



**Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center  
at the Israel Intelligence Heritage  
& Commemoration Center (IICC)**

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**Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistani Islamic organization that is part of global jihad, was responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack (November 2008). More than 170 people (including six Israelis/Jews) were killed in the deadly attack**

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**One of the targets of the terrorist attack: Mumbai's Taj Mahal Hotel on fire  
(Arco Datta/Reuters, November 29, India)**

## Overview

1. **Lashkar-e-Taiba** or **Lashkar-e-Toiba** (LET) is a **Pakistani global jihad organization**, and one of the largest terrorist organizations operating in the Indian subcontinent. Created by Pakistan, it espouses radical Islamic ideology and cooperates with Al-Qaeda. Lashkar-e-Taiba perpetrated the multi-pronged attack in Mumbai (November 26-28, 2008), killing more than 171 people and injuring some 300. Those killed include six Israelis/Jews who were staying at the Chabad House, one of the eleven targets of the attack. Also killed were some 30 foreign nationals. The “success” of the terrorist attack (in the organization’s view) and its massive international media coverage may, in our assessment, increase the motivation of Lashkar-e-Taiba and other global jihad organizations **to perpetrate other showcase terrorist attacks worldwide against Western (mostly American) targets and even Israeli/Jewish targets (to achieve that, however, the organization will have to develop independent operative networks outside of the Indian subcontinent).**

2. The **correct** translation of **Lashkar-e-Taiba**, as the organization is known in Urdu (the language spoken in Pakistan), is “**Army of Madinah**”, named after the second holiest city in Islam after Mecca (see below). That terrorist organization was established some twenty years ago **with Saudi funding and the assistance and sponsorship of the Pakistani Intelligence**. The background for its establishment was the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan over the control of Kashmir, where Muslims are the majority. In many respects, Lashkar-e-Taiba has gradually become a **global jihad organization** with close operative relations with **Al-Qaeda** and with radical Islamic ideology. Dispatched to various places in the world, its operatives have even assisted global jihad in planning and perpetrating terrorist attacks against Western targets outside of India (even though India and the issue of Kashmir are still the main item on its agenda).

3. In the first years of Lashkar-e-Taiba’s existence, its terrorist activity focused on Indian targets (civilians and military personnel) in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir (consult map below). Ever since 2001, following the September 11 terrorist attacks and as part of an ideology which seeks to turn all of India into an Islamic country, the organization operates **across India’s entire territory**. That change took place after the US included Lashkar-e-Taiba in the list of foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) and in the wake of the tightening cooperation between the US and India (and, later on, between the US and Pakistan) as part of the international war on terrorism. At the same time, in those years the organization was involved in some terrorist attacks in **Western countries** as part of its operative cooperation with global jihad networks.

4. In the past seven years, Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved in a number of deadly terrorist attacks against **Indian civilians**, mainly in New Delhi and in Mumbai. The aim of those terrorist attacks was to destabilize India from the inside, to stir animosity between the Hindi majority and India's significant Muslim minority, and to prevent any possible rapprochement between India and Pakistan through **senseless killing of civilians**. The wave of terrorism began with the terrorist attack on India's Parliament in New Delhi (December 13, 2001), followed by terrorist attacks on transportation routes and crowded places, such as a train and a bus in Mumbai, movie theaters and markets in New Delhi, and a simultaneous terrorist attack on seven trains in Mumbai. The organization also perpetrated deadly terrorist attacks in other cities in India. **The organization did not formally claim responsibility** for those terrorist attacks, in which hundreds of Indian civilians were killed and thousands were injured, preferring instead to hide behind **fictional organization names**. However, detainees seized by the Indian security forces as well as intelligence information which the Indian authorities have (and some of which was published on the media) indicate that **Lashkar-e-Taiba was behind those terrorist attacks, and that its base of operations is still in Pakistan**.

5. **The organization's recent multi-pronged terrorist attack in Mumbai** was combined, requiring careful planning, good intelligence, lengthy logistical and operative preparations, a great deal of daring, and a high level of performance. It was meant **to kill as much Indian civilians as possible, to hit the Indian economy** (Mumbai being India's economic and financial center), **and to destabilize India's internal political structure**. Among the targets were two hotels frequented by **Western tourists (Taj Mahal and Oberoi)**. It was also the **first** time that an Israeli/Jewish target was chosen (Chabad House in Mumbai, which offers religious and social services to Israelis and Jews). The attack on those sites stems from the organization's Islamic jihadist ideology, and it is also meant to **increase the international media resonance of the terrorist attack**. It appears that, as far as Lashkar-e-Taiba is concerned, the Mumbai attack was a great success, which might encourage it and other global jihad organizations **to initiate deadly terrorist attacks on other Western and Israeli/Jewish targets in the Indian subcontinent, in other countries in South East Asia, and elsewhere in the world**.

6. As with previous terrorist attacks, the Mumbai terrorist attack **was also meant to stir tension between India and Pakistan**, two nuclear powers **which are themselves threatened by Al-Qaeda**. Based on the interrogation of the only surviving terrorist (seized in Mumbai) and on intelligence information obtained during and after the Mumbai terrorist attack,

the Indian government immediately pointed the finger at Pakistan, **where the Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist squads which operated in Mumbai** (and in other terrorist attacks in India) **trained and from where they came to India**. Under the circumstances, it appears that the Mumbai terrorist attack may further harm already strained relations between the two countries and impede any cooperation against Al-Qaeda, the common enemy threatening the Indian and Pakistani regimes alike.<sup>1</sup>

7. The Mumbai terrorist attack, as well as previous deadly terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba against India, once again bring up the issue of **terrorist attacks launched from Pakistani territory**. There is no question that LET and its front organization **Jamaat-ud-Dawa** (established in 2002) have their military, political, and media infrastructures in Pakistan. Jamaat-ud-Dawa operates legally in Pakistan, although LET has been outlawed by Pakistan's previous leader, Musharraf. Those and other global jihad networks operating in Pakistan (mainly Al-Qaeda and Taliban-Pakistan) **pose a threat to the Pakistani regime, to the stability of the Indian subcontinent, and to the entire international community**.

8. Following the Mumbai terrorist attack, Pakistan pledged to the Security Council that it would take action against Lashkar-e-Taiba and its front organization Jamaat-ud-Dawa. In practice, however, it is doubtful whether President Asif Ali Zardari's Pakistani regime has the ability (and maybe even interest) to take decisive, effective measures against those organizations and other global jihad networks. The problem is further compounded by the fact that parts of Pakistan are not effectively controlled by the central government. Within the specific context of **Lashkar-e-Taiba**, it appears that we have a situation in which **the monster has turned on its maker**: an Islamic terrorist organization established by the Pakistani Intelligence to advance Pakistan's political goals vis-à-vis India (and with regard to the Kashmir conflict in particular) has embraced a global jihad-like modus operandi, cooperating with Al-Qaeda and becoming an organization which acts towards the advancement of radical Islamic agenda which does not necessarily match the policy of the present Pakistani regime.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In the media campaign waged by Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden over the past year, he called upon Pakistan's Muslims to topple the regime of the (then) president General Pervez Musharraf through holy war (jihad). See our Information Bulletin: "[During the past year Osama Bin Laden, Al-Qaeda leader, waged an intensive media campaign after a long silence. Its objective was mainly to inspire global jihad operatives to increase terrorist activities worldwide, and to create internal pressure in the United States, Europe and Arab/Muslim regimes](#)" (September 21, 2008). However, Al-Qaeda remains hostile towards the Pakistani regime, seeing it as a collaborator with the US and the West, even under the new President Asif Ali Zardari, the husband of the assassinated Benazir Bhutto.

<sup>2</sup> For a similar view, arguing that the Mumbai terrorist attack made the Pakistani supreme command realize that it helped create a "Frankenstein's monster", see: Prof. Anatol Lieven, "Why Britons get caught in the Pakistan web," The Times, December 17, 2008.

## **Structure of the study**

9. This paper includes the following chapters:

- a. Historical background on the emergence of the Kashmir problem
- b. The establishment and development of Lashkar-e-Taiba
- c. The organization's ideology
- d. The organization's structure, its weapons, and its training methods
- e. The organization's funding sources
- f. Lashkar-e-Taiba's reliance upon a criminal organization for assistance
- g. The organization's propaganda system
- h. Lashkar-e-Taiba's involvement in global terrorism
- i. Analysis of terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba in India:
  1. Terrorist attacks perpetrated in Kashmir in the 1990s
  2. Shifting the focus of terrorist operations to India since 2001
  3. The terrorist attack in Mumbai (November 26-28, 2008)
  4. The modus operandi of Lashkar-e-Taiba's terrorist attacks in India
- j. Selected sources

## **a. Historical background on the emergence of the Kashmir problem**

1. In 1947, India became an independent, secular country. At the same time, while it was still under British rule, Pakistan was established on its Muslim regions. Gradually, Pakistan became a country whose rulers (mainly its president, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq<sup>3</sup>) **nurtured radical Islam, considering it to be a tool for the struggle against India** and for the advancement of Pakistan's political goals. However, a significant Muslim minority (nowadays consisting of about 160 million people) remained in India after it was granted independence, creating not an insignificant internal problem for that country. The regions of Jammu and Kashmir, which were an autonomous region until 1947 (even though most residents of Kashmir are Muslims), became an independent region after the establishment of India and Pakistan.

2. Pakistan did not accept the newly-formed reality, helping several native tribes to invade into Kashmir in order to annex it, but failed to do so. Since then, several wars have broken out between India and Pakistan over that disputed region, the result of which was that most of it was annexed to India, some remained under Pakistani rule, and some was occupied by China (1962). Pakistan continued its attempts to change that reality by establishing Islamic terrorist organizations which operate in those regions and elsewhere using violent methods. Pakistan considered those terrorist organizations to be a means of advancing its interests in Kashmir, the main of which is the strengthening of the Muslim majority and annexing the region.

