

Periodical Review: Summary of Information from the Jihadi Forums

The Second Half of September 2011

This report summarizes the most prominent events brought up in the Jihadi online forums in the second half of September 2011. Following are the main issues raised in this report:

- The prominent religious cleric on Jihadi forums, Abe Saed Al-Amili, writes about the uprising in Syria and on the state of Jihad in Iraq.
- Another prominent writer on the Jihadi forums analyzes the Jihadi propaganda strategy.
- Surfers on the forums call for attacks on oil tankers; others ask for information on the manufacturing of biological weapons and on poisoning sources of water.
- The seventh issue of the "Inspire" Jihadi magazine in English is published.
- The emir of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb congratulates the Libyan people following the ousting of Gaddafi from government.
- The emir of the Caucasus declares the end of the split between the Emirate's Mujahideen.

New publications*Ideology*

- The "Al-Ma'asada" Jihadi media institute published a second article titled "The Syrian Revolution" (14 pages long) as part of a new series of articles called "Religious illuminations and clarifications surrounding the Libyan and Syrian revolutions", by Sheikh Abu Saed Al-Amili, known to be a prominent writer on the Jihadi forums.¹

The writer laments the scope of the horror and killing led by the Syrian regime against the Sunni rebels. According to him, this brutal oppression is another link in the chain of crimes perpetrated by the Syrian government. The writer claims that the Alawites, and Alawi regime in Syria in particular, have collaborated with the enemies of Islam throughout history and are deemed to be the worst of the heretics, even more so than the Jews. The writer contends that the popular uprising in Syria, is the realization of the vision of several Islamic traditions, according to which the salvation of the Muslim nation will come from Syria.

Later on, the writer refers to the alliance existing between Iran and Syria, claiming that to a great extent it dictates the dynamics of the Syrian regime in the region, resulting in a "Shiitization" trend in the region, and in the investment of effort in limiting the Sunni influence. According to the writer, the Zionist-Crusader alliance is aspiring, like Iran, for Assad's regime to be left in place to act as a barrier against the Sunni Jihadi revival. Furthermore, the alliance wishes to enlist the support of the Syrian people so as to ensure its interests in the region in the event of the fall of the Syrian government.

¹ See: <http://www.ict.org.il/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=VfXGyf8ZL7M%3d&tabid=344>, pages 17-19.

Turkey's position against the actions of the Syrian government does not stem from pure motives or from concern for the wellbeing of the Syrian people, but rather from self-interests pertaining to geo-political aspirations in the region. Thus, for example, Turkey fears an increase in the Kurdish demands for independence if the Syrian government falls, as well as concerns that the Turkish-Syrian border becomes a refuge for Syrian refugees, a situation that may become an economic, political and social burden on the Turkish government.

Al-Amili also mentions NATO and the US, whom he claims are not interested in employing military forces in Syria as they have done in Libya, due to the deterring force of Iran, Syria's ally; not only that, the continued Syrian and Iranian presence in the region serves their interests as they are perceived to be a barrier against the spread of the Sunni Jihad led by Al-Qaeda throughout the region. Furthermore, Syria is considered to be a type of defensive strip along its border with Israel against the infiltration of the Mujahideen from Lebanon or Iraq.

Al-Amili also views Syria's allies such as China, Russia, India and others as being driven by narrow interests wishing to preserve the balance of power in the region, while ignoring the suffering of Syrian people. The government in Israel, according to him, is the one most adversely influenced by the events in Syria. Moreover, no attempt was made on Syria's part to liberate the Golan that has fallen into Israeli hands. In fact, Syria and Israel have shared strategic interests. Israel's interests are peaceful borders and Syria itself wishes to continue holding the reign of government by using the continued conflict with Israel to justify investments in the military field.

