TRC TWW Report

Terror Web Watch Report

April 15, 2005 © Terrorism Research Center, Inc. www.terrorism.com

Graphic: Numerous graphics for this edition are included in the text below.

Orientation / Introduction:
Please review the introduction to the Terror Web Watch at Intel Report.

Al-Qaeda's online manuals

Al-Qaeda's (Group Profile) weapons, chemicals, and explosives manuals have been moved from the camps in Afghanistan (Country Profile) and onto the Web, where they can be freely downloaded by former members setting up anew in different countries, members of affiliated groups, or new cells of aspiring jihadists. There are a number of sites that host chapters from older manuals like the ones translated below and other sites in which new instructions for sowing terror are being created and disseminated to the online Mujahideen community.

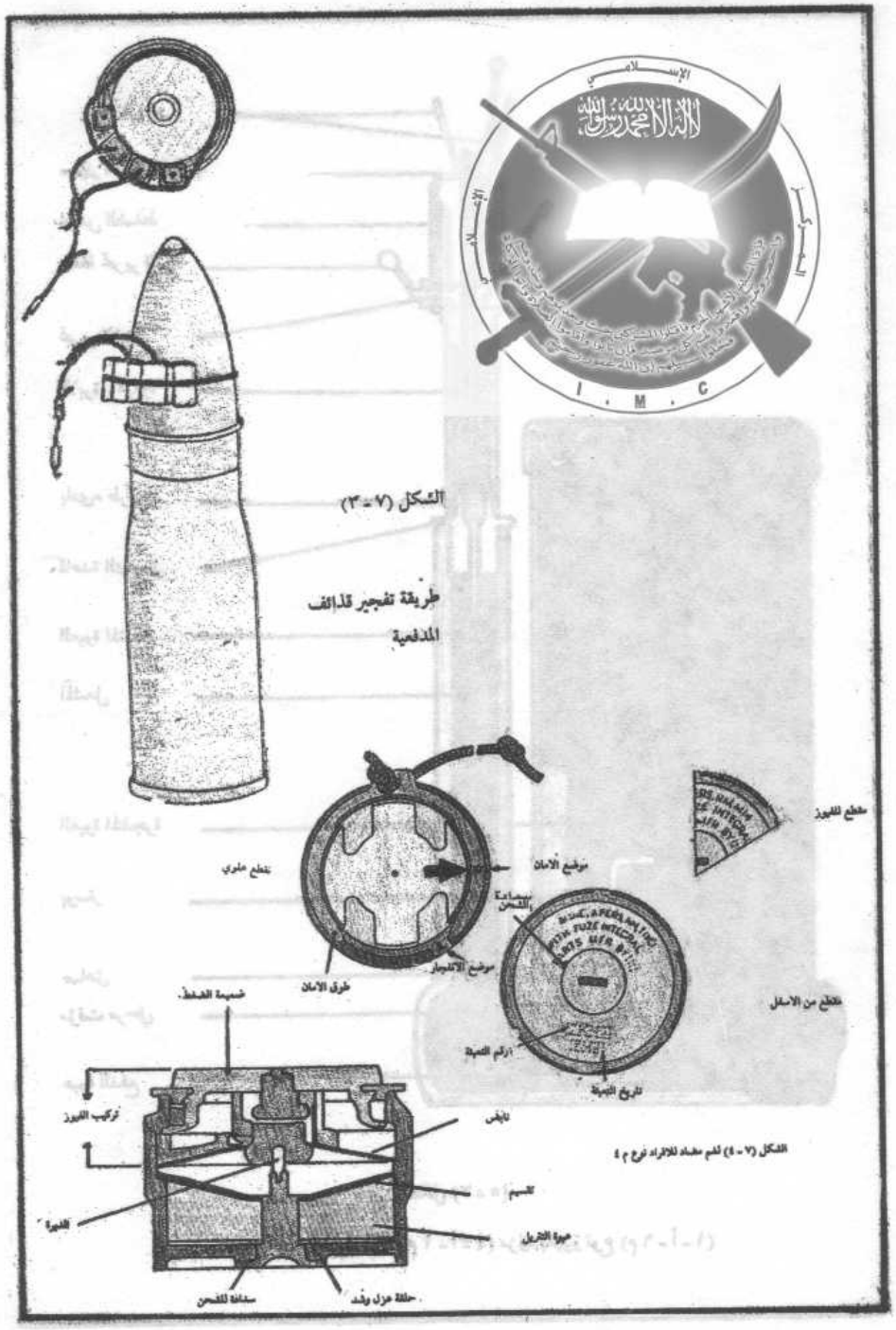
Terrorism expert Rohan Gunaratna, in personal discussions with TRC staff and in TRC seminars, has verified that the following are chapters from one of the original manuals used by the al-Qaeda core, similar or the same as those he has seen from training camps in Afghanistan and other countries. The original manual seems to have been about 12 chapters long, perhaps more, and focused on providing a guide for the manufacture and use of explosives. It has been published on different Web sites chapter-by-chapter. The following three items provide samples or summaries from three of the chapters from this manual, which were cached with other training materials at the site www.mojehadun.com.