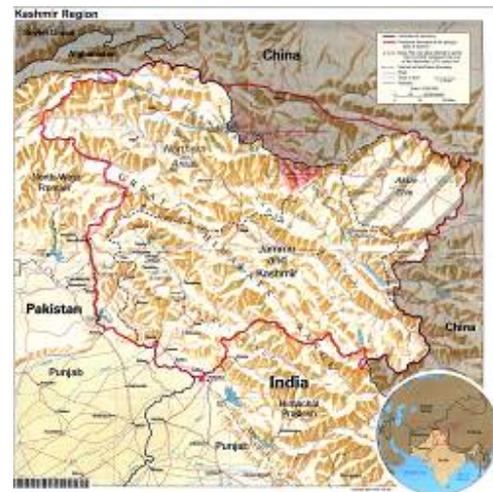
3. In 1987, Islamic activists launched a campaign against the Indian state of Kashmir, but failed. **Following their failure, the region of Kashmir (along with the region of Jammu) was turned over directly to India (the state of Jammu and Kashmir)**. As a result, since the early 1990s, a wave of violence was launched by Islamic Pakistani elements against the Indian residents of the region (and the military which assist them). That wave of violence escalated the tensions between India and Pakistan, two nuclear powers, leading them to the brink of direct confrontation in the late 1990s and early 2000s. An American intervention and regime changes in both countries helped ease the tension between India and Pakistan.

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<sup>3</sup> Pakistan's President in 1977-1988; he was killed in a plane crash.



Map of Pakistan (source: T.U. Library Online)



Jammu and Kashmir (source: T.U. Library Online)

4. Even as tensions eased between the Indian and Pakistani armies, the following years saw the continuation and even escalation of anti-Indian terrorism, originating in Islamic organizations supported by Pakistan. Terrorist organizations established within the context of a local, territorial conflict gradually drifted closer to **Al-Qaeda (and other global jihad organizations)**, embracing Al-Qaeda's ideology, cooperating with it, and duplicating its methods of operation. That is the political background from which the terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Taiba emerged.

## **b. The establishment and development of Lashkar-e-Taiba**

5. Lashkar-e-Taiba is a radical Islamic Pakistani terrorist organization, most likely founded in 1989<sup>4</sup> against the backdrop of the Indian-Pakistani conflict over the disputed region of **Jammu and Kashmir**.<sup>5</sup> The founder of the organization was a professor named **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed** from the University of Lahore, and it was initially the military wing of a radical Islamic organization named **Preaching and Instruction Center** (Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad) established previously. Like many other Islamic terrorist organizations, Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad operated in the guise of a charitable society with extensive civilian infrastructure.

<sup>4</sup> There are other versions about its year of establishment, such as 1987.

<sup>5</sup> According to other versions, the organization was first established to help fight the USSR in Afghanistan. When the Soviets withdrew, the Pakistani Intelligence (ISI) instructed Lashkar-e-Taiba to divert its activity to Kashmir.

However, at its core it is an organization which shares the radical Islamic ideology of global jihad.<sup>6</sup> The Lashkar-e-Taiba infrastructure in Pakistan included a sizeable campus and training center in the region of **Muridke**, a trade city near **Lahore**, situated in the vicinity of the Indian border. Yet another extension of LET was established in the region of **Kunar** in north-east Afghanistan, near the border with Pakistan.

**Meaning of the logo:** the logo features a Kalashnikov rifle positioned on a green-colored Quran and a rising yellow sun. In the upper part is a verse from the Quran **calling for jihad to turn Islam into the dominant religion of the entire world:**

“And fight them [the infidels, whether in a defensive war or an offensive initiative] on until there is no more tumult [in this context, a situation of infidelity, or a situation in which Islam ceases to exist] or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah [Islam]. But [even] if they [the infidels] cease [their aggression against you], let there be no hostility except to those who practice oppression [referring to those infidels who do not cease their hostility against the faithful]”, Sura 2, Al-Baqara, Verse 193. A similar phrasing appears in Sura 8, Al-Anfal, Verse 39. The text below (on the red background) reads: **Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad.**



The logo of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, a radical Islamic jihadist organization of which Lashkar-e-Taiba is an offshoot

6. **Lashkar-e-Taiba**, which, as already mentioned, was established as the military wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, is a large, well-established terrorist organization with extensive organizational infrastructure. Early on, it received financial assistance from **Saudi Arabia** and political and military support from **Pakistan**, as part of the latter's overall policy of using Islamic organizations against India. The meaning of **Lashkar-e-Taiba** in Urdu, the primary language

<sup>6</sup> The ideology of **Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad** is based on the worldview of **Ahl-e-Hadith**, a radical Islamic group which formed in northern India in the 19th century. It gained considerable influence in the 1980s. The group aspires to **turn India into an Islamic country by means of jihad**, for which purpose it established Markaz Dawa wal-Irshad in Pakistan (it was so extremist that it was unable to strike roots in Kashmir itself).

spoken by the Muslims of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (and in other languages) is **Army of Madinah** rather than “Army of the Pure”, as it is often translated.<sup>7</sup> The radical Islamic ideology embraced by the organization has its roots in Wahhabism, the dominant Sunni school of thought in **Saudi Arabia**. Early on, it was employed by Pakistan’s largest intelligence service, **Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)**; over time, however, it gradually took on the characteristics of a radical Islamic terrorist organization associated with Al-Qaeda.

7. **Hafiz** (from Arabic: Hafez) **Muhammad Saeed**, the founder of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad and Lashkar-e-Taiba, born 1948, is a Pakistani from the region of Punjab. He was formerly a professor of Islamic Studies at the Lahore Engineering and Technology University in Pakistan. In the early 1980s, he was sent by the University of Lahore to **Saudi Arabia** to study for a Master’s Degree in Islamic Studies and Arabic. In Saudi Arabia, he met several Saudi clerics who encouraged him to support a jihad against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The Saudi clerics convinced him to enlist one of his colleagues from the academia, **Professor Zafar Iqbal**, for the struggle in Afghanistan. With other radical Islamists, he established a jihadist Salafi<sup>8</sup> organization called **Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad**, whose military wing is **Lashkar-e-Taiba**. When the Russians withdrew from Afghanistan, Lashkar-e-Taiba started focusing on fighting the Indians in Kashmir. Nowadays, Professor Hafiz Muhammad Saeed is the leader of Jamaat-ud-Dawa in Pakistan, the front organization of Lashkar-e-Taiba (see below).

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<sup>7</sup> Originally, the name Al-Taiba or Al-Tayba is an adjective in Arabic referring to the city of Al-Madinah (Madina, Medina) in the Arabian Peninsula. The adjective comes from the Arabic word *tib*, meaning “perfume”. Madinah is considered to be the city of Prophet Muhammad and the second holiest city in Islam (after Mecca). It is from there that Muslim warriors embarked on a jihad to conquer the Arabian Peninsula and many other territories (see: Yaqut [13th century Arab geographer], *Mu’jam al-Buldan* [Gazetteer], Beirut, Dar Beirut, 1957, Vol. 4, *Al-Taibah*). Far from being just a reference to a specific place, the name has obvious fundamentalist Islamic connotations, reflecting a desire to return to old-school warlike Islam originating in the Arabian Peninsula. **The exact translation of Lashkar-e-Taiba** is therefore **Army of Madinah** and not “Army of the Pure”, as it is often translated. The translation “Army of the Pure”, in our opinion, stems from a mistaken translation of the word *tayyibah* according to its meaning in Arabic and not according to its translation in the Muslim languages of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. One proof of the correct meaning of the translation of the organization’s name can be found in the 15th issue of the Jamaat-ud-Dawa periodical, published in the Pakistani city of Lahore under the name of Taiba Bulletin (May 27, 2000). That issue clearly states that the translation of the organization’s name into English is **The Army of Madinah**. We would like to thank Dr. Isaiah Goldfeld, a retired senior lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University’s Department of Arabic, for helping us to gain a precise, correct understanding of the organization’s name.

<sup>8</sup> **Salafiyya**, from *salaf*: the first generation of Islam, considered by Muslims to be role models of righteousness. It is nowadays a term used to refer to radical Islamic groups active across the Arab and Muslim world, including in the Palestinian Authority-administered territories.



**Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, the leader of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, giving a speech at an anti-Indian demonstration in Karachi (Reuters, September 7, 2008, photo by Athar Hussain)**

8. Following the September 11 attacks, the US, followed by the then President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf, began exerting pressure on Lashkar-e-Taiba. In December 2001, the US put it on its list of foreign terrorist organizations and froze its assets. After the attack on the Indian Parliament, when tensions between India and Pakistan escalated to an actual conflict, President Musharraf prohibited the organization from operating in Pakistan in 2002. In the wake of that decision, the Pakistanis arrested the organization's leader Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, only to release him several months later. Nevertheless, Lashkar-e-Taiba **continues** to operate in Pakistan and has its operative infrastructure in that country, as shown in the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai.

9. Under pressure from the Pakistani regime, the now outlawed Lashkar-e-Taiba moved its headquarters to Muzaffarabad, the capital of the Pakistani-ruled part of Kashmir. Professor **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed** remains the ideological leader of the organization, but there is also a newly-established military council of 12 senior figures who dictate the organization's military and terrorist activities. Furthermore, the organization's name in Pakistan was changed to **Jamaat-ud-Dawa** ("Group of [Islamic] Preaching"), which is still led by Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, referred to as "**Amir**" by the organization's members (a common term used to refer to leaders of radical Islamic organizations). Headquartered in Muridke, near Lahore (the birthplace of Lashkar-e-Taiba's military infrastructure), that organization conducts extensive social and propaganda activities. **It is a front for Lashkar-e-Taiba**, even though its leader Hafiz Muhammad Saeed publicly continues to deny any connection with Lashkar-e-Taiba and Al-Qaeda.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> This was reflected in an interview he granted to the Indian newspaper Outlook on December 15, 2008. For excerpts from the interview, see: Special Dispatch No. 2143, MEMRI, December 8, 2008.



**Hundreds of Jamaat-ud-Dawa activists calling to liberate Kashmir during an anti-Indian demonstration in Islamabad (Reuters, August 31, 2008, photo by Faysal Mahmoud)**

10. In 2006, Lashkar-e-Taiba's front, Jamaat-ud-Dawa, was put on the US list of foreign terrorist organizations. However, Jamaat-ud-Dawa is still a legitimate organization in Pakistan, where it has hundreds of offices and a considerable number of relief camps. Even though it is a front for Lashkar-e-Taiba, the Pakistani authorities have had difficulties outlawing it due to its extensive welfare activities. Following the Mumbai terrorist attack, the Pakistanis pledged to the Security Council that they would outlaw Jamaat-ud-Dawa and freeze its assets.

11. Having made that promise, the Pakistani authorities outlawed the organization and put Hafiz Muhammad Saeed under house arrest. The Pakistani security forces also raided the organization's offices and shut down nine of them in the city of Karachi; Pakistan's banks were instructed to freeze the organization's assets. Before the police arrived at his residence, Hafiz Muhammad Saeed once again denied the organization's involvement in terrorism and condemned the UN for its activity against religious groups.



