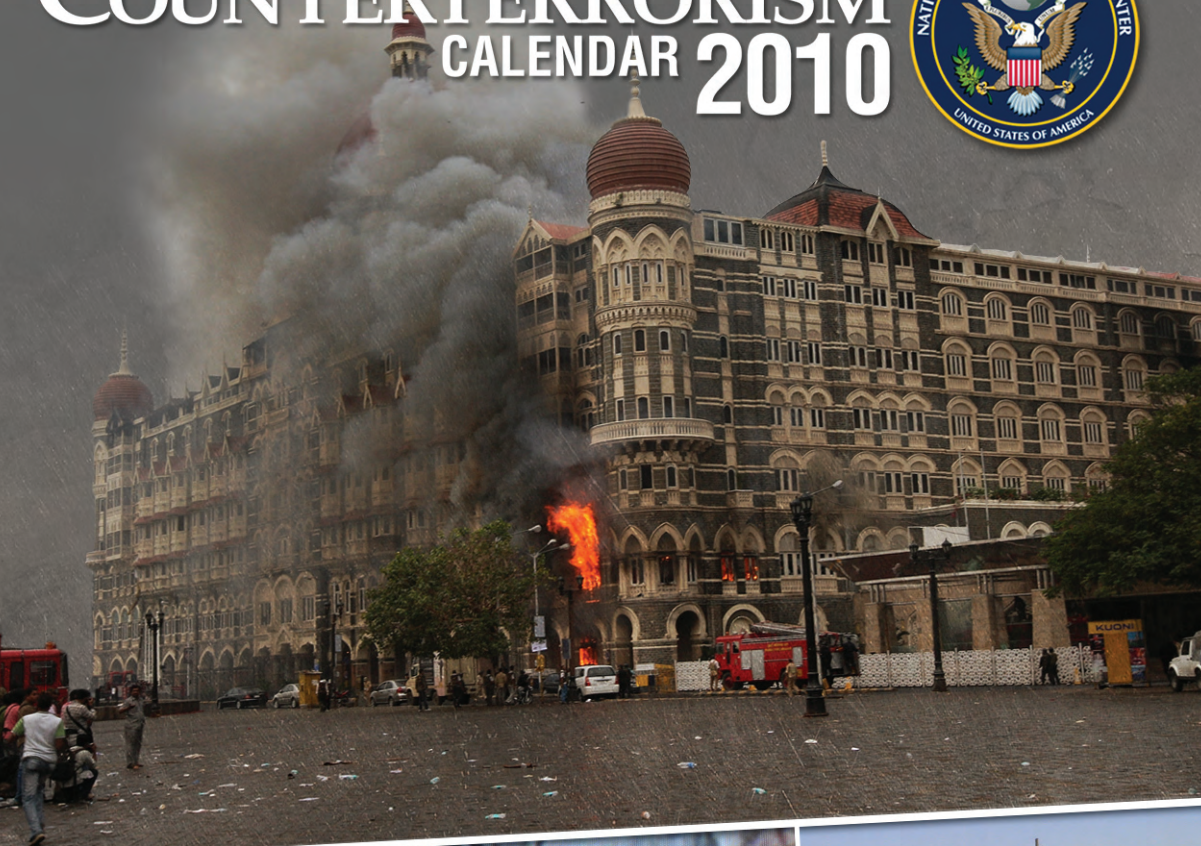


THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER COUNTERTERRORISM CALENDAR 2010



PROFILES • GROUPS • METHODS AND TACTICS

Front Cover

Top: Indian fire brigade officials and bystanders look toward the Taj Mahal Palace hotel in Mumbai, India, on 29 November 2008, as smoke and flames billow out from a section of the building during a four-day assault on India's financial capital. (AFP, Indranil Mukherjee)

Bottom Left: South Korean protesters hold placards during the anti-al-Qa'ida rally outside the Foreign Ministry in Seoul on 19 March 2009 after a suicide bomber attacked a South Korean delegation, just days after a bombing at a historic tourist site killed four South Koreans. (AFP, Kim Jae-Hwan)

Bottom Center: An image from a security camera at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia, shows an alleged suicide bomber walking with luggage in the lobby on 17 July 2009, minutes before a deadly blast. Indonesian police announced that the suicide bomber was a member of Jemaah Islamiya. (AFP, Indonesian TV ONE)

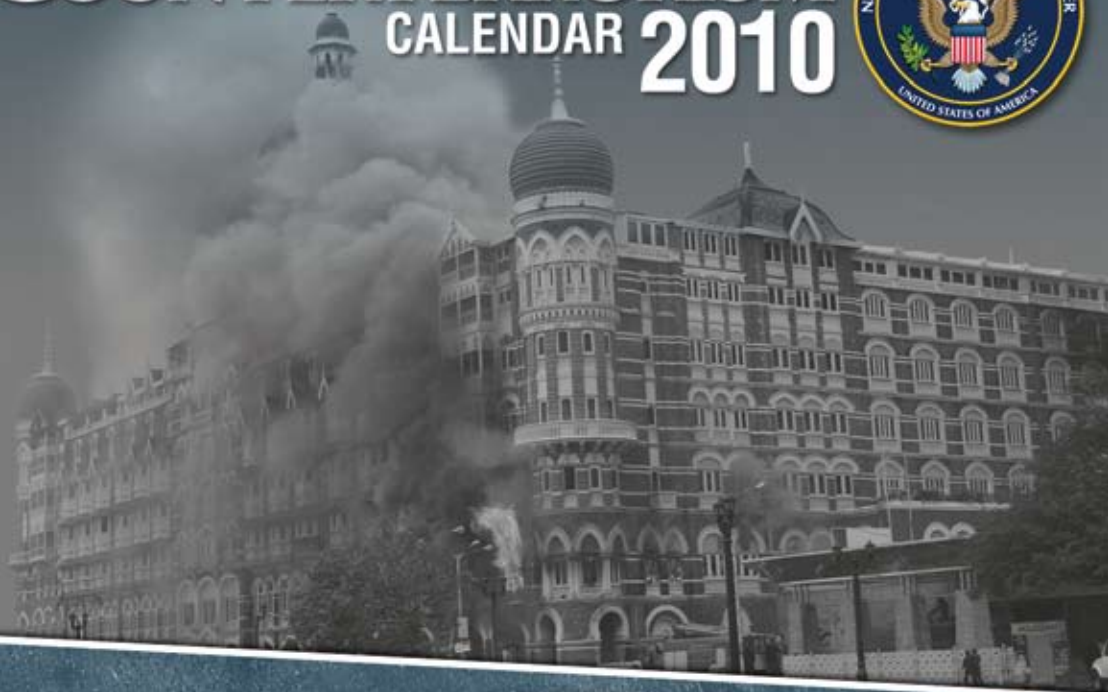
Bottom Right: Onlookers stand at the site of a massive truck bomb that was detonated on 25 August 2009 in Kandahar, Afghanistan. The attack killed 43 civilians, wounded another 65 people, almost all civilians, brought down buildings, trapped people under rubble, and destroyed homes and shops. (AFP, Hamed Zalmy)

Back Cover

Pakistani volunteers move an injured person to the hospital after a car bomb blast outside a cinema in Peshawar, Pakistan, on 22 May 2009. The explosion in the congested marketplace killed at least three people and wounded 70 others. (AFP, Tariq Mahmood)

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER
COUNTERTERRORISM
CALENDAR **2010**



Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms

While there is no universally accepted transliteration of Arabic names and terms, this edition of the Counterterrorism Calendar adheres to a transliteration system that is generally used throughout the US Government. In this system, the letters “u” and “a” are preferred over “o” and “e.”

For example, the name of the al-Qa’ida operative who was detained on 1 March 2003 is Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, not Sheikh Mohammed. We have retained, however, the spellings used on the Rewards for Justice and FBI Web pages; these are designed for easy recognition and therefore do not strictly conform to these rules.

Islamic Calendar and Holiday Observance

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement and observation of the moon. The Islamic year contains 12 months, none of which can exceed 30 days. Each month starts when the lunar crescent is first seen after a new moon. Because 12 lunar months multiplied by 29.53 days equals 354.36 days, the Islamic calendar will always be approximately 11 days shorter than the Western, or Gregorian, calendar. For example, 1 Muharram, the first day of Islamic year 1432 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), falls on 8 December 2010; in A.H. 1433, 1 Muharram falls on 27 November 2011. As explained in the footnotes of this calendar, holidays begin the sundown of the previous day. Because of lunar observation and differences in time zones, the observance of Islamic holidays may vary from region to region.

Map Boundaries

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



The US National Counterterrorism Center presents the 2010 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of terrorism-related topics: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related issues. The Calendar marks dates according to the Gregorian and Islamic calendars, and contains significant dates in terrorism history as well as dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

The CT Calendar is designed as a ready reference guide for law-enforcement, intelligence, military and security personnel, contingency planners, or simply citizens concerned by terrorist threats. The CT Calendar is oriented primarily to readers in the United States, but we hope it will also be useful for citizens of other countries. Readers are invited to visit the interactive version of the calendar at <http://www.nctc.gov>.

Al-Qa'ida



▲ Bin Ladin's "Pan-Islamic Caliphate"

Established by Usama Bin Ladin in 1988 with Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, al-Qa'ida's declared goal is the establishment of a pan-Islamic caliphate throughout the Muslim world. Toward this end, al-Qa'ida seeks to unite Muslims to fight the West, especially the United States, as a means of overthrowing Muslim regimes al-Qa'ida deems "apostate," expelling Western influence from Muslim countries, and defeating Israel. Al-Qa'ida issued a statement in February 1998 under the banner of "the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders" saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill US citizens—civilian and military—and their allies everywhere. The group merged with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (al-Jihad) in June 2001.

On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qa'ida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets—two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania—leaving nearly 3,000 people dead. Al-Qa'ida also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, killing 17 US sailors and injuring another 39,



▲ Al-Zawahiri and Bin Ladin

and conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing 224 people and injuring more than 5,000. Since 2002, al-Qa'ida and affiliated groups have conducted attacks worldwide, including in Europe, North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

In 2005, Bin Ladin's deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, publicly claimed al-Qa'ida's involvement in the 7 July 2005 bombings in the United Kingdom. In 2006, British security services foiled an al-Qa'ida plot to detonate explosives on up to 10 transatlantic flights originating from London's Heathrow airport. Also in 2006, al-Zawahiri announced that the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat had joined al-Qa'ida, adopting the name al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb. In 2009, extremist leaders in Yemen and Saudi Arabia reportedly announced they had merged to fight under the banner of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula.

From early 2008 through early 2009, al-Qa'ida lost significant parts of its command structure, based in the tribal areas of Pakistan, in a succession of blows as damaging to the group as any since the fall of the Afghan Taliban in late 2001. Key leaders killed included Abu Layth al-Libi, a key military commander and link between al-Qa'ida and its affiliates in North Africa; Abu Khabab al-Masri, the group's leading expert on explosives and chemical attacks; Khalid Habib, al-Qa'ida's military chief; and Usama al-Kini, an operational planner who was involved in the 1998 embassy bombings in East Africa.

<p>2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210 1985, Italy, Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded</p>	<p>Sunday 27</p>
<p><i>10 Muharram</i></p>	
<p>1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct</p>	<p>Monday 28</p>
<p><i>11 Muharram</i></p>	
<p>2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush</p>	<p>Tuesday 29</p>
<p><i>12 Muharram</i></p>	
<p>2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and injures at least 30; ASG suspected</p>	<p>Wednesday 30</p>
<p><i>13 Muharram</i></p>	
<p>2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs</p>	<p>Thursday 31</p>
<p><i>14 Muharram</i></p>	
<p>New Year's Eve 2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and injure 67; United Liberation Front of Asom believed responsible 2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya 1964, Israel: PLO founded</p>	<p>Friday 1</p>
<p><i>15 Muharram, A.H. 1431</i></p>	
<p>2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility</p>	<p>Saturday 2</p>
<p><i>16 Muharram</i></p>	

Usama Bin Ladin

Up to \$27 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1957

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 6'4"-6'6" (193-198 cm)

Weight: 160 lbs (73 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Olive

Nationality: Saudi Arabian (citizenship revoked)

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Full beard, moustache; walks with cane

Status: Fugitive

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Usama bin Muhammad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, the Prince, the Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, the Director; also known as UBL, OBL

WANTED

Usama Bin Ladin is wanted in connection with the 11 September 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and for the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. More than 3,000 people were killed in these attacks. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded more than 5,000 others. Usama Bin Ladin and other terrorists—specifically Ayman al-Zawahiri, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan, Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah, Saif al-Adel, Anas al-Liby, Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali, and others already in custody—are members of al-Qa'ida, the international terrorist network headed by Bin Ladin.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

Sunday
3

17 Muharram

Monday
4

18 Muharram

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107
1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone

Tuesday
5

19 Muharram

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded

Wednesday
6

Christian: Epiphany

20 Muharram

Thursday
7

Christian: Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)

21 Muharram

1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings

Friday
8

22 Muharram

2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one

Saturday
9

23 Muharram

Ayman al-Zawahiri

Up to \$25 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 19 June 1951

Place of Birth: Egypt

Hair: Brown/Black

Eyes: Dark

Nationality: Egyptian

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz, Dr. Ayman al Zawahiri, Aiman Muhammad Rabi al-Zawahiri

WANTED

Ayman al-Zawahiri is a physician and the founder of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. This organization opposes the secular Egyptian Government and seeks its overthrow through violent means. Al-Zawahiri is believed to be serving as an advisor and doctor to Usama Bin Ladin. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



Sunday

10

24 Muharram

Monday

11

25 Muharram

2007, Greece: Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported;
Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility

2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed

Tuesday

12

26 Muharram

Wednesday

13

27 Muharram

2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing

Thursday

14

28 Muharram

2002, West Bank: Palestinian militia leader Ra'ïd al-Karmi killed by bomb outside his home; Israel implicated

Friday

15

29 Muharram

Saturday

16

30 Muharram

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman

Up to \$1 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Late 1960s

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Height: 5'5" (165 cm)

Build: Medium

Complexion: Light

Citizenship: Libya

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Atiyah Abd al-Rahman may have a thin mustache.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

'Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman

WANTED

Atiyah is the al-Qa'ida emissary in Iran as appointed by Usama Bin Ladin. He recruits and facilitates talks with other Islamic groups to operate under al-Qa'ida. He is also a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group and Ansar al-Sunna. Atiyah has been in regular contact with senior al-Qa'ida leaders.

Atiyah joined Usama Bin Ladin in Afghanistan as a teenager in the 1980s. Since then, he has gained considerable stature in al-Qa'ida as an explosives expert and Islamic scholar. Atiyah became acquainted with Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi in the western city of Herat in the late 1990s. He retreated with Usama Bin Ladin to the mountainous Afghanistan-Pakistan border region in the fall of 2001.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rflj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1996, US: Umar 'Abd al-Rahman (the "Blind Shaykh") sentenced to life in prison for his role in 1993 World Trade Center bombing
1991, Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins

Sunday
17

1 Safar, A.H. 1431

1982, Lebanon: Malcolm Kerr, American University president, assassinated in Beirut; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility

Monday
18

US: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

2 Safar

Tuesday
19

3 Safar

1981, Iran: Remaining 52 US Embassy hostages seized in November 1979 released

Wednesday
20

4 Safar

2003, Kuwait: Gunman ambushes vehicle near Camp Doha, killing one US contractor and wounding another

Thursday
21

5 Safar

1999, France: GIA ringleaders sentenced to eight years for terrorist acts; 84 others sentenced in mass trial

Friday
22

6 Safar

2002, Pakistan: Extremists kidnap and later kill US journalist Daniel Pearl
2001, Yemen: Hijacking of Yemeni flight with 91 passengers, including US Ambassador; hijacker captured and passengers safely released

Saturday
23

7 Safar

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 18 April 1966

Place of Birth: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

'Ali Sayyid Muhammad Mustafa al-Bakri, 'Abd al-Aziz al-Masri, Hasan 'Umar Ibrahim, Ali Saleem, Abu Salsbil, Abu Salsabil, Abu Salsabil Hassan Omar, Hassan Omar, Hasan 'Umar Zizo

WANTED

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri is an al-Qa'ida member and an explosives and chemical weapons expert. He is a member of the al-Qa'ida Shura council and is a close associate of al-Qa'ida leaders Saif al-Adel and Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Before joining al-Qa'ida, al-Bakri was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad terrorist group under the direction of Ayman al-Zawahiri. He served as an instructor in al-Qa'ida's camps in Afghanistan, providing terrorist recruits with training in the use of explosives and chemical weapons. Al-Bakri also unsuccessfully attempted to hijack a Pakistani Air passenger flight in December 2000. It is likely that he continues to train al-Qa'ida terrorists and other extremists.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1987, Lebanon: Jesse Turner, Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, Mithileshwar Singh kidnapped in Beirut

Sunday
24

8 Safar

1993, US: Mir Amal Kansi kills two and wounds three outside CIA Headquarters in McLean, Virginia

Monday
25

9 Safar

Tuesday
26

10 Safar

2003, Afghanistan: Armed militants attack UN convoy, kill two security officer escorts
2002, Israel: Fatah female suicide bomber kills one and wounds more than 150 in Jerusalem

Wednesday
27

11 Safar

Thursday
28

12 Safar

2008, Pakistan: Abu Layth al-Libi, al-Qa'ida senior military commander and spokesperson, killed
2004, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bus bomb in Jerusalem kills 11, wounds 50

Friday
29

13 Safar

Saturday
30

14 Safar

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn

Up to \$1 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1 September 1978

Place of Birth: United States

Citizenship: United States

Height: 5'11" (180 cm)

Weight: 210 lbs (95 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown/Hazel

Build: Medium

Languages: Arabic, English

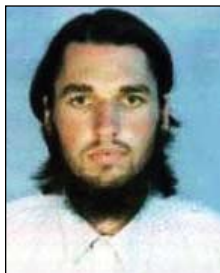
Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Gadahn has scars on his chest and right forearm.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Azzam al-Amriki, Azzam the American, Abu Suhayb al Amriki, Abu Suhail al Amriki, Abu Suhayb, Yihya Majadin Adams, Adam Pearlman, Yayah, Adam Yahuyeh Gadahn

WANTED

Adham Yahiyeh Gadahn was indicted in the Central District of California for treason and material support to al-Qa'ida. The charges are related to Gadahn's alleged involvement in a number of terrorist activities, including providing aid, comfort, and services to al-Qa'ida.



