

Appendix

Why Quran Alone?

God commands us to verify what comes to us:

*You shall not accept any information,
unless you verify it for yourself.
I have given you the hearing,
the eyesight, and the brain,
and you are responsible for using them.
(Quran: The Final Testament 17:36)*

Throughout our discussions we have talked about praying the way the Quran tells us, not the way the *Hadith* and *Sunna* dictate.

Why should we follow the Quran alone? Why should we leave the practices of our parents, and the traditions of our religion?

The answer is pure and simple, God tells us to:

*When they are told,
“Follow what God has
revealed herein,”
they say, “We follow only what*

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*we found our parents doing.”
What if their parents did not understand, and
were not guided?
(Quran: The Final Testament 2:170)*

He tells us that everything we need is in the Quran:

*All the creatures on earth,
and all the birds that fly with wings,
are communities like you.
**We did not leave anything
out of this book.**
To their Lord, all these creatures
will be summoned.
(Quran: The Final Testament 6:38)*

This proves to us that God included everything in the Quran that we need, He did not leave even the smallest thing out that would need to be added by *Hadith* and *Sunna*.

He tells us that the Quran is fully detailed and complete:

***Shall I seek other than God
as a source of law,
when He has revealed
to you this book fully detailed?***

*Those who received the scripture
recognize that it has been revealed
from your Lord, truthfully.
You shall not harbor any doubt.
**The word of your Lord is complete,
in truth and justice.
Nothing shall abrogate
His words.***

*He is the Hearer, the Omniscient.
(Quran: The Final Testament 6:114-115)*

Verse 6:114 tells us that we should not seek any other source of law beyond this fully detailed Quran. And Verse 6:115 tells us that nothing will abrogate the Quran. Going to *Hadith* and *Sunna* or the teachings of the scholars or the Imams as a source of law is categorically against these Quranic verses!

God tells us that He did not run out of words, He doesn't need anyone to complete the teachings He gave us:

*Say, "If the ocean were ink
for the words of my Lord,
the ocean would run out,
before the words of my Lord run out,
even if we double the ink supply."
(Quran: The Final Testament 18:109)*

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All of these verses make it very clear that we must take only Quran.

But how about all of the verses of the Quran which say we should follow and obey the messenger? What do those verses mean if not that we should follow the *Hadith* and *Sunna*?

To find the answer perhaps it will help to remember the history of the *Hadith* and *Sunna*. They were passed on by oral tradition for generations after the Prophet's death. It was not until a century and a half after his death, that they began to be gathered and written down.

Then thousands upon thousands of *Hadith* were collected. Years and years of study have been required to decide which *Hadith* are most likely authentic and which are most likely fabricated. Out of the hundreds of thousands of *Hadith*, only a small portion are accepted as authentic, and no one can know absolutely that any single one of them is actually what the Prophet said. Even among the narrations taken to be the most authentic, there are terrible discrepancies among the *Hadith*. And often they go directly against clear commandments in the Quran. So, what do we do? How do we follow the Prophet?

God tells us that the only *Hadith* we need is the
Quran:

*Have they not looked
at the dominion of the heavens
and the earth, and all the things
God has created?
Does it ever occur to them
that the end of their life may be near?
**Which Hadith, besides this,
do they believe in?**
(Quran: The Final Testament 7:185)*

*God has revealed herein
the best Hadith;
a book that is consistent,
and points out both ways
(to Heaven and Hell).
The skins of those who
reverence their Lord cringe therefrom,
then their skins and their hearts soften up for
God's message.
Such is God's guidance;
He bestows it upon whoever wills
(to be guided).
As for those sent astray by God,*

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nothing can guide them.
(Quran: The Final Testament 39:23)

The Quran is God's *hadith*. What other *hadith* could we want?

These are God's revelations
that we recite to you truthfully.
In which Hadith other than
God and His revelations do they believe?
(Quran: The Final Testament 45:6)

Which Hadith, other than this,
do they uphold?
(Quran: The Final Testament 77:50)

In their history, there is a lesson
for those who possess intelligence.
This is not fabricated Hadith;
this (Quran) confirms all
previous scriptures,
provides the details of everything,
and is a beacon and mercy
for those who believe.
(Quran: The Final Testament 12:111)

What does God tell us about the other *Hadith*, besides the Quran:

Among the people, there are those who uphold baseless Hadith, and thus divert others from the path of God without knowledge, and take it in vain. These have incurred a shameful retribution. (Quran: The Final Testament 31:6)

God cites the example of a man who deals with disputing partners (Hadith), compared to a man who deals with only one consistent source (Quran). Are they the same? Praise be to God; most of them do not know. (Quran: The Final Testament 39:29)

If we are to follow the teachings of the Quran alone, how can so many Muslims have gone wrong? God answers this question:

*Therefore, **let Me deal with those who reject this Hadith;** we will lead them on whence they never perceive. (Quran: The Final Testament 68:44)*

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They have rejected the only real Hadith of the prophet, the Quran, and so God leads them on.