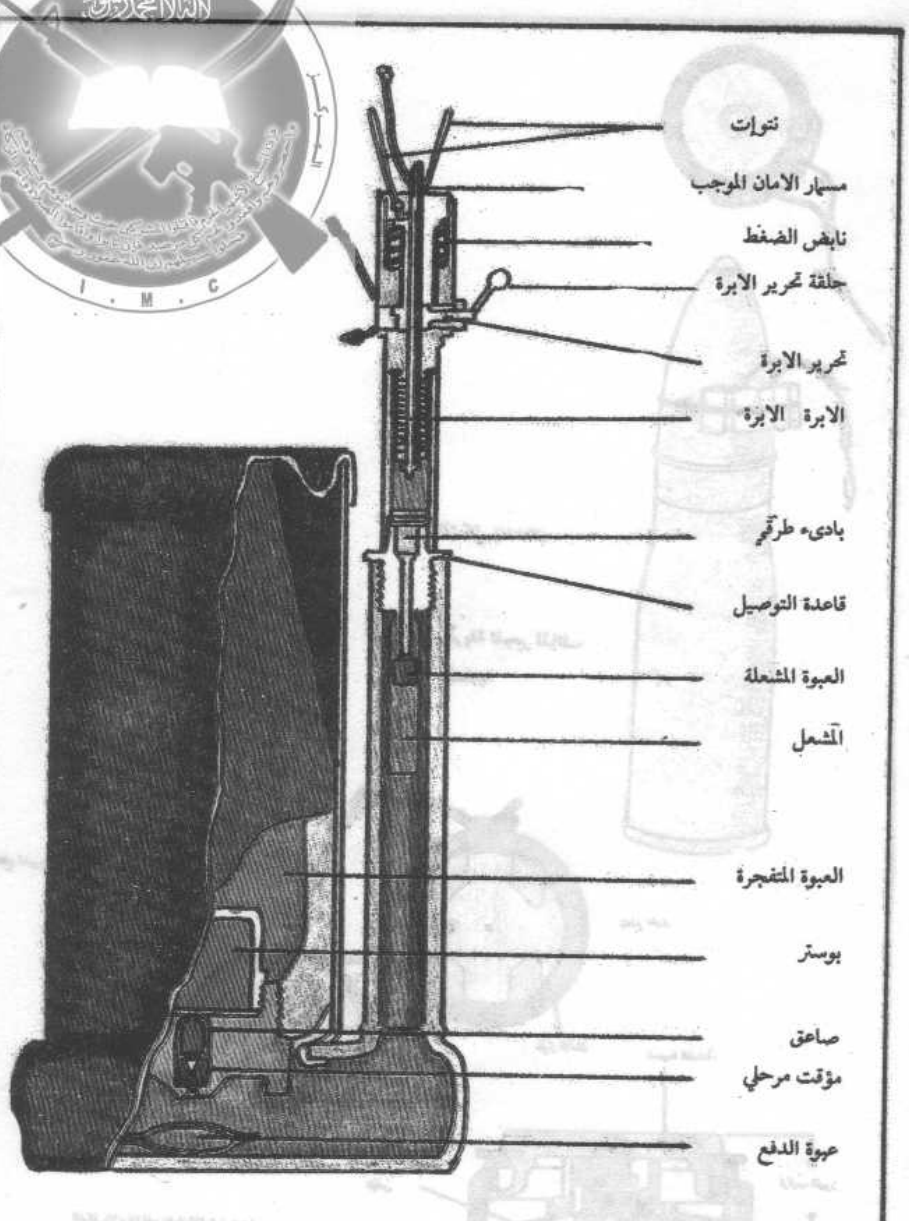
Item 1: Extracting explosive material from air-borne missiles and land mines

This chapter demonstrates how to extract explosive materials from land mines and missiles, which are to be "obtained from a friendly faction or state or, in the case of land mines, from mine fields."

Later chapters of the training manual describe how to use these materials to construct explosive charges. This chapter gives only two pages of explanation on how this is done, instructing that someone with some experience need be present to guide the uninitiated through the steps laid out in the pictures. This manual is, thus, intended to be an aide or guide to someone who already has some experience or is teaching others these skills; it is not on its own enough to lead an amateur through the process.