REWARD

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2001, Netherlands: Scottish court finds Libyan 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi guilty in Pan Am 103 bombing

Sunday

31

15 Safar

2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna attacks Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan facilities, kills 117 and wounds 221

Monday

1

2001, Ecuador: US hostage Ron Sanders found shot to death

16 Safar

Tuesday

2

17 Safar

2000, Syria and Sudan: Countries sign agreement on fighting terrorism in compliance with Arab Antiterrorism Convention

Wednesday

3

18 Safar

Thursday

4

Sri Lanka: Independence Day

19 Safar

2001, Algeria and France: Countries sign accord to cooperate in fighting terrorism

Friday

5

20 Safar

2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122

2000, United Kingdom: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February

Saturday

6

21 Safar

Saif al-Adel

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Place of Birth: Egypt

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi, Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani, Sayf al-'Adl

WANTED

Saif al-Adel is believed to be affiliated with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), and to be a high-ranking member of the al-Qa'ida organization. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1991, United Kingdom: Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence injure three; PIRA responsible

Sunday
7

22 Safar

Monday
8

23 Safar

2009, Sri Lanka: LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvamu
2000, Turkey: PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader

Tuesday
9

24 Safar

2004, Iraq: Unknown group bombs job applicants at police station, killing 55 and wounding 67

Wednesday
10

25 Safar

Thursday
11

Iran: Revolution Day

2008, Syria: 'Imad Mughniyah, believed responsible for 18 April 1983 bombing of US Embassy in Beirut, killed by car bomb in Damascus

26 Safar
Friday
12

US: Lincoln's Birthday

2000, Colombia: FARC, ELN stage attacks, kill 12, kidnap 16

27 Safar
Saturday
13

28 Safar

Abdul Rahman Yasin

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 10 April 1960

Place of Birth: Bloomington, Indiana

Height: Approximately 5'10" (178 cm)

Weight: Approximately 180 lbs (82 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Olive

Citizenship: United States

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Yasin has possible chemical burn on right thigh. Epileptic; takes medication for condition.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Abdul Rahman Said Yasin, Aboud Yasin, Abdul Rahman S. Taha, Abdul Rahman S. Taher

WANTED

Abdul Rahman Yasin directly assisted terrorist mastermind Ramzi Ahmed Yousef in carrying out the February 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York City. Yousef and Yasin drove a van full of explosives into the basement of the World Trade Center, killing six people and wounding over a thousand. Yasin fled the United States immediately after the bombing to avoid arrest. After the bombing, law enforcement officials obtained evidence which led to the indictment and arrest of several suspected terrorists involved in the bombing, including Yasin.

Yasin has been indicted on the following charges: Damage by means of fire or an explosive; damage by means of fire or an explosive to US property; transport in interstate commerce of an explosive; destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities; conspiracy to commit offense or defraud the United States; aiding and abetting; assault of a federal officer in the line of

duty; and commission of a crime of violence through the use of a deadly weapon.

Yasin was born in the United States, moved to Iraq during the 1960s, and returned to the United States in the fall of 1992. He possesses a US passport.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



2005, Lebanon: Former Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri is assassinated by car bomb in Beirut; UN investigation in October finds Syria responsible

Sunday
14

Chinese New Year
Valentine's Day

29 Safar

1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan arrested and returned to Turkey; arrest sparks Kurdish protests across Europe

Monday
15

US: Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday observed)

1 Rabi' al-Awwal, A.H. 1431

1992, Lebanon: Hizballah General Secretary Abbas Musawi killed in helicopter ambush

Tuesday
16

2 Rabi' al-Awwal

Wednesday
17

Christian: Ash Wednesday

3 Rabi' al-Awwal

2002, Israel: Policeman killed by suicide bomber; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility

Thursday
18

4 Rabi' al-Awwal

2001, United Kingdom: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted

Friday
19

5 Rabi' al-Awwal

2003, Saudi Arabia: Gunman ambushes car at stoplight, killing UK citizen; Yemen-born naturalized Saudi later arrested

1998, Japan: Japanese Red Army member Tustomu Shiosaki sentenced to 30 years for attack on US Embassy in Indonesia

Saturday
20

6 Rabi' al-Awwal

Mullah Omar

Up to \$10 Million Reward



Height: Tall

Hair: Black

Nationality: Afghan

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Mullah Omar has a shrapnel wound to his right eye and is bearded.

WANTED

Mullah Omar's Taliban regime in Afghanistan sheltered Usama Bin Ladin and his al-Qa'ida network in the years before the 11 September attacks. Although Operation Enduring Freedom removed the Taliban regime from power, Mullah Omar remains at large and represents a continuing threat to the United States and its allies.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rflj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



2004, Uganda: Lord's Resistance Army attacks refugee camp in northern region, killing 239 and wounding 60
 1970, Israel: PFLP-GC bombing of Swissair jet kills 47

Sunday
21

7 Rabi' al-Awwal

2006, Iraq: Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra' triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility for attack
 2004, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bus bombing in Jerusalem kills eight, wounds 72
 1969, Syria: Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded

Monday
22

8 Rabi' al-Awwal

2002, Colombia: Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell—kidnapped by FARC
 1998, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida issue fatwa urging the murder of Americans wherever they are found

Tuesday
23

9 Rabi' al-Awwal

Wednesday
24

10 Rabi' al-Awwal

1996, Israel: HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80
 1994, Israel: Massacre of 39 Arab worshipers at Tomb of the Patriarchs
 1991, Iraq: Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm

Thursday
25

11 Rabi' al-Awwal

1993, US: World Trade Center bombed, six killed and 1,000 injured

Friday
26

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad; observed by Sunni)

12 Rabi' al-Awwal

2007, Afghanistan: Suicide attack on Bagram Air Base during visit by Vice President Cheney, killing 23 and injuring 20
 1980, Colombia: M-19 seizes Dominican Embassy, holds 20 ambassadors and 65 others hostage; last hostage released 21 April

Saturday
27

13 Rabi' al-Awwal

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 4 August 1975

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'3"-5'7" (160-170 cm)

Build: Medium to Heavy

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Complexion: Olive

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: El Shukrijumah occasionally wears a beard. He carries a Guyanese passport, but may attempt to enter the United States with a Saudi, Canadian, or Trinidadian passport.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah; Abu Arif; Ja'far al-Tayar; Jaffar al-Tayyar; Jafar Tayar; Jaafar al-Tayyar, Jaafar the Pilot

WANTED

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah is wanted in connection with possible threats against the United States. On 26 March 2003, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia issued a Material Witness Warrant for his arrest. El Shukrijumah may be involved with al-Qa'ida terrorist activities and, if so, poses a serious threat to US citizens and interests worldwide.



REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2005, Iraq: Two vehicle-bomb attacks kill more than 160 Iraqis; al-Zarqawi group claims responsibility
 1985, United Kingdom: PIRA kills nine police officers in mortar attack

Sunday
 28

Jewish: Purim (Feast of Lots)

14 Rabi' al-Awwal

2003, Pakistan: Khalid Shaykh Muhammad is arrested; planned 9/11 attacks in US
 2001, United Kingdom: 21 groups banned under new terrorism law; LTTE office first to be closed

Monday
 1

15 Rabi' al-Awwal

1980, El Salvador: Right-wing terrorist group assassinates Archbishop Oscar Amulfo Romero

Tuesday
 2

16 Rabi' al-Awwal

2009, Pakistan: Six security personnel killed in attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore
 2007, Algeria: AQIM bombs convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five
 2004, Pakistan: Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 47 and wounding 120
 2003, Philippines: MILF explodes bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21 including one US citizen, and injuring 146 others

Wednesday
 3

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad; observed by Shia on this date)

17 Rabi' al-Awwal

1999, Turkey: Suspected PKK suicide bomber kills three in Batman

Thursday
 4

18 Rabi' al-Awwal

2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber explodes bomb aboard bus, killing 15, including one US citizen, and injuring 40 others
 2002, Jerusalem: Bomb explodes inside Arab schoolyard, injuring eight; Avengers of the Infants claims responsibility
 1998, Sri Lanka: Bus bomb kills 37 and wounds more than 250; LTTE blamed

Friday
 5

19 Rabi' al-Awwal

2008, Israel: Eight students killed in attack on yeshiva in Jerusalem; HAMAS claims responsibility
 2007, Iraq: Suicide bombers detonate themselves in a crowd of Shia pilgrims in Al Hillah, killing 120 pilgrims and injuring 190
 1999, Venezuela: Bodies of three US peace activists found; FARC responsible

Saturday
 6

20 Rabi' al-Awwal

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Jaber A. Elbaneh

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 9 September 1966
Place of Birth: Yemen
Height: 5'8" (173 cm)
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Brown
Occupations: Salesman, Taxi Driver
Citizenship: United States, Yemen

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair, Jabir al-Banna, Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa

WANTED

Jaber A. Elbaneh is wanted in connection with a federal criminal complaint unsealed on 21 May 2003 in the Western District of New York, Buffalo, New York. He is charged with providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiring to provide material support, specifically to al-Qa'ida. Elbaneh was located in Yemen in 2008.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



1999, Bangladesh: Two bombs kill 10 and wound 75 at political meeting; Bin Ladin-backed Harakat-ul-Jihad suspected

Sunday
7

21 Rabi' al-Awwal

1995, Pakistan: Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi

Monday
8

Worldwide: International Women's Day

22 Rabi' al-Awwal

2004, Turkey: Two suicide bombers in Istanbul kill two, wound six; Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility

Tuesday
9

2002, Israel: Suicide bomb kills 11 and injures 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility

23 Rabi' al-Awwal

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE conducts suicide motorcade ambush; 29 killed, 70 wounded

Wednesday
10

24 Rabi' al-Awwal

2004, Spain: Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility for four bombs on Madrid trains, killing 198, wounding 600

Thursday
11

1999, Colombia: FARC founders Miguel Pascua and Commandante Oscar killed during raid in Cali

25 Rabi' al-Awwal

1999, Colombia: FARC leader Vladimir Gonzales Obregon killed by Army

1993, India: Bomb attacks leave 250 dead, 700 wounded; Pakistan denies responsibility

Friday
12

26 Rabi' al-Awwal

1999, Turkey: Bombing at shopping center kills three and wounds six; Revenge Falcons of Apo claims responsibility

Saturday
13

27 Rabi' al-Awwal

Amer El-Maati

FBI Seeking Information



Date of Birth: 25 May 1963

Place of Birth: Kuwait

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Height: 6'0" (183 cm)

Weight: 209 pounds (94 kg)

Complexion: Olive

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: El-Maati may be wearing a full beard and mustache. He requires corrective lenses and may be wearing eyeglasses.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Amro Badr Eldin Abou El-Maati, Amro Badr Abouelmaati

WANTED

Amer El-Maati is being sought in connection with possible terrorist threats against the United States.

REMARKS

Should be considered armed and dangerous. If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

Sunday

14

28 Rabi' al-Awwal

2001, Turkey: Russian plane hijacked; 45 of 174 hostages freed or escaped. Two hostages and one hijacker killed, remaining hostages released

Monday

15

29 Rabi' al-Awwal

1988, Iraq: Iraqi forces attack Halabja residents with chemical weapons
1985, Lebanon: US journalist Terry Anderson kidnapped
1984, Lebanon: US official William Buckley seized, later killed by Hizballah

Tuesday

16

30 Rabi' al-Awwal

1992, Argentina: Car bomb destroys Israeli Embassy, killing 28 and wounding 220; Lebanese Hizballah claims responsibility

Wednesday

17

St. Patrick's Day

1 Rabi' al-Thani, A.H. 1431

Thursday

18

2 Rabi' al-Thani

2002, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy convoy, wounding two officials and one Afghan child; Taliban claim responsibility

Friday

19

3 Rabi' al-Thani

2002, Israel: Suicide bomb detonates on bus, killing seven and injuring 30; Islamic Jihad responsible
1995, Japan: Sarin attack kills 12 and sickens 5,000; Aum Shinrikyo responsible

Saturday

20

Tunisia: Independence Day

4 Rabi' al-Thani

Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 22 March 1964

Place of Birth: Tunisia

Height: 5'7" (170 cm)

Weight: 165 lbs (75 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Boussora has protruding ears and is believed to have a serious pituitary gland illness

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Yusif al-Tunisi, Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, Fakir, Fakir Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Busura

WANTED

Faker Boussora is a Tunisian national with extensive connections to radical Islamic extremism. He is an al-Qa'ida-trained operative with declared intentions of becoming a suicide martyr. Boussora is an associate of Tunisian terror suspect Abderraouf Jdey, and the two may have traveled together in the past.

Boussora left his native Tunisia in 1988 to reside in France. He departed France in 1991 and immigrated to Montreal, Canada, traveling back and forth from Canada to Tunisia frequently during the 1990s. Boussora gained Canadian citizenship in 1999.

Boussora departed Canada in 1999 and may have made more than one trip to Afghanistan during 1999-2000. He received training from al-Qa'ida while in Afghanistan and subsequently returned to Canada.

Authorities remain concerned that Boussora may attempt to return to Canada or

the United States to plan or participate in a terrorist attack. He may suffer from a serious illness and be in extremely poor health, resulting in weight loss and altered physical appearance.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2002, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber detonates bomb in crowd of shoppers in Jerusalem; three killed, 86 injured

Sunday
21

Iran/Afghanistan: Nowruz (Persian New Year)

5 Rabi' al-Thani

2001, Russia: Aleksandr Suslikov sentenced to six years for US Embassy bombing attempt in Moscow
1945, Egypt: Arab League founded

Monday
22

6 Rabi' al-Thani

1998, Algeria: Seven GIA extremists sentenced to death for assassinating Archbishop of Oran

Tuesday
23

Pakistan: Pakistan Day

7 Rabi' al-Thani

2003, India: Armed militants dressed in military uniforms kill 24

Wednesday
24

8 Rabi' al-Thani

Thursday
25

9 Rabi' al-Thani

1978, Egypt and Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords

Friday
26

Bangladesh: Independence Day

10 Rabi' al-Thani

2009, Pakistan: At least 50 worshipers killed and 100 injured as suicide bomber strikes mosque in Jamrud, near Afghan border; no immediate claim of responsibility

2007, Iraq: Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tal Afar, killing 152 and injuring 347

2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 injured by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility

2001, Algeria: Abdelmajid Dahoumane arrested for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999

Saturday
27

11 Rabi' al-Thani

Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 30 May 1965

Place of Birth: Grombalia, Tunisia

Height: 6'0" (183 cm)

Weight: 210 lbs (95 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Jdey has a scar on forehead

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Farouq Al-Tunisi, Abd Al-Rauf Bin Al-Habib Bin Yousef Al-Jiddi, Abderraouf Dey, A. Raouf Jdey, Abdal Ra'of Bin Muhammed Bin Yousef Al-Jadi, Abderraouf Ben Habib Jeday, Ibrahim, Mustapha, Papa, Marzouk, Farouq, Faruq al-Tunisi, Rub'I al-Urduni, A. Raouf Jdey, 'Abd al-Ra'uf bin Habib al-Jadi

WANTED

Abderraouf Jdey has an extensive history of extremist affiliations. He has been closely linked with al-Qa'ida operatives and involved in plans for conducting hijacking/terrorist operations. Jdey is an associate of Tunisian terror suspect Faker Boussora, and the two may have traveled together in the past.

Jdey left his native Tunisia in 1991 and immigrated to Montreal, Canada, becoming a Canadian citizen in 1995. He departed Canada in 1999 and received combat training and experience in Afghanistan through 2000. He engaged in fighting against the Afghan Northern Alliance and authored a suicide letter stating his intention to become a martyr for jihad. Jdey also appeared in a well-known martyrdom video that was later found in an al-Qa'ida leader's house in 2001.

Following a return to the Montreal area in 2001 in which he consorted with extremists on methods of joining the jihad, Jdey left Canada. Authorities remain concerned that Jdey may attempt to return to Canada or the United States to plan or participate in a terrorist attack.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjfj@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



Sunday
28

Christian/Orthodox Christian: Palm Sunday

12 Rabi' al-Thani

1998, West Bank: HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah

Monday
29

13 Rabi' al-Thani

2009, Pakistan: Eight security personnel killed in attack on police academy near Lahore; second major attack on security forces within month

2002, Israel: Suicide bombing kills one and injures 30 in Tel Aviv; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility

Tuesday
30

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 1st day)

Palestinian: Land Day (Yawm al-Ard; commemoration of death of six people killed during protest of Israeli seizure of land in 1976)

14 Rabi' al-Thani

2002, Israel: Suicide bomber strikes restaurant in Haifa, killing 15 people and injuring more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility

Wednesday
31

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 2nd day)

15 Rabi' al-Thani

1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed

Thursday
1

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 3rd day)

16 Rabi' al-Thani

2003, Philippines: J1 explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and injuring 55

2001, Gaza: PIJ official Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al killed in Israeli rocket attack

1986, Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Hawari group blamed

Friday
2

Christian: Good Friday

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 4th day)

17 Rabi' al-Thani

1982, France: Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades assassinate Israeli Embassy political secretary

Saturday
3

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 5th day)

18 Rabi' al-Thani

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Qari Mohammad Zafar

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

Qari Mohammad Zafar is wanted for questioning in connection with the 2 March 2006 bombing of the US Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan. The attack killed three Pakistani citizens and David Foy, a US diplomat. Zafar is suspected of being a key figure involved in this attack.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjf@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1986, West Germany: La Belle disco bombed, killing three and wounding 200; Libya responsible

Sunday
4

Christian/Orthodox Christian: Easter Sunday
Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 6th day)

19 Rabi' al-Thani

1988, Algeria: Hizballah hijacks Kuwait Airways flight from Thailand, killing two passengers; standoff ends 16 days later with remaining hostages released

Monday
5

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 7th day; in Israel, Passover ends at sundown)

20 Rabi' al-Thani

2001, US: Algerian Ahmed Ressay convicted for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999

Tuesday
6

Jewish: Pesach (Passover, 8th day; in the rest of the world, Passover ends at sundown)

21 Rabi' al-Thani

1998, Greece: Rocket attack damages US Citibank and other buildings; 17 November claims responsibility on 9 April 2001

Wednesday
7

22 Rabi' al-Thani

Thursday
8

23 Rabi' al-Thani

Friday
9

Tunisia: Martyrs Day

24 Rabi' al-Thani

2002, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber kills eight, wounds 22 in bus attack

Saturday
10

25 Rabi' al-Thani

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq, was initially established as Jama'at al-Tawhid wa-al Jihad, "Unity and Jihad Group," in April 2004 by long-time Jordanian jihadist Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi. Using such tactics as vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), suicide bombers, and executions of hostages by beheading and other means, the group targeted Coalition forces and attempted to pressure countries and foreign companies to leave Iraq, push Iraqis to stop supporting the United States and the Iraqi Government, and attract additional cadre to its ranks.