But how can so many people over the last 1300 years be wrong? God tells us first that, most people will not believe:

*Most people, no matter what you do,
will not believe.*

(Quran: The Final Testament 12:103)

Then He tells us that of those who believe, most will be idol worshipers:

*The majority of those who believe
in God do not do so without
committing idol worship.*

(Quran: The Final Testament 12:106)

If you believe that the millions of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists, etc., are committing idol worship, why should traditional sectarian Muslims be any different?

This is a shocking thought, I know. But think about this example: when God told the angels to bow before Adam, those who obeyed His orders were worshipping Him, not Adam. This teaches us that idolatry is not bowing before something other than God, but obeying someone or something other than God!

Following teachings other than those revealed by Him!

The Quran is the only absolutely authentic *Hadith*. We know that every word of it came out of Muhammad's mouth. Not only that, God tells us that if Muhammad had issued any religious teachings outside of the Quran, he would have been punished:

Had he uttered any other teachings.

We would have punished him.

We would have stopped

the revelations to him.

None of you could have helped him.

This is a reminder for the righteous.

(Quran: The Final Testament 69:44-48)

Also, God told Muhammad that he was to follow the Quran, and that He, not Muhammad, would explain it:

Do not move your tongue to hasten it.

It is we who will collect it into Quran.

Once we recite it, you shall follow

such a Quran.

Then it is we who will explain it.

(Quran: The Final Testament 75:16-19)

We see here that the two major reasons the scholars tell us that we need the *Hadith* are totally

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against the Quran. They say that the Quran is not enough, the *Hadith* expands the laws of the Quran and gives more details, and they claim that the *Hadith* explains the Quran. God tells us in the above verses that Muhammad never uttered any religious teachings except the Quran, and that he did not explain the Quran!

We also know from the Quran that Muhammad will be very disappointed with the Muslims on the Day of Judgement:

*The messenger said,
“My Lord, my people have
deserted this Quran.”*

(Quran: The Final Testament 25:30)

How will the Prophet’s people desert the Quran? By not obeying it, and following other teachings. We **must follow Quran alone** or we are not following Quran! We are not following Muhammad!

From all these Quranic verses we can see that much of what we have been taught as Islam is not at all Islamic. It is from humans, not from God. However good intentioned it may be, it is distortion, and it keeps us from the truth that God sent to us, the Quran. And from following the Quran alone.

If the teachings of true Islam have been so badly corrupted, how do we know that the Quran has not also been corrupted? In fact, How do we know that it is from God in the first place?

The answer to these questions lies in an astounding discovery. An intricate mathematical code, far beyond the ability of the human intellect, has been discovered embedded in the very fabric of the scripture. This code was deciphered by computers and is so comprehensive that it guarantees the integrity of the text. It assures us that the verses, words, letters and all parameters of the original Arabic text were written down in accordance with a divine pattern.

The discoverer of this pattern, Dr. Rashad Khalifa, came to refer to it as the mathematical code, or the mathematical miracle of the Quran. As you will see, it is based on the number 19.

THE CODE — SIMPLE FACTS

1. There are 114 chapters in the Quran, or 19 times 6.
2. The total number of verses in the Quran is 6346, or 19 times 334.

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3. When you add the 30 different numbers that are mentioned in the Quran's text (i.e. one God, two brothers, etc.): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 99, 100, 200, 300, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 50000 and 100000 the total is 162146 or 19 times 8534.

4. The first statement in Quran, "In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful" consists of 19 Arabic letters. Known as the '*Basmalah*,' it prefaces every chapter except Chapter 9.

5. Though missing from Chapter 9, exactly 19 chapters later the *Basmalah* occurs twice. Chapter 27 has this statement at its beginning and in verse 30. This makes the total number of times the *Basmalah* occurs in the Quran 114, or 19 times 6.