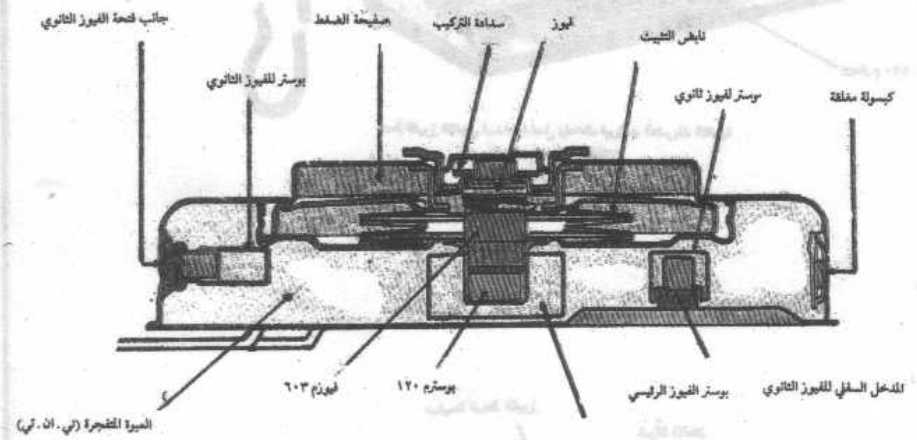
The diagrams included below begin with a table that shows how much explosive material can be obtained from seven kinds of air-borne missiles. The following instructional diagrams are then provided to guide a user through the process of separating raw explosive material from both missiles and mines:





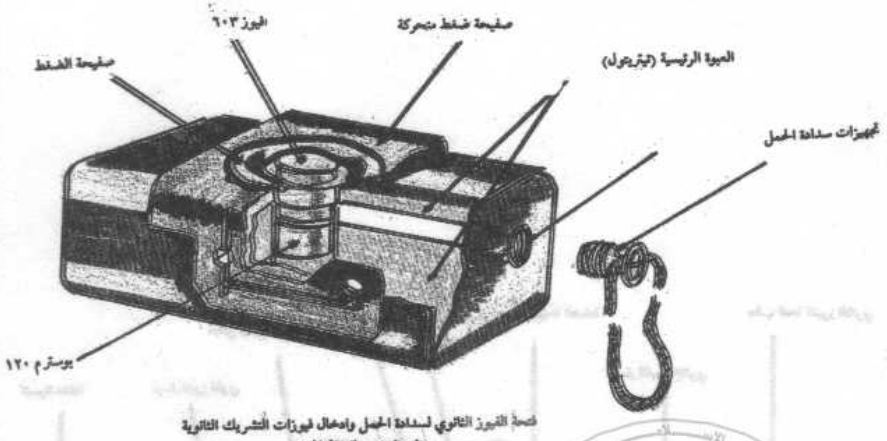
الشكل (٧ ـ ٥)

لغم مضاد للافراد نوع (م ٢ ـ أ ـ ٤) مزود بميوز نوع (م ٦ ـ أ ـ ١)



الشكل (٧ - ٦)

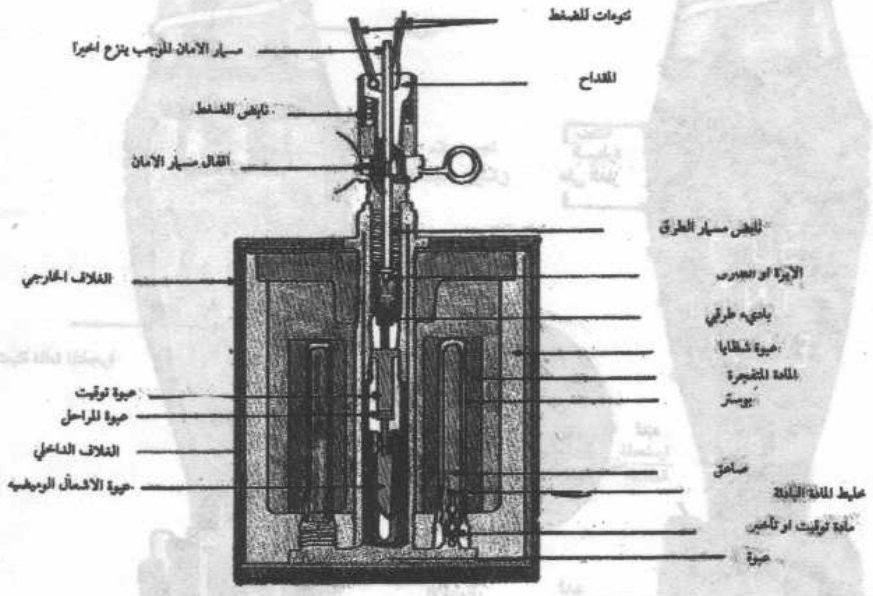
نظم مضادات الدبابات والآليات الثقيلة نوع م (٦٠٣)