The logo of Jamaat-ud-Dawa. The name appears on the bottom, on the red background, with two swords above. At the center is an open Quran with the sun rising from its edge (similarly to the logo used by Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad). The text in the upper part of the logo reads as follows: “He [Allah] is the One who sent His Messenger [Prophet Muhammad] with the guidance and the [only] religion of truth [i.e., Islam], and will make it dominate all religions, in spite of the idol worshipers”. The exact same verse appears twice in the Quran: 1) Sura 9 (Al-Tawba), 33; 2) Sura 61 (Al-Suff), 9. The meaning of the verse: Islam must subsume all other religions only through jihad, by enforcing it on the infidels. The message of the verse is the justification of jihad against the infidels.



The homepage (in Urdu) of the Jamaat-ud-Dawa website ([jamatuddawa.org](http://jamatuddawa.org)). On the right is the organization's logo.

### c. The organization's ideology<sup>10</sup>

12. Ideologically, Lashkar-e-Taiba and its fronts (Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad and Jamaat-ud-Dawa) **aim to establish a caliphate-like universal Islamic state**, with one flag, one army, and one religion. That country will be governed by Islamic religious law (*Shari'a*), and all of Allah's dictates will be meticulously applied. Such a country will be able to **dominate the world**, thus demonstrating its superiority. That ideology rules out the international system nation states and democracy, considering it to be a way of life based on human laws, thus contradicting Islam.

<sup>10</sup> In this chapter, we relied upon an article by Yoginder Sikand titled “Islamist Militancy in Kashmir: The Case of Lashkar-i-Tayyeba” (November 20, 2003), hereinafter: Yoginder Sikand's article. The article is available on the South Asian Citizens' Web.

The establishment of such a Muslim state can be done peacefully or using violence. While Islam supports the peaceful establishment of a stable government for all mankind, Muslims are obliged to join the armed struggle (jihad) to protect other Muslims who live under oppression and to make Islam the world's dominant religion.

13. **Jihad** (holy war) **is therefore the cornerstone of the ideological worldview of Lashkar-e-Taiba and its fronts.** Modern global jihad is portrayed as an activity meant to “liberate” those Muslims persecuted by infidels (the US, Hindus, Christians, and Jews) across the globe and in Western countries in particular, since those countries are seen as oppressive to the Muslims. The practical implementation of that worldview is that holy warriors (*mujahedeen*) from across the globe must undergo military training to take part in jihad against the infidels, if the oppression of the Muslims is not stopped peacefully. Indeed, Lashkar-e-Taiba, similarly to Al-Qaeda, has made its bases available for trainees from the entire world as an application of its ideology (see below).

14. According to that ideology, Muslims worldwide must play an **active role** in the master plan to make Islam the world's dominant religion. Some of them are ordered to fight and join the various forms of jihad; others are required to help the holy warriors (*mujahedeen*) by providing food, weapons, and medical supplies, and by preaching (*da'wah*) to other Muslims to join the jihad. Those who evade their duties are models of hypocrisy and sinful lives; on the other hand, those who join jihad obtain significant benefits, both in this world (material rewards) and in the next (going to paradise).

15. In that worldview, the **conflict** between India and Pakistan in **Kashmir** is not just territorial—instead, it is part of an **all-out war** between Islam and infidelity, two conflicting ideologies. According to that worldview, that conflict has been part of the relationship between Hindus and Muslims since the appearance of Prophet Muhammad. Another claim is that, according to a Muslim tradition (*hadith*), Prophet Muhammad specifically marked India as a target for jihad, and any Muslim who takes up arms against it will not go to hell. According to that worldview, the conflict in Kashmir is between the oppressed Muslims and the oppressing Hindus. The conflict first appeared when the Muslim regime in Kashmir was replaced by a regime of Sikhs and Hindus, with British assistance. Ever since Kashmir was handed over to India, its Muslim residents have been subjected to vicious attacks, and it is their duty to wage jihad against the oppressing Hindus. The jihad they wage is meant not just to liberate Kashmir **but rather to liberate the entire India from its Hindi rulers**, being part of the desire to impose Islam **over the whole world**.

16. The goal of Lashkar-e-Taiba, according to its ideology, is not just to liberate the oppressed Muslims in Kashmir. It strives to liberate all the other oppressed peoples, including non-Muslims, who live in the Indian subcontinent under the tyrannical rule of the Hindus (and even beyond India). That ideology claims that the jihad waged by LET is only aimed at the tyrannical regime and the Indian army, and that the *mujahedeen* do not attack innocent people. In practice, however, Lashkar-e-Taiba's terrorist operatives took part in deadly terrorist attacks designed to kill as many innocent civilians as possible, both in Kashmir and in India, including in the latest deadly terrorist attack in Mumbai.

**Anti-Western messages and preaching to impose Islam over the whole world in the publications of Jamaat-ud-Dawa. The publications illustrate that it is a global jihad organization with global agenda**

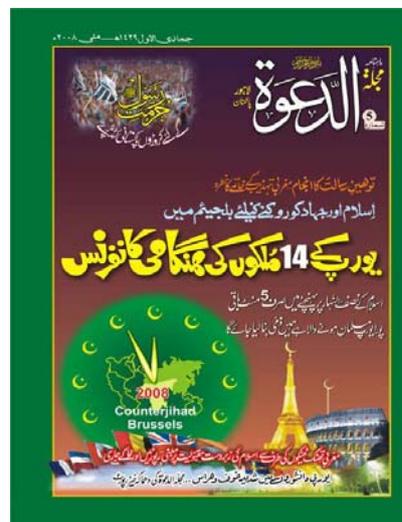


A women's magazine in Urdu called Taibat ("The Women of Madinah"), published in Lahore, Pakistan (February 2007). The illustration shows the World Trade Center in fire in the September 11 attacks.



An Urdu-language magazine published by Jamaat-ud-Dawa called Zarb-e-Taiba ("The Strike Force of Madinah"), November 2008 edition. The image shows anti-American and anti-Israeli messages. The illustrations show a lightning hitting the US Capitol. American money, flags of Israel and the US go up in flames.

A monthly published by Jamaat-ud-Dawa called Ad-Dawa (in Urdu), published in Lahore, Pakistan (May 2008). The illustration (lower right) shows the Coliseum in Rome and the Eiffel Tower in Paris with the symbol of Islam (crescent moon). The articles in the magazine discuss (among other things) the struggle between Islam and Western countries.



17. **The radical Islamic ideology of Lashkar-e-Taiba is hostile towards Israel and the Jews.** That is reflected in the publications distributed by the organization and in the speeches made by its leaders. Thus, for example, Professor Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, the leader of Jamaat-ud-Dawa in Pakistan, gave a speech at a workshop held in Sind, in southern Pakistan, attended by thousands of activists. In his speech, he claimed that “Jews and Hindis, under American leadership, united against the Muslims”, calling upon the Muslim and Arab world to continue fighting the US and its allies (speech by Muhammad Hafiz Saeed, March 24, 2008, Jamaat-ud-Dawa website).<sup>11</sup> In July 2008, Al-Anfal magazine<sup>12</sup> wrote as follows: “In the past decades, the Zionist reform movement has bared its teeth and, like a moth, gnawed away at the Muslim lands, targeting the Muslim nation—its faith and its enlightening path.” Another article in the same issue criticized the Pakistani government for helping the “children of monkeys [and pigs] hit Muslims” (“children of monkeys and pigs” is a common reference to Jews found in Quran-based Islamic anti-Semitism).

**Anti-Israeli propaganda making use of the false claim about the supposed threat posed to the Al-Aqsa mosque**



A Jamaat-ud-Dawa monthly called Bab al-Islam (“Gateway of Islam”), March 2007 issue. Upper left: a photograph of the Al-Aqsa mosque with text in Sindhi that reads: “The Jewish people, frightening plans for the Al-Aqsa mosque.” It should be noted that the aforementioned Al-Taibat periodical published an article in Urdu called: “The crumbling walls and burning minarets of the Al-Aqsa mosque are a big scar on [your] national pride” (March 2008).

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.islamonline.net/arabic/news/2002-05/28/article06.shtml>.

<sup>12</sup> Hafiz Muhammad Saeed is said to be the “chief inspector” of Al-Anfal magazine, one of Jamaat-ud-Dawa’s publications. Al-Anfal is Arabic for “The Reward”, and it is also the name of the eighth chapter of the Quran.

18. That ideology, espoused by Lashkar-e-Taiba and its fronts, was reflected in the **12th annual convention of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad and Lashkar-e-Taiba**. The convention was held in the Pakistani city of Muridke, the stronghold of Lashkar-e-Taiba (November 1999). It was attended by Lashkar-e-Taiba commanders, terrorist operatives (*mujahedeen*), delegations from foreign countries, and representatives of martyrs' families. Speakers included several leaders of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad and Lashkar-e-Taiba, as well as foreign representatives. What follows is a summary of their statements:<sup>13</sup>

a. **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, the leader of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad**, focused on the fighting conducted by jihad warriors (*mujahedeen*) against the Indian army in the Kashmir Valley. He predicted that the Indian army would soon be forced to withdraw from Kashmir. He accused the US of hurting Muslims across the globe, lashing out at the Americans for supporting India's active policy in the "occupied Kashmir", and at the same time describing jihad warriors (*mujahedeen*) as "terrorists". Hafiz Saeed concluded by saying that, just like the US assisted the Christians in East Timor for religious reasons, it was his organization's duty to "help Muslims wherever they are in distress."

b. **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi, one of the leaders of Lashkar-e-Taiba** (and the mastermind of the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai), described the attacks conducted by jihad warriors (*mujahedeen*) in Kashmir, **using maps to illustrate his words**. He also referred to **suicide operations** supposedly perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba, claiming that up until the convention, nine such operations, which were a "resounding success", had been conducted against the Indian army. He admitted that 675 jihad warriors had died in Lashkar-e-Taiba's activity.

c. **Professor Abdul Rehman Maki** (whose role in the organization was not disclosed) began by praising Islam, arguing that "once Muslims stop being indifferent and overcome their weakness, **they will become the masters of the world.**" He **lashed out at Christianity and Judaism**, saying that according to the Quran Jesus was not crucified but rather ascended to heaven when he was still alive, "meaning that the cross is meaningless and that modern Christian faith is based on lies." He added that one of the disagreements between Islam and Christianity was that Christians believe in democracy, which sees human beings as the source of authority and decision making; conversely,

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<sup>13</sup> From an article (December 1999) published in a monthly called Voice of Islam, which reported on the 12th annual convention of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad and Lashkar-e-Taiba. The monthly was published on the Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad website: [www.dawacenter.com](http://www.dawacenter.com).

