as public property that individuals may not privately own to the detriment of the community. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, « الْمُسْلِمُونَ شُرَكَاءُ فِي »
«ثَلَاثٍ؛ فِي الْكَلَاءِ، وَالْمَاءِ، وَالنَّارِ» **"Muslims are partners in three things: pasture, water, and fire."** How, then, can a state like Ethiopia seek to deprive millions of Muslims in Egypt of water due to its policies, ambitions, and collusion with the colonialist disbelievers—such as the Jewish entity? The Egyptian state is

duty-bound to take decisive, genuine, and serious measures regarding this problem—this blatant aggression against the most basic needs of the Egyptian people—even if doing so requires mobilizing the army. For if Egypt’s army does not mobilize to protect its people and its land, of what use is it? Merely engaging in international correspondence and turning to colonialist institutions amounts to spinelessness, betrayal, and throwing dust in the eyes of the Egyptian people.

Yemen and the Impact of Regional Events

By: Abdullah Al-Qadi – Wilayah Yemen

Rashad Al-Alimi, Chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Leadership Council, stated the week before last that the country's government does not support a new truce or a ceasefire agreement; instead, it seeks a sustainable peace based on a state that holds a monopoly on arms and independence—free of militias operating outside state control. He made these remarks during an expanded meeting with leaders and representatives of official and local Yemeni media outlets. Al-Alimi also addressed a final message to the Houthi group, stating that “the opportunity remains to lay down arms, transform into a political party, and compete via the ballot box on equal footing with all other Yemenis.”

Al-Alimi's statements—and the specific timing of their delivery—signal a shift in both the political and military landscape. The tone of political discourse has become sharper, and the military response more forceful than in the past; indeed, not since years prior have all fronts mobilized simultaneously to counter Houthi strikes in Al-Ruwaik, Al-Mukha, Ma'rib, and even the southern regions of the Kingdom of Al Saud—actions taken with Saudi support and, in fact, under Saudi direction. U.S. policy has dictated the establishment of a regional military balance that prevents any single state—or group of states—from dominating the area. Such dominance could eventually force the U.S. to expend unwanted effort to dismantle or contain it—much like the current effort to curb Iran, a power that gained direct regional influence due to repeated U.S. policy failures. These failures had previously driven successive U.S. administrations to seek Iranian

assistance in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, only for Iran to subsequently become a stumbling block to U.S. plans and interests. As for the Jewish entity, the U.S. views it as an inseparable ally and an indispensable tool for advancing American interests; consequently, the U.S. orchestrated the Mecca Joint Defense Agreement involving Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan.

The United States did not stop at the Mecca Agreement; it established another coalition—comprising 39 nations and led by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan—aimed at building an institutional defense framework to counter Iranian-backed Houthi maritime threats. This initiative seeks to bolster maritime security, safeguard freedom of navigation, and protect international trade routes, energy supply lines, and shared maritime interests in the Bab al-Mandab Strait, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden—all in service of primary U.S. interests. Indeed, the U.S. has been striving to control the Red Sea and project its influence over the region since the 1970s under the banner of “Red Sea Security.”

As for Iran, the services it rendered to the U.S. in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere did not save it from U.S. pressure. The U.S. had fueled the region with conflicting sectarian poles—centered in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen—using them as weapons in its war against Islam.

In Syria, Iran’s role concluded according to the U.S. blueprint; when the U.S. demanded a withdrawal, Iran complied, pulling back its forces. The U.S. then replaced its criminal proxy Bashar—who had served as its vehicle for regional influence—with another proxy via Turkey. A similar scenario played out in southern Lebanon, where the U.S. gave the “Jewish entity” the green light to assassinate Hezbollah’s leadership and destroy its

forces and infrastructure. Simultaneously, the U.S. pressured Lebanon to disarm the group and transform it into a political party, offering reconstruction and the return of displaced persons as incentives, with the ultimate goal of a permanent peace treaty.

