

TENTH LESSON

SPECIAL TACTICAL OPERATIONS

UK/BM-69 TRANSLATION

Definition of Special Operations⁴:

These are operations using military means and basic security. Special operations are some of the tasks of groups specialized in intelligence and security.

Characteristics of Members that Specialize in the Special Operations:

1. Individual's physical and combat fitness (jumping, climbing, running, etc.).
2. Good training on the weapon of assassination, assault, kidnaping, and bombing (special operations).
3. Possessing cleverness, canniness, and deception.
4. Possessing intelligence, precision, and alertness.
5. Tranquility and calm personality (that allows coping with psychological traumas such as those of the operation of bloodshed, mass murder). Likewise, [the ability to withstand] reverse psychological traumas, such as killing one or all members of his group. [He should be able] to proceed with the work.
6. Special ability to keep secrets and not reveal them to anyone.
7. [Good] security sense during the interrogation.
8. Great ability to make quick decisions after altering the agreed-upon plan (proper actions in urgent situations).
9. Patience, ability to withstand, and religiousness.
10. Courage and boldness.
11. Unknown to the security apparatus.

Weapons of Special Operations:

1. Cold steel weapons (rope, knife, rod, ...).
2. Poisons
3. Pistols and rifles
4. Explosives

We note that special operations include assassinations, bombing and demolition, assault, kidnaping hostages and confiscating documents, freeing prisoners.

UK/BM-70 TRANSLATION

Importance of Special Operations:

⁴Review in detail the notebook: Lessons in Special Operations.

1. Boosting Islamic morale and lowering that of the enemy.
2. Preparing and training new members for future tasks.
3. A form of necessary punishment.
4. Mocking the regime's admiration among the population.
5. Removing the personalities that stand in the way of the [Islamic] Da'wa [Call].
6. Agitating [the population] regarding publicized matters.
7. Rejecting compliance with and submission to the regime's practices.
8. Giving legitimacy to the Jama'a [Islamic Group].
9. Spreading fear and terror through the regime's ranks.
10. Bringing new members to the Organization's ranks.

Disadvantages of Special Operations:

1. Restraining the [Islamic] Da'wa [Call] and preachers.
2. Revealing the structure of the Military Organization.
3. Financially draining the Military Organization.
4. Use of [operations] as propaganda against the Islamic Jama'a [Group].
5. Spreading fear and terror among the population.
6. The regime's safeguards and precautions against any other operation.
7. Special operations cannot cause the fall of the regime in power.
8. Increase in failed [operation] attempts cause an increase in the regime's credibility.
9. [Operations] cause the regime to assassinate the Jama'a [Islamic Group] leaders.

UK/BM-71 TRANSLATION

10. Boosting enemy morale and lowering that of the Organization's members in case of repeated failure.

11. Members of the Organization lose faith in themselves and their leaders in case of repeatedly failed special operations. The inverse is also true.

Necessary Characteristics of Special Operations:

A successful special operation requires the following:

1. A security plan for the operation (members, weapons, apartments, documents, etc.). This requirement has been explained in detail in the security plan [lesson]. Refer to it.
2. An operational tactical plan. This requirement will be explained in this lesson in detail.

Special Operation Tactical Plan:

A special operation must have stages. These stages are integrated and inseparable, otherwise, the operation would fail. These stages are:

1. Research (reconnaissance) stage.
2. Planning stage.
3. Execution stage.

1. Research (reconnaissance) stage:

In this stage, precise information about the target is collected. The target may be a person, a place, or ...

For example, when attempting to assassinate an important target - a personality, it is necessary to gather all information related to that target, such as:

- a. His name, age, residence, social status
- b. His work
- c. Time of his departure to work
- d. Time of his return from work
- e. The routes he takes
- f. How he spends his free time
- g. His friends and their addresses
- h. The car he drives

UK/BM-72 TRANSLATION

- i. His wife's work and whether he visits her there
- j. His children and whether he goes to their school

- k. Does he have a girlfriend? What is her address, and when does he visit her?
- l. The physician who treats him
- m. The stores where he shops
- n. Places where he spends his vacations and holidays
- o. His house entrances, exits, and the surrounding streets
- p. Ways of sneaking into his house
- q. Is he armed? How many guards does he have?

However, if the target is an important place, such as a military base, a ministry[building], it is necessary to know the following:

From the Outside:

- 1. How wide are the streets and in which direction do they run leading to the place?
- 2. Transportation means to the place
- 3. The area, physical layout, and setting of the place
- 4. Traffic signals and pedestrian areas
- 5. Security personnel centers and nearby government agencies
- 6. Nearby embassies and consulates
- 7. The economic characteristics of the area where the place is located
- 8. Traffic congestion times
- 9. Amount and location of lighting
- 10. Characteristics of the area of the place (residence, leveled, industrial, rural, lots of trees, ...)

From the Inside:

- 1. Number of people who are inside
- 2. Number and location of guard posts
- 3. Number and names of the leaders
- 4. Number of floors and rooms
- 5. Telephone lines and the location of the switchboard
- 6. Individuals' times of entrances and exits
- 7. Inside parking
- 8. Electric box

2. Planning Stage:

After receiving information about the target, the operational plan is created. The commander who makes the operation's tactical plan should consider the following:

- 1. The type of required weapons
- 2. Number of required members and their training
- 3. An alternative to the original plan
- 4. Type of operation from a tactical perspective. It is a silent or loud elimination operation?
- 5. Time specified for the execution of the operation

UK/BM-73 TRANSLATION

- 6. The target of the operation. Is it one individual or many?
- 7. Team meeting place prior execution of the operation
- 8. Team meeting place after execution of the operation

9. Securing withdrawal of the team after the execution and routes of withdrawal
10. Difficulties that the team may encounter

Afterwards, the commander of the operation shares his plan with other group commanders. When the plan is discussed and modified, a final one is determined. Then the group commanders instruct their soldiers on their individual missions, and the members repeat their orders in order to ensure that they have assimilated them.

3. Third Stage: Execution:

In order to discover any unexpected element detrimental to the operation, it is necessary, prior to execution of the operation, to rehearse it in a place similar to that of the real operation. The rehearsal may take place shortly before the execution. It is then that the operation is executed in the place and time specified. After execution of the operation, a complete evaluation is made. At the end, a full report is given to the commanders of the Organization.

Important Recommendations for Commanders of Special Operations:

1. Before the Operation:

1. The operation should be appropriate to the participants' physical and mental abilities and capabilities.
2. The participants should be selected from volunteers, not draftees.
3. Roles should be distributed according to the members' physical and moral abilities.
4. The execution equipment should be brought to the place of the operation in a timely fashion and should be placed in a convenient location.
5. The members should be well disguised and placed in a location close to that of the operation.
6. Shortly before the operation, reconnaissance should be repeated in order to confirm that nothing new has occurred.
7. The operation members should not all be told about the operation until shortly before executing it in order to avoid leaking of its news.
8. Weapons should be tested prior to their use in the operation.
9. The place and time should not be unsuitable for the operation.
10. When using a pistol or rifle, a bullet should be already placed in the firing chamber.

UK/BM-74 TRANSLATION

After the Operation:

1. The operation should be completely evaluated as far as advantages and disadvantages. Also, each member of the operation should be evaluated according to his assigned role.
2. Each member who succeeded in his role should be rewarded, and each member who was weak or slacken in his role should be dismissed.
3. Hiding or sending abroad those who executed the operation.
4. Hiding the weapons used in the operation in a location difficult to find by the security apparatus.
5. Burning any documents, maps, or drawings related to the operation. Removal of all traces of burning them.
6. Defending members who participated in the operation in case they are captured, and taking care of their families.
7. The party that performed the operation should not be revealed.
8. No signs that might lead to the execution party should be left at the operation's location.

UK/BM-75 TRANSLATION

ELEVENTH LESSON

ESPIONAGE

(1) INFORMATION-GATHERING USING OPEN METHODS

UK/BM-76 TRANSLATION

Definition of Espionage⁵: It is the covert search for and examination of the enemy's news and information for the purpose of using them when a plan is devised. In [the book titled] "Nile Al-Aoutar wa Fath Al-Bari," [it is said that] the spy is called an eye because his work is through his eyes, or because of his excessive and preoccupation with observation, as if all his being is an eye.

Espionage in the era of the prophet - Allah bless and keep him- and his honored companions: The prophet - Allah bless and keep him - used informants in most of his attacks. As Abou Soufian's caravan, that was coming from Damascus, was approaching, the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - wanted to know the caravan's destination. While the prophet was in Madina, he sent Talha Ibn Obaidallah and Said Ibn Zeid to the Damascus route to gather information about the caravan. On their way back to Madina, and at the conclusion of the Badr battle, they met the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - in Terban, as he was descending from Badr to take Madina . [Though] they did not participate in the battle, they nevertheless got their share of the [spoils].

In his attacks, the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - would find out the enemy's intention. In the Hodaibiya [battle] days, though he did not want war, he exercised caution by sending a special 40-man reconnaissance group, headed by A'kkasha Ibn Mohsen Al-Azda. One of that group forerunners found a man who led them to the enemy's livestock. They captured 200 camels from that livestock and brought them to Madina.