In a 17 October 2004 statement, al-Zarqawi pledged allegiance to Usama Bin Ladin and renamed the group Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn ("The Base Organization of Jihad in the Land of the Two Rivers," a common reference for Iraq). As part of its plan to spread jihad into "Greater Syria"—that is, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan—and establish an Islamic state there, AQI expanded its targeting outside of Iraq in August 2005 by attempting a rocket attack on a US Navy ship in the Port of Aqaba, Jordan, and in November 2005 with the bombing of three hotels in Amman that left 67 dead and

more than 150 injured. In an attempt to unify Sunni jihadists in Iraq, in January 2006 AQI created the Mujahidin Shura Council, an umbrella organization that five other small jihadist groups joined. Al-Zarqawi made it a priority to foster sectarian violence between the Shia and Sunni in Iraq to incite civil war, primarily through the targeting of Shia civilians.

Al-Zarqawi was killed in a US airstrike on 7 June 2006. The new leader of AQI, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, announced in October 2006 the formation of the "Islamic State of Iraq" (ISI), led by Iraqi national Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, in an attempt to politicize AQI's terrorist activities and place an "Iraqi face" on their efforts. AQI's continued targeting of Iraqi civilians caused a backlash against the organization, primarily from Sunni tribal and local community leaders. The growth of local anti-AQI groups along with Coalition and Iraqi operations denied AQI traditional safehavens, restricting the organization's freedom of movement and resulting in a decreased attack tempo. However, AQI is still capable of conducting destabilizing operations and remains the most active and capable of the Sunni extremist groups in Iraq. Recent propaganda statements by AQI's leaders and an uptick in high-profile attacks in mid-2009 represent an attempt by the group to demonstrate its continued relevance in the wake of the Coalition withdrawal from Iraqi cities and efforts to posture itself to take advantage of the changing security environment.

1968, Syria: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command founded

Sunday

11

Israel: Yom HaShoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day)

26 Rabi' al-Thani

2002, Israel: Suicide bomber kills six, injures 104 in Jerusalem; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade responsible

Monday

12

27 Rabi' al-Thani

1982, France: Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades assassinate Israeli Embassy political secretary

Tuesday

13

28 Rabi' al-Thani

1986, Libya: US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for La Belle disco bombing on 4 April

Wednesday

14

29 Rabi' al-Thani

1986, Sudan: US Embassy communicator shot and wounded in Khartoum

Thursday

15

1 Jumada al-Ula, A.H. 1431

Friday

16

2 Jumada al-Ula

2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill HAMAS Gaza Strip leader Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rantisi

Saturday

17

3 Jumada al-Ula

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Abu Yahya al-Libi

Up to \$1 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1 January 1963

Place of Birth: Libya

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Weight: 195 lbs (88 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Complexion: Medium

Nationality: Libyan

Characteristics: Abu Yahya al-Libi has a black beard.

Status: Fugitive

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Mohammad Hassan Abu Bakar, Abu Yahya Sheikh Yahya, Al-Libbi, Abu Yahya Yunis al Sahrawi, Hasan Qa'id, Yunis, Muhammad Hassan Qayed

WANTED

Abu Yahya al-Libi, a Libyan citizen, is an Islamic scholar who was captured by authorities in 2002 and imprisoned at Bagram Air Force Base in Afghanistan. Al-Libi escaped in July 2005, and has since appeared in a number of propaganda videos, using his religious training to influence people and legitimize the actions of al-Qa'ida.

Abu Yahya al-Libi is a key motivator in the global jihad movement and his messages convey a clear threat to US persons or property worldwide. Abu Yahya is believed to be in hiding in Afghanistan or Pakistan.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



1983, Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in front of US Embassy, killing 63 and wounding over 100; Hizballah responsible

Sunday
18

Israel: Yom HaZikaron (Memorial Day)

4 Jumada al-Ula

1995, US: Truck bomb explodes at Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 and injuring hundreds; Timothy McVeigh found guilty, executed 11 June 2001

Monday
19

Israel: Independence Day

5 Jumada al-Ula

1998, West Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution

Tuesday
20

6 Jumada al-Ula

2004, Iraq: Suicide attackers detonate five car bombs in Basra, killing 73 and wounding 20
2004, Saudi Arabia: Unknown terrorist car-bombs Riyadh police headquarters, killing 10 and wounding 125

Wednesday
21

7 Jumada al-Ula

1997, Peru: Four-month hostage situation at Japanese Ambassador's residence ends with 17 dead, 71 freed; MRTA responsible

Thursday
22

8 Jumada al-Ula

2000, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 21, including 10 foreign tourists

Friday
23

9 Jumada al-Ula

2003, Colombia: Landmine kills one US Marine and wounds five others; FARC believed responsible
2001, Turkey: PKK member jailed 12 years for planning suicide bombing

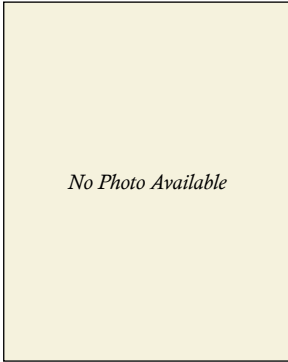
Saturday
24

10 Jumada al-Ula

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Sirajuddin Haqqani

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: About 1973

Place of Birth: Unknown

Height: 5' 7" (170 cm)

Weight: 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Complexion: Light

Nationality: Afghan Pashtun

Status: Fugitive

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

WANTED

Sirajuddin Haqqani, a senior leader of the Haqqani terrorist network founded by his father, Jalaluddin Haqqani, maintains close ties to al-Qa'ida. During an interview with an American news organization, Haqqani admitted planning the 14 January 2008 attack against the Serena Hotel in Kabul that killed six people, including American citizen Thor David Hesla.

Haqqani also admitted to having planned the April 2008 attempted assassination of Afghan President Hamid Karzai. He has coordinated and participated in cross-border attacks against US and Coalition forces in Afghanistan. He is believed to be located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2008, Sri Lanka: Parcel bomb explodes on commuter bus in Piliyandala, killing 26 and injuring 64; LTTE blamed
2003, India: Bomb explodes at courthouse, killing three and injuring 34 others

Sunday
25

[Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day](#)

11 Jumada al-Ula

2001, Colombia: Government withdraws troops and allows ELN to claim territory

Monday
26

12 Jumada al-Ula

1999, Greece: Anti-NATO bombing in hotel kills one and wounds one; Revolutionary Cells responsible

Tuesday
27

13 Jumada al-Ula

Wednesday
28

14 Jumada al-Ula

Thursday
29

15 Jumada al-Ula

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber attacks Tel Aviv pub, killing three and injuring 64 others, including one US citizen

2000, Colombia: FARC launches Movement for New Colombia

Friday
30

16 Jumada al-Ula

1993, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber kills President Premadasa during May Day celebration

Saturday
1

[International: Labor Day](#)

17 Jumada al-Ula

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 22 July 1960, 23 October 1960, or 23 October 1963

Place of Birth: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

Height: Approximately 5'5" (165 cm)

Weight: Approximately 175 lbs (79 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Complexion: Olive

Citizenship: Yemen

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad

WANTED

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi is wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen. This attack killed 17 American sailors. He has been indicted on the following charges: Murder and conspiracy to murder US nationals and US military personnel; conspiracy to use and using weapons of mass destruction, damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities; and providing material support to terrorist organizations.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



www.rewardsforjustice.net

Sunday
2

18 Jumada al-Ula

2006, US: Zacarias Moussaoui sentenced to life in prison for aiding the 9/11 attacks

Monday
3

19 Jumada al-Ula

Tuesday
4

20 Jumada al-Ula

Wednesday
5

21 Jumada al-Ula

2001, Spain: Politician Manuel Jimenez killed in attack in Zaragoza; ETA blamed

Thursday
6

22 Jumada al-Ula

2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to attack Fort Dix military base in New Jersey
2004, Pakistan: Unknown suicide bomber attacks historic mosque, killing 15 and wounding 96
2002, Israel: Suicide bomber at club in Tel Aviv kills 15 and injures 55; HAMAS responsible

Friday
7

23 Jumada al-Ula

2004, Russia: Chechen Republic President Kadyrov is killed at stadium in Grozny when remotely detonated explosive kills 10, wounds 56
1985, Spain: Firebombing of US Citibank and Xerox buildings

Saturday
8

24 Jumada al-Ula

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 12 November 1974

Place of Birth: Aden, Yemen

Height: Approximately 5'6" (168 cm)

Weight: Approximately 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Complexion: Olive

Nationality: Saudi Arabia

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi, Fahd al-Quso, Abu Huthaifah, Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni, Abu Huthaifah al-Adani, Abu al-Bara, Fahd Muhammad Ahmad al-Kusso

WANTED

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso is wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen. This attack killed 17 American sailors. He has been indicted on the following charges: Murder and conspiracy to murder US nationals and US military personnel; conspiracy to use and using weapons of mass destruction, damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities; and providing material support to terrorist organizations.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rffj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



2001, Afghanistan: Taliban close four UN offices in retaliation for the imposition of UN sanctions

Sunday
9

US: Mothers Day

25 Jumada al-Ula

2002, Russia: Remote-control mine rips through Victory Day parade in Dagestan, leaving 41 dead; Chechen separatists suspected

Monday
10

26 Jumada al-Ula

1999, India: Death sentence upheld for four of 26 convicted in conspiracy to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

Tuesday
11

27 Jumada al-Ula

2001, Spain: ETA car bomb in central Madrid wounds 14 on eve of Basque vote

Wednesday
12

28 Jumada al-Ula

2008, India: Seven near-simultaneous blasts in Jaipur kill more than 60; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility
2003, Saudi Arabia: Al-Qa'ida bombs the Vinnell, al-Hamra, and Ishbilyah housing compounds, killing seven US citizens and 13 others; another 194 wounded
1981, Italy: Mehmet Ali Agca attempts assassination of Pope John Paul II

Thursday
13

Christian: Ascension Day

29 Jumada al-Ula

1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel

Friday
14

Palestinian: Nakhba (Day of Catastrophe; refers to original Israeli Independence Day on 14 May 1948)

30 Jumada al-Ula

Saturday
15

United States: Armed Forces Day

1 Jumada al-Akhirah, A.H. 1431

Anas al-Liby

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 30 March 1964 or 15 May 1964

Place of Birth: Tripoli, Libya

Height: 5'10"-6'2" (178-188 cm)

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Libya

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Anas al-Liby has a scar on left side of face. Usually wears a full beard.

Languages: Arabic, English

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Anas al-Sabai, Anas al-Libi, Nazih al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghie

WANTED

Anas al-Liby has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2003, Morocco: Al-Sirat al-Mustaqim members conduct near-simultaneous explosive attacks at five locations in Casablanca, killing 42 and injuring 100
 1978, Italy: Statesman Aldo Moro murdered by Red Brigades

Sunday
16

2 Jumada al-Akhirah

1989, West Germany: Court convicts Muhammad Ali Hamadi of hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985

Monday
17

3 Jumada al-Akhirah

1980, Peru: Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) begins terrorist operations

Tuesday
18

4 Jumada al-Akhirah

Wednesday
19

Jewish: Shavuot (Feast of Weeks; 1st day)

5 Jumada al-Akhirah

1999, Turkey: Ex-PKK deputy Semdin Sakik sentenced to death for treason

Thursday
20

Jewish: Shavuot (Feast of Weeks; 2nd day)

6 Jumada al-Akhirah

2004, Bangladesh: Newly appointed British High Commissioner critically injured in blast by unknown group; three killed, 100 wounded
 2002, Peru: Car bomb detonates outside US Embassy, killing nine Peruvians; Shining Path suspected
 1991, India: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several others killed by female LTTE suicide bomber

Friday
21

7 Jumada al-Akhirah

2004, Colombia: Bomb explodes in crowded disco in Apartado, killing six, wounding 82; FARC suspected
 2001, Philippines: ASG rebels raid beach resort on Samal Island, killing two and wounding three

Saturday
22

8 Jumada al-Akhirah

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 5 August 1972, 5 December 1974

Place of Birth: Comoros Islands

Height: 5'3"-5'5" (160-165 cm)

Weight: 120-140 lbs (54-64 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Dark

Nationality: Coastal African, Comoros Island

Birth Name: Abdullah Muhammad Ali Fadil Husayn Mullah Ali

Languages: English, French, Swahili, Arabic, Comoran

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Abdallah Fazul, 'Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed Fazul, Fazul Abdilahi Mohammed, Fazul Adballah, Fazul Abdalla, Fazul Mohammed, Haroon, Harun, Haroon Fazul, Harun Fazul, Fadil Abdallah Muhamad, Fadhil Haroun, Abu Seif Al Sudani, Abu Aisha, Abu Luqman, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali, Fouad Mohammed, Abu Al Fazul al-Qamari, Abu Sayf al-Sudani

WANTED

Fazul Mohammed likes to wear baseball caps, tends to dress casually, and is very good with computers. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, on the following charges: Murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



Sunday
23*9 Jumada al-Akhirah*

Monday
24*10 Jumada al-Akhirah*

2001, Israel: HAMAS and PIJ detonate two bombs at bus station on anniversary of Israeli pullout from Lebanon in 2000, killing the three suicide attackers and injuring 45 Israelis

Tuesday
25*11 Jumada al-Akhirah*

1998, Japan: Doctor Ikuo Hayashi convicted in Aum Shinrikyo sarin attack in 1995

Wednesday
26*12 Jumada al-Akhirah*

2009, Pakistan: Attack on security facilities in Lahore using car bomb, grenades, and firearms kills at least 30, wounds more than 250; Taliban claim responsibility

2001, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 20, including three Americans—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—in raid on Dos Palmas Resort off Palawan Island

Thursday
27*13 Jumada al-Akhirah*

2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; Taliban claim responsibility

1997, Greece: Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November

1964, Colombia: Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Friday
28*14 Jumada al-Akhirah*

1997, US: Mohammed Abouhalima found guilty of aiding his brother in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing

Saturday
29*15 Jumada al-Akhirah*

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Approximately 1965

Place of Birth: Egypt

Height: Approximately 5'6"-5'8" (168-173 cm)

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Shuaib, Abu Islam al-Surir, Ahmed Ahmed, Ahmed the Egyptian, Ahmed Hemed, Hamed Ali, Ahmed Shieb, Abu Islam, Ahmed Mohammed Ali, Ahmed Hamed, Ahmed Mohammed Abdurehman, Abu Khadijah, Abu Fatima, Ahmad al-Masri

WANTED

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali may have formal training in agriculture and may have worked in this vocation. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjf@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2001, Japan: Japanese Red Army founder, Fusako Shigenobu, announces JRA dissolution, regrouping as legal organization

1972, Israel: Three members of Japanese Red Army, acting on behalf of PFLP, kill 24 and wound 78 in attack on (now) Ben Gurion International Airport

Sunday

30

16 Jumada al-Akhirah

1979, West Germany: Red Army Faction member Irmgard Moeller sentenced to life in prison for attacks on US Army headquarters in Heidelberg

Monday

31

US: Memorial Day

2004, Iraq: Unknown group explodes car bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more

2001, Israel: HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120

17 Jumada al-Akhirah

Tuesday

1

18 Jumada al-Akhirah

2006, Canada: Police arrest 17 in Ontario; group believed to be planning attacks using truck bombs, small-arms fire

Wednesday

2

19 Jumada al-Akhirah

2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to blow up jet fuel supply tanks and pipelines at JFK International Airport in New York

1989, Iran: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies after 10-year rule

Thursday

3

20 Jumada al-Akhirah

1999, Turkey: Police kill two DHKP/C terrorists preparing to attack US Consulate

Friday

4

21 Jumada al-Akhirah

2002, Israel: Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and injuring 38; Islamic Jihad responsible

2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on army camp kills 10

Saturday

5

22 Jumada al-Akhirah

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Approximately 1963

Place of Birth: Egypt

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Abdullah may wear a moustache and has a scar on the right side of his lower lip.