According to him, the Arab regimes fear change in the region and are actually wishing for the success of the oppression of the revolution by the Syrian government so as to deter other Arab nations from igniting revolutions, as occurred in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen. However, there are governments willing to provide military and logistical aid to the NATO alliance in order to ensure that collaborating governments that adopt democracy instead of an Islamic regime will rise to power, and thus protect their government's safety and reduce the likelihood of a revolution.

Al-Amili believes that the reality today shows that the fear barrier has fallen and that the next revolution in the region is merely a question of time and of the cognitive maturity of the Arab people.²



- Sheikh Abu Saed Al-Amili published another article titled "The role of the supporters and the Mujahideen in affixing the standing of the Islamic State of Iraq". Al-Amili expresses great satisfaction over the way Jihad was carried out in Iraq. According to him, many were surprised by the extent of response and willingness of many Muslim groups in Iraq – first and foremost Al-Qaeda led by Al-Zarqawi – to go on an extensive Jihadi war against the foreign

² <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

occupiers of Iraq. With the passing of time, Zarqawi's organization expanded and became a Salafi Jihadi coalition, taking into its ranks additional Jihadi groups and members of various tribes. After several transformations this coalition established the "Islamic State of Iraq". Al-Amili notes that upon its founding the Mujahideen wished to leverage the Jihad in order to liberate all of Iraq and make it a center from which the rest of the occupied countries of Islam can be liberated.

Al-Amili notes that the "Islamic State of Iraq" has land, people, leadership and government at its disposal, all essential and basic components for any state. However, according to him, the "Islamic State of Iraq" has additional unique characteristics which differentiate it from the rest of the countries around the world. Such a central and unique characteristic are the "Ansar", whom he claims to be the country's new supporters as well as supporters of the global Al-Qaeda organization. According to him, these constitute an additional new tier in the country's foundation in addition to the Mujahideen who constituted its primary hard core.

In his opinion, the role of the "Ansar" is manifested mainly in aiding the Mujahideen in various ways, such as with financial aid, going to the battlefields, in logistical aid and more. He contends that thousands of young men immigrated to Iraq to join the Mujahideen. The country also has another type of supporters, dispersed over the various parts of occupied Iraq. These help it in various ways such as through propaganda, and the financial and security aspects, whilst working to prepare a Jihadi infrastructure.

Al-Amili believes that the "Ansar" are also required to develop the field of propaganda for the Mujahideen, despite the difficulty it entails. This propaganda is meant to depict the true image of the Mujahideen, to report

news pertaining to the Mujahideen in a fair manner, and more. Al-Amili admits that the propaganda campaign waged by the enemies against the Mujahideen severely harms Jihad and is expressed in the rejection and even dismissal of many Jihadi plans. Therefore, great importance is to be attributed to the Jihadi media institutes depicting the Mujahideen in an honest fashion and providing moral, and logistical support to the Mujahideen. However, there is an urgent need for concentrating all of the Jihadi propaganda with one organized group under a leadership that is aware of its importance.

The "Ansar" are required, according to Al-Amili, to also develop logistical aid. They have a very important role in fulfilling the Mujahideen's needs in the Jihad arenas. Furthermore, the "Ansar" can also play a role in the espionage activity against the enemy and in surveillance. In this manner they can help the Mujahideen to depict a more comprehensive picture and outline an attack strategy to the heart of the enemy, although it does not detract from the quality of intelligence reaching the intelligence entity founded by the Mujahideen.

Al-Amili believes that the Mujahideen have an important and central part in ensuring the existence of the "Islamic State of Iraq" and in its reinforcement.

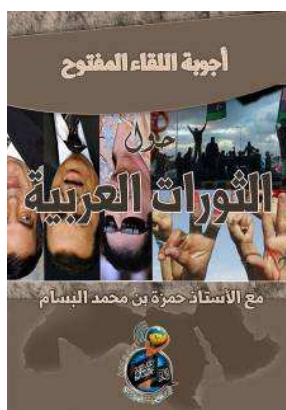
To that end they must fulfill several functions:

- a. Continue the Jihad war against the enemies and move it to additional arenas.
- b. Strive for collaboration and the coordination of the Jihad efforts.
- c. Deriving lessons from the accumulated Jihad experience as in the Afghan arena.