The prophet - Allah bless and keep him - had local informants in Mecca who told him everything, big and small, that might harm the Muslims' welfare. Among those [enemies] were his uncle Al-Abbas Ibn Abd Al-Mutlib, and Bashir Ibn Soufian Al-Atki. Al-Khulafa Arrashidun [Mohammed's successors] advised their commanders about the importance of using scouts and informants to learn the enemy's secrets. Abou Bakr Al-Siddik - may Allah be pleased with him - said to his commander Amro Ibn Al-A'ss - may Allah be pleased with him -, "Send your informants to bring you Abou Obeida's news. If he is victorious over his enemy, then you fight those that are in Palestine. If he needs soldiers, then dispatch one battalion after another for him."

Omar Ibn Al-Khattab - may Allah be pleased with him - advised his commander Saad Ibn Abou Wakkas - may Allah be pleased with him - saying, "If you step foot on your enemies' land, get spies for them. Choose those whom you count on for their truthfulness

⁵ For details, refer to The Spying Journal: Religious Duty and Human Necessity.

and advice, whether Arabs or inhabitants of that land. Liars' accounts would not benefit you, even if some of them were true; the deceiver is a spy against you and not for you." Khaled Ibn Al-Walid - may Allah be pleased with him - used to take informants and spies with him in each of his wars against the Christian Orthodox. He chose them carefully and treated them well.

Principle of Moslems Spying on their Enemies: Spying on the enemy is permitted and it may even be a duty in the case of war between Moslems and others. Winning the battle is dependent on knowing the enemy's secrets, movements, and plans. The prophet - Allah bless and keep him - used that method. He would send spies and informants. Perhaps, he - Allah bless and keep him -

UK/BM-77 TRANSLATION

even went himself as in the major Badr attack. Al-Khulafa Arrashidun [Mohammed's

successors] also ordered it [spying]. Since Islam is superior to all human conditions and earthly religions, it permits spying for itself but not for others. Majestic Allah says, "Not equal are the companions of the fire and the companions of the garden," and the prophet says, "Islam is supreme and there is nothing above it." Islam, therefore, fights so the word of Allah can become supreme. Others fight for worldly gains and lowly and inferior goals.

An Important Question: How can a Muslim spy live among enemies if he maintains his Islamic characteristics? How can he perform his duties to Allah and not want to appear Muslim?

Concerning the issue of clothing and appearance (appearance of true religion), Ibn Taimia - may Allah have mercy on him - said, "If a Muslim is in a combat or godless area, he is not obligated to have a different appearance from [those around him]. The [Muslim] man may prefer or even be obligated to look like them, provided his action brings a religious benefit of preaching to them, learning their secrets and informing Muslims, preventing their harm, or some other beneficial goal."

Resembling the polytheist in religious appearance is a kind of "necessity permits the forbidden" even though they [forbidden acts] are basically prohibited. As for the visible duties, like fasting and praying, he can fast by using any justification not to eat with them [polytheist]. As for prayer, the book (Al-Manhaj Al-Haraki Lissira Al-Nabawiya) quotes Al-Bakhari that "he [the Moslem] may combine the noon and afternoon [prayers], sunset and evening [prayers]. That is based on the fact that the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - combined [prayers] in Madina without fear or hesitation."

UK/BM-78 TRANSLATION

Though scholars have disagreed about the interpretation of that tradition, it is possible - though Allah knows best - that the Moslem spy combines [prayers]. It is noted, however, that it is forbidden to do the unlawful, such as drinking wine or fornicating. There is nothing that permits those⁶.

Guidelines for Beating and Killing Hostages: Religious scholars have permitted beating. They use a tradition explained in Imam Mosallem's manuscript, who quotes Thabit Ibn Ans that Allah's prophet - Allah bless and keep him - sought counsel when he was informed about Abou Soufian's arrival. Abou Bakr and Omar spoke, yet he [the prophet] did not listen. Saad Ibn Ibada said, "Do you want us, O Allah's prophet, who controls my life? If you order us to subdue the camel we would do it, or beat and follow them to Al-Ghimad lakes (5-day trip beyond Mecca), we would do it, too." The prophet - Allah bless and keep him - called on the people, who then descended on Badr. They were met by Kureish camels carrying water. Among their takers was a young black [slave] man belonging to the Al-Hajjaj clan. They took him [as hostage]. The companions of the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - started asking him about Abou Sofian and his companions. He first said, "I know nothing about Abou Soufian but I know about Abou Jahl, Atba, Sheiba, and Omayya Ibn Khalaf." But when they beat him he said, "O yes, I will tell you. This is the news of Abou Soufian ..." Meanwhile, the prophet - Allah bless and

⁶ Al-Morabitoun Magazine, Issue No. 6

UK/BM-79 TRANSLATION

keep him -, who was praying, started to depart saying, "Strike him if he tells you the truth and release him if he lies." Then he said, "That is the death of someone [the hostage]." He said that in the presence of his companions and while moving his hand on the ground.

In this tradition, we find permission to interrogate the hostage for the purpose of obtaining information. It is permitted to strike the nonbeliever who has no covenant until he reveals the news, information, and secrets of his people.

The religious scholars have also permitted the killing of a hostage if he insists on withholding information from Moslems. They permitted his killing so that he would not inform his people of what he learned about the Muslim condition, number, and secrets. In the Honein attack, after one of the spies learned about the Muslims kindness and weakness then fled, the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - permitted [shedding] his blood and said, "Find and kill him." Salma Ibn Al-Akwaa followed, caught, and killed him.

The scholars have also permitted the exchange of hostages for money, services, and expertise, as well as secrets of the enemy's army, plans, and numbers. After the Badr attack, the prophet - Allah bless and keep him - showed favor to some hostages, like the poet Abou Izza, by exchanging most of them for money. The rest were released for providing services and expertise to the Muslims⁷.

Importance of Information:

1. Based on the enemy's up-to-date information, his capabilities, and plans, the Organization's command can design good-quality and secure plans.

⁷ Abdullah Ali Al-Salama: Military Espionage in Islam, pp. 253-258.

UK/BM-80 TRANSLATION

2. Information about the enemy's intention provides early warning signs for the command, which in turn makes appropriate preparation and thwarts the enemy's opportunity.
3. Information benefits the Organization's command by providing information about the enemy's strengths and weaknesses.
4. Information benefits the Organization's command by providing information about movements of the enemy and his members.

Information requirements include: Newness, Trustworthiness, Forthcoming, security, and confirmation.

General Mahmoud Sheet Khattab said, "The nation that wants to achieve victory over its enemy must know that enemy very well. It also must know the site of the battle in detail. Those who fight an enemy that they do not know, do not win because a successful military plan must be built on clear and trustworthy information. The commander who fights an enemy and does not know his strength (number and materiel) is blind and destined to fail and fall."

Information Sources: Any organization that desires to raise the flag of Islam high and proud, must gather as much information as possible about the enemy. Information has two sources:

1. Public Source: Using this public source openly and without resorting to illegal means, it is possible to gather at least 80% of information about the enemy. The percentage

UK/BM-81 TRANSLATION

varies depending on the government's policy on freedom of the press and publication. It is possible to gather information through newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, official publications, and enemy broadcasts. Attention should also be given to the opinion, comments, and jokes of common people.

Truman, a past American President, said, "We attribute our great advance to our press, because it gives America's enemies the capability of learning what we have not officially publicized about our plans and even our establishments."

In 1954, Allan Dulles [PH], Director of American Intelligence [CIA], said, "I am ready to pay any amount of money to obtain information about the Soviet Union, even as little as what the Soviet Union obtains by simply reading American newspapers."

The one gathering public information should be a regular person (trained college graduate) who examines primary sources of information published by the enemy (newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, etc.). He should search for information directly related to the topic in question.

The one gathering information with this public method is not exposed to any danger whatsoever. Any brother can gather information from those aforementioned sources. We cannot label that brother a "Moslem Spy" because he does not make any effort to obtain unpublished and covert information.

UK/BM-82 TRANSLATION

2. Secret Sources: It is possible, through these secret and dangerous methods, to obtain the 20% of information that is considered secret. The most important of these sources are:
 - A. Individuals who are recruited as either volunteers or because of other motives
 - B. Recording and monitoring
 - C. Photography
 - D. Interrogation
 - E. Documents: By burglary or recruitment of personnel
 - F. Drugging
 - G. Surveillance, spying, and observation

Information Gathering Using Public Means:

A. Newspapers, Magazines, and Official and Party Publications:

In order to gather enemy information, the Military Organization can use means such as magazines, publications, periodicals, and official printed matter. Through these means, it is possible to learn about major government events and about the news, meetings, and travel of Presidents, ministers, and commanders. Information may be:

1. Names and photographs of important government personalities, police commanders, and security leaders.
2. Published meetings. Through these, one can learn about major decisions and topics being discussed.
3. Future meeting plans.
4. Present and future enemy capabilities through current photographs of projects and strategic sites or through

UK/BM-83 TRANSLATION

- meetings with top officials.
- 5. Beneficial news about the enemy's diplomacy and its present and future plans.
- 6. Tourism news and the arrival times of foreign tourist groups.
- 7. Advertisements about apartments for rent, vacant positions, or anything else that is useful.
- 8. Advertisements about new and used car lots. These may be used in assassination, kidnaping, and overthrowing the government.
- 9. Learning the enemy position on current Islamic issues (veil, beard, dedication, Jihad, ...).

B. Radio and Television: The Military organization can use these important public sources to gather information all day and night. The importance of these means is explained below.