Status: Fugitive

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam, 'Abdallah Ahmed 'Abdallah, Abu Maryam, Abu Muhammad al-Masri

WANTED

Abdullah Abdullah has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2003, Afghanistan: Taxi rigged with explosives rams into a bus carrying German peacekeepers in Kabul, killing five and injuring 29; al-Qa'ida probably responsible
2001, Canada: Bomb maker Singh Reyat charged in 1985 Air India bombing and jailed in Japan

Sunday
6

23 Jumada al-Akhirah

2006, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid
2002, Philippines: Missionary Martin Burnham killed during gun battle between Philippine Government troops and Abu Sayyaf Group captors
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 22 and wounds 60 during War Heroes procession

Monday
7

24 Jumada al-Akhirah

2001, India: Four killed and 50 wounded in grenade attack on Kashmir mosque by unknown attacker
2000, Greece: British Attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, killed in ambush; 17 November claims responsibility

Tuesday
8

25 Jumada al-Akhirah

2009, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack on Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar kills 18, injures at least 50; little-known group Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade claims responsibility
1997, Egypt: Suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested

Wednesday
9

26 Jumada al-Akhirah

Thursday
10

27 Jumada al-Akhirah

1985, Lebanon: Jordanian flight to Amman hijacked, hostages freed the next day; plane destroyed, hijackers escape

Friday
11

28 Jumada al-Akhirah

2001, Jordan: Abu Nidal, three others stand trial in absentia for 1994 murder of Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon
2001, Philippines: ASG claims beheading of US hostage Guillermo Sobero; confirmed in October 2001

Saturday
12

29 Jumada al-Akhirah

Hizballah



Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the “Party of God”), a Lebanon-based radical Shia group, advocates Shia empowerment within Lebanon. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and now provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Coalition forces in Iraq. Hizballah is known or suspected to have been involved in or provided support to numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombings of the US Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983, and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984, as well as the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985 and the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996. Hizballah primarily operates in the Al Biqā’ (Bekaa Valley), Hermil, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon. The group has established cells in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, South America, North America, and Asia.

Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself within Lebanon as the only reliable bulwark against Israeli aggression. To this end, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers on the Israeli



side of the Israel-Lebanon border on 12 July 2006 in a gambit to negotiate the release of Lebanese and other Arab prisoners being held by Israel. In response, Israel launched an extensive military campaign against Hizballah in Lebanon with the aim of eradicating the organization. Following the UN-brokered cease-fire in August 2006, Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival and has since sought to use the conflict to justify its need to retain its arms as a Lebanese resistance force.

In February 2008, Hizballah’s military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb set off by unknown persons in Damascus. Hizballah Secretary General Hasan Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation. Since the killing, Hizballah has been accused of planning attacks against Israeli interests in Azerbaijan and Egypt. In mid-May 2008, Hizballah launched a military offensive against the Lebanese Government after it threatened to investigate the group’s private communications network and removed Beirut International Airport’s head of security, who was suspected of allegiance to Hizballah.

Hizballah’s political power and prominence in Lebanon were enhanced in the summer of 2008 following the group’s consolidation of a blocking veto in the Lebanese Cabinet and its successful negotiation of a prisoner exchange with Israel. Hizballah returned the remains of the two soldiers kidnapped in 2006, while Israel released five prisoners and the remains of some 200 other Lebanese. In the recent 2009 Lebanese elections, the Hizballah-led coalition failed to secure a majority in parliament.

The group is also known as the Islamic Resistance, Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, and Organization of the Oppressed on Earth.

2007, Iraq: Second bombing of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra'. No casualties, but mosque's two 10-story minarets destroyed. First bombing, on 22 June 2006, destroyed mosque's golden dome

Sunday
13

1 Rajab, A.H. 1431

1985, Greece: Two Hizballah members hijack TWA flight 847 and murder US Navy diver, Robert Stethem, in Beirut; other hostages released, hijackers escape

Monday
14

US: Flag Day

2 Rajab

2001, India: Sudanese citizen Abdul Rauf Hawash and Indian national Shameem Sarvar arrested for plotting to blow up US Embassy in New Delhi on Bin Ladin's orders

Tuesday
15

3 Rajab

1995, France: Six Iranians sentenced to life imprisonment for 1991 assassination of former Iranian prime minister

Wednesday
16

4 Rajab

2004, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi extremists bomb Iraqi army recruitment center, killing 35 and wounding 138

Thursday
17

5 Rajab

2002, Israel: Suicide bomber detonates explosives on bus; 19 killed and 74 wounded; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility

Friday
18

6 Rajab

2002, Israel: Seven killed, 37 injured by a suicide bomber at bus stop; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility

Saturday
19

7 Rajab

Ali Atwa

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Approximately 1960

Place of Birth: Lebanon

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Build: Medium

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Lebanon

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Ammar Mansour Bouslim, Hassan Rostom Salim

WANTED

Ali Atwa is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah. On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Ali Atwa was indicted for his role in planning and participating in that attack. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent

to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2001, Kashmir: LT leader Omar Abdullah Makki and associate killed; five others wounded near Srinagar

Sunday
20

US: Fathers Day

8 Rajab

2001, US: Court indicts 13 members of Saudi Hizballah and one Lebanese Hizballah member for 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers that kills 19 US airmen

Monday
21

9 Rajab

2001, Colombia: ELN member Gerardo Herrera and others are arrested in foreign oil worker's kidnapping and murder

Tuesday
22

10 Rajab

2009, Mauritania: American Christopher Leggett killed in Nouakchott; AQIM claim of responsibility cites "Christianizing activities"

Wednesday
23

1985, Canada: Bomb explodes on Air India flight 182, killing 329; Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri held responsible and captured on 28 October 2001

11 Rajab

2009, Iraq: More than 70 people killed, 100 injured in bombing of market in Baghdad's Sadr City; no claim of responsibility

Thursday
24

2000, Colombia: Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios

12 Rajab

1996, Saudi Arabia: Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible

Friday
25

13 Rajab

1995, Ethiopia: Egyptian President Mubarak escapes assassination attempt; al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya responsible

Saturday
26

14 Rajab

Mohammed Ali Hamadei

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 13 June 1964

Place of Birth: Lebanon

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Weight: 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark Brown

Citizenship: Lebanon

Languages: Arabic, German

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Hamadei has a mole on his right cheek below his eye.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Mohammad Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadi, Castro, Muhammad 'Ali Hamaday, Muhammad 'Ali Hamadai

WANTED

Mohammed Ali Hamadei is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah. He was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847. This hijacking resulted in an assault on various passengers and crew members, and the murder of Petty Officer Robert D. Stethem, US Navy. Hamadei is charged with: Aircraft piracy in the Special Aircraft Jurisdiction of the United States; unlawful placing of a destructive device on an aircraft; hostage taking; murder; assault on a passenger; and conspiracy.



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REWARD

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2004, Iraq: Car bombs explode in Al Hillah, killing 40 and wounding 22
1994, Japan: Sarin gas attack kills seven and wounds 600 in Matsumoto; Aum Shinrikyo responsible
1976, Greece: Air France flight hijacked by PFLP; two hostages and one hijacker are killed

Sunday
27

15 Rajab

1988, Greece: US Defense Attaché, Navy Captain William Nordeen, assassinated in Athens by 17 November

Monday
28

16 Rajab

2007, United Kingdom: Two car bombs safely dismantled in London
1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan sentenced to be hanged for treason

Tuesday
29

17 Rajab

2007, United Kingdom: Burning vehicle driven into Glasgow airport; Iraqi doctors, others, arrested in this and 29 June 2007 attempted car bombing

Wednesday
30

18 Rajab

2006, Iraq: Car bomb attack kills more than 60 in Baghdad market

Thursday
1

Canada: *Canada Day*

19 Rajab

2008, Colombia: Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell—held since 23 February 2002, freed from FARC captivity

Friday
2

20 Rajab

Saturday
3

21 Rajab

Hasan Izz-al-Din

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1963
Place of Birth: Lebanon
Height: 5'9" to 5'11" (175-180 cm)
Hair: Black
Eyes: Black
Build: Slender
Citizenship: Lebanon

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Ahmed Garbaya, Samir Salwwan, Sa'id,
Hasan 'Izz al-Din

WANTED

Hasan Izz-al-Din is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah. On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Hasan Izz-al-Din was indicted for his role in planning and participating in that attack and faces the following charges: Conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

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REWARD

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1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap two UK citizens and two US citizens in Kashmir
 1976, Uganda: Israelis raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; two hostages and one hijacker killed

Sunday
4

US: Independence Day

22 Rajab

2001, Sri Lanka: Government invokes tough terrorism laws to combat LTTE

Monday
5

US: Independence Day observed
 Algeria: Independence Day

23 Rajab

2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna suicide car bombs in Khalis kill 14, wound 37
 2002, Afghanistan: Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir assassinated by unknown gunman

Tuesday
6

Islamic: Birthday of 'Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad (approx. 598 C.E.)

24 Rajab

2005, United Kingdom: Three near-simultaneous bombs on London transportation system, followed by another bombing less than an hour later, kill more than 50, wound over 700; al-Qa'ida later claims responsibility
 1998, Algeria: GIA leader in Algiers, Khalifi Athmane, among 11 rebels killed by government

Wednesday
7

25 Rajab

1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap Norwegian H.C. Ostroe and German Dirk Hasert in Kashmir

Thursday
8

26 Rajab

2002, Philippines: One soldier killed and six wounded in clash with ASG guerrillas

Friday
9

Islamic: Laylat al-Miraj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven)

27 Rajab

2001, Spain: ETA car bomb attack kills one and wounds 12 in Madrid

Saturday
10

28 Rajab

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 10 July or 11 July 1965

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'2" (157 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: El-Hoorie has a mole on his face.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Saed bin Ali al-Huri, 'Ali Saed Bin 'Ali El-Houri

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

El-Hoorie was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for that attack, on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy US property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

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REWARD

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2006, India: Synchronized blasts on the Mumbai rail system kill nearly 200 and injure 900;
LT believed responsible
1988, Greece: Attack on island ferry City of Poros kills nine and wounds dozens; ANO responsible

Sunday
11

29 Rajab

2000, Spain: ETA car bomb wounds 10 in Madrid's Callao Plaza

Monday
12

30 Rajab

1999, India: Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped
1991, Japan: Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of *The Satanic Verses*, assassinated by unknown gunman

Tuesday
13

1 Sha'ban, A.H. 1431

2004, Iraq: Car bomb attack near Iraqi Interim Government headquarters and British Embassy in Baghdad
kills 10, wounds 40

Wednesday
14

France: Bastille Day

2 Sha'ban

Thursday
15

3 Sha'ban

2002, Ireland: IRA issues unprecedented apology for all previous casualties
2000, Japan: Two Aum Shinrikyo members sentenced to death for sarin gas attack

Friday
16

4 Sha'ban

2009, Indonesia: Near-simultaneous bombings of JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta kill nine and
injure more than 50; Noordin Top and Jemaah Islamiya strongly suspected
2002, Greece: Police arrest Alexandros Giotopoulos, leader and founder of 17 November

Saturday
17

5 Sha'ban

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 26 June 1967

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'4" (163 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Abu Omran

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for that attack, on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy US property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

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REWARD

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1994, Argentina: Buenos Aires Jewish Community Center bombed, killing 85; Hizballah responsible

Sunday
18

6 Sha'ban

2004, Iraq: Fuel tanker driven into Baghdad police station, killing nine and wounding 50

Monday
19

7 Sha'ban

Tuesday
20

Jewish: Tisha B'Av (commemoration of destruction of First and Second Temples)

8 Sha'ban

2005, United Kingdom: No injuries reported as another four bombs explode in London transportation system two weeks after similar attacks

Wednesday
21

1999, Spain: Government releases two former ETA leaders in hope of ending years of killing in Basque country

9 Sha'ban

2002, Israel: HAMAS leader and 10 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike in Gaza City

Thursday
22

10 Sha'ban

2001, India: Bicycle bomb kills five soldiers and two civilians; Kashmir militants suspected

Friday
23

11 Sha'ban

2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on international airport and adjoining air force base kills 18, wounds 12, and damages 24 aircraft

Saturday
24

12 Sha'ban

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 16 October 1966

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'4" (162 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Al-Yacoub has a receding hairline and may wear a beard.

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Ibrahim Salih Muhammad al-Ya'qub

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy US property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

REWARD

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2008, India: Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore
1995, France: Bomb kills seven and wounds 117 in Paris Saint-Michel Metro station; GIA suspected

Sunday
25

13 Sha'ban

2008, India: Seventeen bombings of civilian targets in Ahmedabad kill close to 50 and wound 100; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility

Monday
26

14 Sha'ban

2008, Turkey: Bombs kill 17 and wound more than 150 in Istanbul; Kongra-Gel denies involvement
2001, Spain: Bomb outside of Barcelona bank wounds three; GRAPO suspected

Tuesday
27

15 Sha'ban

Islamic: Nisfu Sha'ban (Night of Repentance, takes place this night)

2008, Iraq: Female suicide bombers attack Shia pilgrims in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks
2004, Iraq: Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Baquba kill 70, wound more than 100

Wednesday
28

16 Sha'ban

Peru: Independence Day

2009, Spain: More than 60 people injured in car bomb attack in Burgos; ETA claims responsibility

Thursday
29

17 Sha'ban

2001, Spain: Former ETA leader Francisco Garmendia and Lt. Jose Erostrabe sentenced to 1,000 years each
1997, Israel: Double suicide attack kills 16 and wounds 150 in Jerusalem; HAMAS responsible

Friday
30

18 Sha'ban

2002, Israel: Nine students, including five US citizens, killed and 85 injured by bomb at Hebrew University; HAMAS responsible, apologizes for American deaths

Saturday
31

19 Sha'ban

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Between 1942-1952
Place of Birth: Al Ihsa, Saudi Arabia
Height: 5'8" (173 cm)
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

'Abd al-Karim Husayn Muhammad al-Nasir

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex housed US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for that attack, on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy US property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rflj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2000, India: Suspected Islamic militants in Kashmir kill Hindu pilgrims on way to shrine; 102 killed and dozens wounded in this attack and subsequent attacks on villages

Sunday
1

20 Sha'ban

2003, Iraq: Car bomb explodes in front of Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, killing 19 and injuring 50
1990, Iraq: Invasion of Kuwait begins

Monday
2

21 Sha'ban

2001, United Kingdom: RIRA car bomb wounds six near London railway station
1998, Colombia: ELN and FARC coordinate attacks that kill dozens of soldiers and civilians

Tuesday
3

22 Sha'ban

2002, Israel: Bus bombing kills 10 and wounds more than 40 passengers; HAMAS claims responsibility
2001, Philippines: Soldiers rescue 13 hostages after ASG beheads 10 of 23 kidnapped on 2 August

Wednesday
4

23 Sha'ban

2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mahsud killed in missile strike, according to Pakistani official and later confirmed by group spokesmen; Mahsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007

2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and injuring 149; JI responsible

Thursday
5

24 Sha'ban

2002, India: Suicide bomber attacks Hindu pilgrims near Pahalgam, killing nine and wounding 32
1991, France: Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and his assistant assassinated in Paris

Friday
6

25 Sha'ban

1998, Kenya and Tanzania: Twin blasts at US Embassies kill 224, including 12 US citizens; 5,000 injured in Nairobi and 72 in Dar es Salaam; al-Qa'ida responsible

Saturday
7

26 Sha'ban

Ramadan



▲ The Blue Mosque in Istanbul, Turkey, is decorated with the message, “Love and be loved,” during Eid al-Fitr, the Islamic holiday celebrated at the conclusion of Ramadan.

Islam requires that Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim calendar, be devoted to fasting and prayer. During this month, Muslims fast from dawn to sunset each day and eat only small meals in the evening. Muslims are banned from fighting other Muslims during Ramadan, but they may engage in combat with non-Muslims. Islamic extremists have extolled Ramadan as a month of jihad, or holy war, against nonbelievers. Many Islamic extremists believe that suicide operations (“martyrdom”), especially if done during Ramadan, guarantee the operative a place in paradise. In 2010, Ramadan begins on 11 August and ends on 9 September.

Eid al-Fitr, often called simply Eid, is a holiday that marks the end of Ramadan. Eid is an Arabic word meaning “festival,” while Fitr means “to break the fast.” Customs differ from country to country and especially between the Arabic countries and the rest of the Muslim world, but all observances have the same basis: to break the daily fasts that were observed during Ramadan. Eid al-Fitr is often known as the “lesser Eid” to

differentiate it from Eid al-Adha, the “Greater Eid.” Eid al-Adha, which occurs about 70 days after the end of Ramadan, marks the end of the Hajj (the Pilgrimage). Both the Hajj and Eid al-Adha take place during the final month of the Islamic calendar.



▲ Decorative Fanus lanterns on display during Ramadan.

Sunday
8

27 Sha'ban

2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and injures 20 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad

Monday
9

28 Sha'ban

2006, United Kingdom: Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida suspected

1987, Greece: 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 injured

Tuesday
10

29 Sha'ban

Wednesday
11

Islamic: Ramadan (fasting begins at dawn)

1 Ramadan

2001, Israel: Suicide bomb attack in restaurant near Haifa kills the bomber and wounds 20; Palestine Islamic Jihad suspected

Thursday
12

2 Ramadan

Friday
13

3 Ramadan

2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok

1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison

Saturday
14

Pakistan: Independence Day

4 Ramadan

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



▲ *Jemaah Islamiya flag*

Jemaah Islamiya (JI) is an Indonesia-based Islamic extremist group with cells operating throughout Southeast Asia. The group's stated goal is to create an Islamic state—or caliphate—that would encompass Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, the southern Philippines, and southern Thailand. JI has been responsible for several major, lethal bombings against Western targets in Indonesia, including the attack on a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia, in 2002 in which 202 people were killed; the car bombing of the Jakarta JW Marriott hotel in 2003; the truck bombing of the Australian Embassy in 2004; the October 2005 bombings of tourist sites in Bali that killed 23 and injured over 100; and the July 2009 bombings at the Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta that killed nine, including two suicide bombers, and injured over 50.

Since 2001, JI has suffered significant blows from counterterrorism operations that resulted in the deaths or capture of hundreds of operatives. Although JI spiritual leader Abu Bakar Bashir was released from prison in June 2006, authorities detained operations chief Hambali in August 2003, killed chief bombmaker Azahari Bin Husin in November 2005, and, in June 2007, arrested acting JI leader Zarkasih and the group's military

commander, Abu Dujanah. In 2008, JI operatives Agus Purwantoro and Abu Husna were captured in Malaysia and transferred to Indonesian police custody, and, in April 2008, an Indonesian court sentenced two senior JI leaders, Abu Dujana and Zarkasih, to 15 years in prison and labeled JI a terrorist group. In July 2008, Indonesian police seized explosives and arrested 10 members, including one Singaporean, of a JI cell in south Sumatra, disrupting operational plans to attack specific Christian and Western targets.