Muslims claim that Allah is the sole source of authority. As for the Jews, he claimed that their occupation of Israel was unjustifiable, since Jews had no connection with the "Sacred Compound" (the Temple Mount area) in Jerusalem. In addition, he argued that Prophet Muhammad and his followers had already "purged that area of the Jews [Israel]".

d. **Maulana Abdul Aziz Alavi, the chief of the Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad office in Kashmir**, stressed that "Kashmir's fate is to be free and as a result of that **India will crumble.**" He noted that "the young members of Lashkar-e-Taiba follow their old clerics, and they carry out jihad only so that they can raise the banner of Islam and gain Allah's blessing"; "the Muslims ruled this part of the world for about 750 years. **Now, a Muslim government will rise once more in the Indian subcontinent** (Allah willing) and [it is] Lashkar-e-Taiba [that] will perform that [heroic] deed."

e. **Professor Zafar Eqbal**, chief of the Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad school network (and one of that organization's founders, as mentioned earlier): Muslims are the torch bearers of human civilization. However, as soon as they abandoned jihad (and other commandments), their situation made a turn for the worse.

f. Other speakers at the convention included representatives from global jihad organizations and radical Muslim organizations from various countries, who stressed the Islamist jihadist message. Thus, for example, **Sayyid (or Saeed) Salafi Imkani, the leader of the Jihad Organization in Burma**, who noted: "We are continuing the jihad against the junta in Burma", calling upon Pakistani Muslims to support it; **Sheikh Salim al-Hilali** from Syria<sup>14</sup> called upon the *mujahedeen* to spread the path of Quran and Sunna across the globe and to liberate the Muslims in Palestine, Bosnia, Kosovo, Kashmir, the Philippines, and Chechnya from their oppression.

## **d. The organization's structure, its weapons, and its training methods**

19. **The military-operative infrastructure of Lashkar-e-Taiba is located in Pakistan and in Kashmir**, both in the region directly administered by India and in the region ruled by Pakistan. **In Pakistan**, LET has offices, bases, and headquarters which recruit operatives, provide training, collect funds, and conduct propaganda activities. The organization has training

camps in **Pakistan** where hundreds of operatives are trained every year, and that was also the training site of the operatives who carried out the terrorist attack in Mumbai (November 2008). LET members are not necessarily just citizens of Jammu and Kashmir but also Muslims from other regions of the Indian subcontinent (Punjabi, Baluchi, Pashto, etc.). Also, the organization makes use of terrorists of Arab descent and Pakistani Muslims residing in Western countries.

20. **The weapons** held by the organization are many and various: small arms such as sniper rifles, mortars, high-tech explosive devices, as well as night-vision equipment. In the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai, the organization made use of advanced communications technology such as satellite telephones, Internet-based telephone devices (VoIP), and GPS navigation devices.

21. The organization's operatives undergo military training formerly carried out mostly by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). It appears that retired Pakistani military men are still involved in training LET's operatives.<sup>15</sup> As reported, the training has three phases: **in the first phase**, the recruits take part in a six-month long boot camp where they are trained in basic military skills, including the use of firearms. **The second phase** lasts 4-5 months, during which the trainees undergo advanced training which focuses on urban combat, guerilla warfare tactics, sabotage operations, and assassination. The best operatives move on to the **third phase**, which includes training in perpetrating shooting attacks, using advanced sabotage techniques, computer applications, and operative communication.

22. Lashkar-e-Taiba's training camps in Pakistan (and Afghanistan) also train Muslims who are citizens of **Western countries** (mainly Muslims from **Britain**). The social contacts formed between those trainees, the Western passports they possess, and their good knowledge of Western countries—all that is a fertile ground for their recruitment and handling in global jihad operations (for LET's operative cooperation with global jihad organizations, see below).

23. **The organization has operatives and collaborators inside India**, who operate in covert cells in New Delhi, Mumbai, and other cities containing significant Muslim populations. Those operatives are integrated into terrorist attacks perpetrated in India. As part of its terrorist activity, and like similar terrorist organizations, LET makes extensive use of **criminals**. Some of the organization's members were even involved in crimes, whether for funding their organization

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<sup>14</sup> The Sheikh was said to be the disciple of the late Muslim scholar **Nasser al-Din al-Bani**, a leading ideologist for the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan and Syria.

or for acquiring weapons. Noteworthy in this context is a criminal organization known as the **Mafia of Mumbai**, whose leader, **Daoud Ibrahim**, was involved in some of the deadly terrorist attacks in India, probably also including the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai (see below for more details about him).

## **e. The organization's funding sources**

24. In its early days, the Lashkar-e-Taiba organization was supported by two major funding sources: **Saudi funds** which it probably received through Islamic charitable societies<sup>16</sup> as well as financial support the organization got from the **Pakistani intelligence**. Another source of financial assistance was **Al-Qaeda**, with which Lashkar-e-Taiba was closely associated. Later on, the organization established a fund raising system among **Muslim communities abroad**, primarily **Pakistani communities** as well as Pakistani and Kashmiri businessmen. Three important sites for raising funds from those communities were Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf states, and Britain, home to a sizeable Pakistani community. The funds are collected by **Jamaat-ud-Dawa**, the front organization which operates in Pakistan. The donations collected by the organization are ostensibly meant for social purposes (helping earthquake and natural disaster victims, medical and educational assistance, etc.); however, the organization was also involved in assistance to terrorist-operative activity.

25. An important funding source for the operation of Lashkar-e-Taiba is found in **Britain, home to a large community** of some 480,000 Muslim Pakistanis, many of them of Kashmiri descent (The Times, December 8, 2008). Sources inside Lashkar-e-Taiba told a reporter for British newspaper Sunday Times (January 13, 2002) that donors from Britain are number two among LET's large donors (noting that the first places are taken by Arab countries in the Middle East where Pakistanis of Kashmiri descent reside). An LET senior figure said that they got millions of pounds from Britain, and that the British Kashmiris were very patriotic. He added that some of the funds were meant for charity, **but the rest were used for attacks on military targets**. The funds are often raised in mosques by fundraising mechanisms established by the Kashmiri terrorist organizations (Sunday Times, January 13, 2002).

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<sup>15</sup> The Indian media reported that former Pakistani army officers were the ones who trained the group of terrorists who perpetrated the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai.

<sup>16</sup> Funding radical Islamic terrorist organizations by Islamic charitable societies (including those based in Saudi Arabia) is a well known modus operandi. One notable example is the transfer of funds to the **Hamas movement** by Islamic foundations worldwide. Much information on the funding of Hamas by charitable societies can be found on the Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center website.

26. On May 28, 2008, the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on four senior Lashkar-e-Taiba activists, including **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed**, the organization's supreme leader, due to their involvement in fundraising across the globe. The three other names mentioned in that context were **Haji Muhammad Ashraf** (the head of the organization's financial system, at least since 2003, who was assisted by the organization's Saudi office for raising funds); **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi** (a senior operative who was involved in transferring funds to Iraq in order to escalate the battle against the American forces and one of the handlers of the Mumbai terrorist group, recently arrested by the Pakistani authorities); **Mahmoud Mohammad Ahmed Bahaziq** (one of the organization's main sponsors, served as the leader of the organization's Saudi branch and held contact with Saudi organizations and businessmen).<sup>17</sup>

## **f. Lashkar-e-Taiba's reliance upon a criminal organization for assistance**

27. Lashkar-e-Taiba also uses **criminal organizations** as sources of funding. This is reflected in the organization's close association with **Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar**, a major figure in the Mumbai underworld. His name came up in relation to the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai and to other terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba in India; he is in fact number one on the Indian authorities' most wanted list.

28. Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar, born in 1957 to a poor policeman of Muslim descent. When he was young, he started moving up the rank ladder of a local criminal organization in **Mumbai**, until he and his brother Anis formed a criminal organization of their own. In the 1980s, he became **one of the major figures of organized crime in Mumbai**. His organization engages in prostitution, gambling, and drug trafficking. To further establish his status in India, Ibrahim invested in Bollywood, India's film industry, with which he is still closely associated (BBC, September 12, 2006).

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<sup>17</sup> [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/lashkar\\_e\\_toiba.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/lashkar_e_toiba.htm).



Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar<sup>18</sup>

29. After the Indian police launched operations against his criminal syndicate in the mid-1980s, Dawood Ibrahim escaped to the Persian Gulf emirate of Dubai to avoid facing trial. However, he continued to play a pivotal role in the criminal life of Mumbai. After India asked Dubai to hand him over, Dawood Ibrahim moved once again to Karachi, Pakistan, knowing that the animosity between India and Pakistan would prevent his extradition.

30. Dawood Ibrahim's organization is involved in **large-scale drug smuggling to Europe, particularly Britain**. His organization's drug smuggling networks in the Far East, Middle East, and Africa were used to provide support to Al-Qaeda's terrorist infrastructure. In the late 1990s, Dawood Ibrahim resided in Pakistan, where he enjoyed the Taliban protection.

31. According to the Indian authorities, Dawood Ibrahim was involved in the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai and in previous terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba. US Treasury Department reports (2002-2003) indicate that Dawood Ibrahim sponsors Islamic terrorist organizations which operate against India, including Lashkar-e-Taiba.

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<sup>18</sup> Source: <http://islamicterrorism.wordpress.com/2008/04/30/dawood-ibrahims-gang-merge-with-the-lashkar-e-toiba-two-islamic-terrorist-organizations-come-together-for-jihad-against-india>.

## **g. The organization's propaganda system**

32. Similarly to Al-Qaeda and other Islamic terrorist organizations, Lashkar-e-Taiba and its fronts place great importance on the **battle for hearts and minds**, investing considerable financial resources to that end. The organization's propaganda network is mostly operated by **Jamaat-ud-Dawa, LET's front in Pakistan**. The organization's publications are chock full of incitement against the US and Western countries (occasionally mentioning Israel) and preaching for **jihād** (holy war).

33. **Jamaat-ud-Dawa** operates several websites, publishes periodicals and books, and distributes tapes of the supreme leader of Lashkar-e-Taiba and its fronts, **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed**. The organization's publications address various target audiences and sectors (adults, students, children, and women). The organization's major website and most of the other websites are in the **Urdu language**, addressing the organization's main target audience in Pakistan and elsewhere on the Indian subcontinent. In addition, the organization's major website is also available in **Arabic** and **English** versions, addressing other target audiences in the Arab-Islamic world outside of the Indian subcontinent (such as the Pakistani community residing in Britain).