- 1. Visual and audible news help the Organization to determine its present and future plans.
- 2. Interviews may help to identify the government policy and its general directives.
- 3. Spotting the appearance of those who occupy high positions.
- 4. Learning the prevailing information diplomacy and its position on contemporary issues.
- 5. Learning about the interior of important government places and establishments during their opening ceremonies or through advertisements.

In addition to the aforementioned, [attention should be given] to newspapers, magazines, and the public's comments and jokes.

UK/BM-84 TRANSLATION

TWELFTH LESSON

ESPIONAGE

(2) INFORMATION-GATHERING USING COVERT METHODS

UK/BM-85 TRANSLATION

Information needed through covert means: Information needed to be gathered through covert means is of only two types:

First: Information about government personnel, officers, important personalities, and all matters related to those (residence, work place, times of leaving and returning, wives and children, places visited)

Second: Information about strategic buildings, important establishments, and military bases. Examples are important ministries such as those of Defense and Internal Security, airports, seaports, land border points, embassies, and radio and TV stations.

General security measures that should be taken by the person gathering information: During the process of gathering information, whether about governing personalities or establishments, the person doing the gathering must take the following security measures:

1. Performing the exercises to detect surveillance while executing the mission. These exercises are not well defined, but are dependent on the time, place, and the ability to be creative. These exercises include the following:
 - a. Walking down a dead-end street and observing who is walking behind you. Beware of traps.
 - b. Casually dropping something out of your pocket and observing who will pick it up.
 - c. Walking fast then stopping suddenly at a corner and observing who will be affected.
 - d. Stopping in front of store windows and observing who is watching you.
 - e. Getting on a bus and then getting off after it departs and observing who will be affected.

UK/BM-86 TRANSLATION

- f. Agreeing with one of your brothers to look for whoever is watching you.
- 2. When receiving the gathered information, let the informants travel as far as possible from their place of residence and yours. Let each of them get there using secondary roads, preferably at night.
- 3. Gather what information you can without emphasizing any particular part. Do not rush or show urgency because your excitement may uncover you and the degree of importance of the information.
- 4. Avoid anything that reveals your identity quickly. Do not attempt to be too creative or inventive. Remember what Taliran [PH] said to his political emissaries, "Do not be anxious."
- 5. Move slowly and travel a great distance. The one who is successful in gathering information is the one who is not known or conspicuous.
- 6. Do not accept events at their face value. Do not overlook a quick friendship or an apparent dispute. Evaluate the importance of events and do not judge them by their appearance.
- 7. Do not speak vaguely or act mysteriously except when wanting to get a "blabber mouth" to talk about what he knows.
- 8. Carry personal credentials and know all their contents.

UK/BM-87 TRANSLATION

9. Prior to collecting the information, make sure that all necessities related to the mission, especially money, are ready.
10. Study the area where information-gathering takes place carefully: Open and closed streets, residents' customs, ways of dressing, and accent.
11. It is not permitted to carry any weapons during the information-gathering process.
12. Finding a cover prior to gathering the information.

Further, review all security measures concerning members of the Military [Organization] which are covered in prior lessons.

Methods of Gathering Information Using Covert Means: The Military Organization may obtain secret information using: A. Surveillance, intelligence, and observation; B. Theft; C. Interrogation; D. Excitement; E. Drugging; F. Recruitment.

A. Surveillance, Intelligence, and Observation: Civilian and military targets (personalities). The monitoring may be done on foot or by car.

Surveillance on foot:

1. The brother or brothers performing the surveillance operation on foot study the available information about the target (height, weight, way of walking, looking at a recent photograph)
2. Knowing the target's habits, places he visits, and communications
3. Studying carefully the area where observation will take place: names of through and dead-end streets, residents' habits and way of dressing.

UK/BM-88 TRANSLATION

4. Prior to the start of the surveillance mission, making sure that all needs related to the mission, especially money, are met.
5. Agreeing on how communications with the leaders will take place in case the surveillance plan is uncovered (telephone, a person used for that purpose). The telephone number should not be written but memorized.
6. Agreeing on special signals to exchange orders and instructions among the surveillance team members.
7. Knowing the measures to be taken when the target is lost, such as contacting the leaders or something else agreed upon.
8. It is not permitted to carry any weapons during the information-gathering process.
9. It is preferable to have a camera with the surveillance man in case the target is to personally contact others.

Surveillance by car:

Surveillance by car requires taking certain measures:

1. Inspecting the car's fuel, water, and lights.
2. The car should be of a common type so it would not attract people's attention.
3. The car should be in good condition and the driver should be experienced.
4. The car plates should not contain real numbers. It is important to use a false license plate and small numbers in order to prevent anyone from spotting and memorizing it.
5. The car's interior light should be disabled in order to hide the identity of the surveillance team members sitting inside.
6. The number and appearance of the car surveillance team members should match those of the target's car.

UK/BM-89 TRANSLATION

Performing Surveillance by Car:

1. The car being used for surveillance should keep up with the target's car during the surveillance operation, especially in crowded areas and on side streets. The distance between the two cars depends on the circumstances.
2. If the target gets out of his car and starts to walk, one of the surveillance team members should get out and observe him.
3. Follow all aforementioned measures for surveillance on foot.

Exercises to detect surveillance by car:

1. The surveillance car speeds up then stops suddenly while observing which other car is affected (this is done where there is not a lot of traffic).
2. The surveillance car enters a dead-end street.
3. The surveillance car goes in the opposite direction of traffic.
4. The surveillance car stops and goes backwards.
5. [The surveillance car] enters a parking lot and immediately goes out.
6. [The surveillance car] takes a side road and stops.

A. Surveillance, Intelligence, and Observation (Information about the enemy places)

The Organization's command needs detailed information about the enemy's vital establishments, whether civilian or military, in order to make safe plans, reach firm decisions, and avoid surprises. Thus, the individual who gathers information about a desired location should, in addition to drawing a diagram, describe it and all its details.

UK/BM-90 TRANSLATION

The Drawing: The brother should draw a diagram of the area, the street, and the

location which is the target of the information- gathering. He should describe its shape and characteristics. The drawing should be realistic so that someone who never saw the location could visualize it. It is preferable to also put on the drawing the directions of traffic, police stations, and security centers.

The Description: It is necessary to gather as much information about the location as possible. For instance:

1. Traffic directions and how wide the streets are
2. Transportation leading to the location
3. The area, appearance, and setting of the place
4. Traffic signals and pedestrian areas
5. Security personnel centers and government agencies
6. Embassies and consulates
7. The economic characteristics of the area and traffic congestion times
8. Public parks
9. Amount and location of lighting

It is preferable to photograph the area as a whole first, then the street of the [desired] location. If possible, panoramic pictures should be taken. That is, the collection of views should be continuous in a such way that all pictures are taken from one location and that the ending of one picture is the beginning of the next. The photographer should be experienced with and proficient in film processing and developing. It is risky to use an outside film processing service. When observing a military installation or camp, we discourage taking pictures where it is forbidden. The brother/photographer should use a

UK/BM-91 TRANSLATION

modern camera that can photograph at night or from a distance, and only the lens of the camera should be visible. When gathering information about a military camp, the brother should draw a diagram of the camp's overall area, the camp itself, and its interior, if possible.

The description of the base or camp must contain the following:

1. Location
2. Exterior shape
3. Transportation to it
4. Space [area]
5. Weapons used
6. Unit using the camp
7. Fortifications and tunnels
8. Guard posts
9. Amount and periods of lighting
10. Number of soldiers and officers. Officers' ranks
11. Ammunition depot locations
12. Vehicles and automobiles
13. Leave policy
14. Commander's name, rank, arrival and departure times
15. Degree and speed of mobilization
16. Brigades and names of companies
17. Sleeping and waking times
18. Telephone lines and means of communication

The brother gathering the information may start a friendship with one of the soldiers or officers of that base. Information may be collected gradually and easily from soldiers when giving them rides from the camp to the bus or train stations, etc.

- B. Gathering Information Through Interrogation: Security personnel in our countries arrest brothers and obtain the needed information through interrogation and torture.

UK/BM-92 TRANSLATION

The Military Organization must do likewise. On one hand, the Organization can obtain important information about enemy establishments and personnel. On the other hand, that is a form of necessary punishment.

Information is collected in this method by kidnaping an enemy individual, interrogating him, and torturing him. This source of information is not permanent. Also, caution should be exercised about being deceived by misinformation from enemy individuals. Thus, the brother who interrogates the hostage should possess the following characteristics:

1. Should have knowledge and expertise about people's behavior and morals.
 2. Should have a strong personality.
 3. Should possess a sixth sense based on practice and experience.
 4. Should be extremely patient.
 5. Should be able to act, pretend, and mask himself.
 6. Should be intelligent, observant, analytical, and deductive.
 7. Should be able to establish an investigative plan.
- C. Gathering Information Through Recruitment: Recruiting agents is the most dangerous task that an enlisted brother can perform. Because of this dangerous task, the brother may be killed or imprisoned. Thus, the recruitment task must be performed by special types of members.

There are a number of motives that might entice an uncommitted person to take part in intelligence work. These motives are:

UK/BM-93 TRANSLATION

1. Coercion and entanglement
2. Greed and love for money
3. Displaying courage and love of adventure
4. Love of amusement and deviance
5. Mental and political orientation
6. Fear of being harmed

The Organization may use motives No. 2, 3, 5, and 6 in recruitment.