In Iraq, the U.S. blocked Iran's bid to appoint Nouri al-Maliki as Prime Minister and instead brought in Ali al-Zaidi. Al-Zaidi wielded the issue of corruption as a heavy club against Iran's allies, while also insisting on consolidating arms under state control and demanding that all factions transform into political parties. As for Yemen, America pressured Rashad al-Alimi—through Saudi Arabia—to secure the withdrawal of Emirati forces. This was followed by efforts to win him over to the American side, offering logistical support for recent military operations against the Houthis—specifically the deployment of drones—as a means to clip Iran's wings in the region. The ultimate American objective is to transform Iran into a subordinate state rather than merely one that orbits within the US sphere of influence.

Regrettably, America intends to entrust the region to its proxies in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey—states whose policies are tethered to Washington, whether through direct subordinate, allied subservience or by operating as satellites within the orbit of US foreign policy. This approach stands in contrast to the alternative: unifying these states into a single major world power capable of reclaiming its Islamic identity, resuming the Islamic way of life, and surpassing all other states by virtue of its human capital, military might, natural resources, vast geographical expanse, and dominance over the globe's most critical maritime straits.

A common factor is evident among US-aligned rulers in countries where Iranian proxies have operated or still operate: the

demands put forward by these regimes—used to pressure factions or remnants of such groups—include surrendering weapons to state control, transforming into political parties, and competing through the ballot box. This reveals that these demands originate from a single source—the United States—destining these factions across various countries, including Yemen, to share the same fate, with the only difference being the timing.

Such is the landscape in the region: the killing of Muslims by the US and the usurping entity continues unabated. Bombardment and destruction—ravaging Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Iran, and Yemen, and shattering infrastructure across the entire region—serve the agendas of disbelief and its proponents within Muslim lands. The aim is to alienate Muslims from the message of goodness and justice entrusted to them by their Lord—the very message that once led them and their forebears out of darkness into light, granting them honor after humiliation and strength after weakness. Yet, by the permission of Allah ﷻ, that Risaalah message will inevitably prevail, driven by the awareness, resolve, and sacrifice of those who have dedicated themselves to the Deen of Allah ﷻ and His final Risaalah message. A Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood, will rise—defying the enemies of Islam and its people—to fill the earth with justice and equity after it had been filled with tyranny and oppression, and to illuminate the land with the light of its Lord. Allah ﷻ said, **﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ * بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ يَنْصُرُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ﴾** **“And on that day the believers will rejoice * In the victory of Allah. He gives victory to whom He wills, and He is the Exalted in Might, the Merciful.”** [TMQ Surah Ar-Rum: 4-5].

US Bill to Enhance Defense Cooperation with the Jewish Entity

By: Manaji Muhammad

Section 219 of the US National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 addresses the defense technology cooperation initiative between the United States and the Jewish entity. Among other provisions, this section stipulates:

- Establishing an executive body within the US Department of Defense to coordinate cooperation with the Jewish entity;
- Expanding research, development, testing, evaluation, and integration regarding defense technologies;
- Encouraging joint military-industrial production;
- Integrating certain Israeli technologies into US armament programs where deemed appropriate;
- Enhancing joint training and information sharing.

Some analysts and US lawmakers have described this section as aiming for deep integration between the two defense industries and military establishments—amounting to a legal merger of the two militaries. It is interpreted as a move by Congress toward deeper military and technical integration between the United States and the Jewish entity.

To understand the strategic dimensions of the US attempt to tightly bind the Jewish entity to its own strategic interests—securing it militarily and making it an integral part of its security architecture through legislative frameworks and state institutions—one must consider certain strategic facts and recent international developments:

There is the reality of the Jewish entity as a strategic forward US military base—one that is currently being refurbished, rehabilitated, and redeployed following its exposure during the Operation Al-Aqsa Flood and the conflict with Iran. To understand the reasons, objectives, and America's strategic aim behind this military integration, industrial fusion, defense and security partnership, and operational coordination between the US military establishment and the army of the Jewish entity:

Firstly: Understanding the key strategic reasons and the drivers behind deepening the security and military ties between the entity and the United States:

A primary factor is the shift of strategic and geostrategic weight—along with US strategic effort and focus—toward China and the Indo-Pacific region. Since the Biden administration took office, US national security strategy has viewed Russia as an acute threat and China as a rapidly growing challenge. This necessitates a re-evaluation of the robust US military presence specifically in our region, in order to redirect military forces toward deterring the expansion of Chinese influence in the Indo-Pacific and curbing Russia within the European theater.