34. The organization has several periodicals, distributed mostly through its websites. It has a monthly in Urdu called **Ud-Dawa**, distributed in about 80,000 copies. The organization also has other periodicals, such as: a weekly in Urdu called **Ghazwa** (an Arabic term meaning "raid"); a monthly in English called **Voice of Islam; another monthly in English (albeit with an Urdu name)** called **Irada Khidmat-e-Halla**; an Arabic-language monthly called **Al-Rabat**; an Arabic-language periodical named **Al-Anfal**; a students' monthly in Urdu; and a weekly in Urdu called **Jihad Times**. There are also various periodicals which can be downloaded from the organization's websites: a magazine named **Zarb-e-Taiba** (Strike Force of Madinah) in Urdu; a women's magazine called **Taibat** (The Women of Madinah); a monthly called **Bab al-Islam** (The Gate of Islam); and a monthly named **Rawdat al-Atfal** (The Kindergarten).

35. Following are several examples of the organization's periodicals:



The homepage of the Urdu-language website of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, Pakistan: the name of Lashkar-e-Taiba's front in Pakistan.



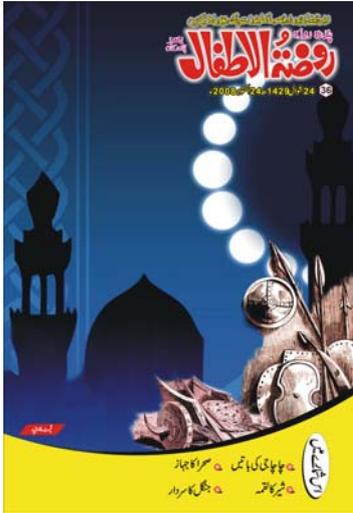
The English version of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, Pakistan. On the bottom is an article titled: "10 Reasons why you should give DONATIONS to Jama't-ud-Da'wah"



The Arabic version of the Jamaat-ud-Dawa Pakistan website. It features less content than the Urdu version and is dedicated mostly to advertising a periodical named Al-Anfal (the name of Sura 8 in the Quran).



An Urdu-language periodical of Jamaat-ud-Dawa called Al-Da'wah, November 2008 edition.



The monthly Rawdat al-Atfal (Arabic: The Kindergarten), October 2008 edition.



Ad-Dawa Online: the website offers audio recordings of Friday sermons (*khutba*) by the organization's supreme leader, Hafiz Muhammad Saeed.

## h. Lashkar-e-Taiba's involvement in global terrorism

36. During the 1990s, contact was made between Lashkar-e-Taiba and **Al-Qaeda**, which established itself in the Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. Proof of such cooperation was found when fighters belonging to those three organizations were killed in the American attack in Pakistani territory, carried out in response to the terrorist attacks on the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania (August 1998). The founding leader of Lashkar-e-Taiba, Professor Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, had close contact with Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden.

37. Lashkar-e-Taiba's relations with Al-Qaeda and global jihad organizations **became closer following the September 11, 2001 attacks**. LET was, and perhaps still is, part of Bin Laden's international Islamic front (the global Islamic front for fighting Jews and Crusaders), alongside most radical Islamic organizations which operated in Pakistan. LET provided Al-Qaeda with logistical assistance in Pakistan. At the same time, Al-Qaeda allowed LET operatives to undergo joint training in the training camps in Afghanistan. With increasing American pressure on Al-Qaeda following the September 11 attacks, Lashkar-e-Taiba became Al-Qaeda's main support, and Al-Qaeda operatives who escaped from Afghanistan found shelter in the homes of LET

colleagues in Pakistan. For example, **Abu Zubeida**, a senior Al-Qaeda figure, was arrested in Pakistan in April 2002 while staying at a shelter belonging to LET.<sup>19</sup>

38. In addition to the series of terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba on the Indian subcontinent, **the organization has also operated in European countries** (Britain, France), **in Australia, and in other countries across the globe**. In its activity outside of the Indian subcontinent, the organization was assisted by local Muslim operatives (mainly members of the Pakistani community) or those who converted to Islam. Some of them were even trained in the organization's camps in Pakistan. In **Britain**, LET operates among the significant Pakistani community, either directly or through its front, Jamaat-ud-Dawa. In the 1990s, the organization was not yet considered a security threat to Britain; however, since 2001, the British authorities have come to realize that Al-Qaeda has managed to harness the Kashmiri terrorist organizations for the global jihad's terrorist activity.

39. **Young Pakistanis with British passports are considered to be particularly attractive recruits for Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jamaat-ud-Dawa**. In the past, the organization's operatives were active in Britain with the intention of sending young people to the training camps in Afghanistan. For example, **Hafiz Muhammad Saeed**, the founder of the organization, visited Britain in 1995, preaching to his listeners to undergo a several week long training course in Afghanistan (BBC, Radio 4, September 8, 2008). Another operative, a Muslim Pakistani named **Shafik-ur-Rehman**, served as the imam in Oldham's Ross Street Mosque (greater Manchester) and is considered the representative of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad in Britain. He was accused by the British authorities of collecting funds for LET in 1999-2000, and of ideological sympathy with the organization (which he admitted). He was also suspected of sending youngsters to training camps near Lahore (which he denied).<sup>20</sup>

40. According to an article in the British **Sunday Times** (May 2004), one of the recruits from the Ross Street Mosque was trained to kidnap a Boeing 767 and was supposed to take part in the September 11 attacks in the US; on March 17, 2006, **Mohammad Ajmal Khan** from Coventry was sentenced to nine years in prison after he admitted of directing a terrorist network. The

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<sup>19</sup> See: **Isambard Wilkinson**, "Lashkar-e-Taiba: The group accused of Mumbai attacks", Telegraph.co.uk, November 30, 2008. It was also confirmed by former CIA senior official Bruce Riedel, who is currently a member of the Brookings Institution and the Saban Center for Middle East Policy, in an article recently published on the Brookings Institution website in which he noted that other Al-Qaeda operatives found shelter with Lashkar-e-Taiba. See: "**Bruce Riedel**, Terrorism in India and the Global Jihad", December 12, 2008; for additional commentary on the article, which was published in the Qatar Tribune on December 3 and had a wide distribution, see: **Tim Weiner**. "The Kashmir connection: A puzzle". The Jerusalem Post (quoted from The New York Times 7.12.2008), December 14, 2008.

network's activity included supplying arms, ammunition, and funds to Lashkar-e-Taiba. He was sentenced to eight years of imprisonment plus one year for contempt of court. Another LET operative, **Mohammad Rahil Sheikh**, a software engineer and British resident, was suspected of involvement in the latest terrorist attacks in Mumbai. The Indian authorities suspect that Mohammad Rahil Sheikh, who is probably hiding in Birmingham (and is wanted by the Interpol), was involved in the terrorist attacks which took place in Mumbai in 2006 and transferred funds to LET during his stay in Dubai.<sup>21</sup>

41. What follows is a brief description of several terrorist attacks perpetrated by global jihad organizations which involved Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist operatives:

a. **Attempt to blow up a plane using explosives (2001)**: on December 22, 2001, **Richard Colvin Reid** was arrested at the Charles de Gaulle International Airport in France for attempting to blow up an American Airlines Boeing 767, flying from Paris to Miami, using plastic explosives which he **hid in his shoes** in order to smuggle them on board the plane. Richard Reid is a British citizen, born on August 12, 1973 to a British mother and a Jamaican father. In his childhood, he spent time in juvenile penitentiaries, where he also converted to Islam. In 1998, **he went to a training camp in Afghanistan**. Richard Reid was extradited to the US and put to trial. During his trial, Reid admitted of being a radical Muslim and announced that he was an enemy of the US. According to several reports, Reid was a member of Al-Qaeda and was sent to carry out his mission by **Khaled Sheikh Muhammad** (who was accused of planning the September 11 attacks in the US and is currently facing charges). In June 2005, three Muslims of **Pakistani descent** were sentenced in Paris for providing logistical assistance to Richard Reid. **Two of them had been trained in LET's camps in Afghanistan**.

b. **Attempt to carry out a series of terrorist attacks in Australia (2003)**: in October 2003, the Australian authorities arrested **Willie Virgile Brigitte**, a French national of Caribbean descent. He converted to Islam in 1998 and went to Yemen, where he studied Quran. He then went to a **training camp in Pakistan**. In May 2003, Brigitte moved to Australia and married a young local woman, who also converted to Islam. In October 2003, **he was arrested for allegedly being a member of the Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist organization**, forming secret cells for the organization in Australia, being

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<sup>20</sup> It should be noted that Ur-Rehman was supposed to be deported from Britain in late 2001 after his appeal was rejected by the House of Lords, the highest legal authority. Shortly afterwards, however, under circumstances of which we are not fully aware, the British Home Office reconsidered. Instead of being deported, Ur-Rehman still resides in Oldham.

handled by a Pakistani who resided in Australia, and planning to perpetrate terrorist attacks against targets in Australia: the nuclear research reactor in Sydney, the American-Australian intelligence facility, and military bases across the country. Australia extradited Brigitte to France, where he was sentenced to nine years in prison.

**c. A series of terrorist attacks against transportation targets in London (2005):**

on July 7, 2005, a squad consisting of four terrorists perpetrated three simultaneous terrorist attacks on three underground stations in London, hitting the city's transportation network during rush hour. Another explosion occurred at the same time on a bus in downtown London. The terrorist attacks took place while the UK was hosting the G-8 convention (in Scotland). Following the explosions, many underground stations were immediately evacuated and the underground was shut down. Fifty-two people were killed and about 700 were injured in the terrorist attacks. Al-Qaeda publicly claimed responsibility for them. Investigation showed that three terrorists who had taken part in the terrorist attack were **British radical Muslims of Pakistani descent** and the fourth one was from Jamaica. **Lashkar-e-Taiba** and **its front, Jamaat-ud-Dawa**, assisted in perpetrating the terrorist attack. For example, Shehzad Tanweer, one of the terrorists responsible for the attack, had met with Al-Qaeda commanders at a *Jamaat-ud-Dawa madrasa* (religious school) in Lahore in 2004 (The Times, December 8, 2004).

