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NINTH LESSON

SECURITY PLAN

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### Defining Security Plan:

This is a set of coordinated, cohesive, and integrated measures that are related to a certain activity and designed to confuse and surprise the enemy, and if uncovered, to minimize the work loss as much as possible.

### Importance of the Security Plan:

The work will be successful if Allah grants that. The more solid is the security plan, the more successful [the work] and the fewer the losses. The less solid the security plan, the less successful [the work] and the greater the losses.

Specifications of the Security Policy: A number of conditions should be satisfied to help the security plan to succeed. These are: [It should be]

- A. realistic and based on fact so it would be credible to the enemy before and after the work.
- B. coordinated, integrated, cohesive, and accurate, without any gaps, to provide the enemy [the impression of] a continuous and linked chain of events.
- C. simple so that the members can assimilate it.
- D. creative.
- E. flexible.
- F. secretive.

The Method of Implementing the Security Plan: There should be a security plan for each activity that is subject to being uncovered by the enemy. For example, the brother who is charged with a certain mission might be arrested. It is, therefore, essential that a security plan be designed for him through which he will be able to deny any accusation. Likewise, for the group assigned a collective mission, there should be a security plan to which all members are committed. Each member would then find out, learn, and be trained in his role to ensure his assimilation of it.

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In this lesson, we shall cover many examples of security plans related to certain matters:

1. Security plan for an individual mission.
2. Security plan for a group (important meeting).
3. Security plan for a group mission (assassination operation).

### 1. Example of a security plan for an individual mission (training in Afghanistan):

Prior to Departure: Traveling through an airport, the brother might be subjected to interrogation. It is essential that he be taught the answers to the following anticipated questions:

- A. What are the reasons for your travel?
- B. How did you get the money for travel?
- C. How long is the travel period?
- D. Who will meet you in the arrival country?
- E. What will you be doing in the arrival country?

(There are different degrees of interrogation)

During Travel (transit country): The brother should be taught the answers to the following questions:

- A. Why are you going to Pakistan?
- B. Do you belong to an religious organizations?
- C. How did you get the travel money?
- D. Who got you the visa to Pakistan?
- E. What will you be doing in Pakistan?
- F. With whom will you be staying in Pakistan?

Arrival Country (Pakistan): The brother should be taught the answers to the following questions:

- A. Why did you come to Pakistan?
- B. How long will you be spending in Pakistan?
- C. With whom will you be staying?

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Transit Country (Return): The brother should be taught the answers to the following questions:

- A. What were you doing in Pakistan?
- B. Are you a Jihad fighter?
- C. Do you belong to religious organizations in your country?
- D. Why did you come to our country in particular?
- E. Whom will you be staying with now?
- F. How long will you spend here?

Return Country (Returning to your Country):

- A. What were you doing in the transit country?
- B. Addresses and telephone numbers of those who hosted you during your stay?
- C. Whom did you visit in your group, and for how long?

When Your Travel to Pakistan is Discovered:

- A. What were you doing in Pakistan or Afghanistan?
- B. In which camp were you trained?
- C. Who trained you? On what weapons were you trained?
- D. Who assigned you to go to Afghanistan?
- E. Whom will you contact in your country?
- F. What are the tasks and missions that you intend to execute in your country?
- G. Who else trained with you in Afghanistan?
- H. How many of your countrymen are in that camp and in Afghanistan?
- I. What are their names?
- J. Who are the group commanders there [in Pakistan]? Where do they live and what do they do?
- K. What things do the commanders talk about?

An Example of a Security Plan for a Group Mission (Important Meeting). The meeting is of two types:

- A. A meeting held by those responsible for overt work. That [meeting] is held in many places (mosque, apartment, ...)

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- B. A meeting held by those responsible for covert work. For that [meeting], great effort on our part should be exercised to ensure its safety. We shall discuss that meeting and what makes it secure from enemies spies.

The security plan for that meeting is divided into several stages:

A. Before the meeting, B. The meeting location, C. During the meeting, D. After the conclusion of meeting, E. In case security personnel storm the meeting place and capture one of the members.