In February 2008, Singaporean JI leader Mas Selamat Kastari escaped from a Singaporean prison. He was recaptured in Johor, Malaysia, in April 2009. Police continue to hunt other senior JI leaders and operatives who are at large in Indonesia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. In August 2009, Indonesian police raided safehouses in Bekasi and Central Java, killing multiple suspects in the Jakarta hotel bombings and recovering explosives. In September, Noordin Mohammad Top, who reportedly masterminded the 17 July 2009 explosions at the two hotels in Jakarta, was killed in a raid by Indonesian security forces.

2007, Iraq: At least 400 killed, hundreds injured in four truck-bomb explosions in remote northern desert
2001, India: Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility

Sunday
15

5 Ramadan

1993, Germany: Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window

Monday
16

6 Ramadan

1995, France: Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17

Tuesday
17

Indonesia: Independence Day

7 Ramadan

2001, Spain: Car bomb explodes in tourist area near Barcelona after warning call; ETA responsible
1987, Sri Lanka: Grenade attack against Parliament kills one legislator

Wednesday
18

8 Ramadan

2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber attacks hospital in Dera Ismail Khan, killing more than 30; Taliban elements claim responsibility

Thursday
19

2008, Algeria: Suicide car bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Issers; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected

2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and injuring 140

9 Ramadan

2008, Algeria: Two synchronized car bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected

Friday
20

1998, Afghanistan, Sudan: US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings

Islamic: Occupation of Mecca by Muhammad's army, 630 C.E.

10 Ramadan

2008, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility

Saturday
21

1999, Pakistan: Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens

1995, Israel: HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus

11 Ramadan

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

The Battle of Badr and Night of Power (Laylat al-Qadr)



▲ This illustration depicts the pursuit of Muhammed's enemies during the Battle of Badr. The illustration appears in an edition of the *Jami al-Tawarikh*.

Islamic extremists might consider it auspicious to attack on the anniversary of the **Battle of Badr**, the 17th day of Ramadan. Muhammad and his army fought this battle against non-Islamic combatants in the face of overwhelming odds. It is considered to have laid the foundation for the Islamic State. In 2010, the 17th day of Ramadan is expected to be on 27 August.

Laylat al-Qadr (“Night of Power”) also might be especially auspicious for a terrorist attack. Islamic tradition holds that on this night, rewards for deeds pleasing to Allah are magnified a thousandfold; extremists, in particular, believe that the gates of heaven are opened then for those who wage “jihad” in defense of Islam to enter paradise. While there is much debate, Islamic scholars generally agree that the most likely date for Laylat al-Qadr to occur each year is the evening of the 27th day of Ramadan—the anniversary of Allah’s first revelation to the Prophet Muhammad of the Qur’an—which is expected to be the night of 6–7 September in 2010. However, many scholars believe that

other likely dates for Laylat al-Qadr are the evenings of the 21st, 23rd, 25th, or 29th day of Ramadan. Some scholars teach that any of the last 10 evenings of Ramadan are potential dates for Laylat al-Qadr.

Sunday

22

12 Ramadan

Monday

23

13 Ramadan

Islamic: Death of 'Ali al-Rida', eighth Shia Imam (818 C.E.)

1975, France: Turkish ambassador to France and driver killed in Paris; Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia responsible

Tuesday

24

14 Ramadan

2009, Afghanistan: At least 40 killed, 60 injured in car bomb attack in Kandahar; no claim of responsibility but Taliban strongly suspected

1983, West Germany: Carlos-led group bombs French cultural center in West Berlin, killing one and wounding 23

Wednesday

25

15 Ramadan

Thursday

26

16 Ramadan

Friday

27

17 Ramadan

Islamic: Battle of Badr, 624 C.E.

1999, Yemen: Car bomb kills six and wounds 12; Islamic Army of Aden-Abyan suspected

Saturday

28

18 Ramadan

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Zulkifli bin Hir

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Has used 5 January 1966 and 10 October 1966

Place of Birth: Muar, Johor, Malaysia

Citizenship: Malaysia

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan, Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul, Abdul Hir bin Zulkifli

WANTED

Zulkifli bin Hir, an engineer trained in the United States, is believed to be the head of the Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiya's central command. Since August 2003, he has been present in the Philippines, where he is believed to have conducted bombmaking training for the Abu Sayyaf Group.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjf@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2003, Iraq: Shia Muslim cleric Ayatollah al-Hakim assassinated in Basra
 2001, Canada: Mahmud Jaballah arrested for involvement in al-Qa'ida bombing of US Embassies
 1995, Georgia: President Shevardnadze wounded in car-bomb attack

Sunday
29

19 Ramadan

2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE bomb outside municipal building in Kalunai kills three and wounds seven

Monday
30

20 Ramadan

2006, Thailand: One killed as more than 20 bombs explode almost simultaneously inside banks in south
 2004, Israel: Two HAMAS bus bombings kill 16 in Beersheba
 2001, Algeria: Islamic militants blamed for two attacks that kill 13

Tuesday
31

21 Ramadan

2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen-associated terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776
 1970, Jordan: Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day

Wednesday
1

Libya: National Day

22 Ramadan

2000, West Bank: Palestinians sentence HAMAS bombmaker Mahmud Abu-Hanud to 12 years
 1999, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills top Tamil militia leader who supported Sri Lankan Army

Thursday
2

23 Ramadan

Friday
3

24 Ramadan

2007, Denmark: In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks
 2006, Philippines: ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout on Jolo island
 1999, Russia: Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64

Saturday
4

25 Ramadan

Dulmatin

Up to \$10 Million Reward



Age: Late 30s

Height: 5'7" (172 cm)

Weight: 155 lbs (70 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Brown

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Amar Usman, Joko Pitoyo, Joko Pitono, Abdul Matin, Pitono, Muktarmar, Djoko, Noval

WANTED

On 12 October 2002, a suicide bomber entered the Sari Nightclub in Bali, Indonesia, and detonated a bomb in his backpack. Fifteen seconds later, those fleeing the club were met with another attack when a powerful car bomb was detonated across the street at Paddy's Irish Bar. The final death toll was 202, including seven Americans. These victims were citizens of more than 20 different countries, primarily young tourists on vacation. Hundreds of others suffered severe burns and other injuries. Several members of the Jemaah Islamiya terrorist group have been convicted in relation to this attack.

Dulmatin is believed to be one of the masterminds responsible for planning these attacks, which are the deadliest acts of terrorism in Indonesian history. He is an electronics specialist with training in al-Qa'ida camps in Afghanistan, and is a senior figure in Jemaah Islamiya.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rflj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting terrorist attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized	Sunday
1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September	5
	26 Ramadan
1986, Turkey: ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue	Monday
	6
US: Labor Day	
Islamic: Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power; the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad, takes place this evening)	27 Ramadan
1995, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected	Tuesday
	7
	28 Ramadan
1999, Russia: Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility	Wednesday
	8
	29 Ramadan
2004, Indonesia: Al-Qa'ida attacks Australian Embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 and wounding 150	Thursday
2003, Israel: Suicide bomber kills eight persons, including two US citizens, near the Asaf Harofe Hospital; no responsible group identified	
2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers	9
Islamic: Eid al-Fitr (feast of fast-breaking after Ramadan; lasts 3 days)	
Jewish: Rosh Hashanah (New Year, 1st day)	30 Ramadan
2001, Colombia: FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists	Friday
	10
Jewish: Rosh Hashanah (New Year, 2nd day)	1 Shawwal, A.H. 1431
2001, US: Four passenger planes hijacked; two crash into World Trade Center in New York City; one crashes into Pentagon; fourth crashes into field in Shanksville, PA; nearly 3,000 killed; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible	Saturday
	11
US: Patriot Day	2 Shawwal

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Umar Patek

Up to \$1 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1970

Height: 5'3" (166 cm)

Weight: 130-135 lbs (60 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Brown

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Umar Kecil, Umar (Arab), Pa'tek, Pak Taek, Abu Syekh, Zacky

WANTED

Umar Patek, a member of Jemaah Islamiya (JI), is believed to have served as the assistant for the field coordinator of the 2002 nightclub bombings in Bali, Indonesia, which killed 202 people, including seven US citizens. Patek is of Javanese Arabic extraction.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

	Sunday 12
	<i>3 Shawwal</i>
1993, Israel and PLO sign peace agreement	Monday 13
	<i>4 Shawwal</i>
2003, Colombia: ELN militants kidnap four Israelis, two Britons, one German, and one Spaniard 1986, South Korea: Bomb at Kimpo airport kills five and wounds 29; North Korea blamed	Tuesday 14
	<i>5 Shawwal</i>
2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three	Wednesday 15
	<i>6 Shawwal</i>
	Thursday 16
	<i>7 Shawwal</i>
1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant	Friday 17
	<i>8 Shawwal</i>
1997, Egypt: Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans	Saturday 18
	<i>9 Shawwal</i>
Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Zulkarnaen



Date of Birth: 1963

Place of Birth: Central Java, Jakarta

Build: Thin, small

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Aris Sumarsono, Zulkarnaen, Daud

WANTED

Zulkarnaen is one of al-Qa'ida's point men in Southeast Asia and is one of the few people in Indonesia who have direct contact with Usama Bin Ladin's terror network. Zulkarnaen earned a degree in biology from an Indonesian university, and in the 1980s he was among the first Indonesian militants to go to Afghanistan for training to become an expert in sabotage. Zulkarnaen now leads a squad of militants called Laskar Khos, or "special force," whose members were recruited from some 300 Indonesians who trained in Afghanistan and the Philippines.

Zulkarnaen was a protégé of Abdullah Sungkar, founder of JI and the Islamic boarding school al-Mukmin where Zulkarnaen and other senior militants studied. In the mid-1980s, Sungkar sent a small group of Indonesians to Afghanistan to train in a camp led by mujahidin commander Abdul Rasul Sayyaf. Before Sungkar's death in 1999, Zulkarnaen was often seen by his mentor's side, helping to organize conferences and arrange the agenda of the elder radical.

Zulkarnaen, whose real name is Aris Sumarsono, is called Daud by fellow militants. US and Indonesian officials state that Zulkarnaen became operations chief for Jemaah Islamiya (JI) after the arrest of his alleged predecessor, Riduan Isamuddin, also known as Hambali, in Thailand. Zulkarnaen is described by those who know him as a small man of few words. Zulkarnaen is believed to have helped organize fighting in the Maluku islands in the 1990s, and organized a meeting among militants who trained in Afghanistan at different times, enabling them to join forces.

Zulkarnaen has been identified as possibly the highest-ranking leader of the Southeast Asian terrorist group Jemaah Islamiya. He is believed to head the elite squad that helped carry out the suicide bombing at Jakarta's Marriott Hotel that killed 12 people in 2003 and helped to prepare the bombs that killed 202 people in Bali in 2002.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1989, UTA Flight 772 to Paris explodes over Niger, killing 170; Libya held responsible

Sunday
19

10 Shawwal

2008, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack against Marriott Hotel in Islamabad kills more than 60, wounds 200;
al-Qa'ida strongly suspected

Monday
20

1984, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Organization responsible for truck bomb at US Embassy annex in Beirut; 23 killed

11 Shawwal

Tuesday
21

12 Shawwal

2004, Israel: Female al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bomber kills two in Jerusalem

Wednesday
22

13 Shawwal

2003, Algeria: GSPC explodes two bombs near police vehicle, killing three
1983, UAE: Omani Gulf Aircraft bombed; 111 killed, including one US citizen

Thursday
23

Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom

Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles, lasts 8 days)

14 Shawwal

2002, India: Militants attack Hindu temple, killing 31; LT suspected

Friday
24

15 Shawwal

2002, Pakistan: Militants kill seven at Christian charity in Karachi

Saturday
25

16 Shawwal

*Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation.
Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.*

Abdul Basit Usman

Up to \$1 Million Reward

Nationality: Philippines



WANTED

Abdul Basit Usman, a Filipino citizen, is a bomb-making expert with links to two terrorist organizations operating in the southern Philippines: the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group and the Indonesia-based Jemaah Islamiya (JI). Because of these associations, US authorities consider Basit to be a threat to US and Filipino citizens and interests. Basit is believed to have orchestrated several bombings that have killed, injured, and maimed many innocent civilians. Basit is believed to be hiding in central Mindanao.

Basit has been indicted in the Philippines for his role in multiple bombing incidents since 2003, and the Government of the Philippines has issued a warrant for his arrest.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjf@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2004, Syria: Car bomb kills HAMAS leader Izz al-Din Shaykh Khalil in Damascus
 2001, France: Police arrest seven suspected Islamic extremists linked to Bin Ladin network headed by Djame Beghal

Sunday
 26

17 Shawwal

1987, Greece: US commissary bombed, killing one; Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) responsible

Monday
 27

18 Shawwal

2000, Philippines: ASG leader killed, two others wounded in military bid to rescue hostages

Tuesday
 28

19 Shawwal

2003, Colombia: FARC motorcycle bomb explodes, killing 10 and injuring 54, including three police officers
 1998, Sri Lanka: Lionair flight from Jaffna to Colombo shot down, killing 55; LTTE blamed

Wednesday
 29

20 Shawwal

Thursday
 30

Jewish: Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day)
 Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah; in Israel)

21 Shawwal

2005, Bali: Resort bombings kill 26 and injure more than 100; JI bombmaker Azahari bin Husin believed responsible
 1995, US: Shaykh Umar 'Abd al-Rahman convicted in plot to blow up UN Headquarters and other landmarks in New York

Friday
 1

Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah; in the rest of the world)

22 Shawwal

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bombing kills 23 and wounds 54 in attack contesting elections

Saturday
 2

23 Shawwal

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)



▲ Palestine Islamic Jihad logo

The PIJ was formed by militant Palestinians in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. The group is committed to the creation of an Islamic state in all of historical Palestine and the destruction of Israel through attacks against Israeli military and civilian targets. The group's central leadership resides in Syria, but PIJ maintains small regional offices in Beirut and Tehran. PIJ receives financial assistance primarily from Iran. PIJ refuses to participate in the Palestinian Authority's political process and rejects all negotiations with Israel. The group's paramilitary wing—the al-Quds Brigades—has conducted numerous attacks, including large-scale suicide bombings. PIJ's most recent suicide bombing was in January 2007 in the southern Israeli city of Eilat, killing three people. Since then the group has conducted numerous rocket attacks against Israeli targets near the Gaza Strip using indigenously produced rockets.

Despite deaths and arrests of leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 2009, the group remained active—mostly by firing rockets from the Gaza Strip. Although US citizens have died in attacks mounted by the PIJ, the group has not directly targeted US interests.

1996, Greece: Bomb explodes under car of Greek NATO officer in Athens; 17 November blamed

Sunday
3

24 Shawwal

2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured

Monday
4

25 Shawwal

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally

Tuesday
5

26 Shawwal

2002, French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast of Yemen; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible

1981, Egypt: President Anwar al-Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad

1973, Middle East: Yom Kippur War begins

Wednesday
6

27 Shawwal

2004, Egypt: Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded

2001, Afghanistan: US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks

1985, Mediterranean: Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed

Thursday
7

28 Shawwal

2002, Kuwait: Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one

Friday
8

29 Shawwal

1983, Burma: North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials

Saturday
9

I Dhu al-Qa'dah, A.H. 1431

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: 1 January 1958

Place of Birth: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

Height: 6'1" (185 cm)

Weight: 225 lbs (102 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Light

Nationality: Palestinian

Languages: Arabic, English

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah, Ramadan 'Abdallah Muhammad Shallah, Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah

WANTED

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a specially designated terrorist organization, through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering. Shallah was one of the original founding members of the PIJ and since 1995 has been the secretary-general and leader of the organization, which is headquartered in Damascus, Syria.

Shallah was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under US law on 27 November 1995 and was indicted on 53 counts in the US District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



2009, Pakistan: Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility

Sunday
10

2 Dhu al-Qa'dah

1993, Norway: Norwegian publisher of *The Satanic Verses* is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives

Monday
11

US: Columbus Day

3 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul

2002, Indonesia: Multiple car bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killing 202; JI responsible

2000, Yemen: Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible

Tuesday
12

4 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Wednesday
13

5 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Thursday
14

6 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility

2003, Gaza Strip: Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors

1997, Egypt: Three EIJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts

Friday
15

7 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2000, Saudi Arabia: Two Saudis commandeer flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed

1997, Sri Lanka: LTTE truck bomb at hotel next to Trade Center in Colombo kills 18 and wounds more than 100, including seven US citizens

Saturday
16

8 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Abd Al Aziz Awda

FBI Most Wanted



Date of Birth: 20 December 1950

Place of Birth: Jabaliya, Gaza Strip

Citizenship: Palestinian

Languages: Arabic, English

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Light

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Awda normally wears a moustache and a beard

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS

Sheikh Odeh, Abdel Aziz Odeh, Abd Al Aziz Odeh, Abed Al Aziz Odeh, Abu Ahmed, Sheik Awda, Fadl Abu Ahmed, Al Sheik, The Sheik, Mawlana, 'Abd al-Aziz Awda

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

WANTED

Abd Al Aziz Awda is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the designated international terrorist organization known as the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murders, extortions, and money laundering. Awda was one of the original founders and the spiritual leader of the PIJ and is currently still involved in the organization, whose headquarters is in Damascus, Syria. He was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under United States law on 23 January 1995. Awda was indicted in a 53-count indictment in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, Tampa, Florida.

Awda was educated in Arab and Islamic Studies in Cairo, Egypt. He has worked as a lecturer at a university and as an Imam at a mosque, both of which were located in the Gaza Strip.