42. Those terrorist attacks, in which Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved, were aimed against Western targets. Before the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, Israeli or Jewish sites were not targeted by the organization. However, the involvement of **young British Muslims of Pakistani descent** (whose organizational affiliation is **unknown** to us) in a suicide bombing attack in **Israel** has a precedent: on April 30, 2003, a suicide bomber named **Asif Muhammad Hanif** blew himself up at the entrance of **Mike's Place**, a pub in Tel-Aviv. Another terrorist, **Omar Khan Sharif**, was unable to blow himself up due to a malfunction in his explosive device. He fled the scene and drowned in the sea. **Hamas** then claimed responsibility for the attack and even released a video tape showing the two British Pakistani terrorists before embarking on their mission.

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<sup>21</sup> See: **Ben Goldly**, "Mumbai Terrorist Believed To Be Hiding In Birmingham", Sunday Mercuri.Net, December 14, 2008.

## **i. Analysis of terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba**

### **1. Terrorist attacks perpetrated in Kashmir in the 1990s**

43. Lashkar-e-Taiba started perpetrating murderous terrorist attacks against Indian targets in the state of Jammu and Kashmir already in **1993**. Gradually, the organization started cooperating with like-minded Islamic organizations operating in Kashmir in its terrorist attacks. Such organizations include **Hizb-ul-Mujahedeen** (the **Holy Warriors Party**) and **Jaish-e-Muhammed** (the **Army of Muhammad**). In the 1990s, LET's activity focused on perpetrating **deadly terrorist attacks against Indian (Hindi and Sikh) civilians and against Indian military targets in Kashmir**. Before moving its activity sites to India's major cities, particularly New Delhi and Mumbai, its terrorist operations were carried out in remote rural areas in Kashmir with little Indian military presence. In several cases, LET's acts of slaughter were accompanied by deliberate mutilation of the victims' corpses in order to scare their opponents and spread shock among the general public when those bodies were shown on the media. In the early 2000s, the cooperation between LET and some of the Islamic terrorist organizations operating in Kashmir diminished due to disagreements between them.

44. Before moving to India's major cities, most of Lashkar-e-Taiba's activity focused in the **Kashmir Valley**, a predominantly Muslim region. The organization attempted to disrupt local elections, hit political activists, military and defense officials, local government workers, political rallies, and ordinary citizens. It operated mostly in the winter months, when it is easier to infiltrate from the southern region to the northern part of Kashmir (ruled by India) due to difficult weather conditions. However, that activity was also carried out against the Punjabi residents of Jammu.

45. One of the most noteworthy terrorist attacks perpetrated by the organization at that time was the murder of 35 Sikh civilians in the village of Chattisinghpora, in south **Kashmir** (March 20, 2000). The terrorist attack was perpetrated on the eve of US President Bill Clinton's visit to India. The terrorists were dressed in Indian military uniform. Investigation by the Indian authorities showed that Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved in that terrorist attack. Another deadly terrorist attack was the murder of 25 Hindus who were attending a wedding (1998).

46. **The organization's activity against Indian military targets** often took the form of shooting attacks, requiring a great deal of daring at high risk to the perpetrators' lives. Small

squads of terrorist operatives used to attack military facilities with the intention of killing as many military personnel as possible, even at the cost of their own lives. The organization's operatives attacked Indian military convoys using various methods and arms, including improvised roadside charges, car bombs, and booby trapped trees. Those weapons were usually smuggled from the Pakistani part of Kashmir, but some of them came from Lashkar-e-Taiba cells operating in other parts of India proper.

## **2. Shifting the focus of terrorist operations to India since 2001**

47. Since late 2001, Lashkar-e-Taiba expanded its terrorist operations to include Indian targets **outside of Kashmir**. That change in the organization's policy of terrorist attacks was meant to advance its political goals against the Indian regime and sabotage any chance of rapprochement between India and Pakistan. At the same time, that went hand in hand with the organization's radical Islamic ideology, seeking to turn the entire India into an Islamic country. The organization's first showcase terrorist operation outside of Jammu and Kashmir was a suicide bombing attack at the Indian Parliament in New Delhi (December 13, 2001), which it perpetrated with the cooperation of **Army of Muhammad**, an organization with which LET also cooperated in Kashmir. Since then, the organization has perpetrated numerous deadly terrorist attacks, most of them in New Delhi and in Mumbai.

48. One particular characteristic of those terrorist attacks was that **Lashkar-e-Taiba avoided publicly claiming responsibility for them**. In some cases, the organization even denied any involvement. In other incidents, it hid behind made-up names or other terrorist organizations,<sup>22</sup> such as Army of Islam, the Revolutionary Islamic Front, Lashkar-e-Qahar, and Deccan Mujahedeen (the name also used by the organization in the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai). However, terrorists apprehended by the Indian security forces and the intelligence information they have (which was published on the media) indicate that Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved in those terrorist attacks.

49. Following is a brief description of some of the deadly terrorist attacks perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba since December 2001:

### **a. Terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi (December 13, 2001):**

five terrorists infiltrated the Parliament in a car, fired indiscriminately using Kalashnikov

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<sup>22</sup> That phenomenon is also known from the Palestinian scene. Following the Black September events in Jordan (1970), when Fatah began perpetrating terrorist attacks abroad, it preferred to hide under the alias of Black September.

rifles, and threw grenades. The Parliament had been evacuated about forty minutes earlier, but several hundred people were still inside. Thirteen people (including seven Indian security guards) were killed in the attack, none of them Parliament Members. Many suspects were arrested following the terrorist operation, and it was claimed that an organization referring to itself as Army of Islam was behind it. Lashkar-e-Taiba denied involvement in the terrorist attack; however, investigations carried out by the Indians indicated that it was, indeed, responsible for the attack. The name of **Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar**, a senior figure in the criminal underworld of Mumbai, came up in relation to the terrorist attack.



1893/14193 SHAIKH DAWOOD HASAN

**Wanted for criminal activity and supporting terrorism: Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar**  
(source: the Interpol website)

b. **Attack on the Indian army base in Kaluchak** (May 14, 2002), killing 33 people, most of them the wives and children of Indian military personnel who served there. At first, Lashkar-e-Taiba claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack but later denied its involvement.

c. **Setting explosive devices at a train station and a bus in Mumbai** (March 13, 2002): in the evening, an LET squad set a bomb in a train wagon at the train station. The bomb was set in the first class women's wagon. Nineteen civilians were killed and dozens were injured in the attack.

d. **Setting off explosive devices at a movie theater in New Delhi** (May 22, 2005): a squad probably belonging to the organization set off two explosive devices at the Liberty movie theater in New Delhi. The first explosion took place at 20:25 in the sixth row of the movie theater. Police officials said that it was a sophisticated explosive device which contained plastic explosives that had not been used before. A second explosion took place

at 20:50 in the movie theater restroom. One person was killed and 50 more were injured in the explosions.

e. **Setting explosive devices at markets and on a bus in New Delhi** (October 29, 2005): three terrorist attacks occurred simultaneously in New Delhi early in the morning. Two explosive devices were set at markets in central and southern New Delhi, and a third explosive device was set on a bus in the southern region of the city. As a result of the explosions, 62 people were killed and about one hundred were injured. In addition, a fourth device was discovered and defused. The devices were set two days before a major festival celebrated by the Hindus (attended also by followers of other faiths) in India (Diwali Festival, also known as "Festival of Lights"). The responsibility for the attack was claimed by an organization which referred to itself as the Islamic Revolutionary Front; however, it is believed that Lashkar-e-Taiba was the one responsible for it (even though the organization denied responsibility).

f. **Shooting attack on the campus of the Indian Research Institute in Bangalore** (December 28, 2005): in the evening of December 28, two terrorists entered the campus on a white car with **diplomatic license plates**. Wearing black masks and dressed in military uniform, the terrorists started firing indiscriminately and throwing grenades. At the time, an official dinner was being held at the campus on the occasion of an **international conference** which convened there. One professor from the Research Institute was killed and four other people were injured in the attack.

g. **Attacks at a Hindi temple and a train station in the holy city of Varanasi, east India** (March 7, 2006): the devices were set off almost simultaneously throughout the city. The first terrorist attack took place at a Hindi temple crowded with people, including hundreds of pilgrims. The device was laid in a container at the temple gate, a place where women often sit. The second terrorist attack was perpetrated at a train station, in the waiting area near a travel agency. Another terrorist attack was perpetrated near the express train station to Delhi. Twenty-eight people were killed and about 100 were injured in that series of terrorist attacks. The Lashkar-e-Qahar organization claimed responsibility for the attacks; however, the Indian authorities claimed to have evidence that Lashkar-e-Taiba was behind the terrorist operation.

h. **Explosive devices on a train in Mumbai** (July 11, 2006): a series of seven small explosive devices blew up within 11 minutes of each other on the Mumbai suburb train. At

approximately 5 lbs. (2.5 kg) each, they were put inside pressure cookers. 209 people were killed and over 700 were injured. According to the Mumbai police, the terrorist attacks were perpetrated by Lashkar-e-Taiba and the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI),<sup>23</sup> even though responsibility was claimed by Lashkar-e-Qahar (Lashkar-e-Taiba issued a denial by an operative named Abdallah Ghazawi, who introduced himself as Dr. Ghazawi. The same Dr. Ghazawi was the one who denied the organization's involvement in the Mumbai attacks which took place in November 2008).



A scene from the terrorist attack on the Mumbai suburb train (July 2006) (source: [http://www.hyscience.com/archives/2006/07/at\\_least\\_100\\_ki.php](http://www.hyscience.com/archives/2006/07/at_least_100_ki.php))

i. **Attacks at a graveyard in Malegaon, 290 km northeast of Mumbai** (September 8, 2006): a series of explosions at a Muslim graveyard after the Friday sermons. Most of the victims were Muslim pilgrims. The security forces reported two explosive devices which were strapped to a bicycle. Other reports mention three explosive devices. Thirty-seven people were killed and over 125 were injured as a result of the explosions. No organization claimed responsibility for the attack; however, the Indian authorities claimed that Lashkar-e-Taiba was behind it.

### **3. The terrorist attack in Mumbai (November 26-28, 2008)**

37. On November 26-28, 2008, Lashkar-e-Taiba perpetrated a **combined terrorist attack** in the city of Mumbai, west India, the country's financial and trade center. **Eleven targets all across the city** were attacked. Some of those targets were part of the initial operation plan, and some, in our assessment, were added as the terrorist attack unfolded. The results of the attack

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<sup>23</sup> A radical Islamic organization which also supports turning India into an Islamic country, whether by jihad or by willing conversion to Islam. The organization collaborates with Lashkar-e-Taiba.

shocked India (where it was said to be a pivotal event, "India's September 11"), causing harsh criticism over the way the Indian government handled the attack (which led to the resignation of India's Interior Minister) and compromising the delicate relations between India and Pakistan.