- d. Decentralizing the Jihadi work, which means opening several fronts in various areas as done by the "Islamic State of Iraq", with the aim of making it more difficult for the enemy to track Jihad groups and to ensure Jihadi work. According to Al-Amili, the "Islamic State of Iraq" already defined the provinces of the Islamic Emirate when every province carried the burden of Jihad and Da'awa.
- e. Widening the scope of the fighting and attempting to lead the enemy into a guerilla war.
- f. Relying on guerilla warfare as an opposition strategy. This type of warfare was developed into a model, according to Al-Amili, by the Mujahideen in Iraq and was copied by the Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia.
- g. Finding covert ways to ensure the Jihadi work. Al-Amili demands that the Mujahideen keep the location of their bases and infrastructure secret.
- h. Perfecting the types of terrorist attacks.

Al-Amili concludes that adherence to all of the above is required of every Jihad group in Iraq and everywhere else.

- The "Jihadi Media Elite" media institute published the "Answers of the open forum regarding the Arab revolutions" (108 pages long), held with Hamza bin Muhammad Al-Bassam.³



³ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

- The “Minbar Al-Tawhid wal-Jihad” website published a book by Sheikh Abu Al-Mundhir Al-Shanqiti, member of the website's Shura Council, criticizing the use made by Islamists of the principle of “Maslaha” – a term meaning “public interest” in Muslim law. This allows certain behaviors for the greater good, in order to permit and justify participation in the democratic elections in the Arab countries. According to him, taking part in the democratic system is akin to polytheism and heresy and therefore the use of the principle of “Maslaha” in this respect is improper.⁴

Strategy

- Abu Hafs Al-Sunni Al-Sunni, a prominent writer on the Jihadi forums who has been writing extensively in recent weeks on Al-Qaeda's strategy, writes about the propaganda strategy of the Jihadi forums.

He calls for a checkup and constructive criticism of the state of the forums. He provides solutions for the problems facing the forums in order to raise their level, increase active participation in them and exposing them to as wide a public as possible. He calls for the publishing of reports on the Muslim world and on the Mujahideen in particular, so that they become common knowledge, especially in view of the fact that many are unaware of them. He also mentions that the revolutions in the Arab world are occupying the surfers in these forums who are very interested in them, but this is not enough – according to him, as groups of surfers are to be established that will publish anything new on events in the Muslim world and amongst the Mujahideen in particular.

⁴ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

He encourages the selection of active surfers who will take upon themselves the job of distributing information on the Muslims on forums, not necessarily Jihadi, and on Facebook. Religious research papers by students of the religious colleges or by religious clerics should be presented, emphasizing the need to focus on the Muslims' affairs and on exposing the shame of the tyrannical rulers. He asks the forum managers to be active and to publicize news regarding the Mujahideen in every place and site. He asks them to refrain from publications depicting cruel sights such as beheadings, and also asks for surfers to be appointed who will make sure the Jihadi publications are spread throughout the other forums.

He praises the forum managers' conduct, as they do not rush to speak of the death of Jihadi leaders until the picture is clarified. However, he notes that some are quick to publish such news as they are reported in the western media. He calls to treat the death of Jihad leaders as "A torch that joins other torches lighting up the path of Jihad and liberation". He also demands the Jihadi forums and the religious clerics to preach constantly in the name of the path of Jihad and not to take note of the fact that certain sheikhs or groups detracted from the path of Jihad.