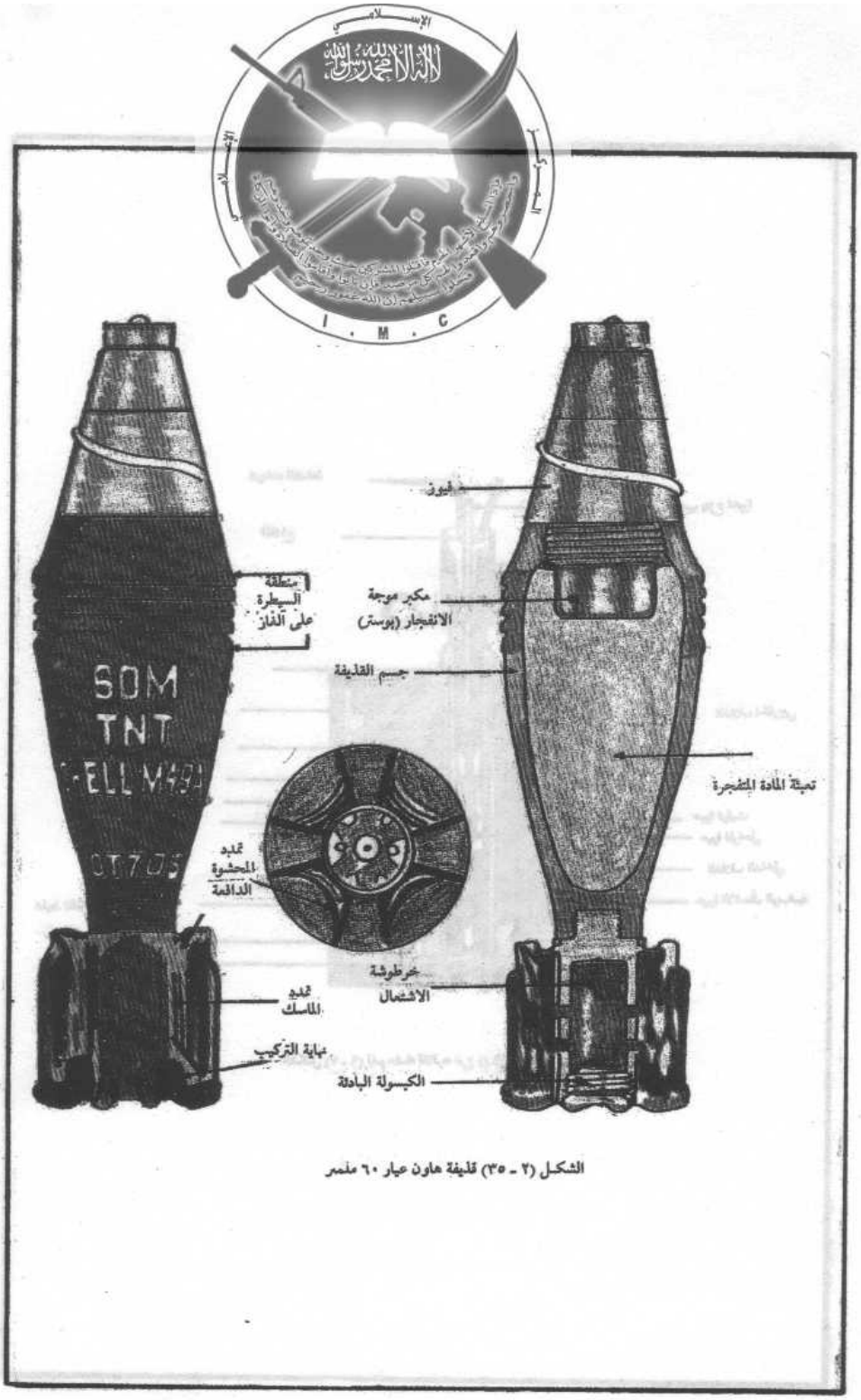
فتحة الفيوز الثانوي لسدادة الحمل وادخال فيوزات التشريك الثانوية
(فيوزات مصائد المفخخين)
الشكل (٧ - ٧)
لغم خفيف مضاد للدبابات والآليات نوع م ٧ أ (٢) مع فيوز م ٦٠٣

لغم مضاد للدبابات نوع م

الشكل (٧ - ٨)



الشكل (٧ ـ ٩) لغم مضاد للافراد نوع (م ١٦) مع فيوز نوع (م ٥ ـ ٦)