38. The terrorist attack began in the evening of November 26. Following are the sites that came under attack:

- a. Taj Mahal Hotel
- b. Trident-Oberoi Hotel
- c. Jewish Chabad House, located at Nariman House
- d. Chowpatty Beach
- e. Gokuladas Tejpan Hospital
- f. Cama and Albless Hospitals
- g. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
- h. The State Bank of India
- i. The Metro Cinema
- j. Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- k. Leopold Café



**The victims of the terrorist attack lying in the Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus  
(Reuters, November 26, The Times of India)**



The Taj Mahal Hotel in Mumbai before the terrorist attack (the hotel's website, December 8)



The Oberoi Hotel in Mumbai before the terrorist attack (the hotel's website, December 8)

39. The main **goal** of the terrorist attack was the **indiscriminate killing** of as many civilians as possible in crowded places (according to the organization's normal modus operandi). Unlike previous terrorist attacks, the targets this time included two large hotels where foreign guests were likely to be staying, and, **for the first time**, a Jewish/Israeli target. In our assessment, that had to do with the organization's ideology, the purpose being to **increase the international media resonance of the terrorist attack and step up the pressure exerted on India**. Once again, the organization did not claim responsibility for the terrorist attack, preferring to hide behind a name it has used before: Deccan Mujahedeen (i.e., "The Jihad Warriors of Deccan").<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Deccan is India's southern plain, which also includes Mumbai.

40. Following are some characteristics of the terrorist attack:

a. **The main (pre-planned) scenes of fighting** were the two hotels and the Chabad House. At those sites, and at other sites as well, the terrorists indiscriminately fired small arms and threw grenades in order to kill as many people as possible. They then proceeded to take hostages and barricaded themselves with them, also setting explosive devices in some of the sites (a method commonly used by the organization). The fighting in the hotels and in the Chabad House went on for three days as Indian security forces were slowly flushing out the terrorists. Most of the casualties occurred in the initial phase of the terrorist attack. The death toll stands at more than **171; in addition, about 300 people were injured**. The actual numbers may be higher, however. Most of the people were killed inside the hotels, the majority of them being Indians (civilians and security personnel) and some 30 foreign nationals.

b. **The perpetrators of the terrorist attack:** the ten perpetrators of the attack are **terrorists from various places in Pakistan**. Nine of them were killed in the course of the operation. One was injured and apprehended by the Indian security forces. His name is **Mohammad Ajmal Amir Iman**<sup>25</sup> and he is one of the two terrorists who perpetrated the deadly terrorist attack at the train station. The apprehended terrorist, born 1987, is from the village of Faridkot in the district of Okara in Pakistan's Punjab region. He was born to a poor family belonging to a socially inferior caste, and studied four years at an elementary school. When he was young, he was influenced by the Lashkar-e-Taiba propaganda distributed in the place where he lived, particularly by the call to embark on jihad. In 2000 he moved to Lahore, where he stayed with one of his brothers. He joined Lashkar-e-Taiba while trying to purchase arms for a robbery, having resigned from a catering company. This is the first terrorist attack in which he was involved. The other attackers in the group were previously involved in terrorist attacks.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Erroneous versions of the terrorist's name appeared on the Indian media, for example: **Mohammad Ajmal Qasab** (the most common name on the media).



The terrorist apprehended during the attack (source: [www.nowpublic.com](http://www.nowpublic.com)).



Photographs of eight out of the nine terrorists killed in the attack, as distributed by the Mumbai police (source: [english.mathrubhumi.com](http://english.mathrubhumi.com))

c. **The Mumbai terrorist attack was meticulously planned well in advance:** according to the terrorist apprehended by the Indians, the training for the terrorist attack lasted about a year and a half (The Times of India, December 6). As the training went on, intelligence on the attack sites was being collected by collaborators sent to Mumbai (some under the cover of students). As part of the intelligence collection, the planners reportedly used Google Maps, a service which provides high-quality satellite maps, to study the area of the attack.<sup>27</sup> The apprehended terrorist reported that he was shown photographs of Mumbai taken from Google Earth. It later became apparent that **Fahim Ansari**, an LET operative arrested by the Indians in February 2008, had in his possession handwritten diagrams of the hotels, train station, and other sites attacked on November 26, 2008 in Mumbai (AP, December 6). The terrorist admitted that about three months before the terrorist attack, during the training he undertook, the instructors showed him a photograph of the train station he was supposed to attack and briefed him about the station (The Times of India, December 6). It is also possible that other collaborators of the organization, who arrived in Mumbai on the eve of the terrorist attack, stored weapons and explosive devices for the operation team.

d. **Training for the terrorist attack:** the terrorist apprehended by the Indians gave his interrogators information about the training undergone by the terrorist squad for the

<sup>26</sup> More details on the perpetrators of the attack, based on the terrorist's confession, can be found in: "Mumbai gunman's confession sheds light on massacre" (Ramola Talwar, A.P Writer, December 14).

Mumbai attack. The training was held in four places in Pakistan and in the Pakistani part of Kashmir: Muridke (near Lahore, the site of the original LET base), Mansehra (a province near the border with Afghanistan), Muzaffarabad (the capital of the Pakistani part of Kashmir, where the organization's headquarters was relocated in 2002), and an unidentified location in the Pakistani port of Karachi. At first, the group of terrorists trained with 500 other terrorists from which 32 terrorists were chosen. Ten of those were the actual perpetrators of the attack. About three months before the terrorist attack, after the perpetrators were given the targets of the attack, the group was kept in isolation and divided into small, separated squads, for fear of information leakage. The instructors in the training camps were retired Pakistani military servicemen. The training included basic military skills, navigation, swimming, using speedboats, and underwater sabotage (The Times of India, December 6-7; other reports on the Indian media). During their training, the terrorists were given lectures about India's defense and intelligence services and about evading surveillance by the security forces.

e. **The arrival to Mumbai:** the group of ten terrorists left the Karachi port in Pakistani on board a ship called Al-Husseini several days before the terrorist attack. Shortly after setting sail, each terrorist was given a bag of 8 grenades, a Kalashnikov, 200 bullets, 2 clips, and a cellular telephone. The terrorist group hijacked an Indian fishing boat, killed its crew, and ordered the captain to turn the vessel to Mumbai, a distance of about 500 nautical miles (approximately 930 km). Once they approached the port of Mumbai, the terrorists killed the captain, moved to two Zodiac boats, and made landfall at the Mumbai port late in the afternoon. After landing, they split into several squads: a four-men squad to Taj Mahal Hotel, two terrorists to Oberoi Hotel, two to Chabad House, and two more (including the terrorist apprehended by the Indians) hijacked a cab and drove to the central train station. The arrival of the terrorist squads by sea is a heretofore unknown method of action within the context of the organization's modus operandi, indicating **elaborate planning and high professional ability by the perpetrators** (for more details on the organization's modus operandi, see below).

41. **Command and control:** the headquarters of the terrorist operation was located in a neighborhood of the Pakistani city of Karachi. The Indian and foreign media reported that the terrorist squad in Mumbai held telephone conversations with a Lashkar-e-Taiba operative

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<sup>27</sup> An Indian lawyer reportedly filed a suit demanding that Google Earth be blocked due to its use by the planners of the Mumbai terrorist attack (Ynet, December 9).

headquarters. According to the Indian media, three of the organization's operatives directed the terrorist attack in Mumbai:

a. **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi** (nicknamed Chacha, Hindi for "uncle"): born 1961, from the Pakistani province of Okara (the birthplace of Mohammad Ajmal Amir), the Lashkar-e-Taiba Commander of Operations and one of the organization's founders. He was responsible for previous deadly terrorist attacks perpetrated by LET in India, including the terrorist attack in Mumbai's train system in 2006. American officials claimed that he formerly directed military activities in Chechnya, Bosnia, Iraq, and Southeast Asia. In May 2008, the US said it was freezing the assets of four LET leaders, one of whom was Lakhvi.

b. **Zarar Shah**: according to Indian media reports, he is a top LET operative who established the communications system that allowed the ten terrorists to maintain contact with their commanders in Pakistan (Indian Express, December 11). He is also known to be associated with a network of retired Pakistani military officers who trained the Mumbai attackers (www.Juancole.com, December 10).

c. **Yusuf Muzammil**: a senior operative, reportedly the mastermind behind the Mumbai operation. The intelligence gathered by **Fahim Ansari** (who was arrested by the Indians in February 2008) was supposed to be relayed to Yusuf Muzammil (Hindustan Times, December 8).

42. Indian and foreign media reported that the terrorist apprehended by the Indian security forces said in his interrogation that the ten terrorists had maintained contact with **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi**. They contacted him during the arrival by sea to Mumbai and during the operation. The headquarters in Pakistan provided the terrorists with guidance and gave them strategic instructions (Reuters, December 4, 2008). An Indian government source reported that India would supply proof to the US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice of Pakistan's connection to the Mumbai attacks. Such proof includes telephone recordings proving that the terrorists contacted their headquarters in Pakistan (Al-Hayat, December 4). According to the Washington Post (cited by The Times of India on December 7), India asked Pakistan to extradite **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi**<sup>28</sup> and the former commander of the Pakistani ISI intelligence service, **Hamid Gul**, due to their involvement in the Mumbai attacks. India also demanded the arrest of the operative **Yusuf Muzammil**, who was also involved in the terrorist attack in Mumbai.

43. Following international pressure exerted on Pakistan, the Pakistani security forces raided a camp belonging to Jamaat-ud-Dawa (Lashkar-e-Taiba's front) and arrested 15 people (AFP, December 10). The camp was situated outside of Muzaffarabad (India, CNN-IBN, December 9). Also arrested in the raid were Zaki Lakhvi and Zarar Shah (AFP, December 10). On December 10, Pakistan's Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani reported that both were arrested and were under investigation. On that day it was also reported that three other suspects in involvement in the attack were arrested and being investigated by the Indian police. In addition, Pakistani government sources said that Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, the founder of Lashkar-e-Taiba and the head of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, was put under house arrest (AFP, December 11).



**The Pakistani security forces locking down a Jamaat-ud-Dawa office in Hyderabad (Reuters, December 11, photo by Akram Shahid). The Pakistani security forces detained dozens of the organization's members and shut down dozens of its offices.**

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<sup>28</sup> On December 7, the Pakistani security forces raided an LET base and arrested 20 people, including Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi.