Furthermore, he urges the forum members to improve in terms of technology and to operate in every arena such as Facebook, and use advanced tools and software. He calls for the use of Jihadi publications to explain how to become a Mujahid in the field of propaganda, and notes that everyone must turn his personal computer into a training workshop for the publication of Jihadi material. The forum managers also have a role in opening virtual courses on the subject. He recommends the managers provide moral benefit to the surfers helping to promote the forums and their messages, and asks senior

surfers such as "Asad Al-Jihad2" to respond to the surfers' correspondence and encourage them. The surfers should be taught Quranic verses and Hadiths to help them reinforce their statements.

In conclusion he calls on the media groups in countries that do not have such institutes to broadcast the Jihad news to as wide an audience as possible.⁵

- A surfer calling himself Abu Al-Fadel Madi, rejects the path of those advocating complete passiveness and non-violent change in order to bring down the rule of the Al-Assad family in Syria. He notes that this attitude as well as the non-intervention of the foreign forces in the events in Syria, unlike in Libya, allows the Syrian regime to feel that its victory is imminent and it therefore increases the oppression of its people. He reminds readers that in the revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt and more so in Libya, force was used to bring down the government.

He explains that the Syrian army seems to be united, which helps the government preserve power, thanks to the superiority of the security forces in the field and the rebels' inability to bring them down. As long as these forces control the situation, the Syrian army will continue to believe that there is someone protecting it. Therefore, according to the writer, the scenario of the revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya, where the influence of the security forces quickly dissipated resulting in the liberation of the armies followed by the liberation of the people, cannot be replicated. The Yemen scenario also cannot be relied upon, where a vertical rift occurred within the party, the army and the security forces. The Yemeni regime does not dare to use the violence exercised by the Syrian regime, which in Libya caused a civil war.

⁵ <http://aljahad.com/vb>

Therefore, the writer calls for a war of attrition using guerilla warfare, and for the disbanding of the Syrian army and its rebuilding. According to him, the only possible way to bring down the Syrian regime is via the army. Without the army, the security forces cannot fulfill their duty against the protestors, as it provides field cover to the attacks on civilians. He urges the Syrian army to take part in the attack on the security forces to bring them down. He suggests to the army deserters that due to a shortage in weapons, they assemble large explosive charges that are available in Syria in order to cause the government as many casualties as possible and to instill it with fear. He stresses that the military activity must go hand in hand with the non-violent popular activity.⁶

- The "Al-Ansar" Jihadi media institute, operating on behalf of the Ansar Al-Islam Salafi Jihadi group in Iraq, published a booklet and video suggesting to the Mujahideen a strategy for taking enemy soldiers captive, based on the experience of the organization's operatives in Iraq.⁷

Instructional and Guidance Publications

- Abdul Muhsen Abdullah Al-Sharekh, who appears on Saudi Arabia's list of the 85 most wanted men, gives the Mujahideen advice on how to conduct themselves after leaving for the Jihad theater. He emphasizes that the path of Jihad is a hard one, where blood is shed, sorrow is caused and both physical and emotional hardships are faced. However, he explains that the hardships disappear with the drawing of weapons alongside the Mujahideen. He provides his advice to the Mujahideen after consulting with other Mujahideen and from the experience he acquired from veteran Mujahideen.

⁶ <http://aljahad.com/vb>

⁷ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

Al-Sharekh notes that the Mujahid must remember he is arriving to an arena he is unfamiliar with, with people he does not know. He must understand that the Mujahideen are not angels but people like him. He asks to focus on the day-to-day life and on acquiring Islamic and Jihadi knowledge. The Mujahideen must take extra care in doing good and reinforcing his faith. The Mujahid must obey the group's emir and adhere to him, even if some small mistakes are made, as this is better than disobedience and divisiveness.