Candidates for Recruitment Are:

1. Smugglers
2. Those seeking political asylum
3. Adventurers
4. Workers at coffee shops, restaurants, and hotels
5. People in need
6. Employees at borders, airports, and seaports

Types of Agents Preferred by The American Intelligence Agency [CIA]:

1. Foreign officials who are disenchanted with their country's policies and are looking towards the U.S. for guidance and direction.
2. The ideologist (who is in his country but against his government) is considered a valuable catch and a good candidate for American Intelligence Agency [CIA].
3. Officials who have a lavish lifestyle and cannot keep up using their regular wages, or those who have weaknesses for women, other men, or alcoholic beverages. The agent who can be bought using the aforementioned means is an easy target, but the agent who considers what he does a noble cause is difficult to recruit by enemy intelligence.

UK/BM-94 TRANSLATION

4. For that purpose, students and soldiers in Third World countries are considered valuable targets. Soldiers are the dominating and controlling elements of those countries.

Recruitment Stages: Suppose the Islamic Organization, with its modest capabilities, wants to obtain information about an important target (important personality, building, camp, agency, ministry). It has to do the following:

1. Finding the Agent: In this stage, the Organization picks the suitable person for supplying the information. The Organization learns about that person: His financial condition, his family status, his position regarding the government, and his weaknesses and strengths.
2. Evaluating the Agent: In this stage, the agent is placed under continuous observation to learn the times of his departure to and return from work, the places he visits, the individuals he meets, and his social interaction with those that he meets in coffee shops, clubs, etc.
3. Approaching the Agent: After gathering information about him, a relationship with him is developed under a certain cover, such as:
 - a. Family connection and tribal relations.
 - b. Developing a friendship with him in the club, coffee shop, and workers union. The [recruiting] brother develops the friendship as if it were unpretentious and unplanned. The relationship should develop naturally and gradually in order not to attract the target's attention.

Important Note: In case the first brother fails to develop a friendship with the target, another brother takes over

UK/BM-95 TRANSLATION

after learning from the first about the target's weaknesses (motives that can be exploited) such as his love for money, opposition to the government, love for adventure, or display courage.

4. Recruiting the Agent: After finding, evaluating, and approaching a target, comes the second stage of recruiting him. Recruiting may be direct, that is, telling the agent frankly about working for the Organization for a specific and agreed-upon salary. A promise is secured in writing or verbally. Or recruitment may be indirect, that is, information may be taken from the target without informing him that he is an agent. That may be accomplished by giving him gifts, sharing his joys and sorrows, and attempting to solve his problems.
5. Testing the Agent: In this stage, the agent is assigned certain tasks in order to test his ability, loyalty, and dependability. The agent does not know that the Organization already has the sought information. If the information supplied by the agent does not match the Organization's existing information, then the agent may be an unreliable source of information or may be trying to mislead the Organization. During the testing stage, the agent should remain under careful observation to spot all his movements.
6. Training the Agent: This stage applies to the recruited agent, that is, the agent who has been recruited directly

UK/BM-96 TRANSLATION

and is aware that he has been recruited by someone or some organization for money or other things. That agent may be trained on the following:

- a. Work secrecy and means of gathering and hiding information
- b. The method of passing information on to officials
- c. Concealment and disguising
- d. Interrogation and resisting the interrogation
- e. Explaining the assigned mission in utmost detail
- f. Photography

There might not be any training at all. The agent may be given freedom in his work, relying on his instinct, talents, background, and the capabilities of his superior brother.

7. Treating the Agent: The brother who manages the agent should possess the qualifications of a perfect spy, a psychiatrist, and an interrogator. There are two points of view on treating the agent:

First Point of View: Maintaining a strong personal relationship with the agent. This technique provides the agent with the motivation that entices him to take chances in order to please his friend with the information. However, this technique has disadvantages. The barriers between the agent and his superiors are removed, and the agent may ask for many things that were not agreed upon.

Second Point of View: The person managing the agent treats him roughly and pushes him to the limits for the purpose of getting as much information as possible. This technique uses harshness, cruelty, and threats in order to keep the

UK/BM-97 TRANSLATION

agent constantly active. I believe that the Islamic Military organization can combine the two techniques. The agent may be treated in a careful Islamic manner, while the managing brother appeals to the agent's conscience and his Islamic association with the work for majestic Allah's religion. He lures the agent with money and gifts, and uses cruelty and kindness when appropriate.

8. Terminating the Agent's Services: That should occur when any of the following take place: a. The recruitment mission terminates, b. Incapacity to work because of sickness or changes in the job situation, c. Repeated errors in security measures, d. The agent requests the termination.

Means for Testing the Recruit: 1. Requesting specific information that the Organization knows well, 2. Monitoring him while he performs his covert work, 3. Overpaying him in order to know his trustworthiness, 4. Giving him a chance to tamper with the work documents (unimportant documents).

Important Advice About Dealing with Agents:

1. Do not send sealed packages to the agent or receive them from him. These could be booby traps.
2. Leaving something for the agent should be done as quickly as possible. When transporting and giving an item to the agent at the agreed-upon location, it should not attract attention and lead to the agent's arrest.
3. The financial status of the agent should be controlled so that the agent does not suddenly show great wealth. A

UK/BM-98 TRANSLATION

portion of the payment should be given to him, while the other should be deposited in his bank account.

4. When wishing to recruit an agent, events should occur naturally. You may agree with a friend that he invite the person to be recruited for dinner, or something similar. While that intermediary person is talking with him, he notices your arrival at your friend's, greets you, starts to converse with you, and invites you to sit down with the person you want to recruit.
5. When meeting with the agent, make sure neither you or the meeting place are being monitored. Do not enter a place to meet with an agent before he does. There could be a trap for you.
6. If you wait for your agent at the agreed-upon location, you could be a target for him. Be especially careful if he goes to the bathroom. Once, in Belgium, an Israeli Mossad officer met an Arab agent. A few minutes after they sat down, the Arab agent said that he had to go get something. When he returned, the Israeli intelligence agent was still there. The Arab agent then pulled out a pistol and shot the Mossad agent several times.
7. In order to communicate with the agent, it is necessary to specify locations such as parks, a university campus area, etc.
8. It is necessary to continuously communicate with the agent, to learn about his problems and requests, help him as much as possible, lift his morale, and renew his confidence.

UK/BM-99 TRANSLATION

LESSON THIRTEEN

SECRET WRITING

AND

CIPHERS AND CODES

UK/BM-100 TRANSLATION

Secret Ink: It consists of chemical material that is used on a special type of paper, and the writing can be made visible by various methods with numerous [chemical] solutions. The history of invisible writing is somewhat old; spies used various types of invisible ink during World War I, and after the war many improvements were made after chemical compounds were discovered. [These compounds] can make most of these invisible inks become visible. War is still being waged between the nations and terrorist organizations. The Islamic organizations can resort to their modest capabilities of writing letters with invisible ink using materials available on the market which leave no trace at all as long as it is well hidden in the writing. The paper that is used must have the following [characteristics]:

- 1- The paper must be smooth.
- 2- The paper must be the type on which ink doesn't spread.
- 3- There must not be anything or any pictures on the paper that attract attention.

Types of Invisible Ink: There are two types of invisible ink, organic and chemical compounds. Examples [of organic solutions] include: milk, vinegar, apple juice, lemon, urine. They are easily exposed by simply heating them, and they are used frequently.

Chemical solutions, which are colorless when they are dry, also appear as various colors

UK/BM-101 TRANSLATION

if they are treated with another solution.

Methods of Producing Secret Ink and Ways to Expose it: 1- It is possible to use any animal-based fluid and any fruit or lemon juice to expose the message. It can also be placed above a lamp, passed over a candle, or ironed with a hot iron, and yellow or brown writing will appear.

2- It is possible to use Aluminum Chloride (Neshader [PH] Salt) to write letters with secret ink. To expose the writing use the previous method.

3- It is possible to dissolve an aspirin tablet (except for children's aspirin) in alcohol to expose the writing. All we have to do is get a piece of cotton, dip it in the alcohol solution, and wipe it on the message.

4- It is possible to use some colorless vitamins like Vitamin A or Penicillin.

5- Compounds like silver or lead should be avoided because they affect the secret ink.

Considerations When Using Secret Ink:

1- The writing should only be on smooth surfaces like glass or formica.

2- Don't press with the pen or quill on the paper so that the imprint of the writing doesn't show. The writing must be done lightly on the paper.

3- Use a good quality paper.

4- Don't write any names in a message written with secret ink.

UK/BM-102 TRANSLATION

5- A regular letter is written with a ballpoint pen and not with secret ink.

6- The quill or pen should be washed before and after use, and not used with any other ink.

How to Write on Paper with Secret Ink: An innocent-looking letter (family-personal-greeting) is written with a ballpoint pen, but within the letter, between the lines, write the message with secret ink.

Both ciphers and code are considered important means of conveying information without anyone other than the party to which it is sent being able to determine its contents. Ciphers differ from code.

Ciphers: A letter, number, or symbol takes the place of another letter, number, or symbol. The number (1), the letter (H), or the symbol (Δ) could take the place of the number (3), the letter (D), the symbol ($\square$), or any other number, symbol, or letter. Notice that in simple ciphers that the same number or symbol always replaces the same letter, while in complicated ciphers, which are currently in use, the same symbol and number replace a different letter each time.