الشكل (٢ ـ ٣٥) قذيفة هاون عيار ٦٠ ملمتر

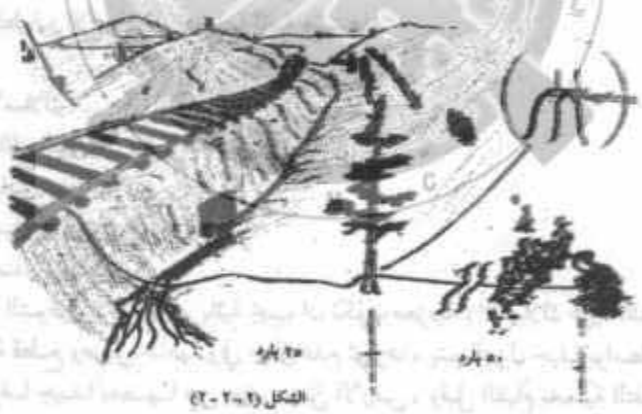
تحضير العبوات المتفجرة

العبوات الناسفة

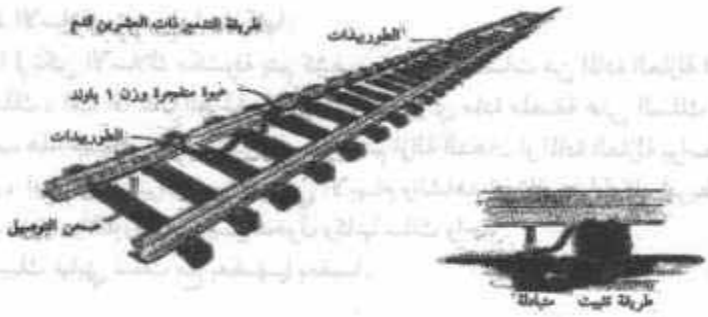
<u>Item 2</u>: Preparing Explosive Charges

(Above) Cover Page: "Preparing Explosive Charges"

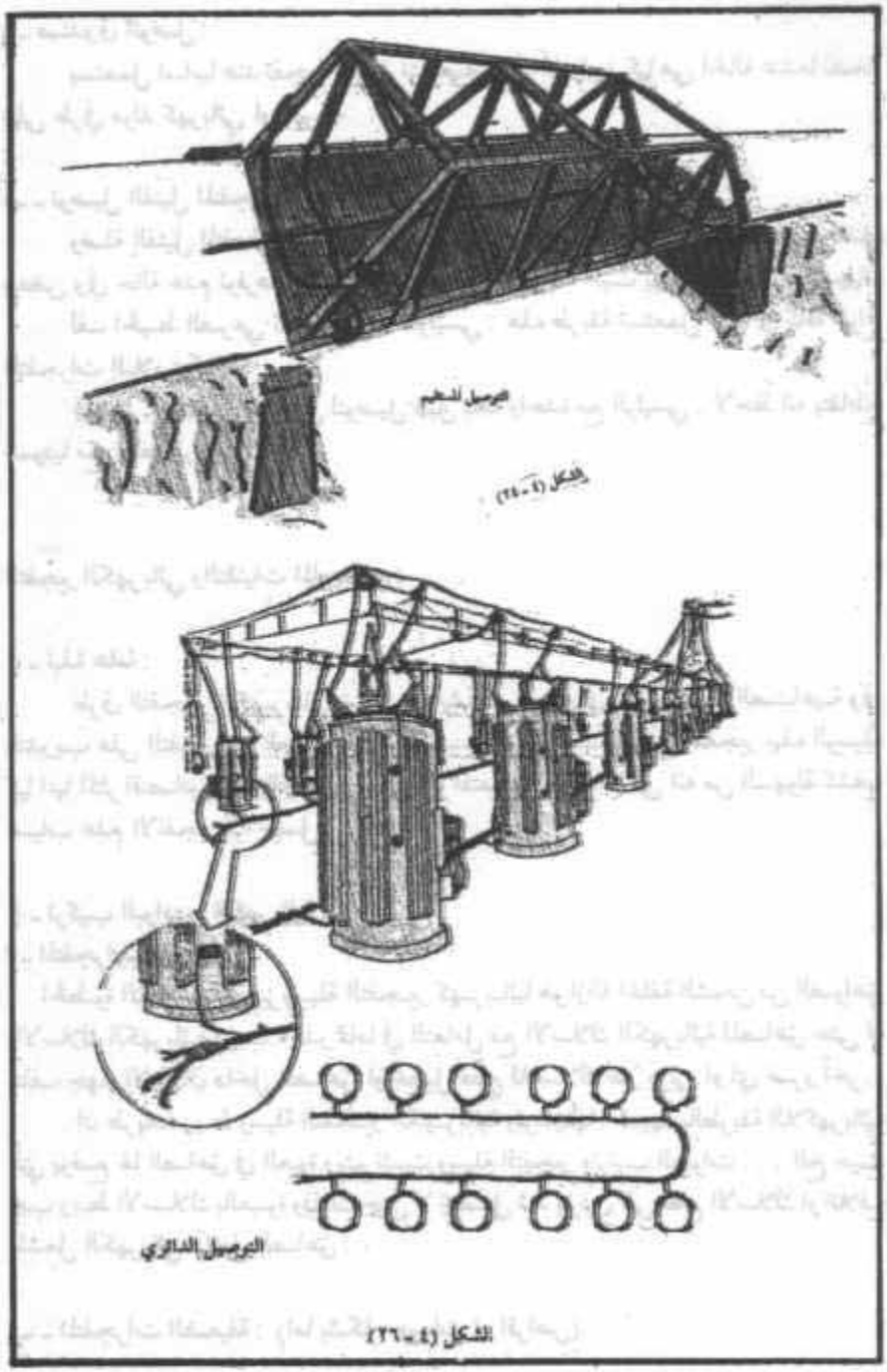
This manual describes how to fit explosive materials to charges and how to connect them to detonators and primers. It goes into detail about different filaments and detonators, with discussion of what means of detonation are appropriate for different kinds of explosives. It also discusses the sensitivity of different explosive materials and how this effects what kind of trigger should be used. Instructions for testing explosive sensitivity are provided and formulas for calculating how much detonation power is needed for various amounts and types of explosives are given. Dynamite, TNT, plastic explosives, and, to a much lesser extent, nitroglycerin are discussed in these terms. There are 20 pages of instructions, formulas, and tables, to which the following diagrams are appended, suggesting how explosives may be set up on roads, bridges, and railways:

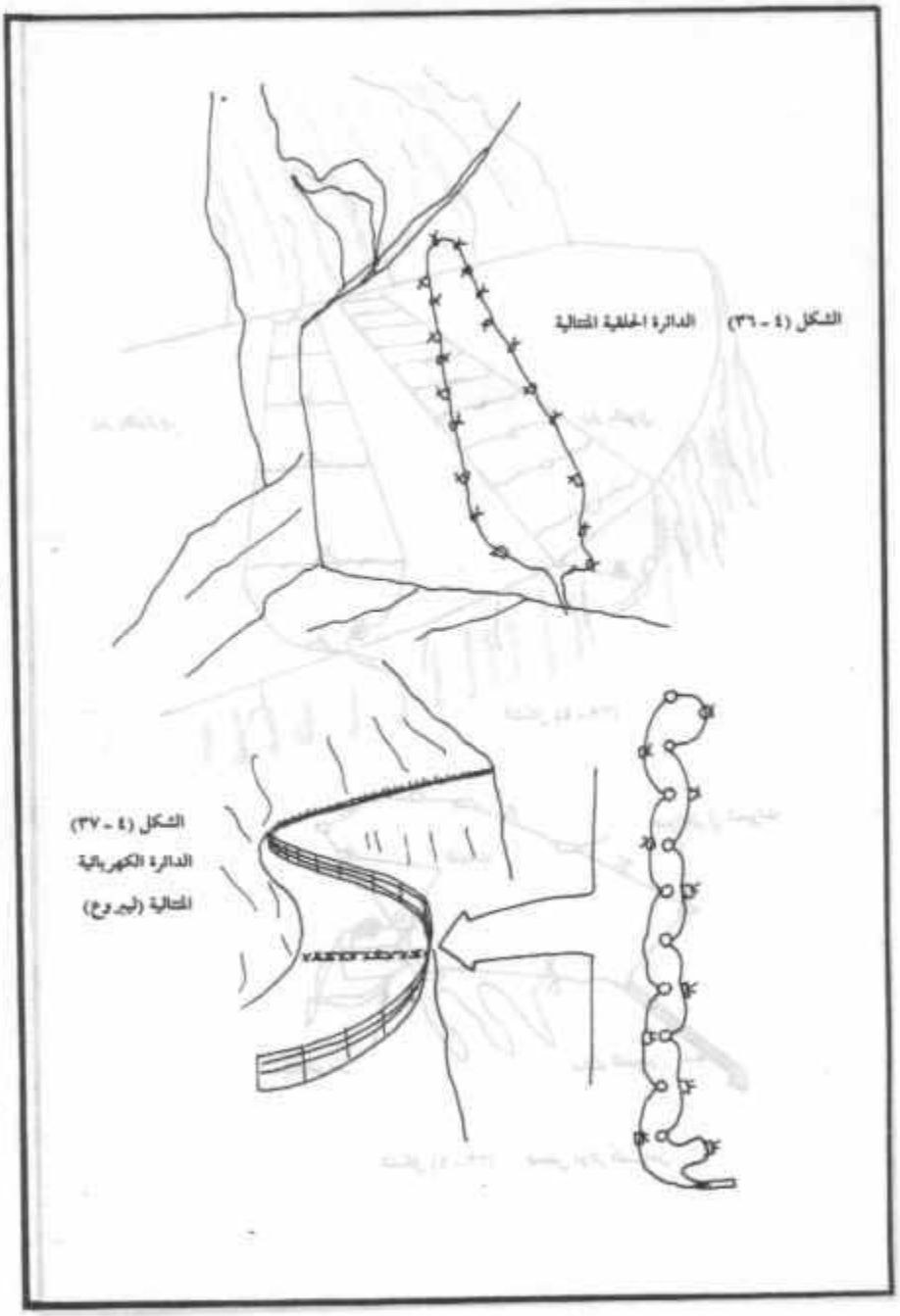


الشكل (٤ - ٢٠ - ٢)