Lessons are to be learned from mistakes so as not to repeat them. Military courses should also be held and one must specialize in a certain field. Care must be taken not to transfer unverified information and rumors so as not to damage morale. Jihad is to be invested in and the people helping the Mujahideen are to be taken care of, both in terms of logistics and in terms of finance, and they must be regarded with the teaching of the Quran and the Sharia. The religious school in the Jihad theater must be adapted to and respected, as well as the religious clerics advocating it. Good relations must be maintained with the other Mujahideen that become closer than family. Information security is to be guarded on the phone and the internet.⁸

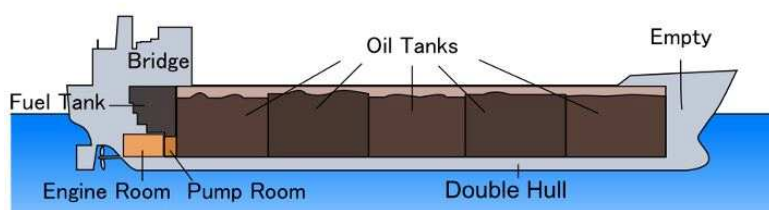


⁸ <http://aljahad.com/vb>

- One of the members on the "Shumukh Al-Islam" Jihadi forum, called Abu Abdullah Al-Battar, called for an increase in the Jihadi terrorist attacks against oil tankers, and even provided detailed explanations as to their structure and the most efficient ways to attack them. The writer suggests learning the modus operandi used by the Mujahideen in the past against three "enemy ships" including the M-Star, the Limburg and the USS Cole, in order to carry out maritime terrorist attacks. The writer suggests the Mujahideen take into account several points before executing terrorist attacks against oil tankers:
 - a. Attacking an anchored ship so as to reach it more easily and attacking its center of gravity.
 - b. Selecting a boat with a strong engine that can move quickly, furthermore, the boat must have a strong base much like the boats used by Somali pirates.
 - c. The use of strong explosives such as C4 and TNT is recommended. In the event these explosives are unavailable, "popular" explosives such as Nitrate can be used.

The writer further notes that the Mujahideen, especially those in Yemen and Somalia, can take over ships located in the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits and in the Aden Bay.⁹

Oil tanker (side view)



⁹ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>



- One of the members of the “Shumukh Al-Islam” Jihadi forum asked the forum members to upload detailed manuals in Arabic pertaining to the preparation of biological weapons. Another member suggests, in response, that the best way to gain experience and knowledge in biological warfare is joining someone with knowledge on the subject, or by taking a course on the subject on behalf of some private institute or a government institution. Other surfers provided explanations and advice on the subject of biological warfare.¹⁰
- One of the members on the “Shumukh Al-Islam” Jihadi forum called on Muslims to spread the cholera virus across Europe and the US. He detailed how it can be isolated under laboratory conditions and later spread to water sources.¹¹

Promoting the Myth of the Shahid

- The “Al-Malahem” media production institute presents the second episode in “The Virtues of the Shahada and the Honor of the Fallen”¹² by Sheikh Harith bin Ghazi Al-Nazzari, also known as Muhammad Al-Murshidi.¹³

¹⁰ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

¹¹ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

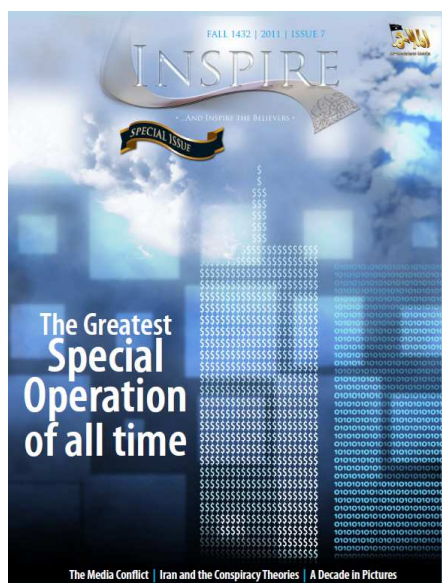
¹² For the first episode see:

<http://www.ict.org.il/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=vIN2h1ABBH0%3d&tabid=344>, page 10.