6. It follows that since there are 19 chapters between the missing *Basmalah* and the extra one, the sum of those chapter numbers is a multiple of 19. (The sum of any 19 consecutive numbers is a multiple of 19.) But the total, 342, is also the exact number of words between the two occurrences of the *Basmalah* in Chapter 27. This number, 342, is 19 times 18.

7. Each word in the *Basmalah* occurs in the Quran a number of times which is a multiple of 19:

The first word "*Ism*" (name) occurs 19 times. The second word "*Allah*" (God) occurs 2698 times or 19 times 142. The third word "*Al-Rahman*" (Most Gracious) occurs 57 times or 19 times 3. The fourth word "*Al-Raheem*" (Most Merciful) occurs 114 times or 19 times 6.

8. The first revelation that came to the prophet Mohammed, was 19 words.

9. The total number of letters in the 19 words of the first revelation is 76, 19 times 4.

10. Although they were first in order of revelation, these verses are placed at the beginning of Chapter 96 in the final order of compilation. This chapter is atop the last 19 chapters.

11. Chapter 96 consists of 304 Arabic letters, or 19 times 16. And those 304 letters make up 19 verses.

12. The last chapter revealed (Chapter 110) has 19 words, and its first verse is 19 letters.

13. As mentioned above, the word "*Allah*" (God) occurs 2698 times (19 x 142). If you add the numbers of the verses where this word occurs, the total is 118123 or 19 times 6217.

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14. The main message in the Quran is that there is only 'One God.' The number of times that the word "*Wahed*" (one) is used to refer to this concept of One God is 19.

15. At the time of the revelation of the Quran, letters were used as numbers, in the same way that the Romans used their letters, now known as Roman numerals. The importance of the concept of One God is underscored by the fact that if you take the numerical values assigned to the letters of "*Wahed*": $W = 6$, $A = 1$, $H = 8$, $D = 4$, the total is 19. These values are known as the gematrical value of the letters. It is very interesting that the gematrical value for the Hebrew word "one" or "*Vahed*" is also 19.

16. The word "Quran," in all of its grammatical forms, occurs in 38 different chapters (38 is 19 times 2). If you exclude any occurrences where it refers to a Quran other than the actual Quran which we have (for example, one excluded verse refers to a hypothetical non-Arabic Quran), and add the chapter and verse numbers for those occurrences, the total is 4408, or 19 times 232.

17. "The Quran" is mentioned a total of 58 times, but one of them refers to "a Quran other than this" which the disbelievers demanded. So the actual num-

ber of references to the actual book the Quran is 57 or 19 times 3.

18. Within the 114 chapters of the Quran, 29 of them are prefixed with certain letters of the Arabic alphabet, or 'Quranic initials.' Intermixed between the first initialed chapter (Chapter 2) and the last initialed chapter (Chapter 68), there are 38 non-initialed chapters, or 19 times 2.

19. In this same group of chapters, from Chapter 2 to Chapter 68, there are 19 alternating sets of initialed and non-initialed chapters.

20. The total number of verses making up this group of chapters is 5263, 19 times 277.

21. Within this group of chapters there are also 2641 occurrences of the word '*Allah*', or 19 times 139. That leaves 57, or 19 times 4, occurrences of that word outside of this group.

22. If you add the chapter and verse numbers of the 57 occurrences of '*Allah*' outside the initialed section, the total is 2432 or 19 times 128.

QURANIC INITIALS

Twenty-nine chapters of the Quran begin with letters or groups of letters. For centuries Muslim and

Orientalist scholars have proposed theories about their meaning. In the 1960's Dr. Rashad Khalifa, a Muslim scientist and computer expert began a computerized analysis of the Quran to try to determine their significance. Dr. Rashad Khalifa originally theorized that those initials occurred with greater frequency within their respective chapters.

Indeed, he found this to be true in all cases except Chapter 36. The initials of that chapter, Y. and S. (the Arabic letters Ya and Seen), occur in lower frequency than in the rest of the Quran.

Further study of the data eventually brought the discovery that all of the initials occur in patterns (explained below) which could be reduced to multiples of the number 19. Dr. Khalifa came to refer to this patterning as the mathematical code of the Quran.

These initials exhibit many aspects of that code, when looked at as individual sets, and when looked at together.

Let us begin by looking at the single letter initials. The first one we will examine is the initial which has the English transliteration of 'Q'.