## The terrorist attack at the Jewish Chabad House



The scene of the terrorist attack at the Chabad House in Mumbai  
(photos courtesy of ZAKA, by Ilan Gur Ari, November 29)

44. The Chabad House was **chosen in advance** as one of the targets in the overall attack plan. For a long time, the organization's operatives had gathered intelligence information about the site as part of the intelligence collection for the terrorist attack. The **unprecedented** selection of a site of Jewish/Israeli character was driven both by the fundamental hostility towards Israel and the Jews in the radical Islamic ideology of Lashkar-e-Taiba, Al-Qaeda, and other global jihad networks. The selection of the site was also made on the basis of the assessment that an attack on the Chabad House (as well as on the two hotels) would help draw international media attention to the terrorist attack (which turned out to be true). According to Indian and foreign media reports, the squad that operated in the Chabad House consisted of only two terrorists.

45. The events in the Chabad House unfolded as follows:

a. **November 26:** in the evening of that day, one of the squads attacked the Chabad House, located in one of Mumbai's slums. Inside the house were the director of the Chabad House, Rabbi Gavriel Holtzberg and his wife Rivka, their two-year-old son, several other Israelis, and several Indians who were working there. As the terrorists were storming the building, the Holtzbergs' babysitter managed to escape the house with their baby son. At night, the Indian security forces surrounded the house, with shooting sounds coming from inside.

b. **November 27:** during the day, the Indian security forces continued surrounding the house. In the evening, they attempted to break into the house through the entrance to the

building, but they stopped when they were fired upon by the terrorists from the upper stories of the house.

c. **November 28:** in the morning, Indian commando soldiers brought in by choppers landed on the building's roof, covered by fire from nearby rooftops. At that point, the commandos started breaking into the house and fighting the terrorists floor-to-floor. The fighting continued sporadically, with the Indian forces slowly scanning room after room. On November 28, the Indian commando forces managed to take over the building.

46. An Israeli ZAKA<sup>29</sup> team entered the Chabad House on Friday, November 28, at 20:30 (Indian time). According to their description, the building was full of hand grenades and demolition blocks (probably belonging to the terrorists and to the Indian security forces). The ZAKA team scanned the building and discovered the bodies of the Israelis/Jews and of the two terrorists. The ZAKA team left the building to return at 03:30 AM, after the Indian security forces defused most of the explosives. **Signs of shooting** were visible on all the bodies. The rabbi's wife and two other women were **bound with telephone cords** one near the other on a bed. The women's bodies were in bad shape, with signs of explosives showing (that description is based on the testimonies of the ZAKA team as communicated to the Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center by ZAKA Spokesman on December 9).

47. One can conclude from that description that the three men were probably shot by the terrorist squad immediately upon storming the building (one of the three, Aryeh Teitelbaum, was found leaning over books in the library and was shot while reading). As for the three women, they were probably taken hostage and bound alive, possibly for negotiation (even though we are not aware of any attempt by the two terrorists who took over the Chabad House to engage in negotiations). It appears that they were shot or killed during the fighting that was waged in the building between the two terrorists and the Indian security forces.

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<sup>29</sup> An Israeli non-profit organization which deals with the identification of terror victims and the retrieval of their remains.



**The Chabad House library, where Aryeh Teitelbaum was found dead (photo courtesy of ZAKA)**



**A torah book damaged in the shootings at the Chabad House (photo courtesy of ZAKA)**



**The destruction caused to the Chabad House (photo courtesy of ZAKA)**

48. Killed in the attack on the Chabad House were five Israelis and a Jewish woman from Mexico (who was about to immigrate to Israel). Their details follow:

- a. **Rabbi Gavriel Holtzberg and his wife Rivka**—the directors of the Chabad House in Mumbai.



- b. **Ben Zion Kruman**—stayed in Mumbai as a kashrut supervisor.<sup>30</sup>



- c. **Aryeh Leibush Teitelbaum**—also stayed in Mumbai as a kashrut supervisor.



- d. **Yocheved Orpaz**—came to visit her children and grandchildren who were on a tour in India.



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<sup>30</sup> A person who verifies that food presented as kosher is indeed prepared in accordance with Jewish religious law.

e. **Norma Schwartzblatt-Rabinowitz**—a Jewish woman from Mexico who was supposed to immigrate to Israel several days after the terrorist attack.



## **Pakistan makes a pledge to the international community that it will prevent terrorist activities launched from its territory**

49. During a Security Council meeting about the terrorist attack in Mumbai, Pakistan pledged to outlaw **Jamaat-ud-Dawa**, Lashkar-e-Taiba's front, and to freeze its assets. Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN, Abdullah Hussain Haroon, also promised that the training camps of **Lashkar-e-Taiba**, or any other organization of its kind, would no longer be permitted to exist on Pakistani territory (The Times of India, December 10). Will the Pakistani government have **the ability and political will** to take effective measures against LET, its front organizations (Jamaat-ud-Dawa and Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad), and other global jihad organizations operating from its territory? Only time will tell.

## **4. The modus operandi of Lashkar-e-Taiba's terrorist attacks in India**

50. Analysis of the terrorist attacks attributed to Lashkar-e-Taiba in India mostly in the past seven years shows several characteristics of the organization's modus operandi:

a. **Simultaneous attack on several targets:** the organization prefers to attack several targets at the same time, by several terrorist squads, rather than settle for a single attack site. Requiring careful planning and a great deal of daring, that method of action is designed to increase the number of casualties and the political resonance of the terrorist attacks. It is also characteristic of the terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al-Qaeda.

b. **Setting the terrorist attacks in major cities:** most of the terrorist attacks were perpetrated in the cities of **Mumbai** and **New Delhi**. Also, many other terrorist attacks were perpetrated in such cities as Bangalore, Varanasi (a holy city in west India), and Maligaon (290 km northeast of Mumbai). New Delhi and Mumbai were chosen as the preferred targets both because of their significance (India's political and economic capitals, respectively), and possibly because the organization has a network of local collaborators in those cities (the city of **Mumbai** has been the target of terrorist attacks since the 1990s; in 1993, 257 were killed there in a series of 15 explosive device detonations).

c. **Targeting public places:** the chosen targets were **crowded places** where there was a good chance of killing a large number of civilians: transportation (buses and trains), markets, holy sites, public institutions, hotels, and hospitals. The inclusion of holy sites and hospitals indicates that LET has no moral restraints about the terrorist attacks it

perpetrates. Targeting large hotels where foreign tourists reside and including a Jewish target is a new characteristic that was added in the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai, also to draw more international attention to the attack.

**d. The aim of the attacks is the indiscriminate killing of civilians:** the terrorist attacks are first and foremost meant to indiscriminately kill a significant number of Indian civilians. In the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai, foreign and Israeli/Jewish civilians were targeted as well. The terrorist squads were supposed to carry out their task and escape; negotiations were not part of the plan (although it seems that the possibility was taken into consideration in the latest series of terrorist attacks in Mumbai).

**e. The weapons—small arms, grenades, and deadly, easy to use explosive devices:** the terrorist squads were equipped with small arms, hand grenades, and explosive devices—simple and readily available weapons. The use of explosive devices, including small, high-quality devices hidden in crowded places, is very common in terrorist attacks perpetrated by LET, and it is designed to increase the number of casualties (on more than one occasion, the Indian security forces noted the quality and sophistication of the explosive devices).

**f. Sacrifice, not suicide terrorist attacks:** in the 1990s, when the focus of the organization's operations was in Kashmir, at least one reported suicide bombing attack was perpetrated by suicide bombers calling themselves "The Fida'is of Ibn Taymiyyah".<sup>31</sup> After moving the focus of terrorist attacks to India, the perpetrators of the large-scale killing attacks showed a great deal of daring and in many cases embarked on missions with a significant chance of not being able to return alive. However, we are not aware of suicide bombing attacks using explosive belts or other means with which the perpetrators were supposed to blow themselves up (the success of the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai, which gained considerable international attention even without the use of suicide bombers, may be copied by other global jihad organizations).

**g. High level of military training:** the information published so far shows that the perpetrators of the terrorist attack received long, high-quality military training, befitting the

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<sup>31</sup> From the aforementioned article by Yoginder Sikand. **Ibn Taymiyyah**, one of the major medieval Islamic scholars (died 1349) is considered to be the main source of the ideology of modern radical Islam, which also espouses violence against Muslim rulers. In the 12th annual convention of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (mentioned above) in 1999, LET claimed that it had perpetrated nine suicide bombing attacks. However, it is possible that those were sacrifice attacks

complexity of the terrorist attack. Thus, the perpetrators were divided into small, compartmentalized units (until leaving for Mumbai), which performed their tasks at the same time. The tactics used in the terrorist attack in Mumbai, therefore, should be viewed as resembling those of a military commando rather than an ordinary terrorist operation.

h. **Using advanced modern technology:** in addition to using the Internet to distribute its messages (as noted above), the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai demonstrated the use made by LET of modern advanced communications technology to prepare and actually carry out the attack, and to make it as difficult as possible to track the perpetrators using wiretapping.

i. **The involvement of Pakistan:** terrorist operatives and collaborators detained by the Indian authorities as well as intelligence information obtained by the Indians indicate that the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks were assisted by the operative infrastructure of LET, located in **Pakistan**. However, at least in the latest terrorist attack in Mumbai, it does not mean and there is (still) no proof that the current Pakistani regime (or the preceding regime, led by Pervez Musharraf) initiated or actively assisted those terrorist attacks.

j. **The media attention drawn to the terrorist attacks:** previous terrorist attacks against the Hindi population were not widely covered on the media in Western countries. Multi-casualty terrorist attacks, or those having political implications (such as the attack on the Indian Parliament) were more widely covered in Western countries, but still not as much as terrorist attacks against Western targets. **The terrorist attack in Mumbai received greater media exposure** than ever before, since foreign civilians, including Israelis/Jews, were also targeted in it.

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rather than the well-known suicide bombing attacks such as those perpetrated by Palestinian terrorist organizations (terrorists blowing themselves up using an explosive belt or some other means).

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24. **Note:** In the preparation of the present Information Bulletin, and particularly regarding the question of the exact meaning of the name Lashkar-e-Taiba, we were assisted by Dr. Isaiah Goldfeld, a retired senior lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University's Department of Arabic and a reputable expert on modern and classical Islam. We thank Dr. Goldfeld for his prolific voluntary assistance to the Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center.