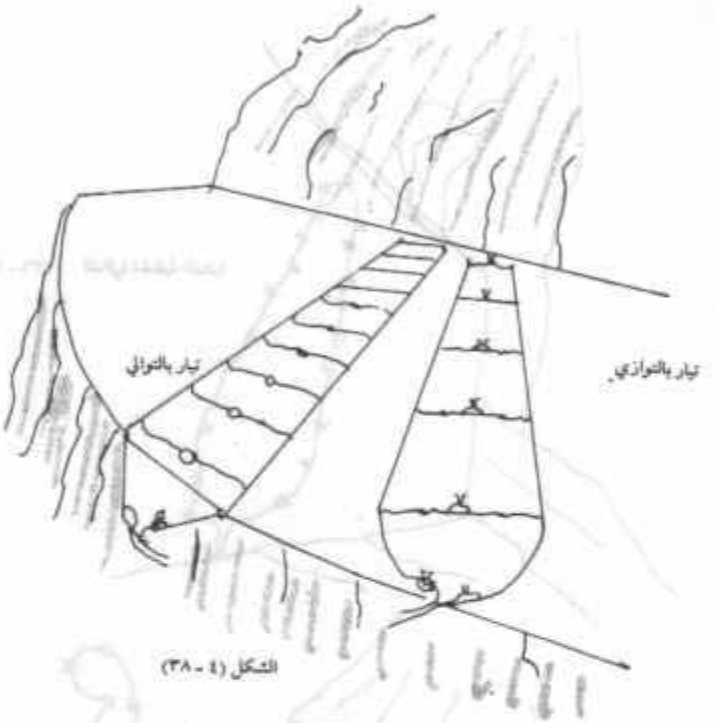
الشكل (٤ - ٢٧)





الشكل (٤ - ٣٦) الدائرة الحلقية المتتالية

الشكل (٤ - ٣٧)
الدائرة الكهربائية
المتتالية (اليروع)



الشكل (٤ ـ ٣٨)

الشكل (٤ ـ ٣٩) فحص دوائر الصواعق

Item 3: Explosives Available on Foreign Markets

The following is a chapter detailing different kinds of explosives that may be found in European countries and Japan (Country Profile).

[begin translation]

The main explosives present in the world

The preparation of most explosive materials is well known at the international level and has been for a number of years in many countries throughout the world. The main materials used in the manufacture of explosives have been Nitroglycerin, dynamite, TNT. Later, blends of different materials were used, and they were given various symbolic names. These include plastic explosives (C-4, PE, PBX, and others). The main reason that countries were interested in manufacturing special explosive materials using more than one substance was out of economic considerations. For instance, a country might see its stocks of toluene materials diminish and so may not want to continue manufacturing TNT and try instead to make different explosive substances.

We have also noticed producers stacking explosive materials, in order to combine their explosive power. Aluminum nitrate is considered a weak explosive substance, and so we need to use a large amount of it to blow up a target, and for that reason we find that charges that are prepared with this substance contain a number of pounds, each charge contains a number of kilos.

In the following table (1-8), we notice that a number of countries use those explosives that are described as having high explosive power and yield a positive effect. We also see that the production of special kinds of explosive substances by one country may resemble the kind produced by another, with some trivial differences in physical characteristics like the degree of strength or the materials added to the explosive in production, etc. These create only minor differences in the explosive power, but there can be differences in terms of the success of using them in battle, or in military versus civilian use, which is a result of variances in the volatility of the explosive, their shelf life in storage, or their destructive power etc.

[tr. note: In the following table, the foreign language names of explosives are sometimes given, transliterated into Arabic. These are not translated, rather, it is noted where they appear]

The Material	Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	The [former] Soviet Union
TNT	TNT+ tetryl, with other materials added	Tolite	Füllpulver Sprengstoff	Tritolol	[Japanese name for TNT]	Tol Tritol
Cyclonite C-3, C-4	Plastic explosives or PE-3	Hexogen	Hexogen C-4 Plastique	Hexogen C-4	Cyclonite [other names in Japanese]	Hexogen [another name in Russian]
Tetryl or "Nitrotol"	"C I" [sic] explosives	Tetryl mixed with other materials	Tetryl mixed with other materials	[Japanese name]	[Japanese names]	TATB
PETN	PETN Pentolite	PETN mixed with other materials	[German name]	PETN mixed with other materials	[Japanese names]	Sh-1942 TEN
Explosive filament, ammonium nitrate, amotal	Ammonal,	Ammonium Nitrate, Tolite	"Ammon-Malbase [sic]"	Ammonium Nitrate, TNT, Amotal, [two other names in Italian]	[Japanese names]	Ammonite [three other names in Russian]
Blasting Gelatin, nitroglycerin, dynamite	Ammonal	Dynamite, mixed with other materials	Dynamite	Dynamite mixed with other materials	Dynamite	Dynamite [Russian name]
Picric Acid, TNT	Picric Acid	Melinite	Lyddite	Picric Acid	[Names in Japanese]	Melinite
Gun cotton	Gun cotton	Gun cotton combined with other materials	Gun Cotton combined with other materials	Gun Cotton combined with other materials	Gun Cotton combined with other materials	[Russian name]

The following is a general examination of most used explosive materials.