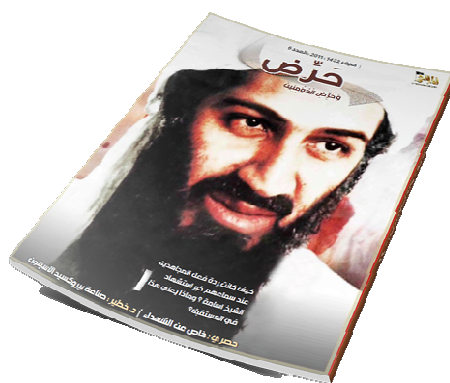
¹³ <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>

Magazines

- The "Al-Malahem" Jihadi media institute, operating on behalf of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, published the seventh issue of the Jihadi "Inspire" magazine in English.¹⁴



- The "Ansar Al-Mujahideen" Jihadi forum published an Arabic translation of the sixth issue of the English Jihadi "Inspire" magazine.¹⁵



¹⁴ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

¹⁵ <http://as-ansar.com/vb>

Reports from the field

Afghanistan – Pakistan

- The "Hanein" Jihadi forum quoted the statements of the spokesman for the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, who said that the NATO forces suffered defeat in Afghanistan, while the Mujahideen have succeeded in liberating extensive territories in Afghanistan.¹⁶
- The Pakistani Taliban organization claimed responsibility for the interception of an American espionage aircraft in Waziristan.¹⁷
- The "Hanein" Jihadi forum reported that at the end of September 2011, 8 NATO soldiers were killed in Afghanistan.¹⁸

Iraq

- The "Islamic State of Iraq" organization published several announcements pertaining to activity carried out in various provinces: in Al-Anbar,¹⁹ Salah Al-Din and Baghdad.²⁰

The Arabian Peninsula

- Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula published an announcement of the killing of about 130 members of the Yemeni security forces in Zinjibar on September 14th 2011. In its announcement, the organization also details other operations carried out by its people in the same region against security headquarters and military personnel belonging to the Yemeni regime.²¹ It seems that over the previous weeks there was a rise in the number of textual

¹⁶ <http://hanein.info/vb>

¹⁷ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

¹⁸ <http://hanein.info/vb>

¹⁹ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

²⁰ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

²¹ <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>, <http://hanein.info/vb>

publications issued by the organization, which to a certain extent is at the expense of the publication of video and audio tapes by the organization's leadership.

- The "Al-Ma'asada" Jihadi media institute published a psalm titled "A message to the enemy of God... Bin Nayef", by Sheikh Ghalib Baqa'aiti Abu Hajir, a member of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.²² The psalm is published following the threat made by Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Rubaish, the organization's ideologist, at the end of August 2011 against Nayef, the Saudi Minister of Interior.²³
- Husayn bin Mahmud, a Salafi Jihadi sheikh and one of the prominent writers on the "Shumukh Al-Islam" Jihadi forum, posted correspondence attacking Saudi Arabia's decision in mid-September 2011 to prosecute members of an armed cell for planning and intending to execute terrorist attacks against American forces in Qatar and Kuwait and in raising funds and sending them to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. According to him, Jihad against American targets, whether on Qatar or Kuwaiti soil or anywhere else around the world, is a legitimate act.²⁴

The Maghreb

- Sheikh Abu Musab Abd Al-Wadud, leader of Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb, blesses the Muslim nation in honor of Eid Al-Fitr, as well as the Libyan people for their victory and the rebels' entry into Tripoli. He reminds the Libyan people that their victory was given to them by Allah and that now they must rule that the Sharia is the only source for legislation. He notes that the Algerian

²² <http://www.alfidaa.info/vb>

²³ On the matter see:

<http://www.ict.org.il/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=VfXGyf8ZL7M%3d&tabid=344>, pages 2-3.