Secondly: Regarding the objectives, purpose, and mechanisms behind this security and military integration:

This integration is explained by—and its objective rooted in—America's strategy to reduce its military forces in the region in order to pivot its strategic assets toward China. This raises the issue of filling the resulting void; to address the security, military, and strategic vacuum left by a reduced US military presence, a strategy involving local proxies and military partners was proposed. These actors would assume the necessary military functions and associated burdens within a US-led regional

security architecture comprising local proxies. This entails redefining America's regional role from that of a hegemonic leader to that of an effective coordinator among vassal states. This security and strategic restructuring of the region falls within the "New Middle East" project, which serves America's grand strategy regarding China—in addition to countering the Islamic project. Central to this regional security framework is the integration of the Jewish entity, positioning it as the hard core and primary proxy of the new US security order.

The mechanism for placing this Jewish entity at the heart of the new security architecture is the Abraham Accords. Their strategic goal is to integrate the entity into the region's security fabric and activate it as a civilizational base to lead "vassal states² in combating Islam and countering its project, thereby positioning it at the forefront of America's proxies tasked with filling the region's military, security, and strategic vacuum. A new development arising from the war with Iran is the suffocating predicament facing the United States and the depletion of its strategic stockpiles. It expended an extraordinary quantity of munitions striking targets within Iran itself; as defense strategy expert Mackenzie Eaglen noted, the U.S. military launched over a thousand Tomahawk cruise missiles in just a few weeks—despite an annual production capacity of only 90 to 100. Furthermore, to counter Iranian missiles, the U.S. utilized at least 190 THAAD interceptors and 1,060 Patriot interceptors between February 28 and April 8 alone. These figures represented approximately 53% and 46% of pre-war U.S. inventories, respectively. According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), at current replenishment rates, the U.S. would be unable to counter aerial threats across multiple theaters if required to do so. This situation is compounded by the devastating damage inflicted on

U.S. bases in the Gulf—and the American base in Jordan—during recent strikes.

Given this strategic context and the critically precarious military situation, the only remaining effective strategic base for the U.S. in the region is the Jewish entity, “Israel.” It is equipped to shoulder severe security burdens and costs, and the civilizational, political, military, and security alignment between the two parties ensures the base's continued viability. This has revived the concept of accelerating operational integration between the U.S. and Jewish militaries, particularly given that the war on Iran was a joint, coordinated military undertaking. In 2021, the Pentagon transferred the Jewish entity from the European Command to CENTCOM—the American combat command responsible for the Middle East—and subsequently integrated it into US-led military exercises alongside other regional partners. This transition, combined with the Abraham Accords, provided the mechanism for the US to operationalize its new regional security architecture, facilitating security coordination between the entity and regional states under American leadership.

The objective of this deep military and security cooperation between the Jewish entity and the US is to position the Jewish entity as a primary proxy for securing the region—both militarily and strategically—thereby serving and perpetuating US hegemony and countering the rising, assertive Islamic project, all while the entity and local functional partners shoulder the burdens and costs associated with this American-assigned role.

Amidst the war involving Iran, America’s military and strategic dilemma, and the exposure of its limited power, the need for the Jewish entity has intensified. America seeks to bridge the strategic void created by the Iran conflict by bolstering the role of

this Jewish entity—its strategic forward base in the region—alongside local agent regimes.

What this military and security integration of the entity actually conceals is the limitation of American military power, its devastating strategic flaws, and its reliance on local proxies—foremost among them this despicable entity—in an attempt to patch over its predicament.

O people of the Ummah of the great Islam: Your crusader enemy is despicable, and even more despicable are the vile rulers who have surrendered you to them. Is it not time for you to reclaim your usurped authority, establish the state of your great Islam, implement the Shariah Law of your Lord, and crush this abomination and eradicate this disgrace?