2001, Israel: Cabinet minister Rehav'am Ze'evi is killed by PFLP
1995, France: Paris Metro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected

Sunday
17

9 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2003, Indonesia: Imam Samudra sentenced to death for role in 12 October 2002 bombing in Bali

Monday
18

10 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber wounds 23, including three US tourists, in an attack against town hall near Colombo

Tuesday
19

11 Dhu al-Qa'dah

1981, Belgium: Antwerp synagogue bombed, killing two and wounding 99; bomber unknown

Wednesday
20

12 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2002, Israel: Car bomb explodes next to bus in Karkur, killing 19; PIJ suspected

Thursday
21

13 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2000, Spain: ETA car bomb kills prison officer in Basque capital, Vitoria

Friday
22

14 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2002, Russia: Fifty Chechens seize Podshipnikov Zavod theater in Moscow, taking more than 800 hostages; all Chechens and 124 hostages, including one American, killed during rescue
1983, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad bombs US Marine barracks in Beirut, killing 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroopers

Saturday
23

15 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)



The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) is the most violent of the Islamic separatist groups operating in the southern Philippines and claims to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. Split from the Moro National Liberation Front in the early 1990s, the group currently engages in kidnappings for ransom, bombings, assassinations, and extortion, and has ties to Jemaah Islamiya (JI). The ASG operates mainly in Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi Provinces in the Sulu Archipelago, and has a presence on Mindanao. Members also occasionally travel to Manila.

The ASG has used terror both for financial profit and to promote its jihadist agenda. In April 2000, an ASG faction kidnapped 21 persons—including 10 Westerners—from a Malaysian resort, and, in May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three US citizens and 17 Filipinos from a resort in Palawan, Philippines, later murdering several of the hostages, including one US citizen. On 27 February 2004 members of Khadafi Janjalani's faction bombed a ferry in Manila Bay, killing 116, and on 14 February 2005 they perpetrated simultaneous bombings in the cities of Manila, General Santos, and Davao, killing

at least eight and injuring about 150. In 2006 ASG leader Janjalani's faction relocated to Sulu, where it joined forces with local ASG supporters who are providing shelter to fugitive JI members from Indonesia.

In July 2007, the ASG and Moro Islamic Liberation Front engaged a force of Philippine marines on Basilan Island, killing 14. In November 2007, a motorcycle bomb exploded outside the Philippine Congress, killing a Congressman and three staff members. While there was no definitive claim of responsibility, three suspected ASG members were arrested during a subsequent raid on a safehouse. In January 2009, ASG kidnapped three International Red Cross workers in Sulu province, holding one of the hostages for six months.

2004, Iraq: Islamic Army mortar attack in Baghdad kills State Department officer Ed Seitz, wounds one

Sunday
24

16 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Monday
25

17 Dhu al-Qa'dah

1995, Malta: Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shaqaqi killed by unknown assassin

Tuesday
26

18 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Wednesday
27

19 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2002, Jordan: USAID official Laurence Foley assassinated in Amman
2001, Philippines: ASG bomb in Zamboanga kills 11 and wounds 50

Thursday
28

20 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2005, India: Bombings in New Delhi kill 55, wound close to 200; Islamic Inquilab Mahaz group claims responsibility

1975, West Germany: Three Black September terrorists hijack Lufthansa plane and demand release of those who committed 1972 Olympics massacre; hijackers are captured but all are later released

Friday
29

21 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2000, Spain: Judge and two aides killed and more than 30 wounded in ETA car bomb attack in Madrid

Saturday
30

22 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Isnlon Hapilon

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Date of Birth: Approximately 1966

Place of Birth: Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

Height: Approximately 5'5"-5'7" (165-170 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Tan

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Hapilon is skinny; may have chin hair and slight moustache. He is liked by peers, and is proud and confident in his abilities.

WANTED

Isnlon Hapilon is a senior leader of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), a foreign terrorist organization operating in the southern Philippines. The group and its leadership are integrated with the worldwide network of Islamic terrorists, including Jemaah Islamiya and al-Qa'ida.

On 27 May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three American citizens from the Dos Palmas Resort on Palawan in the Philippines. The three Americans were identified as Guillermo Sobero and Martin and Gracia Burnham, an American missionary couple. On 11 June 2001, ASG spokesman Abu Sabaya claimed Guillermo Sobero had been executed as a "birthday present" for Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. On 7 October 2001, a human skull was recovered from Basilan Island, which was found to be that of Guillermo Sobero. In June 2002, Martin Burnham died in a crossfire between Filipino soldiers and the ASG; Gracia Burnham was injured but was rescued and repatriated to the United States. Isnlon Hapilon was involved in the Dos Palmas attack.

Hapilon was indicted in the District of Columbia for his alleged involvement in terrorist acts against US nationals and other foreign nationals in and around the Republic of the Philippines.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rffj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.



1984, India: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards; many Sikhs killed in retaliation for her death

Sunday
31

Halloween

23 Dhu al-Qa'dah

1950, US: Two Puerto Rican Nationalist Party members attempt to assassinate President Truman

Monday
1

Christian: All Saints Day

24 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2000, Colombia: ELN releases remaining 21 hostages kidnapped from Cali on 17 September

Tuesday
2

25 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Wednesday
3

26 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2001, Israel: US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility
1979, Iran: US Embassy in Tehran seized, 66 taken hostage

Thursday
4

27 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Friday
5

28 Dhu al-Qa'dah

2001, Spain: ETA car bomb detonates during rush hour in Madrid, injuring 100

Saturday
6

29 Dhu al-Qa'dah

Khair Mundos

Up to \$500,000 Reward



WANTED

Khair Mundos is a key leader and financier of the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group.

Mundos's May 2004 arrest on the first-ever money laundering charges against terrorists grew out of an investigation initiated by the US Government in coordination with Philippine officials. While in police custody, Mundos confessed to having arranged the transfer of funds from al-Qa'ida to Abu Sayyaf Group leader Khadafi Janjalani to be used in bombings and other criminal acts throughout Mindanao. In February 2007, Mundos escaped from a Kidapawan provincial jail. Because of his leadership position in the Abu Sayyaf Group, whose terrorist attacks have resulted in the death of US and Filipino citizens, US authorities consider Mundos to be a threat to US and Filipino citizens and interests.

Mundos is believed to be hiding in southern Mindanao.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to rffj@state.gov. If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

1985, Colombia: More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building

Sunday
7

30 Dhu al-Qa'dah

1987, United Kingdom: Thirteen killed by PIRA bomb during Remembrance Day celebration

Monday
8

1 Dhu al-Hijjah, A.H. 1431

2005, Jordan: Three near-simultaneous bomb attacks against Western hotels in Amman kill more than 50, injure 110; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility

2003, Saudi Arabia: Eighteen killed, 122 injured in bomb attack on residential compound in Riyadh

Tuesday
9

2 Dhu al-Hijjah

Wednesday
10

3 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, Kuwait: Seven arrested in crackdown on groups planning to bomb US military targets

Thursday
11

US: Veterans Day

4 Dhu al-Hijjah

2003, Iraq: Italian Carabinieri barracks bombed, killing four Iraqi citizens; no claim of responsibility

1997, Pakistan: Four US citizens and one Pakistani driver killed in Karachi ambush

Friday
12

5 Dhu al-Hijjah

1995, Saudi Arabia: Car bomb at US military advisors' facility in Riyadh kills seven, wounds more than 60; Saudis with ties to Bin Ladin arrested

Saturday
13

6 Dhu al-Hijjah

Radullan Sahiron

Up to \$1 Million Reward



WANTED

Radullan Sahiron is a senior leader of the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group. The group split from the much larger Moro National Liberation Front in the early 1990s under the leadership of Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police in December 1998. Abdurajak Janjalani's younger brother, Khadafi Janjalani, replaced him as the nominal leader of the group. In September 2006, Khadafi Janjalani was killed in a gun battle with the armed forces of the Philippines. Radullan Sahiron is assumed to be the new ASG leader.

Many innocent men, women, and children have died or have been seriously injured as a result of Sahiron's actions. Sahiron played a role in the May 2001 Dos Palmas kidnapping of three US citizens—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—and 17 Filipinos from a tourist resort in Palawan, Philippines. Several of the hostages, including Sobero, were murdered.

Sahiron is believed to be hiding in southern Mindanao, where he continues to plot terror schemes that affect many communities. Because of his leadership position within the ASG, whose terrorist attacks have resulted in the deaths of US and Filipino citizens, US authorities consider Sahiron to be a threat to US and Filipino citizens and interests.

Sahiron lost his right hand fighting security forces in the 1970s. He is fluent in Arabic and Tausug.

REWARD

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate. If you prefer to use E-mail, send your information to [rfj@state.gov](mailto:rjf@state.gov). If you prefer to use the telephone, please call 1-800-US REWARDS.

2002, US: Mir Amal Kansi executed for 1993 murder of two CIA employees

Sunday

14

7 Dhu al-Hijjah

1983, Greece: US Navy Captain George Tsantes killed in Athens; 17 November responsible

Monday

15

Islamic: Al-Hajj (the Pilgrimage) begins

8 Dhu al-Hijjah

Tuesday

16

9 Dhu al-Hijjah

1997, Egypt: Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack at Temple of Hatshepsut in Luxor leaves 71 dead
1973, Greece: Student uprising quashed by military and riot police, multiple dead and injured; 17 November takes its name from this incident

Wednesday

17

Islamic: Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)

10 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, Philippines: Car bomb explodes in Carmen, killing one and wounding two; grenade wounds three more in Isulan; MILF suspected

Thursday

18

11 Dhu al-Hijjah

1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ

Friday

19

Islamic: Al-Hajj (the Pilgrimage) ends

12 Dhu al-Hijjah

2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility

Saturday

2000, Gaza: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible

20

13 Dhu al-Hijjah

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade



▲ Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade logo

The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade comprises an unknown number of small cells of Fatah-affiliated activists that emerged at the outset of the second Palestinian uprising, or al-Aqsa Intifadah, in September 2000. Al-Aqsa's goal is to drive the Israeli military and settlers from the West Bank and establish a Palestinian state loyal to the secular nationalist Fatah ideology. Al-Aqsa employed primarily small-arms attacks against Israeli military personnel and settlers as the uprising spread in 2000, but by 2002 it turned increasingly to suicide bombings against Israeli civilians inside Israel. In January 2002, the group claimed responsibility for the first female suicide bombing inside Israel. After a deadly al-Aqsa bombing in March 2002, the United States designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

Al-Aqsa members are operationally more active in the Gaza Strip but also plan and conduct attacks inside Israel and the West Bank. The group has killed US citizens, most of them dual US-Israeli citizens, in its attacks. It has members in refugee camps in southern Lebanon and overseas but has not demonstrated the capability or intent to conduct transnational terrorist attacks.

Al-Aqsa cells operate with autonomy. There are multiple splinter factions, though they remained ideologically loyal to Palestinian Authority (PA) President 'Arafat until his death in 2004. Many al-Aqsa cells suspended anti-Israeli attacks as part of the broader unilateral Palestinian cease-fire agreement during 2005. Others did not, however, highlighting the absence of central leadership or control.

After the June 2007 HAMAS takeover of the Gaza Strip, al-Aqsa Martyrs cells in the territory stepped up rocket attacks against Israel. However, the group's attacks have largely diminished since the end of Israel's Operation Cast Lead in January 2009 because of HAMAS's efforts to enforce a cease-fire. Media reports claim Iran provides support to various al-Aqsa cells in an effort to sustain anti-Israeli attacks.

In 2007 and 2008, more than 200 West Bank al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade elements participated in an Israeli-Palestinian Authority amnesty program in which they promised to cease anti-Israeli violence and surrender their weapons. By August 2009, however, the program remained fragile and threatened to lose credibility with participants because of Israeli incursions in the West Bank that targeted al-Aqsa members, and Israel's significant bureaucratic delays in processing amnesty requests.

2002, Lebanon: Female US citizen shot as she enters church-run facility in Sidon; 'Asbat al-Ansar suspected
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE starts "Heroes Week" with grenade attack on army patrol, killing two civilians and
wounding two

Sunday
21

14 Dhu al-Hijjah

1979, Pakistan: False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants'
attack on US Embassy in Islamabad

Monday
22

15 Dhu al-Hijjah

1996, Comoros Islands: Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American
1985, Greece: Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible

Tuesday
23

16 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, India: Gunman kills six Hindu, four Sikh bus passengers; LT blamed

Wednesday
24

17 Dhu al-Hijjah

1984, Portugal: US Embassy hit by four mortar rounds; 25 April Movement responsible

Thursday
25

US: Thanksgiving Day

18 Dhu al-Hijjah

2008, India: Terrorists attack several sites in Mumbai; sieges end three days later with more than 170 dead and
300 wounded; surviving attacker says LT responsible

2000, Israel: Hizballah bomb attack kills one soldier and wounds two others near Shab'a Farms area

Friday
26

19 Dhu al-Hijjah

Saturday
27

20 Dhu al-Hijjah

‘Asbat al-Ansar



‘Asbat al-Ansar—the Partisans League—is a Lebanon-based Sunni extremist group located primarily in the ‘Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon. The group is led by Ahmad ‘Abd al-Karim al-Sa‘di, alias Abu Mihjin, who in 1991 assumed leadership when founder Hisham al-Shuraydi was assassinated. Abu Mihjin, whose current location is unknown, was sentenced to death in absentia in Lebanon for assassinating four judges and the former head of the Association of Islamic Charitable Projects in Lebanon. ‘Asbat al-Ansar has fewer than 2,000 members, mostly of Palestinian descent. The group is ideologically in line with al-Qa‘ida but has no formal organizational ties to the group.

Adhering to an extremist interpretation of Islam that justifies violence against civilian targets to achieve political ends, ‘Asbat al-Ansar’s goals include overthrowing the Lebanese Government and thwarting perceived anti-Islamic influences in the country. ‘Asbat al-Ansar has carried out several terrorist attacks in Lebanon since it first emerged in the early 1990s. The group has publicly proclaimed its support for al-Qa‘ida in Iraq, and members of the

group have traveled to Iraq to fight Coalition forces. Jihadist Web sites criticized ‘Asbat for its failure to support Fatah al-Islam (FAI), another al-Qa‘ida-associated group operating in northern Lebanon, during FAI’s confrontation with the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the summer of 2007. ‘Asbat in December 2008 issued a fatwa outlawing fighting with the LAF. The Lebanese Government outlawed ‘Asbat al-Ansar in 2002.

2002, Kenya: Three suicide bombers drive vehicle into front of Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, killing 15 and wounding 40; al-Qa'ida and other groups claim responsibility
 2000, India: Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility

Sunday
28

21 Dhu al-Hijjah

1987, South Korea: Korean Airlines flight 858 blown up over Andaman Sea near Burma by two North Korean agents; all 115 passengers killed

Monday
29

22 Dhu al-Hijjah

1989, Germany: Alfred Herrhausen, head of Deutsche Bank AG, assassinated; Red Army Faction suspected

Tuesday
30

23 Dhu al-Hijjah

2001, Israel: Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in Jerusalem mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility
 1997, India arrests Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists

Wednesday
1

24 Dhu al-Hijjah

1983, Spain: Basque group Iraultza bombs eight US facilities in Spanish Basque territory to protest US involvement in Central America

Thursday
2

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 1st day)

25 Dhu al-Hijjah

1984, United Arab Emirates: Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed

Friday
3

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 2nd day)

26 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, Israel: Awad Selmi, senior HAMAS leader on wanted list, killed during terrorist mission

Saturday
4

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 3rd day)

27 Dhu al-Hijjah

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)



◀ AQIM logo

AQIM is an Algeria-based Sunni Muslim Jihadist group that originally formed in 1998 as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), a faction of the Armed Islamic Group, which was the largest and most active terrorist group in Algeria. The GSPC was renamed in January 2007 after the group officially joined al-Qa'ida in September 2006. The GSPC had close to 30,000 members at its height, but the Algerian Government's counterterrorism efforts have reduced the group's ranks to fewer than 1,000.

Since the 1990s, the group has focused most of its attacks on Algerian security personnel and facilities to achieve its primary goal of overthrowing the Algerian Government and establishing an Islamic caliphate. Following its formal alliance with al-Qa'ida, AQIM expanded its aims and declared its intention to attack Western targets. In late 2006 and early 2007, it conducted several improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against convoys of foreign nationals working in the energy sector. AQIM in December 2007 attacked United Nations offices in Algiers with a car bomb and in February 2008 attacked the Israeli Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, with small arms.

AQIM mainly employs conventional terrorist tactics, including guerrilla-style ambushes and mortar, rocket, and IED attacks. The group added the use of suicide bombings in April 2007, with attacks against government ministry and police buildings in Algiers that killed more than 30 people. AQIM leader Abdelmalek Droukdal announced in May 2007 that suicide bombings will become the group's main tactic. The group claimed responsibility for a suicide truck bomb attack that killed at least eight soldiers and injured more than 20 at a military barracks in Algeria on 11 July 2007, the opening day of the All-Africa Games. AQIM continues to target Westerners and has successfully kidnapped numerous Westerners for ransom, a tactic that predates the merger with al-Qa'ida. In May 2009, AQIM announced it had killed a British hostage after months of failed negotiations. The group publicly claimed responsibility for killing an American citizen in Mauritania because of his missionary activities. This was the first time the group has killed an American in North Africa.

AQIM operates primarily in northern coastal areas of Algeria and in parts of the desert regions of southern Algeria and northern Mali. Its principal sources of funding include extortion, kidnapping, donations, and narcotics trafficking.

2000, Jordan: Ra'id Hijazi sentenced to death for planning Millennium attacks against US and Israeli targets

Sunday
5

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 4th day)

28 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, Sri Lanka: Suspected LTTE landmine attack kills four bus passengers and wounds 21

Monday
6

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 5th day)

29 Dhu al-Hijjah

Tuesday
7

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 6th day)

30 Dhu al-Hijjah

2000, Yemen: Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing

Wednesday
8

Islamic: First of Muharram (Islamic New Year, A.H. 1432)

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 7th day)

1 Muharram, A.H. 1432

1999, UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism

Thursday
9

Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 8th day)

2 Muharram

Friday
10

3 Muharram

2007, Algeria: Two car bombs in Algiers kill at least 60, including 10 UN personnel, injure more than 170; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility

Saturday
11

4 Muharram

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)



Yemen-based al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula emerged in January 2009 following an announcement that unified Yemeni and Saudi operatives under a common banner and signaled the group's intention to serve as a hub for regional operations targeting government and Western interests both in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The leadership of this new organization was composed of the group's amir, Nasir al-Wahishi, and military commander Qasim al-Rimi, both veteran Yemeni extremist leaders, as well as two Saudis, one of whom surrendered to Saudi authorities in February.