Code: It consists of symbols, words, or groups of letters chosen to represent or express other words. One word could have several meanings, or could represent a complete sentence, or could be a long paragraph according to the system used. Scientists have proved that the ancient Egyptians, Jews, Greeks

UK/BM-103 TRANSLATION

and Romans used ciphers and code. [They were also used] during the Middle Ages, simple though they may have been, like simply putting every letter in the place of the letter that followed it in a specific arrangement of the alphabet. Specific letters only might have been substituted. Secret writing developed and took on more complicated forms. America entered World War II because of a secret message that fell into the hands of British Intelligence in 1937, which was sent by the German Foreign Minister (Zimmermann) to the German Ambassador to Mexico. The British learned from the deciphered letter that the Germans were planning to wage all-out submarine warfare using. The letter contained a proposal that Mexico enter the war on the side of the Germans, with the provision that after the victory, Mexico would acquire Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. The British Foreign Minister (Balfour) turned the letter over to the American Ambassador in London, who in turn passed it on to the White House, which confirmed the authenticity of the letter [by checking] the [original] ciphered letter and correlating it with the code. Consequently, America entered the war against Germany.

Both Roosevelt and Churchill escaped death because of a German translator's ignorance. He was deciphering an enciphered message in Spanish. Both Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed to meet in Casablanca in 1943. Spanish spies in Washington learned of the news, and they sent this in an enciphered message to Hitler. The German translator received it for deciphering, and he read the name as two words: (Casa), which means (house), and (Blanca), which means (white). So he translated the message

UK/BM-104 TRANSLATION

that Churchill and Roosevelt were going to meet in the White House. German aircraft were not able to penetrate American air space, and both Churchill and Roosevelt escaped.

Types of Ciphers and Codes: 1. Enciphering with coordinates. 2. Enciphering with symbols and words. 3. Enciphering books, newspapers, and magazines.

Secret writing must have two important elements without which it is not a true cipher.

They are:

The First Element: It must have a general system on which the sender and receivers agree, and it is normally a fixed [system].

The Second Element: There must be a special key which changes from time to time.

The cipher key may be composed of a number or group of numbers. It could also be composed of a word, an expression, or a sentence according to what was agreed upon among the correspondents. This key is used to decode the cipher, and is what dictates the steps required to encipher any secret letter. There are a few other elements which secret writing must have, though less important than the two previously mentioned elements.

The message must be short, sharply delineated, and understandable.

The key must be changed periodically, so that the enemy does not obtain it and [thereby be able to] read all the messages.

Types of Ciphers and Codes and How to Use Them:

The Numeric Method: There are 28 letters in the Arabic language; they are found in this verse:

((ABJD ?W; HUI KLMN S"FX QR:T COZ VYG))

UK/BM-105 TRANSLATION

Each letter is replaced by a number, and it is not necessary for the numbers to be sequential. That is, we can separate one number from the following one. Example: A=1, B=6, J=20 etc.

The important thing is that the other side (the receiver) be aware of that. It is also possible to change the verse with another one.

((ABJD ?W; HUI KLMN S"FX QR:T COZ VYG))

A=1	B=2	J=3	D=4	?=5	W=10	;=15
H=20	U=25	I=30	K=40	L=50	M=60	N=75
S=80	"=90	F=100	X=200	Q=300	R=400	:=500
T=600	C=700	O=800	Z=900	V=1000	Y=1500	F=2000
						[sic]

Example: QAM ALAOW? BQTL REIS ALJM?WRI? [The brothers killed the President of the Republic.]

QAM	Q=300	A=1	M=60			
ALAOW?	A=1	L=50	A=1	O=800	W=10	?=5
BQTL	B=2	Q=500	T=600	L=50		
REIS	R=400	A=1	I=30	S=80		
ALJM?WRI?	A=1	L=50	J=3	M=60	?=5	W=10
R=700	I=30	?=5				

530400105603501803014005060030025108001501601300

UK/BM-106 TRANSLATION

Another Numeric Method: There is another method by which we can encipher using digits as follows: We leave out the numbers (8, 9, 0) from the numbers used in the cipher.

A=1 B=2 T=3 C=4 J=5 H=6 O=7
D=11 Z=12 R=13 ;=14 S=15 :=16 X=17
V=21 U=22 Y=23 "=24 G=25 F=26 Q=27
K=31 L=32 M=33 N=34 ?=35 W=36 I=37

Notice that this cipher could be used over the telephone or radio, but it wouldn't be good for letters because they could be discovered too easily.

Important Note: Some may ask, how can a brother (the receiver) know what the sender wants, when he sends a letter with nothing but numbers placed next to each other. Like in the previous example: QAM ALAOW? BQTL REIS ALJM?WRI? [The brothers killed the President of the Republic.]

530400105603501803014005060030025108001501601300

We say that it is possible, as we mentioned in the second method to eliminate some numbers and use them as separators, between numbers.

Example: We eliminate the numbers like (8, 9, 0) from them, and we choose the number 5, for example

UK/BM-107 TRANSLATION

An example of the second method: QAM ALAOW? BQTL W;IR ALDAOLI? [The brothers killed the Minister of the Interior.]

QAM	Q=27	A=1	M=33	
ALAOW?	A=1	L=32	O=7	W=36 ?=35
BQTL	B=2	Q=27	C=3 [sic]	L=32
W;IR	W=36	=14	I=37	R=13
DAOLI?	A=1	L=32	D=11	A=1 O=7
	L=32	I=37	?	=35

3537327111321133714363232723536732133127

When we put the number ((0)) to separate between the letters, it would be as follows:
370320701011032010130370140360320302702035036070320103301027

035

To complicate the cipher somewhat, we would put the numbers (9, 8, 0) as separators in one method.

The method of symbols and numbers: We separate the letters of the alphabet into a number of groups, and each group is composed of a number of digits.

Example: It is possible to make six groups, and so each group will be composed of five numbers, except for the last group, which would have only four [sic] numbers.

UK/BM-108 TRANSLATION

Sixth Group	Fifth Group	Fourth Group	Third Group	Second Group	First Group
I W ? 3 2 1	N M L K Q 5 4 3 2 1	F G " Y U 5 4 3 2 1	V X : S ; 5 4 3 2 1	R Z D O H 5 4 3 2 1	J C T B A 5 4 3 2 1

Then we give every group a symbol.

Sixth Group	Fifth Group	Fourth Group	Third Group	Second Group	First Group
⊖	⊣	▽	△	□	○

Then after that, every group has a specific symbol, and every letter in the group has a specific number, so the cipher will be as follows:

⊖	⊣	▽	△	□	○
I W ? 3 2 1	N M L K Q 5 4 3 2 1	F G " Y U 5 4 3 2 1	V X : S ; 5 4 3 2 1	R Z D O H 5 4 3 2 1	J C T B A 5 4 3 2 1

Example: Form the following sentence by means of this cipher:

AL?JWM ALSA"? ALSAB"? XBAHA [The attack will be at seven in the morning.]

AL?JWM 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 1 ⊖ 5 ○ 2 ⊖ 4 ⊣

ALSA"? 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 2 △ 1 ○ 3 ▽ 1 ⊖

ALSAB"? 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 2 △ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ▽ 1 ⊖

XBAHA 4 △ 2 ○ 1 ○ 1 □ 1 ○

The message would be formed as follows: 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 1 ⊖ 5 ○ 2 ⊖
4 ⊣ 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 2 △ 1 ○ 3 ▽ 1 ⊖ 1 ○ 3 ⊣ 2 △ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ▽ 1 ⊖ 4 △ 2 ○ 1 ○ 1 □ 1 ○.

In order not to mix up the letters when decoding the cipher, it is possible to choose a symbol other than

UK/BM-109 TRANSLATION

the symbols present. It is possible to choose the symbol (for example) $\odot$ a circle with a dot in it, to separate one word from another.

Another method for symbols and numbers: For this, we use seven circles, and each circle contains four letters, as follows:

(6)

K	Q
M	L

 (5)

"	Y
F	G

 (4)

X	:
U	V

 (3)

R	Z
S	;

 (2)

H	J
D	O

 (1)

B	A
C	T

(7)	
?	N
I	W

Example: AQTl ?ZA ALUAGWT [Kill this devil.]

AQTL [See original for symbols.]

?ZA [See original for symbols.]

ALUAGWT [See original for symbols.]

In order for one to know the context of the message, it would be sent to (the receiver) as follows:

[See the original Arabic text for the symbols.]

It is possible to separate between each word and the one that follows it by placing a specific symbol between each word (other than a symbol already present.)

UK/BM-110 TRANSLATION

3- The Letter Method: There are 28 letters in the Arabic language. We eliminate (3) letters from the (28) letters, and (by way of example) the letters we eliminate are (C-G-Z), and so we have a chart with (5) groups containing (25) letters as follows:

M	"	:	O	A
N	F	X	D	B
?	Q	V	R	T
W	K	U	;	J
I	L	Y	S	H

Note: the Arrows found to the right of the chart indicate that we must take the last horizontal letter. [See original for arrows.]

Example: If we had a word composed of a number of letters like (KAN), when enciphering, the first letter (K) would be (WL). That is, for this letter (K), when enciphering, there would be (two letters), one horizontal letter and the other would be the vertical. The horizontal would be the (W), and the vertical would be the (L), and the rest of the letters of the word (KAN) would be done the same way.