- A. Before the meeting: Here the meeting for covert work is divided into:

Meeting in a Stationary Location: A meeting where more than three members gather to discuss a plan or prepare for an activity.

Mobile Meeting (Encounter): A meeting among a small number of members, not more than three, to inform [one another] of a certain issue.

Security Measures Necessary Prior to the Stationary Meeting:

1. Establishing a plan suitable for the members if any of them is arrested. It consists of:
  - Who is the owner of the apartment?
  - What was discussed in the meeting?
  - Who was with you?
  - What was agreed upon?
2. Specifying the timing of the meeting in such a way as not to raise suspicion of the members' movements.
3. Not allowing a long period of time between specifying the meeting time and the meeting itself.
4. Securing the meeting location and the routes leading to it by the following:
  - a. Ensuring the security status via telephone.

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- b. Assigning members to monitor the place before and during the meeting.
  - c. Planting a member close to the nearest enemy security point (police station, security administration) to communicate the first sight of security movement.
  - d. Posting an armed guard to stop any attack and to give those meeting a chance to escape.
5. Specifying what would happen in the event the police storm the place.
6. Those members going to the meeting should consider the following:
- a. Ensuring that the enemy is not behind them while on the way to the meeting place.
  - b. Not heading directly to the meeting place but through secondary places.
  - c. Not going to the meeting place as a group but individually, with time gaps between them.
  - d. The clothing and appearance should be suitable for the meeting place.
  - e. If the brother uses public transportation, he should alight before or after the meeting location. In case he has a private car, he should park it in a secure place not near the location that allows him to maneuver quickly at any moment.
  - f. Verifying the proper cover for the documents he has with him.
  - g. If a member is armed, he should make sure that the weapon is in good working condition.

Necessary Security Measures Prior to the Mobile Meeting: When a brother goes to a certain meeting (mobile meeting), he should review these things:

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- a. Is he sure that the enemy is not behind him nor at the meeting place?
- b. Who will meet him?
- c. Is there anything that might raise suspicion?
- d. Is this the first appointment or the second (alternative, changed)?
- e. Does he know the meeting place in detail?
- f. Are his appearance and clothing suitable for the location where he will stand [meet]?
- g. Is his weapon in good working condition?
- h. What is the alternative for each action?
- i. Not going directly to the person whom he would like to meet. Verifying the person's appearance and features.

B. The Stationary Meeting Location: It is necessary that it have special characteristics to confront any danger to the meeting members:

1. Location-wise, it should be in the middle of a group of houses, not at the beginning.
2. Having many routes leading to that location. That would assist entering and exiting in many ways. Consequently, it makes surrounding the place difficult and facilitates escaping from danger.
3. The location should not be close to suspicious locations ([where] individuals or establishments work with the security [apparatus]).
4. It is preferable that the apartment be on the ground floor and have a telephone.

The Mobile Meeting Location (Encounter):

1. The meeting location should be at the intersection of many roads where it is easy to come, go, and flee.
- 2.

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3. The meeting should be held far from places where it is believed some of whose elements deal with the security apparatus (coffee shops).
  4. The place should not be crowded because that allows security personnel to go undetected.
  5. It is necessary to have alternative locations and times. That would make it difficult for security personnel to monitor the place.
- B. During the Meeting: The following should be observed:
1. Establishing a security plan that consists of the following:
    - a. Proper cover for the members' presence (students, for example, it is necessary to have books, notebooks, ...)
    - b. Verifying that personal documents match the agreed-upon cover.
    - c. Not having written direction to the meeting place. If that is necessary, it should be coded.
    - d. Not having or leaving food or anything else that would reveal the presence of many people.
    - e. Surrounding the place with barb wire. That depends on the importance of the meeting and if there are items that cannot be carried during escape.
- C. After the Conclusion of the Meeting:
1. Departing singly or in pairs, depending on the number of members present.
  2. Not heading directly onto main roads but to secondary ones.
  3. Not speaking about what was discussed in the meeting, during or after departure.
  4. Removing all observers after the members depart.

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5. Not leaving anything that would lead [to the fact that] there was anyone there except the owner.