AQAP's predecessor, al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY), emerged after the escape of 23 al-Qa'ida members from a Political Security prison in the Yemeni capital, Sanaa, in February 2006. Several escapees helped reestablish the group and later identified fellow escapee al-Wahishi as the group's new amir.

AQY operatives conducted near-simultaneous suicide attacks in September 2006 against separate oil facilities in Yemen, the first large-scale attack by the group since the prison escape. The group later claimed

responsibility for the attack and, in its first Internet statement in November 2006, vowed to conduct further attacks. Al-Qa'ida second-in-command Ayman al-Zawahiri in a statement in December 2006 congratulated AQY and encouraged additional attacks.

AQY in early 2008 dramatically increased its operational tempo, carrying out small-arms attacks on foreign tourists and a series of mortar attacks against the US Embassy in Sanaa, Yemeni military complexes, the Italian Embassy, and the Presidential Compound. An al-Qa'ida-affiliated group calling itself Jund al-Yaman (Soldiers of Yemen) issued a number of statements throughout 2008 claiming responsibility for the attacks on behalf of AQY. In September 2008 the group conducted its largest attack to date, targeting the US Embassy in Sanaa using two vehicle bombs that detonated outside the compound, killing 19 people, including six terrorists.

Since the group's renaming in January, AQAP has carried out two attacks. An AQAP suicide bomber on 15 March attacked a group of South Korean tourists, killing four; three days later, a second suicide bomber attacked a convoy carrying the South Korean investigative team, though he succeeded only in killing himself.

AQAP is based primarily in the tribal areas outside of Sanaa, which for the most part remain outside the control of the Yemeni Government.

1997, Egypt: Security forces kill 'Abd al-Hafiz, al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for Luxor attack
 1983, Kuwait: US and French Embassies bombed, killing six and injuring 80; Hizballah responsible

Sunday
12

5 Muharram

2001, India: Parliament bombed, killing 13; Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed are responsible

Monday
13

6 Muharram

1987, West Bank: Founding of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) by Shaykh Ahmad Yasin

Tuesday
14

7 Muharram

Wednesday
15

8 Muharram

1983, United Kingdom: PIRA bombs Harrods department store in London, killing nine including one US citizen, and injuring 91 others

Thursday
16

9 Muharram

1996, Peru: MRTA rebels take 700 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima; all rebels killed in successful rescue

Friday
17

Islamic: Ashura (primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn)

10 Muharram

1999, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber at election rally kills 23 and wounds 100, including the President; bomb attack at opposition rally kills 11; LTTE blamed in both cases

Saturday
18

11 Muharram

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Al-Shabaab



▲ *Al-Shabaab logo*

The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab)—also known as al-Shabaab, Shabaab, the Youth, Mujahidin al-Shabaab Movement, Mujahideen Youth Movement, Mujahidin Youth Movement, and other names and variations—was the militant wing of the Somalia Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Although the Somali government and Ethiopian forces routed the group in a two-week war between December 2006 and January 2007, al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has gained control of many parts of southern and central Somalia by using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia and its allies, African Union peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations.

On 29 February 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 (as amended). Al-Shabaab's rank-and-file members come

from disparate clans, and the group is continually susceptible to clan politics, internal divisions, and shifting alliances. While most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the TFG and not supportive of global jihad, al-Shabaab's senior leadership is affiliated with al-Qa'ida, and certain extremists aligned with al-Shabaab are believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. Al-Shabaab has issued statements praising Usama Bin Ladin and linking Somalia to al-Qa'ida's global operations. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab's leaders also have ordered their fighters to attack African Union (AU) peace-keeping troops based in Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists.

1998, Philippines: Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island	Sunday 19
	<i>12 Muharram</i>
1999, Ecuador: Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC	Monday 20
	<i>13 Muharram</i>
2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar. Outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility	Tuesday 21
1988, United Kingdom: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible	
1975, Austria: "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die	
	<i>14 Muharram</i>
2000, West Bank: HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Mehola kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers	Wednesday 22
	<i>15 Muharram</i>
1975, Greece: US diplomat Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November terrorist group responsible	Thursday 23
	<i>16 Muharram</i>
1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975	Friday 24
	<i>17 Muharram</i>
US: Christmas (observed)	Saturday 25
2000, India: Suicide car bomber kills 11 and wounds more than 20 near Army zone in Srinagar; Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility; blast coincides with bomb attacks in Pakistan that injured 37	
	<i>18 Muharram</i>
Christian: Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox)	

Ansar al-Islam (AI)



Ansar al-Islam, formerly known as Ansar al-Sunna (AS), is a Sunni extremist group of Iraqi Kurds and Arabs intent on establishing a Salafi Islamic state in Iraq under sharia, a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction. AI has worked in the past with al-Qa'ida senior leadership and al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI), and it has carried out joint operations in Iraq. Some AI members trained in al-Qa'ida camps in Afghanistan, and the group provided safehaven to al-Qa'ida fighters in northern Iraq before Operation Iraqi Freedom commenced in March 2003.

Ansar al-Sunna leader Abu 'Abdallah al-Shafi'i in December 2007 announced that the group was reverting to its original name of Ansar al-Islam, previously used from the time of its establishment in 2001 until mid-2003. Al-Shafi'i claimed the change was intended to signify a consolidation of the group's Salafi jihadist principles. It may have also been an attempt to distance itself from members of AS who, in May 2007, announced an agreement with the Islamic Army in Iraq and the Army of the Mujahidin to form a united group called "The Jihad and Reformation Front." In late July 2009, several AI members, including the group's deputy and operational

commander, Mullah Halgurd, were arrested. The loss of Halgurd could disrupt the group's operational capabilities and ability to recruit; in the near-term al-Shafi'i and other remaining leaders will work to fill Halgurd's duties and responsibilities.

AI operates primarily in northern Iraq and consistently claims the second-largest number of Sunni jihadist attacks in Iraq behind AQI. The group regularly targets Coalition forces, Iraqi Government and security forces, and Iraqi political parties, including the suicide bombing of a US military dining facility in Mosul in December 2004 that killed 22 US and Coalition soldiers. AI continues to conduct and claim responsibility for car bombings, assassinations, and kidnappings in Iraq.

1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseilles, killing hijackers and freeing passengers	Sunday 26
US: Kwanzaa	<i>19 Muharram</i>
2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility	Monday 27
2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210	
1985, Italy and Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded	<i>20 Muharram</i>
1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct	Tuesday 28
	<i>21 Muharram</i>
2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush	Wednesday 29
	<i>22 Muharram</i>
2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and injures at least 30; ASG suspected	Thursday 30
	<i>23 Muharram</i>
2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs	Friday 31
US: New Year's Day (observed) New Year's Eve	<i>24 Muharram</i>
2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and injure 67; United Liberation Front of Asom believed responsible	Saturday 1
2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya	
1964, Israel: PLO founded	
New Year's Day	<i>25 Muharram</i>

HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)



▲ HAMAS logo

HAMAS formed in late 1987 at the beginning of the first Palestinian Intifada (uprising). Its roots are in the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, and it is supported by a robust social/political structure inside the Palestinian territories. HAMAS has used various forms of violence—including high-profile terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian targets—designed to disrupt peace talks between Israeli and Palestinian officials and prevent agreements aimed at ending the conflict. The group's charter calls for establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel and rejects all agreements made between the PLO and Israel. More recently, HAMAS has publicly expressed a willingness to accept a long-term cessation of hostilities against Israel if Israel agrees to a Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders, with Jerusalem as its capital. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and areas of the West Bank.

HAMAS has a paramilitary arm, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, which, beginning in the 1990s and up to the present, has conducted many anti-Israeli attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories. These have included large-scale terrorist bombings against

Israeli civilian targets, as well as small-arms attacks, improvised roadside explosives, and the launching of al-Qassam and Grad rockets into Israel. HAMAS continues to claim its right to confront Israel violently but has never deliberately attacked US targets. While the group receives some support from foreign countries and movements, it remains independent.

In early 2006 HAMAS won legislative elections in the Palestinian territories, ending the secular Fatah party's hold on the Palestinian Authority and challenging Fatah's leadership of the Palestinian national movement. HAMAS continues its refusal to recognize Israel or renounce violence against Israelis and, over the past few years, has conducted one suicide bombing, which killed one civilian, and numerous mortar and rocket attacks that injured civilians. The US Government has designated HAMAS as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

HAMAS in June 2008 entered into a six-month agreement for calm with Israel that significantly reduced rocket attacks. Following the temporary calm, HAMAS resumed its rocket attacks, which precipitated the launching of a major military operation by Israel on 27 December 2008. After destroying much of HAMAS's infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, Israel declared a unilateral cease-fire on 18 January 2009. HAMAS has since worked to rein in attacks from other groups and enforce the cease-fire, though sporadic low-level attacks against Israeli forces along the Gaza border have continued.

2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility

Sunday
2

26 Muharram

Monday
3

27 Muharram

Tuesday
4

28 Muharram

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107
1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone

Wednesday
5

29 Muharram

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded

Thursday
6

30 Muharram

Friday
7

1 Safar, A.H. 1432

1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings

Saturday
8

2 Safar

Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)



The Islamic Jihad Union—also known as al-Djihad al-Islami, Dzhamaat Modzhakhedov, and the Islamic Jihad Group of Uzbekistan, among other names—is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. It adheres to an anti-Western ideology, opposes secular rule in Uzbekistan, and seeks to replace the current regime with a government based on Islamic law.

The group first conducted attacks in April 2004, targeting a popular bazaar and police at several roadway checkpoints. These attacks killed approximately 47 people, including 33 terrorists, some of whom were suicide bombers. These attacks marked the first use of suicide bombers in Central Asia. The IJU's claim of responsibility, which was posted to multiple militant Islamic Web sites, denounced the leadership of Uzbekistan.

In July 2004 the group struck again, with near-simultaneous suicide bombings of the US and Israeli Embassies and the Uzbekistani Prosecutor General's office in Tashkent. The IJU again claimed responsibility via an Islamic Web site and stated that martyrdom operations by the group would continue. The statement also indicated that the attacks were committed in support of IJU's Palestinian, Iraqi, and Afghan brothers in the global



insurgency. The date of the July attack corresponded with the trial of individuals arrested for their alleged participation in the April 2004 attacks.

In September 2007, German authorities detained three IJU operatives, disrupting an IJU plot against unidentified US or Western facilities in Germany. The operatives had acquired about 700 kg of hydrogen peroxide and an explosives precursor, which was enough raw material to make the equivalent of approximately 1,200 lbs of TNT. The IJU subsequently claimed responsibility for the foiled plot. The three operatives, along with a fourth man detained several months later in Turkey, were put on trial in Germany in 2009.

Turkish authorities in April 2009 seized weapons and detained extremists with ties to the group. The IJU claimed responsibility for the May 2009 attacks in the Andijon region of Uzbekistan that killed one policeman. IJU members are scattered throughout Central Asia and parts of South Asia, including Afghanistan, where the group has claimed responsibility for attacks against Coalition forces.

2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one

Sunday
9

3 Safar

Monday
10

4 Safar

Tuesday
11

5 Safar

2007, Greece: Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported;
Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility
2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed

Wednesday
12

6 Safar

Thursday
13

7 Safar

2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing

Friday
14

8 Safar

2002, West Bank: Palestinian militia leader Ra'id al-Karmi killed by bomb outside his home; Israel implicated

Saturday
15

9 Safar

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



▲ *Jaish-e-Mohammed flag*

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)—also known as the Army of Mohammed, Khudamul Islam, and Tehrik ul-Furqaan among other names—is an extremist group based in Pakistan.

It was founded by Masood Azhar in early 2000 upon his release from prison in India. The group's aim is to unite Kashmir with Pakistan and to expel foreign troops from Afghanistan, and JEM has openly declared war



▲ *Masood Azhar*

against the United States. Pakistan outlawed JEM in 2002, and by 2003 JEM had splintered into Khuddam ul-Islam (KUI), headed by Azhar, and Jamaat ul-Furqan (JUF), led by Abdul Jabbar. Abdul Jabbar was detained for suspected involvement in the December 2003 assassination attempts against President Pervez Musharraf, but was released from Pakistani custody in August 2004. Pakistan banned KUI and JUF in November 2003.

JEM continues to operate openly in parts of Pakistan despite the 2002 ban on its activities. Since JEM founder Masood Azhar's release in 2000, JEM has conducted

many lethal terrorist attacks, including a suicide bombing of the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly building in the Indian-administered Kashmir capital of Srinagar in October 2001 that killed more than 30. In July 2004, Pakistani authorities arrested a JEM member wanted in connection with the 2002 abduction and murder of US journalist Daniel Pearl. In 2006 JEM claimed responsibility for a number of attacks, including the killing of several Indian police officials in Srinagar. JEM members also were involved in the 2007 Red Mosque uprising in Islamabad. In 2009, Pakistani authorities detained several JEM members suspected of taking part in a 3 March attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore.

In June 2008, JEM reportedly was working to resolve its differences with other Pakistani extremist groups and began shifting its focus from Kashmir to Afghanistan in order to step up attacks against US and Coalition forces. Factions of JEM, in conjunction with other regional groups, may conduct attacks against Western interests in Pakistan as well as attack Pakistani Government entities.

JEM has at least several hundred armed supporters located in Pakistan, India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions, and in the Kashmir Valley. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris, but also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war against the Soviets. The group uses machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, improvised explosive devices, and rocket-propelled grenades in its attacks.

Kongra-Gel (KGK)



▲ *Kongra-Gel flag*

Kongra-Gel, formerly the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), is a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southern Turkey. Composed mostly of Turkish Kurds, the group in 1984 began a campaign of armed violence, including terrorism, which has since resulted in over 30,000 deaths. The KGK's stated goal is to create an independent Kurdish state. Historically, KGK has directed members to target mainly Turkish security forces, government offices, and villagers who opposed the group; however, KGK's imprisoned leader, Abdullah Ocalan, publicly called for a KGK "unilateral cease-fire" in October 2006, which in practice meant stopping terrorist attacks and limiting violence to "defensive" attacks against Turkish soldiers and security forces.

Despite the unilateral cease-fire, attacks continued in response to Turkish security operations against the group. In particular, the KGK-affiliated Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK) began using terrorist tactics—including suicide bombings—and targeting tourist destinations in 2005 in order to damage the Turkish economy. The KGK in July 2008 kidnapped three German tourists on Mount Ararat, Turkey, in retaliation for German actions against the group, including banning KGK's primary media outlet, Roj-TV, from

operating in Germany. In early 2008 Germany convicted two KGK members on terrorism charges. Using the KGK-affiliated Firat News Agency Web site, in late February 2008 TAK announced a new wave of terrorist actions against Turkey; the announcement was similar to the group's March 2007 statement that it would continue targeting Turkish tourist sites, specifically citing the February 2007 arrests of KGK members in Europe and warning that "we [TAK] are going in particular to target European tourists."

In 2009, KGK continued to observe its self-imposed unilateral cease-fire. Ocalan announced that in August he would reveal details of a road map to peace with Turkey, but few details of the plan have been made public.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT or LeT)



▲ *Lashkar-e-Tayyiba flag*

LT, also known as Army of the Righteous, is one of the largest and most proficient of the Kashmiri-focused militant groups. LT formed in the early 1990s as the military wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, a Pakistan-based Islamic fundamentalist missionary organization founded in the 1980s to oppose the Soviets in Afghanistan. Since 1993, LT has conducted numerous attacks against Indian troops and civilian targets in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir province, as well as several high-profile attacks inside India itself, and concern over new LT attacks in India remains high. The United States and United Nations have designated LT an international terrorist organization. The Pakistani Government banned the LT and froze its assets in 2002. In 2008 the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on four senior LT leaders.

The Indian Government implicated LT for the 26–29 November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, in which gunmen using automatic weapons and grenades attacked several sites, killing over 160 people. Pakistani authorities have detained and intend to prosecute several LT leaders for the Mumbai attacks. India also implicated the group for other high-profile

attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed over 180 people and the December 2001 armed assault on the Indian Parliament building that left 12 dead.

LT's actual size is unknown, but the group probably has several thousand members, predominantly Pakistani nationals seeking a united Kashmir under Pakistani rule. LT members have been arrested in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the group also recruits internationally, as evidenced by the indictment of 11 LT terrorists in Virginia in 2003. LT maintains facilities in Pakistan, including training camps, schools, and medical clinics. In March 2002, senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant Abu Zubaydah was captured at an LT safehouse in Faisalabad, suggesting that some LT members may assist al-Qa'ida.

LT coordinates its charitable activities through its front organization, Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JUD), which spearheaded humanitarian relief to the victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir. JUD activities, however, have been limited since December 2008 by the UN's designation of the group as an alias for LT. According to the Indian Government, LT/JUD is continuing to provide humanitarian aid—most recently to internally displaced persons in Pakistan—through the charitable organization Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation.

LT/JUD and its leader, Hafiz Saeed, continue to advocate armed jihad, and spread virulent rhetoric condemning the United States, India, Israel, and other perceived enemies.

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)



▲ FARC flag

Established in 1964 as the military wing of the Colombian Communist Party, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia) is Latin America's oldest, largest, most capable, and best-equipped insurgency of Marxist origin—although it only nominally fights in support of Marxist goals today. The FARC primarily operates in Colombia, with some activities—extortion, kidnapping, weapons sourcing, and logistics—in neighboring countries.

FARC tactics include bombings, murder, mortar attacks, kidnapping, extortion, and hijacking, as well as guerrilla and conventional military action against Colombian political, military, and economic targets. The FARC has well-documented ties to the full range of drug trafficking activities, including taxation, cultivation, and distribution. The group considers US persons to be legitimate military targets because of US support for the Colombian Government.