If the last letter of the schedule were needed, like (H), then in this case, we would encipher the (H) as follows: (IA). If it were the letter (N), we would encipher it as follows: (BI) and so forth.

Example: AQTL ?ZA ALUAGWT [Kill this devil.]

AQTL A=MH Q=?L T=?H L="

?ZA ?=TI Z=Not found on the chart so we [exchange] the letter (D) for it, and when

UK/BM-111 TRANSLATION

the cipher is broken, the true letter is understood from the meaning of the word, and so it would be thus: Z=NS A=M[H]

ALUAGWT A=MH L=" U=WY A=MH G=IS also not found in the chart, so we deal with it as if it is an("), and when the cipher is broken, put it in its original form (G) G=ML W=JI T=?H.

The enciphered sentence would be as follows: MH?L?HI"TINSMHMH" WYMHLJI?H.

We must use one of the three letters that were cancelled (C-G-Z) to separate between each word from the [following] one.

Note: It would be incorrect to use this chart the same way as the previous one, because it is [too easy] for an enemy to figure out the context of the message and its cipher.

Therefore, we make a specific key for this chart, which no one knows except for the (sender) and the (receiver).

An Example of the Key: The sender and receiver may agree that the key to the cipher (the table) [be] a word or a name: ABW ALFRJ (for example), and so the cipher table would be as follows:

"	S	T	R	A
Q	:	H	J	B
K	V	O	M	W
N	U	D	X	L
?	Y	;	I	F

Note: We took [something] away from the word [ABW ALFRJ] ABW LFRJ. We removed the Alef [A] found in ALFRJ, [therefore] the word was: ABW LFRJ, and after writing it in the cipher key (ABW ALFRJ), we write the 25 letters of the alphabet that we know, noticing that we have removed the letters which were written in the key (ABW ALFRJ) [sic] as in the previous table.

UK/BM-112 TRANSLATION

Example: AQTL ?ZA ALUAGWU [Kill this devil.]

Solution: AQTL A="F Q=B? T=B? T="Z L=NF
?ZA ?="F" Z=We treat it as if it is a D=N; A="F
ALUAGWT A="F L=NF A="F G=We treat it as if it is a "=?A
W=KF T="Z

Therefore the cipher comes out as follows: "FB?";NFF"N;"F"FNFNY"F?AKF";

Then we need to insert one of the three letters (C-G-Z) between each enciphered word, so that the letters don't get mixed up with each other. Consequently, as an example we choose the letter (Z), and then the cipher (the enciphered letter would be as follows:) "FB?";NFZF"N;"FZ"FNF"F?AKF";Z

There will not be any mistake when the (receiver) begins decoding the cipher, because he knows that for each actual letter, there are two enciphered letters. [He also knows] that between each word and the one which follows it there is one of the three letters (Z-C-G).

Important Note: 1- It is possible to write the secret word (the key to the table) either horizontally or vertically.

[2-] It is possible when enciphering using the previous table to choose one of the following methods:

A-The table could use a descending-descending system [two arrows down].

B- The table could use an ascending-ascending system[two arrows up].

UK/BM-113 TRANSLATION

C: The table could use a descending-ascending system and the opposite [an arrow up and another arrow down].

However, both sides must be aware of this (the sender-the receiver).

-If it happens that any numbers appear in the message while we are using a letter cipher, then we begin, for example, by writing the numbers (1-2-3.....) with letters (WAHD-ACNIN-CLAC?) [One-two-three.....]

Note that we do not write ACNIN or CLAC? because we have eliminated the letter (C) from the table.

To complicate the cipher we scramble the letters and [make] them uncomplicated in the table.

To [also] complicate the cipher, we can exchange the letter with the one above it, and while decoding it, the receiver takes the letter that is below it. On the other hand, the letter below it can be written and when decoding it, the letter above is taken.

The coordinates method: In order to devise a cipher with this method, we make a table in which every letter in the alphabet corresponds to a number in the vertical column and a letter in the horizontal row, and in the table we write the (25) letters as follows:

5	4	3	2	1	
M	"	:	O	A	A
N	F	X	D	B	H
?	Q	V	R	T	M
W	K	U	;	J	W
I	L	Y	S	H	D

Note that we have eliminated the three letters (C-Z-G).

Observation: This cipher (enciphered table) is very easy for any average person to break or solve; therefore it must be made more complicated.

UK/BM-114 TRANSLATION

How to complicate it: 1- Scramble the (25) letters of the alphabet in the table without any sequence.

2- Leave some squares in the table blank for subterfuge or for any contingency.

3- Instead of writing the coordinates of the desired letter, we write the coordinates for the letter above it, and when the receiver breaks it, he takes the lower letter. It is also possible to write the lower letter, and when breaking take the letter above.

Enciphering using coordinates is as follows:

96	70	34	32	20	9	
	N		H	K		K
?	L	J		O	W	R
	T		Q		D	M
I	B		A	R		;
Y		"	;	X		?
	F		:		S	D
M		V		U		I

The key of the cipher is KRM ;?DI [Karem Zouhdi] (May God release him).

Example: AST:?D AHD ALAOW? MN :D? ALT"ZIB [One of the martyrs died due to the severe torture.]

Solution: AST:?D A=M32 S=M9 T=R70 :=?32
 ?=M96 D=R9
 AHD A=M32 H=D32 D=R9
 ALAOW? A=M32 L=K70 A=M32 O=K20
 W=D9 ?=M96
 MN M=D96 N=D70

UK/BM-115 TRANSLATION

:D? :=?32 D=R9 ?M96
ALT"ZIB A=M32 L=K70 T=R70 "=:34
Z=We substitute with a D=R9 T=R70

Observe that when we began enciphering the sentence (AST:?D AHD ALAOW? THT ALT"ZIB) [One of the brothers died under torture], we took the letter from above (we didn't use the actual letter), and the brother who receives it must take the letter from beneath while deciphering letter).

Likewise there is in the word (ALT"ZIB) the letter (Z), and it was one of the letters we dropped (Z-C-G). Therefore, we took in its place a similar letter, the (D), and the receiver would know that from the meaning of the word.

There are also letters which did not have any [others] above or below, like the (K-H-N-?-W). Therefore, we apply the same steps which were followed. We look for the letter which is above it, so for example, with the letter (K), the letter (U) is considered higher than it. With the letter (W), the letter S is considered higher than it, and so forth.

UK/BM-116 TRANSLATION

LESSON FOURTEEN

KIDNAPING AND ASSASSINATIONS

USING

RIFLES AND PISTOLS

UK/BM-117 TRANSLATION

Introduction to Pistols:*

The pistol was invented in the fifteenth century AD, and it is now merely in the most recent of its phases of development.

At the beginning, pistols were made by hand in various sizes. They were fired using a gunpowder fuse which ignited the gunpowder charge, thrusting the bullet forward through the barrel.

The pistol underwent long phases of development until one called "the revolver" was produced. The credit for making it popular goes to Samuel Colt, but it would be a mistake to consider him the inventor of this pistol, because he was not an expert in weapons. Rather, he was very wealthy and he expended his wealth to satisfy his desire to acquire weapons. He produced the first revolver in 1835. It was made by hand, and then by machines in large quantities.

Innovations [continued] developing until the automatic pistol designed by an Austrian appeared in 1883 AD. Thirteen years later in 1896 another pistol came on the scene called the "Mauzer," which is still in use to this day.

A larger number of pistols have appeared, and there are still continuous developments and innovations. Pistol manufacturers prefer the automatic pistol over the revolver, which has largely fallen into disuse.

The Characteristics and Shortcomings of the Revolver and Automatic Pistol:

1- Characteristics of the Automatic-action Pistol:

We would call a pistol an automatic when there is more than one mechanical movement taking place. When the pistol is fired, it returns the moving components to the rear, expels the empty cartridge, and loads a new round in its firing chamber. This continues until the magazine is empty.

It is likewise possible to call a pistol a semi-automatic, according to the type of firing when it fires one round at a time.

Its characteristics are:

1- The magazine holds a number of rounds (from 8-16).

[*] Review the memorandum, "All About Handguns", in detail.

UK/BM-118 TRANSLATION

- 2- The spare bullets for this pistol are in the reserve magazine.
- 3- It only takes a short time to load it.
- 4- It can be concealed easily because of its small size.
- 5- Its projectile has great acceleration, which makes it more accurate.

2. Shortcomings of the Automatic Pistol:

- 1- The necessity of using both hands when loading.
- 2- In case of an unexpected malfunction, like a round being jammed, both hands must be used to correct it because of its complicated mechanism.
- 3- It requires a safety device to ensure that accidents are avoided.
- 4- It is not suitable for firing from the holster because of its mechanical action, since after it is fired, the components that are pushed forward and expel the bullet through the barrel, return to the rear, and as they return, the empty cartridge is expelled, then the components move forward carrying a new round. The holster is small and doesn't allow the components to return to the rear, and could block the way of the empty cartridge, whereby the action malfunctions.
- 5- It can't use any bullets other than those specified for it, because other bullets could have a large charge of gunpowder. Therefore, upon firing, the greater thrust of gas would push the components to the rear with greater force than they can bear, and so perhaps after firing once or twice, the pistol could break in two.