THE INITIAL 'Q.' (Qaaf)

There are several special phenomena having to do with the initial Q. Perhaps it can be seen as standing for Quran. This is especially so since there are two Q-initialed chapters, each with 57 (19 times 3) Q's in them. Thus the total of Q's in both chapters is 114 (19 times 6), the same number as the number of chapters in the Quran.

The fact that both Q-initialed chapters contain exactly 57 Q's is quite remarkable because the first of them (Chapter 42) is more than twice as long as the second (Chapter 50).

Another remarkable phenomenon is found by adding chapter numbers of the Q-initialed chapters with the number of verses in those chapters. Chapter 42 has 53 verses; 42 plus 53 is 95, 19 times 5. If we look at the other Q-initialed chapter, 50, it has 45 verses; 50 plus 45 is also 95.

Dr. Khalifa's idea that Q might stand for the Quran is strengthened by discoveries made after his assassination (*SUBMITTERS PERSPECTIVE*, Masjid Tucson, December, 1990). When you look at the chapters between and inclusive of the Q initialed chapters (Chapters 42 and 53) there are some inter-

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esting facts. First, the total number of Q's occurring in that group of chapters is 456, or 19 times 24.

Also, the total number of verses in these 9 chapters is 403. Adding this number to the sum of the chapter numbers, 414, yields 817, or 19 times 43.

Then, if you look at the gematrical value of the initials in the verses containing initials for those chapters, the total is 570, or 19 times 30.

Finally, let us examine the chapter and verse numbers for the six occurrences of the word '*Quran*' in those chapters (42:7; 43:3; 43:31; 46:29; 47:24 and 50:1). When you add just the unique chapter numbers: $42 + 43 + 46 + 47 + 50$, the total is 228, or 19 times 12. Likewise, when you add the verse numbers: $7 + 3 + 31 + 29 + 24 + 1$, the total is 95, or 19 times 5.

THE INITIAL 'N.' (Noon)

This initial prefixes only one chapter, number 68. Chapter 68 is the last initialed chapter. In the case of this one initial only, the letter's name is spelled out in the Arabic—*Noon Wow Noon*. The total number of occurrences of N in this chapter, including the two occurrences in the initial's name, is 133, or 19×7 .

THE INITIAL ‘Š.’ (Saad)

Š prefixes three chapters: 7, 19 and 38. The total number of occurrences of Š in these three chapters is 152, or 19 times 8.

At this point it should probably be mentioned, that Dr. Khalifa could not ignore the implications of the mathematical structure in the Quran, which clearly demands strict adherence to the Quran. And, as we saw at the beginning of this appendix, strict adherence to the Quran means a rejection of any traditional Muslim teachings that are not based directly on the Quran, as sources of religious guidance.

The fury of the traditional clergy at Khalifa’s conclusions and his straightforward statement of them eventually led to his assassination.

It should not be surprising, then, that those same clergy have attacked the discoveries. Most of these attacks have been focused on the Quranic Initials, and one of their major arguments is with the ‘Saad.’ This is because in modern copies of the Quran the Arabic word “*Bastatan*” is written with a ‘Saad’ rather than ‘Seen.’ This would increase the count of ‘Saad’ by one, and it would no longer be

divisible by 19. But the oldest available copy of the Quran, the Tashkent copy, writes “*Bastatan*” with a ‘*Seen.*’ Dr. Khalifa includes a reproduction from that Tashkent copy in his translation (*QURAN: THE FINAL TESTAMENT*, 1989, p. 614).

In most cases, the initials occur in sets. Next, we will examine some of those sets.

THE INITIALS ‘Y.S.’ (Ya Seen)

These two initials are found at the beginning of Chapter 36. The number of times these two letters appear in this chapter is 285, or 19 times 15.

The Quran uses two different forms of ‘Y,’ one of which is very subtle and difficult for non-Arabic readers to distinguish. Dr. Khalifa’s book, *QURAN: VISUAL PRESENTATION OF THE MIRACLE* (Islamic Productions, 1982), shows every ‘Y’ and ‘S’ marked in the Arabic text of Chapter 36.

THE INITIALS ‘H.M.’ (Haa Meem)

This set of initials is found initializing the seven consecutive chapters 40 through 46. The total number of occurrences of these two initials in these chapters is 2147, or 19 times 113.

THE INITIALS 'Á.S.Q.' (Ayn Seen Qaf)

Chapter 42 is the only chapter with a set of initials (H.M.) in the first verse and another (Á.S.Q.) in verse two. Of course, the H's and M's figure in the counts for 'H.M' as mentioned above. The number of times the letters of the second set of initials, Á.S.Q., occur in Chapter 42 is 209, or 19 times 11.