1 – TNT
This can be combined with a large number of explosive materials with charges specifically for demolition and destruction, or for missile charges. These materials include:

A – Pentolite: a mixture of TNT and PETN at a 50/50 ratio.
B – Amatol: a mixture of TNT and Aluminum nitrate
C – Ammonal: TNT, Aluminum nitrate, and aluminum powder. The TNT can be obtained in block form or in powder form.
D – Hexsol: A mixture of TNT and Hexogen [tr note: more commonly RDX]

E – Octol: A mixture of TNT and Octogen [tr note: more commonly HMX]
F – Torpex: A mix between TNT and aluminum powder, with 1% wax

2 – Plastic explosives
At the best of our knowledge, there are not any plastic explosive materials that are more powerful than C-4, with the exception of the British-made PE-2. The Germans developed a plastic material, which calls for *nibolate* [sic] [tr. note: possibly "Nobel 808"] and has unique characteristics. It was available in solid form...Its relative strength was less than TNT and C4, but it can be used as a incendiary material. It can be ignited with a normal match or any source of flame.

Plastic explosives include:
[the following are listed with their compositional makeup]
PBX-9010
PBX-9011
PBX-9404-03
PBX-9205
PBX-9501
PBXN-1
PBXN-2
PBXN-3
PBXN-4
PBXN-5
PBXN-6
PBXN-201
PBXN-101
PBXN-102
PBXN-303

A group of "C" preparations:
These are plastic explosives that were first used during the Second World War by Britain.
[the following are listed with their compositional makeup]
C
C-2
C-3
C-4

3 – Picric Acid
Trinitrophenol - This is more powerful than TNT. It is used almost all over the world, with the exception of France and Lebanon because of its sensitivity. It is very sensitive, and a number of accidents have occurred with it. It has lemon-yellow colored crystals and is easily recognizable.

4 - Gun Cotton
This is combined with nitric and battery acid to produce nitrocellulose. Its explosive strength is affected by moisture, for instance, cotton powder that is dry has an explosive rate of 8,000 meters/second, but if the air is humid, it might not exceed 6,000 meters/second. At the same time, gun cotton is very sensitive, and it cannot be used except with a booster in the detonator.

5 - Explosives derived from nitroglycerine
Different kinds of dynamite that we have mentioned previously (like gelatin and ammonia) [in previous chapters of this manual] are now used in place of black powder in most countries in the world. It is less sensitive than forms of dynamite (like gelatin, straight, and other forms) because of the ammonium nitrate in it. Dynamite of the type "triple 707" is similar to gelatin, but it is solid (in some forms) and less volatile. It has a visible rubber exterior. Color varies from green to brown.

[End translation. This chapter ends with a chart showing the names of seven types of explosive materials in seven different languages. The materials are: mercury fulminate, lead azide, nitroglycerine, trinitrotoluene (TNT)

Hexogen cyclonite (RDX) and tetryl. The languages are English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese. Interestingly, this is the only place where names are spelled out in the Roman alphabet rather than in Arabic, which assumes a certain level of education in the user. See below:]

اليابانية	الاسبانية	الايطالية	الروسية	الالمانية	الفرنسية	بالانكليزية	سم المادة
Raiko' or Raisan Suigin	Fulminato de Mercurio	Fulminato di Mercurio	Gremu-chaya rutat'	Knallque-ckslber	Fulminate de Mercure	Mercury Fulminate	فولمنات الزئبق
Chikkaen Nitruro de Plomo Plumbacido	Azida de Plomo Azotidruro	Acido di Piombo or	Azid Svinitsa	Bleiazid Plomb.	Azoture or Nitrure de	Lead Azide	ازيد الرصاص
Nitrogur eserin	Nitroglicé-rina	Nitroglicéri-na	Nitroglitae-rin	Nitroglyze-rin	Nitroglycé-rine	Nitroglycé-Glycerol Nitrate	نيتروغليسيرين
Shokamen Menkayaku	Nitrocelu-loss Piroxi-lina	Nitrocelu-	Nitrokiet-Pirokslin	Nitrozellulose	Cotton Pyrosuline	Nitrocellu-	نيتروسيليلوز
Sanshoki Tonuoru	Trotilo Trinitroto-lueno	Trotilo Trinitrotolo-lueno	Trotil ili tol	FpO_2 Trotyl	Trilit Trotyl	T.N.T Trinitrotolue ne	تي . ان . تي
Shouyaku	Exógeno	T4 ; Trilita	Ghekaog-hen	Hexogéne	Hexogéne	Hexogen Cyclonite RDX	الهيكسوجين
Melayaku	Tetrilo	Tetralita	Tetril	Tetryl	Tétryl	Tetryl	التيتريل

الجدول (٨ ـ ٦) اسماء بعض المواد المتفجرة في بعض اللغات العالمية :

Links: Britain (Country Profile), France (Country Profile), Germany (Country Profile), Italy (Country Profile)

Email: Jennifer@terrorism.com
Online: www.terrorism.com
Toll free: 1-877-635-0816
Fax: 1-703-935-2666