Characteristics of the Revolver:

- 1- The shooter doesn't need a lot of motion to cock it, since it is sufficient to press the hammer, and the chamber revolves to load and cock the pistol.
- 2- A malfunction, like a jammed bullet, does not prevent one from continuing to fire.
- 3- The revolver rarely malfunctions.
- 4- It doesn't need a special safety device, and even if it did have one, it wouldn't hinder the action of the hammer.
- 5- It is preferable for assassinations because the empty shells are kept inside, making it difficult

UK/BM-119 TRANSLATION

for investigators to determine the location from which the pistol was fired. It also makes

it difficult to determine the type of pistol used.

Shortcomings of the Revolver:

- 1- Most models are large and bulky, especially older ones.
- 2- It takes a relatively long time to load it.
- 3- It leaks and loses some gas between the chamber and barrel when it fires, which slows the bullet down and causes it to fall short.
- 4- The velocity of the bullet from a revolver is slower than that of an automatic.
- 5- The cylinder does not hold many rounds, since it can only hold five or six bullets.

Holding the Pistol with Both Hands or with One Hand:

Many ask: Should the pistol be held with both hands or with one hand? The answer is that the type of firing determines whether to hold the pistol with one hand or both.

Therefore, if you are in a defensive situation where an adversary appears by surprise, pull your gun from the holster and fire at him right away one-handed without aiming.

Conversely, if you are attacking or ambushing an adversary, you should hold the pistol with both hands, because:

- 1- Holding the pistol with both hands decreases the recoil.
- 2- Holding the pistol with both hands: The strong dominant hand pushes the pistol forward and the other pulls to the rear with the same force, thus making a firm grip on it.
- 3- Using both hands prevents them from trembling or shaking and thus the pistol also.
- 4- Hold the pistol with both hands to be steady and firm, especially when firing several shots, so you won't be forced to adjust your grip on the pistol.

How to Correctly Hold an Automatic Pistol

- 1- Your right thumb that grips the pistol should be

UK/BM-120 TRANSLATION

above the locking device and not beneath it, and it should be on the left side of the pistol, so that it doesn't push the locking device inside the groove of the upper part and cause the mechanical movement to malfunction.

2- The fleshy part between the thumb and index finger of the right hand holding the pistol should be behind and beneath the [moving] parts, so as not to disturb them with your hand when moving; the pistol should be centered vertically in the palm of the hand.

3- The index finger should be around the trigger, and the rest should be on the pistol

grip.

4- The left thumb should be centered on the right thumb, and both of them should be centered on the locking device, neither [too] tight or [too] loose but with a medium [grip]. The other fingers of the left hand should be on the grip over the fingers of the right hand and intertwined with them to control the grip on the pistol.

5- Don't leave any space between your hand and the pistol, but control your grip on it. It should not be part of you, so don't grip it too hard, because that will affect the nerves and muscles which could cause the hand to waiver and make the shot miss.

See the drawing below:

[Picture of a pistol with the caption:]

The locking device, located on the lower part

UK/BM-121 TRANSLATION

The mechanical action could malfunction while firing, as shown in the drawing, because the thumb is too close to the lower locking device. Therefore, perhaps because of a [grip] that's too firm, the thumb presses the locking device on the lower part of the pistol inside the groove of the upper part, causing the mechanical action to malfunction while firing.

UK/BM-122 TRANSLATION

Another Way to Hold the Pistol with Both Hands

- 1- The right thumb gripping the pistol should be slightly above the magazine holder.
- 2- The left thumb should be centered over the right thumb, and we follow the remaining four steps in the first method.
- 3- We follow the previous steps in the first method.

Observe the following drawing

[Drawing with caption saying:]

Holding the pistol with both hands// Notice that the right thumb is slightly above the magazine holder, and the left thumb is over it. Holding the pistol and firing it with the right hand.

UK/BM-123 TRANSLATION

A Third Way to Hold a Pistol with Both Hands:

We follow all the steps of the second method, but the left index finger is on the trigger guard.

Observe the following drawing

[Drawing with the caption:]

Gripping the automatic pistol with both hands

Notice that the left index finger is resting on the trigger guard

A Fourth Method of Holding an Automatic Pistol with Both Hands

We follow all the steps of holding a pistol with the right hand (any of the previous methods), but the left hand is [placed] under the butt of the gun for balance.

Observe the following drawing

UK/BM-124 TRANSLATION

[Drawing with the following caption:]

Notice how the left hand is placed under the butt of the pistol for balance

A Method to Hold an Automatic Pistol with One Hand

- 1- We follow the previously mentioned steps whereby the right thumb is slightly above the magazine holder, and if we were to use the second method, it would be a good grip.
- 2- The fleshy part of the hand between the thumb and the index finger should be behind and below the [moving] parts to

UK/BM-125 TRANSLATION

avoid disturbing them with your hand while moving.

3- The index finger is inside the trigger [guard] or over it with the rest on the pistol grip.

Observe the following drawing

[Drawing with the following caption:]

Gripping the automatic pistol with one hand

Notice the placement of the right thumb

(The right thumb is slightly above the magazine holder)

UK/BM-126 TRANSLATION

The Proper Way to Hold a Revolver

1-The right thumb and the other three fingers except for the index finger should be holding the grip around the bottom (butt of the pistol) firmly and evenly to ensure that the pistol doesn't move while firing. The index finger should be on the trigger or outside [the guard].

2- The second grip should be with the same method used to hold the automatic pistol. However, there is a slight difference; the right and left thumbs are firmly set one above the other.

Important Note:

Some people place the left thumb over the right hand to push the hammer to the rear with it.

This method is only used with the revolver because it is assembled with parts that move to the rear. It's impossible to use this method with an automatic pistol because it's too hard on the shooter's hand since the parts the automatic pistol move across the barrel to the rear after firing and discharging the shell, and during [this action], they could cut off the brother's finger or severely injure it.

Observe the following drawings
of revolvers

UK/BM-127 TRANSLATION

[Drawing of a revolver with the following caption:]

The second method must be the same as that used to hold an automatic pistol, but there is a slight difference; it is that the two thumbs are held firmly next to one another.

[Drawing of a revolver with the following caption:]

Notice that the thumb and three other fingers hold the grip around the butt firmly and evenly to avoid moving the pistol when firing continuously.

The index finger must be on the trigger from the first shot.

UK/BM-128 TRANSLATION

[Drawing of a revolver with the following caption:]

Some put the left thumb over the right hand to pull the hammer to the rear.

This method should not be used with an automatic pistol, but it is fine for the revolver because it isn't assembled with [moving] parts.

[Drawing of a revolver with the following caption:]

We are not able to use this method with an automatic pistol because it is dangerous for the thumb where the assembly of [moving] parts are released. With this motion there is an [opposite reaction] and the thumb could be cut off.

UK/BM-129 TRANSLATION

Introduction to Rifles:*

The rifle developed significantly during World War II, when combatants used bolt action rifles. A few years after the war, the Soviets began producing a famous automatic rifle called the Kalashnikov, which uses 7.62 mm rounds. Then the Americans produced a rifle called the "Armalite", which uses a 5.6 mm round, while the British produced the "Infield" rifle. Italy produced the "Beretta", and Germany produced the "Hechler and Koch" rifle. Belgium produced the "SIG" rifle, and Spain produced the "Cetme". All of these were 7.62 caliber rifles.

Developments and innovations continue to be made in the production of lightweight small rifles.

The Kalashnikov is still the best and most famous rifle used in the field since World War II. It was designed by Mikhail Kalashnikov, who was born in 1920 in Siberia. He entered the Soviet armed forces in 1939 and was seriously wounded, for which he received the Red Star Medal.

The design of the first Kalashnikov, the AK47, was influenced by a German rifle which he [Kalashnikov] came across while he was in the hospital. He was also influenced by a Soviet automatic weapon, the "BBS" machine gun.

Kalashnikov developed and improved upon his rifle and presented it to the Inspection Commission of the Defense Ministry in Moscow, which recommended using this 7.62 mm rifle.

In 1935 a modification was made to the design of the first rifle, the "AK47", and the automatic "AK10" rifle was produced according to design modification. The production of the Kalashnikov spread to the arsenals of several former Warsaw Pact countries. The number of pieces produced or used is estimated at ten to twenty million.

The Kalashnikov is still competitive with the American M-16 which, was designed in 1964 and was brought into service in the mid sixties.

124

[*]Review the Kalashnikov lesson in detail.

UK/BM-130 TRANSLATION

Principles and Rules of Aiming

Most aiming mistakes are due to physical stress or nerves, which cause the hand to tremble and shake. It could be caused by putting excessive pressure on the trigger and by pulling the trigger rather than squeezing it, causing the pistol's muzzle to swerve from the target.

Therefore, the following considerations are necessary when aiming and shooting:

- 1- Control yourself while squeezing the trigger so as to not shake the pistol.
- 2- Squeeze the trigger without too much force, and don't pull the trigger because this will cause the pistol's muzzle to dip down.
- 3- Don't let the sound of the round discharging or the explosion affect you, and don't focus on anticipating the sound of the explosion because this will cause unconscious trembling in your hand and the pistol.
- 4- The body should be normal, not tense, and the joints relaxed; not too tight, and not too loose.
- 5- When firing, Let the crosspiece of your sight drop to the top of the bead and the front sight to the center of the target; that is, there must be four [objects]: the right eye, the center of the sight housing, the bead on the front sight, and the center of the target must be lined up and fire the pistol at the center of the target. This applies when you are close to the target and gravity does not affect the bullet. With rifles and when not at short range, fire low [sic] and at the center of the target.
- 6- Close the left eye while firing if you are firing with the right hand, and vice versa [with the left].
- 7- Don't take too long while aiming so your nerves don't shake.