E. Raiding and capturing one of the members.

1. Establishing a plan to repel the attack, which consists of the following:
  - a. Who will engage the enemy with bullets?
  - b. Who will flee with the important documents and who will burn the rest?
  - c. Not heading directly to other organization locations.
  - d. Specifying the escape roads and streets.
  - e. If the place is surrounded by barb wire, make sure all members have left.

In case an individual is caught, the following should be done:

Executing what was agreed upon with the brother in the security plan.

If the brother has important work position (commander, one who knows the arsenal locations, ...), whatever is necessary should be done before the enemy discovers anything.

Instruct all members not to go to the meeting location.

Inform all members of the telephone number of that apartment in order to mislead the enemy.

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An Example of a Security Plan for a Group Mission (assassinating an important person)<sup>3</sup>: Assassination is an operation of military means and basic security. Therefore, it is essential that the commanders who establish plans related to assassination give attention to two issues:

First Issue: The importance of establishing a careful, systematic, and solid security plan to hide the operation from the enemy until the time of its execution, which would minimize the losses in case the executing party is discovered.

Second Issue: The importance of establishing a tactical plan for the assassination operation that consists of the operational factors themselves (members, weapons, hiding places ...) and factors of the operation (time, place). In this example, we shall explain in detail the part related to the security plan. The part related to operational tactics will be explained in the lesson on special operational tactics.

Security Plan for the Assassination Operation: The security plan must take into account the following matters:

- A. The Commander: The security apparatus should not know his whereabouts and movements. All security measures and arrangements related to members of the Military Organization (soldiers, commanders) apply to him.
- B. The Members:
  1. They are elements who are selected from various provinces and are suitable for the operation.
  2. During the selection process, members should not know one another. They should not know the original planners of the operation. In case they do, the commander should be notified. He then should modify the plan.

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<sup>3</sup> It is possible to also say "kidnaping an important person." All security measures and arrangements in assassination and kidnaping are the same.

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3. They should be distributed as small groups (3 members) in apartments that are not known except to their proprietors. They should also be given field names.
4. During the selection process, consider whether their absence from their families and jobs would clearly attract attention. We also apply to them all security measures related to the Organization's individuals (soldiers).

#### C. Method of Operating:

1. The matters of arming and financing should not be known by anyone except the commander.
2. The apartments should not be rented under real names. They [the apartments] should undergo all security measures related to the Military Organization's camps.
3. Prior to executing an operation, falsified documents should be prepared for the participating individuals.
4. The documents related to the operation should be hidden in a secure place and burned immediately after the operation, and traces of the fire should be removed.
5. The means of communication between the operation commander and the participating brothers should be established.
6. Prior to the operation, apartments should be prepared to hide the brothers participating in it. These apartments should not be known except to the commander and his soldiers.
7. Reliable transportation means must be made available. It is essential that prior to the operation, these means are checked and properly maintained.

- D. Interrogation and Investigation: Prior to executing an operation, the commander should instruct his soldiers on what to say if they are captured. He should explain that more than once, in order to ensure that they have assimilated it. They should, in turn, explain it back to the commander. The commander should also sit with each of them individually [and go over] the agreed-upon matters that would be brought up during the interrogation:

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1. The one who conceived, planned, and executed this operation was a brother who has a record of those matters with the enemy.
2. During the interrogation, each brother would mention a story that suits his personal status and the province of his residence. The story should be agreed upon with the commander.
3. Each brother who is subjected to interrogation and torture, should state all that he agreed upon with the commander and not deviate from it. Coordination should be maintained with all brothers connected to the operation.

Note: The fictitious brother who the brothers say conceived, planned, trained, and executed the operation, should be sent away on a journey [outside the country].

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ELEVENTH LESSON

ESPIONAGE

(1) INFORMATION-GATHERING USING OPEN METHODS

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Definition of Espionage<sup>5</sup>: 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

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<sup>5</sup> 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 -

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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."

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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 those<sup>6</sup>.

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

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<sup>6</sup> Al-Morabitoun Magazine, Issue No. 6

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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-Akwaah 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 Muslims<sup>7</sup>.

### 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.

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

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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

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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.

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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

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- 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.