The Education System in the Khilafah (Caliphate) State Produces High-Caliber Statesmen

Establishing an education system based on Islam cannot be achieved under a political system that separates Islam from life. Instead, it requires an understanding that Islam is a creed from which a system emanates—a system to be implemented by the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood, which Islam established as an unparalleled political order.

The Khilafah (Caliphate) system possesses a clear, independent political vision that transforms education into a factory for high-caliber statesmen and fertile ground for cultivating strong personalities who aspire to leadership and refuse humiliating subservience. This is primarily because Islam designates education—alongside healthcare and security—as a fundamental need of the community that the state must provide free of charge and at the highest standard, in addition to ensuring the satisfaction of basic needs food, clothing, and housing for every individual among the citizenry.

Consequently, the Khilafah (Caliphate) State will utilize vast revenues from public property and other resources under its supervision—such as minerals, energy, agriculture, and livestock—to build an education system grounded in a comprehensive vision spanning primary, intermediate, and secondary levels through to higher education. This system aims to elevate the Islamic personality, enabling individuals to lead in safeguarding and serving the Ummah's vital causes and to

formulate strategic plans. Thus, a generation emerges that combines leadership qualities with the sincerity of a believer, possessing the diverse skills and expertise the Ummah requires to navigate the challenges of life.

Ruling Regimes in Muslim Lands Are Complicit in Forging “Blood Borders”!

These regimes are helping to cement the Sykes-Picot borders and are actively facilitating further fragmentation—paving the way for the emergence of new political entities in Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, and Syria, similar to the scenarios witnessed in East Timor and South Sudan.

The rhetoric of ruling regimes across the Muslim World—without exception—reveals mindsets deeply indoctrinated by Western culture and harboring a profound hatred for Islam. This is occurring even as Western capitalist civilization lies dying, gasping its last breaths, and its global financial system is effectively in its shroud, awaiting burial amidst a worldwide, inevitable return to gold—the ultimate safe haven for wealth—as fiat currencies evaporate and are repriced against gold.

It is a resounding, albeit unacknowledged, failure on the part of these regimes to fill the political void left by the absence of the Khilafah (Caliphate) since 1342 AH, 1924 CE,—a void soon to be filled by the dawn of the Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood. Allah ﷻ says, **﴿إِنَّا لَنَنْصُرُ رُسُلَنَا وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَيَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْأَشْهَادُ﴾** “Indeed, We will support Our messengers and those who believe during the life of this world and on the Day when the witnesses will stand” [TMQ Surah Al-Ghafir: 51]; and the Prophet ﷺ said, **«تَكُونُ خِلَافَةٌ عَلَى مَنَاجِزِ النَّبِيِّينَ»** “Then there will be a Khilafah (Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood.”

Central Asian States Must Reject Western Offers and Unify on the Basis of Islam

Today, Central Asian states are increasingly accepting military, economic, and social offers from the West, drawing themselves ever deeper into the sphere of American and Western influence. Yet, remaining free from subservience to foreign powers would truly serve their interests and those of their peoples. The correct path forward lies in pooling regional resources, developing heavy and defense industries within their own territories, and meeting military needs as independently as possible; for reliance on external powers has never brought any nation genuine development or true independence.

Mindful of their strategic geopolitical importance, historical stature, and immense contributions to global science, Central Asian states must unify on the basis of Islam and reject Western overtures that lead to colonialism. In doing so, Islam will unify them and lay the foundation for progress toward the Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) upon the Method of the Prophethood, compelling the world's self-proclaimed major powers to reckon with them—by the Permission of Allah ﷻ. Allah ﷻ said, **﴿وَأَعِدُّوا لَهُمْ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ مِّنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِّبَاطِ الْخَيْلِ تُزْهِبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ، ﷻ﴾** **“And prepare against them whatever you are able of power and of steeds of war by which you may terrify the enemy of Allah and your enemy and others besides them whom you do not know but whom Allah knows.”** [TMQ Surah Al-Anfal: 60].