Important Notes:

1. If the round hits above the target, this means that you are holding the pistol grip too firmly.
2. If the round hits to the right of the target, this means that you are gripping the pistol too tightly, which results in pulling the pistol to the right because it is pressing against the other grip from nervousness.

UK/BM-131 TRANSLATION

3- If the round hits left of the target the opposite is true.

4- " " " " below the target; it the result of nervousness when trying to fire and aim [at the target].

Critical Parts of the Body

The shooter must know the lethal parts of the body or [where to] seriously wound, in order to fire at these spots on the person he wants to assassinate. They are:

1- The circle comprising the two eyes, nose, and mouth is a lethal area, and the shooter should not aim above, to the left, or to the right of this area lest the round glance off.

2- The part of the neck where the veins and arteries come together.

3- The heart, and this is the lethal part.

4- The stomach

5- The liver

6- The kidneys

7- The spinal column

UK/BM-132 TRANSLATION

Examples of Types of Assassinations:

Elementary Operations: Crossing the Street:

- 1- The target is on his way to work via public transportation.
- 2- The moment he crosses the street to get to the bus stop or to the main thoroughfare, the assassins, "two people" riding a motorcycle, open fire on the target and get away quickly in the opposite direction of the traffic.

An Actual Example of an Assassination when the Target is Crossing the Street

This operation took place on 3/22/1948 AD in Egypt. Al-Khazander, a puppet judge who viewed the English presence in Egypt as legal, was the person assassinated. Al-Khazander had been issuing severe sentences against personnel in the covert branch of the Muslim Brotherhood [Al-Akhwan Al-Muslimin] who were involved in bombing operations. The "Al-Khazander Assassination" operation [occurred] during the Christmas bombings.

- 1- The choice fell to both Hassan Abdel Hafez and Mahmoud Saeid to assassinate Al-Khazander. They were from the covert branch of the Al-Akhwan Al-Muslimin, which at that time was headed by Abdel Rahman Al-Sandi.
- 2- Al-Khazander was surveyed for a period days, and it was learned that he went to the court at Bab Al-Khalaq in Cairo and returned to Helwan via public transportation. They went ahead to the railroad station in Helwan, [and took] the train from Hulwan to Bab Al-Khalaq and then other public transportation.
- 3- They made the plan as follows:

UK/BM-133 TRANSLATION

The assassins, Abdul Hafez and Mahmoud Saeid, were waiting for Al-Khazander when he was leaving his house, and Hassan assassinated him with a pistol while Mahmoud was standing guard and protecting him with a pistol and percussion bombs as he got away. They escaped to the home of Abdul Rahman Al-Sandi, the chief of the organization.

After Al-Khazander left his house, walking resolutely, Hassan Abdul Hafez approached him and fired several rounds which did not hit Al-Khazander. When Mahmoud Saeid saw that, he left his place, approached Al-Khazander, seized him, threw him to the ground, and emptied several rounds into him. He and his companion left [the victim] and departed.

Hassan Abdul Hafez and Mahmoud Saeid were caught because of several mistakes.

The Errors which Hassan and Mahmoud Committed were as follows:

- 1- There was no car or motorcycle with which to flee after executing the operation.
- 2- They did not anticipate the possibility of a chase after the operation. They didn't notice that the operation was carried out near the Helwan Police Department.
- 3- They had no training with the pistol, as evidenced by Hassan's inability to kill Al-Khazander in spite of his proximity to him.
- 4- The agreement to meet after executing the operation at the home of the chief of the Covert Branch of the Brotherhood was a fatal error.
- 5- After police cars began pursuing them, the brothers fled to the mountain [called] "Al-Muqattam" Mountain, which was not suitable for evading [pursuit].

UK/BM-134 TRANSLATION

The Second Operation: Blocking the way of the Target's Car

- 1- The target goes to work in his own automobile, which comes to get him in the morning and brings him back after work is over. A driver operates the car and the target's bodyguard sits beside the driver.
- 2- The group of assassins, composed of three or four people, wait for the target's car. The waiting place should allow the assassins' car freedom of movement at any time.
- 3- The assassins' car departs upon sighting the target's car and proceeds slowly until it comes to a spot which would allow it to block the way in front of the target's car. It then immediately stops, blocking the target's car.
- 4- At the instant the assassins' car stops, the personnel in charge of killing or kidnaping the target get out, kill the bodyguard and the driver, and then execute their mission.
- 5- This operation requires the utmost speed within a short time to avoid any one pursuing the assassins' car or seeing any of the brothers.

Observations:

- 1- It is best that one of the brothers participating in the assassination or kidnaping fire at the automobile's tires so that it can not evade or run away.
- 2- Most of the brothers participating in the operation should be very skilled drivers to avoid problems if the driver is wounded or killed.

An Actual Example of an Assassination by Blocking the Target's Path:

Members of the Egyptian Revolution Organization* decided to assassinate a high-ranking Israeli living in Cairo.

*The Egyptian Revolution Organization: An Organization, which followed Nasser ([and which he] Jamal Abdel Nasser deified), executed its first assassination in 1984 and the last in 1987. It undertook four assassinations of Jews or Americans in Cairo, and Egyptian Security as well as Israeli and American intelligence were not able to....
[TN: The rest of this page is cut off.]

UK/BM-135 TRANSLATION

2- Surveillance of the target was carried out for a period of time. The exits and entrances to the theater of operations were studied. The time was set to execute the operation at eight am 8/20/85, when the Israeli target would leave for work at the Israeli embassy in Cairo.

3- A car was purchased for use in the operation. Someone's identification was purchased indirectly, the photo was removed, and that of one of the organization's members was put [in its place.]

4- The organization members participating in the operation (there were four of them) rode in a car belonging to one of them. They put their weapons in the car (they had hidden their weapons in tennis racket covers.) Before arriving at the theater of operations, they left that car and got into the operations vehicle, which was close to the site of the operation.

5- After riding in the car, it became apparent the car was not in good running order, and had leaked a lot of oil, so they decided to delay the operation.

6- While they were returning in the car in poor condition, they saw a man from the Israeli Mosad, and the operation leader decided to kill him. The Israeli Mosad man was riding in a car with two Israeli women with him.

7- The Assassins' car drove behind the Israeli target's car, which noticed the surveillance in the rear view mirror, but the driver of the assassins' car was able to choke off the Mosad man's car and he wasn't able to escape. They blocked his way and forced him over by the curb.

8. One of the four personnel got out of the car and emptied the magazine of his American rifle in the direction of the Mosad man. The second one got out on the other side and emptied his bullets, and the third did likewise. After executing the operation, they fled to the other car, and left the operations car on the street.

9. After a period of time, the police force came and found the car with traces of blood.

[It was not] known that the crime was committed by the organization until one of its members (the brother of the organization's leader) turned himself in to the American Embassy and disclosed all the secrets of the operation which the Egyptian Revolution Organization undertook.

UK/BM-136 TRANSLATION

Positive [Aspects]

- 1- The assassins killed an Israeli person they found on the way back.
- 2- The purchase of a car just for the operation and a counterfeit identification.
- 3- Concealing the weapons in tennis racket covers.
- 4- Choosing a good method to stop the Israeli Mosad man's car.

Negative [Aspects]

- 1- Failure to inspect the car prepared for the operation with sufficient time before the execution.
- 2- Undertaking the operation even though the car was malfunctioning, which could have broken down and failed to run after executing the operation.
- 3- Failure to remove the traces of blood found on the car.

The Third Operation: The Entrance to a Building:

- 1- The Assassins' car is parked in a location near to the target's building.
- 2- When the target gets out of the car or exits from the building, the assassins open fire upon him, the bodyguard, and the driver who is opening the car door for him.
- 3- Run away immediately or ride the car or motorcycle which is prepared for an immediate get away.

An Actual Example of an Assassination at the Entrance to a Building (Assassination Attempt on the Former Minister of the Interior, Hassan Abu Basha):

- 1- A group from the Islamic organization called "[Those who have] escaped the Fire" composed of

UK/BM-137 TRANSLATION

three people waited for the previous Minister of the Interior, Hassan Abu Basha's car in a location near the entrance to the building.

When Abu Basha arrived, and as soon as he got out of the car, two of the brothers opened fire on him over the cabin of their vehicle (pick-up).

3- Abu Basha threw himself between his car and another car parked nearby as soon as they opened fire. As a result of this incident, the minister was paralyzed in half [of his body].

4- The brothers fled after the incident took place, and they took their car in the opposite direction of the flow of traffic.

Important Observations:

When the brothers went to the location near Abu Basha, they hadn't gone to kill him but to do reconnaissance (gather information on him).

1- One of the brothers was bearded while doing the reconnaissance.

2- The brothers were armed while gathering information about the minister.

3- There was no established plan for the assassination.

The Fourth Operation: While Going To or From Work:

1- The target is going to work in his own car, and he has a driver and a bodyguard.

2- The assassins lie in wait for the target in a certain place while he is going to or from work.

3- When the assassins see the target's car approaching, they take their places.

4- The car's tires, the bodyguard, driver, and target are hit.

An Actual Example of an Assassination While the Target is Going to Work: (The Assassination of Rif'at El-Mahgoub))