²⁴ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

people stood alongside the Libyans, unlike its tyrannical rulers who supported Gaddafi and provided his family with shelter. He calls to the military personnel in Algeria to follow the rebels in Libya, and warns NATO against settling down in Libya. He wishes for the success of the revolutions in Yemen and Syria.²⁵



- The "Al-Ma'asada" Jihadi media institute published a psalm calling to help Sheikh Umar Al-Haddushi, a Moroccan Salafi sheikh incarcerated in Morocco. The psalm was written by Muhammad Al-Zuhayri, who is called "Al-Qaeda's poet".²⁶ It should be noted that the Jihadi forums, as well as various Islamic groups on Facebook, are also running a campaign for his release. It was claimed that Al-Haddushi has gone blind in his left eye at the beginning of September 2011 as a result of the torture he underwent in prison.²⁷

²⁵ <http://www.al-jahafal.com/vb>

²⁶ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

²⁷ See for example a Facebook page dedicated to the incarceration of Sheikh Haddushi and other Salafi sheikhs in the prison in Morocco:
<http://www.facebook.com/VoiceForPoliticalDetaineesInMorocco>



A demand to release Al-Haddushi on Facebook²⁸

Al-Sham

- The "Jama'at Al-Tawhid wal-Jihad – Bayt Al-Maqdis", a Palestinian Jihadi organization, presents a video publication documenting the organization's activity.²⁹



- Qatada, supervisor of the "Al-Fida" Jihadi forum, published a story called "This is how we will save the believers: The story of the jail break from the central Rumiya Prison in Lebanon", by Sheikh Muhammad Al-Dawsari, also known as Abu Takha Al-Kuwaiti.³⁰

²⁸ <http://www.facebook.com/VoiceForPoliticalDetaineesInMorocco>

²⁹ <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>

³⁰ <http://www.alfidaa.info/vb>

Africa

- The "Al-Kataib" institute, operating on behalf of the Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen movement, published a notice claiming responsibility for the firing of shells towards the government complex in Mogadishu on September 27th 2011, at the same time as a meeting between top Somali government figures was held there.³¹
- The Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen movement distributed awards in the Mogadishu area to those excelling in the finals of a Quran theme competition. The prizes were guns and explosives.³²

General reports

- The Emir of the Caucasus, Dokka Abu Uthman, declares the end of the rift between the Mujahideen in the Caucasus. He notes that all of the Mujahideen in Chechnya and Russia swore allegiance to him and calls on them to now focus on the war against the "enemies of Allah".³³
- A report on the arrest of Sheikh Abu Hafs Sufyan Al-Jazairi by the Algerian security forces at the end of the month of Ramadan (coinciding with the end of August 2011). The Sheikh used to write on the "Minbar Al-Tawhid wal-Jihad" website, identified with Sheikh Abu Muhammad Al-Maqdisi who is currently incarcerated in Jordan.³⁴
- A female surfer claiming to be from Morocco, describes a conversation she had with a Jihadi surfer from the Maghreb, who claimed to have a diploma in computer engineering. He explained that he was unable to go on Jihad in the field and that he therefore chose to help the Mujahideen through internet

³¹ <http://www.shamikh1.info/vb>

³² <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>

³³ <http://aljahad.com/vb>

³⁴ <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>

activity. He mentions several sheikhs he was influenced by, and notes that he studied books on Jihad, on explosives and on hacking into websites. He reveals that he has already hacked into "enemy" websites, an act that gives him great pleasure due to the material and morale damage this results in. He advises studying from those with experience in the field of hacking into websites and to not act alone, as the "enemy" has high technical capabilities in tracking you.³⁵

- The "Hanein" Jihadi forum reported that the surfer nicknamed "Dar' Liman Wahada", whose name is Mu'adh Irshad, was arrested in Morocco as part of a terrorist cell that was apprehended and charged with the planning of terrorist attacks. The surfer is known as a prominent writer on Jihadi forums.³⁶

³⁵ <http://al-jahafal.com/vb>

³⁶ <http://hanein.info/vb>, <http://hespress.com/politique/38317.html>