THE INITIALS 'A.L.M.' (Alef Laam Mim)

'A' is the most common letter in Arabic, 'L' is the second most common, and 'M' is the third most common. This combination of initials prefix six chapters: 2, 3, 29, 30, 31 and 32. In every one of these six chapters, the total number of occurrences of A's, L's and M's is divisible by 19. Of course, this means that the total number of occurrences of these initials in the six chapters is divisible by 19.

THE INITIALS 'A.L.R.' (Alef Laam Ra)

These initials prefix Chapters 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Again, in each of these chapters the total number of A's, L's and R's is divisible by 19.

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INITIALS 'A.L.M.R' (Alef Laam Mim Ra)

This group of initials prefixes only Chapter 13. Their total combined frequency in that chapter is 1482, or 19 times 78.

INITIALS 'A.L.M.Š.' (Alem Laam Mim Saad)

Chapter 7 is the only chapter prefixed by this combination of initials. The total number of occurrences of these letters in this chapter is 5320, or 19 times 280.

Note that the initial Saad also interacts with the Saads of Chapters 19 and 38 to produce a total of Saads which is divisible by 19. (See the discussion of the Initial Saad above.)

INITIALS 'K.H.Y.Á.Š.' (Kaaf Ha Ya 'Ayn Saad)

This longest set of initials begins Chapter 19. The total number of occurrences of these initials in that chapter is 798, or 19 times 42.

INITIALS 'H.' (Ha); 'T.H.' (Ta Ha); 'T.S.' (Ta Seen); and 'T.S.M.' (Ta Seen Mim)

These remaining four groups of initials have an interlocking and overlapping relationship that produces a combined total of 1767, or 19 times 93.

MATHEMATICAL PROPERTIES OF THE INITIALED SURAS AS A WHOLE

Half of the Arabic alphabet, or 14 letters, are combined in various ways to make up 14 different sets of initials. These 14 sets initialize 29 different chapters. If you take the gematrical value of each of the 14 different letters occurring as initials and sum them, you get 693. Add to that 29 for the number of chapters and you get 722, or 19 times 19 times 2.

Also, if you add the gematrical values of each initial (693 again) to the chapter numbers where each first occurs (totaling to 295) you get 988, or 19 times 52. For example, '*Alef*' has the gematrical value of 1 and first occurs in Chapter 2; '*Ha*' has the

gematrical value of 5 and first occurs in Chapter 19. Proceeding in this manner for all 14 initials gives you the total of 988.

You will find more of these relationships in Rashad Khalifa's appendix, along with tables illustrating them. There is one more fact that must be included here. For each initialed chapter, take the chapter number, add the number of Quranic Initials which prefix it, and then add the number of verses containing initials (this number will be 1 for all chapters except 42, which has initials in two verses). As an example, the first initialed chapter is Chapter 2, it has 3 Quranic Initials which occur in 1 verse. When we add 2 plus 3 plus 1 we get 6. Let us call this total the chapter total. When you sum all the chapter totals for the initialed chapters you get 931, or 19 times 49. This in itself is amazing enough, but there is more. If you multiply the chapter number by the number of initials instead of adding them, and then add the number of verses containing initials, you still get a grand total that is a multiple of 19—2052, or 19 times 108!

You can illustrate for yourself how remarkable this is by trying to duplicate it. You will see that this definitely is not a mathematical property, and clearly indicates divine arrangement.

CONCLUSION

We began this discussion with the question of whether we should follow the Quran alone, or also follow the traditional sectarian practices of today's Islam, which run contrary to it.

Even the most ardent supporter of *Hadith* and *Sunna* must agree that it is impossible to absolutely authenticate even one of the traditions. The Quran, on the other hand, is the only scripture known to still exist in its original language and form. It has been guarded by a mathematical encoding, the complexity and inclusiveness of which becomes more and more evident with continuing research.

FURTHER READING:

Appendix 1, *QURAN: The Final Testament*, Rashad Khalifa translator, Universal Unity, 1992, pages 375-403.

BEYOND PROBABILITY: God's Message In Mathematics, Abdullah Arik, Monotheist Productions International, 1992.

QURAN: Visual Presentation of the Miracle, Rashad Khalifa, Islamic Productions, 1982.

THE COMPUTER SPEAKS: God's Message To The World, Rashad Khalifa, Renaissance Productions International, 1981.