The group had a number of significant setbacks in 2008. In a rescue operation on 2 July, the Colombian Government freed 15 FARC-held hostages, including three

US defense contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell—held since 2003, and former Colombian presidential candidate Ingrid Betancourt. A Colombian military operation on 1 March killed Raul Reyes, who was the FARC's spokesman and a senior member of the seven-member Secretariat. On 7 March, another FARC Secretariat member, Ivan Rios, was killed by one of his own bodyguards. In addition, long-time FARC leader and co-founder Manuel Marulanda died on 26 March of natural causes. In late May, Alfonso Cano was named as Marulanda's successor.

The FARC in March 2009 attempted to confront the Colombian Government with an offensive aimed at a wide range of military and civilian targets. Colombian security forces largely thwarted the attacks in another setback for the insurgent group. After raiding a FARC camp in July 2009, the Colombian military discovered several man-portable antitank missiles that were manufactured in Sweden and sold to Venezuela in the late 1980s.



▲ Mono Joloy, high-ranking FARC member

Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)











▲ *DHKP/C flag*

The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) was originally formed in 1978 as Devrimci Sol, or Dev Sol, a splinter faction of Dev Genc (Revolutionary Youth). It was renamed in 1994 after factional infighting. The group espouses a Marxist-Leninist ideology and is vehemently anti-US, anti-NATO, and anti-Turkish establishment. Its goals are the founding of a socialist state and the abolition of one- to three-man prison cells, called F-type prisons, in Turkey. DHKP/C finances its activities chiefly through donations and extortion.

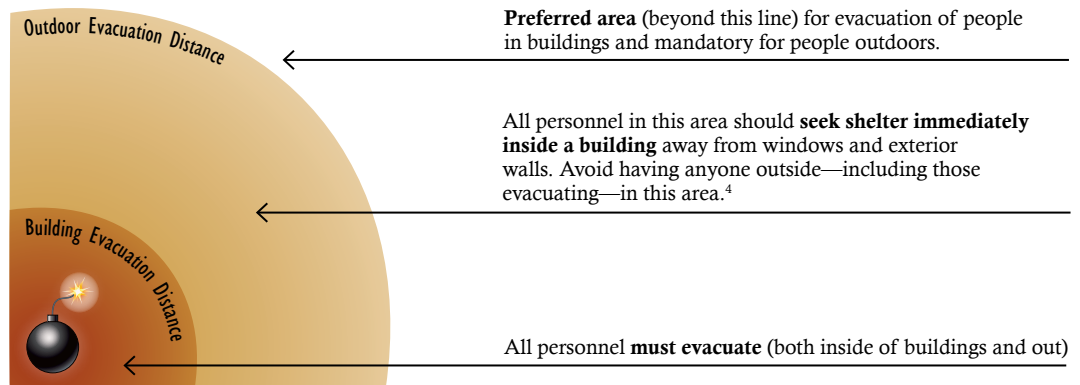
Since the late 1980s the group has targeted primarily current and retired Turkish security and military officials. In the 1990s it began attacking foreign interests, including attacks against US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities. DHKP/C added suicide bombings to its tactics in 2001, with successful attacks against Turkish police in January and September. Since the end of 2001, DHKP/C has typically used improvised explosive devices against official Turkish targets and soft US targets of opportunity; attacks against US targets beginning in 2003 probably came in response to Operation Iraqi Freedom. In March 2008 three DHKP/C members were arrested in Istanbul while preparing terrorist attacks, probably against

US commercial interests and Turkish Prime Minister Recep Erdogan. However, operations against the group and arrests of its members have weakened its capabilities. DHKP/C probably has several dozen terrorist operatives inside Turkey, with a large support network throughout Europe. In August 2008, the group's leader, Dursun Karatas, died in the Netherlands. Turkish press reporting suggested his death might have initiated a leadership struggle within the organization. In 2009, DHKP/C engaged in limited operational activity against Turkish targets. In April, a DHKP/C member attempted to assassinate former Turkish Justice Minister Hikmet Sami Turk.

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

Threat Description		Explosives Capacity ¹ (TNT Equivalent)	Building Evacuation Distance ²	Outdoor Evacuation Distance ³
	Pipe Bomb	5 LBS/2.3 KG	70 FT/21 M	850 FT/259 M
	Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb	50 LBS/23 KG	150 FT/46 M	1,850 FT/564 M
	Compact Sedan	500 LBS/227 KG	320 FT/98 M	1,500 FT/457 M
	Sedan	1,000 LBS/454 KG	400 FT/122 M	1,750 FT/534 M
	Passenger/Cargo Van	4,000 LBS/1,814 KG	640 FT/195 M	2,750 FT/838 M
	Small Moving Van/Delivery Truck	10,000 LBS/4,536 KG	860 FT/263 M	3,750 FT/1,143 M
	Moving Van/Water Truck	30,000 LBS/13,608 KG	1,240 FT/375 M	6,500 FT/1,982 M
	Semi-Trailer	60,000 LBS/27,216 KG	1,500 FT/457 M	7,000 FT/2,134 M

This table is for general emergency planning only. A given building's vulnerability to explosions depends on its construction and composition. The data in these tables may not accurately reflect these variables. Some risk will remain for any persons closer than the Outdoor Evacuation Distance.



¹ Based on maximum volume or weight of explosive (TNT equivalent) that could reasonably fit in a suitcase or vehicle.

² Governed by the ability of typical US commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse following a blast. Performances can vary significantly, however, and buildings should be analyzed by qualified parties when possible.

³ Governed by the greater of fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazard distance. Note that pipe and briefcase bombs assume cased charges that throw fragments farther than vehicle bombs.

⁴ A known terrorist tactic is to attract bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside with gunfire, small bombs, or other methods and then detonate a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.

Common Explosives

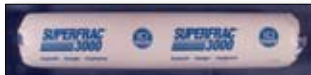
Images are not shown to scale.



▲ **Dynamite** combines the explosive power of nitroglycerin with the stability of an inert substance (such as diatomaceous earth or sawdust). Manufacture and use of dynamite has declined with the more widespread use of water gel explosives.



▲ **Water gel explosives** (or slurries) consist of oxidizers and fuels concentrated in a saturated aqueous solution. They are less expensive to manufacture than dynamite, and safer to store or handle. The water in these explosives becomes a reactant when large amounts of aluminum are added.



◀ Similar to gels or slurries, explosive **emulsions** involve a mixture, but the compounds mixed are technically immiscible (will not blend homogeneously with each other).



▲ **C-4** is a combination of cyclonite or cyclotrimethylene trinitramine as the explosive agent—usually about 91% of the C-4 content—along with plastic binder, plasticizer, and possibly marker chemicals which can help identify the manufacturing source. C-4 is 1.34 times as powerful as an equal amount of TNT, and appears as an off-white solid with a consistency similar to modeling clay.



▲ **High explosives** undergo detonation (supersonic blast) rather than deflagration (burning), usually with a shock wave that moves at a rate of 3000 to 9000 meters per second. These explosives can be either a chemically pure compound, or a mixture of oxidizer and fuel.



▲ **Binary explosives** involve two compounds that are not explosive until mixed with each other.



▲ **Trinitrotoluene (TNT)** is one of the most commonly used explosives for military and industrial purposes. Its insensitivity to shock and friction reduces the risk of accidental detonation. It appears as a yellow solid.

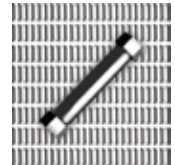


▲ **Secondary explosives** are commonly used to create most of the explosive force in a detonated explosion. Normally a more volatile primary explosive is responsible for detonation, activating the secondary explosive.

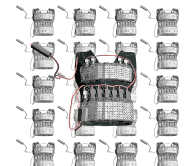
TNT Equivalents for Various Explosives and Fuel-Air Mixtures

A terrorist cell's skill in constructing Improvised Explosive Devices or Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (IED, VBIED) is likely to influence the type of attack. Bombmakers with only rudimentary skills may be restricted to assembling basic devices. A skilled journeyman bombmaker may have the competence needed to build a range of IEDs from small to large that are highly concealable or have advanced capabilities such as multiple triggering methods, directional blasts, or increased blast effect. Two hundred kilograms of explosives can make:

Explosive	Pressure Equivalent	Impulse Equivalent	Remarks/ Maximum Pressure
TNT	1.0	1.0	
C-4	1.3	1.5	
Composition B (60 RDX/40 TNT)	1.2	1.1	
Pentolite	1.42	1.44	
Dynamite 60 percent straight	0.9	0.9	
50 percent	0.9	—	
20 percent	0.7	—	
Blasting gel	0.85	0.85	
ANFO	0.82		
Smokeless powder	0.6		Dense Packing
Black powder	0.6		Dense Packing
Photo flash powder (aluminum, potassium perchlorate 40/60)	0.42		
Fuel-Air (by weight)			
Ethylene oxide	10+		300 psi
MAPP (welding gas)	10		200 psi
Acetylene			150 psi
Propane	6		120 psi
Methane			100 psi
Paint pigments			160 psi
Milk powder			135 psi
Flour	7		150 psi
Wood	7		160 psi
Sugar			134 psi
Aluminum	10		195 psi



▲ 200 Pipe Bombs @ 1 kg each



▲ 20 Suicide Vests @ 10 kg each



▲ 2 small VBIEDs @ 100 kg each



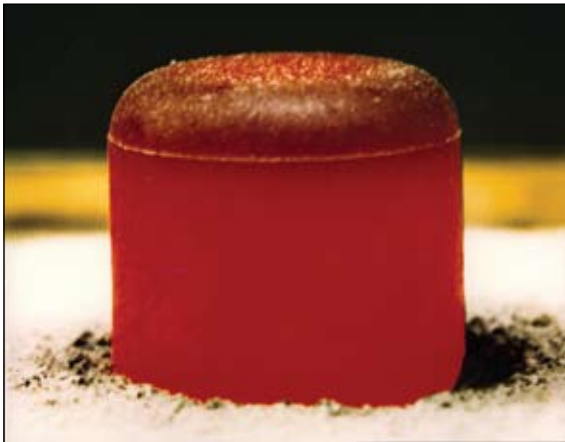
▲ Sufficient booster charge for 4,000 kg of homemade explosives in a VBIED.

Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident



Indicators

Unusual Numbers of Sick or Dying People or Animals	As a first responder, strong consideration should be given to calling local hospitals to see if additional casualties with similar symptoms have been observed. Casualties may occur hours to days or weeks after an incident has occurred. The time required before symptoms are observed is dependent on the radioactive material used and the dose received. Additional symptoms include skin reddening and, in severe cases, vomiting.
Unusual Metal Debris	Unexplained bomb/munitions-like material.
Radiation Symbols	Containers may display a radiation symbol.
Heat Emitting Material	Material that seems to emit heat without any sign of external heating source.
Glowing Material/Particles	If the material is strongly radioactive, it may appear to glow.

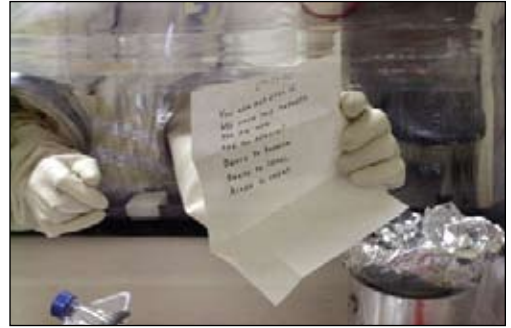


▲ *If oxygen and humidity levels are adequate, a sufficient mass of certain plutonium isotopes may become pyrophoric (able to glow from its own heat).*

Suspicious Substance?



▲ Anthrax investigators in 2001

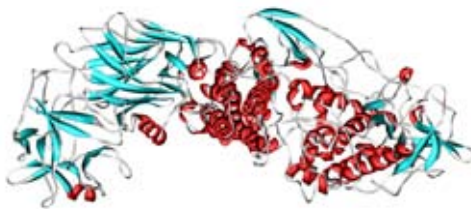


▲ Anthrax-contaminated letter sent to Senator Patrick Leahy

If You Become Aware of an Unusual or Suspicious Substance Nearby:

1. Quickly get away.
2. Protect yourself. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow breathing. Examples include two to three layers of cotton such as a T-shirt, handkerchief or towel. Otherwise, several layers of tissue or paper towels may help.
3. Wash with soap and water.
4. Contact authorities.
5. Watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news and information including what the signs and symptoms of the disease are, if medications or vaccinations are being distributed, and where you should seek medical attention if you become sick.
6. If you become sick seek emergency medical attention.

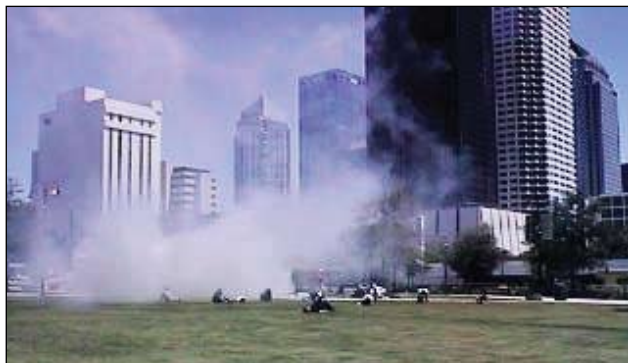
Biological Threats



▲ *Botulinum Toxin*

Clinical Features	Diagnosis	Medical Management
Botulinum Toxins		
Symptoms appear several hours to one to two days after exposure.	An epidemic of cases of bulbar and neuromuscular disease.	Respiratory failure is the principal cause of death. Tracheostomy, endotracheal intubation, and ventilatory assistance may be required.
Initial Blurred vision, drooping eyelids, difficulty understanding language, difficulty in speaking, muscle weakness.	Other causes could be considered; however, the extent and epidemiology of the outbreak will help diagnose and define whether or not there was an attack.	Antitoxins are available, but they are horse serums and may produce reactions in those allergic to horse serum.
Progression—Day 3 Mucous in throat, neuromuscular symptoms, respiratory distress, difficulty in swallowing, feels like a cold without fever.		
Progression—Day 4 Indistinct speech, pupils moderately dilated, retarded eye motions, “mental numbness.”		
Smallpox		
Incubation average 12 days. Symptoms begin acutely.	It is necessary to distinguish smallpox from chicken pox. Examination of vesicular scrapings under a microscope is the usual method for diagnosis.	Strict quarantine for 17 days of all persons in contact with index cases.
Phase I Symptoms Malaise, fever, chills, vomiting, headache, backache. Light-skinned patients may exhibit rash during this phase.		No specific therapy.
Phase II Symptoms Facial rash and eruptions on mucous membrane leading to infectious secretions. Eruptions on lower extremities spreading to the trunk over the following eight to 14 days (these pustules later form scabs).		Supportive care to prevent secondary infections.

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



▲ A low-hanging cloud might be a sign of a chemical attack.

Indicators	
Dead animals/birds/fish	Not just an occasional incident, but numerous animals (wild and domestic, small and large), birds, and fish in the same area
Lack of insect life	Normal insect activity (ground, air, and/or water) missing, dead insects evident in the ground/water surface/shoreline
Physical symptoms	Numerous individuals experiencing unexplained water-like blisters, wheals (similar to bee stings), pinpointed pupils, choking, respiratory ailments and/or rashes
Mass casualties	Numerous individuals exhibiting unexplained serious health problems ranging from nausea to disorientation to difficulty in breathing to convulsions and death
Definite pattern of casualties	Casualties distributed in a pattern that may be associated with possible agent dissemination methods
Illness associated with confined geographic area	Lower incidence of symptoms for people working indoors than outdoors, or the reverse
Unusual liquid droplets	Numerous surfaces exhibiting oily droplets/film; numerous water surfaces displaying an oily film (no recent rain)
Areas that look different in appearance	Not just a patch of dead weeds, but trees, shrubs, bushes, food crops, and/or lawns that are dead, discolored, or withered (no current drought)
Unexplained odors	Smells ranging from fruity to flowery to sharp/pungent to garlic/horseradish-like to bitter almonds/peach kernels to newly mown hay; the particular odor is completely out of character with its surroundings
Low-lying clouds	Low-lying cloud/fog-like condition that is not explained by its surroundings
Unusual metal debris	Unexplained bomb/munitions-like material, especially if it contains a liquid (no recent rain)

Chemical Agents



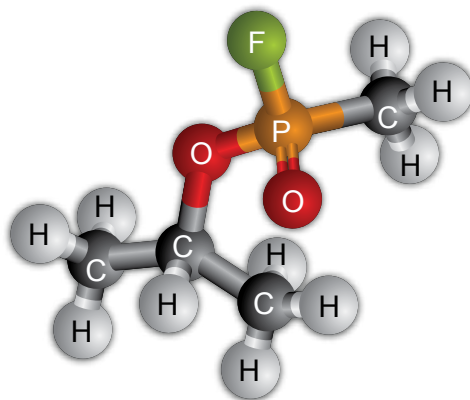
Name	Color	Smell
Nerve Agents		
Tabun (GA)	Colorless to brown	Fruity
Sarin (GB)	Colorless	No odor
Soman (GD)	Colorless	Fruity; oil of camphor
VX	Colorless to straw color	No odor
Vesicants		
Impure sulfur mustard (H)	Pale yellow to dark brown	Garlic or mustard
Distilled sulfur mustard (HD)	Pale yellow to dark brown	Garlic or mustard
Lewisite (L)	Pure: colorless Agent: amber to dark brown	Geranium
Riot Control Agents		
Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile (CS)	White crystalline powder	Pepper
Chloroacetophenone (CN)	Liquid or solid	Apple blossom
Diphenylaminearsine (DM)	Yellow-green crystalline solid	No odor
Pulmonary Agents		
Chlorine (CL ²)	Clear to yellow gas	Bleach
Phosgene (CG)	Colorless gas	Freshly-mown hay
Cyanides (Blood Agents)		
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)	Gas	Bitter almonds or peach kernels
Cyanogen Chloride	Gas or liquid—colorless	Pungent, biting odor
Incapacitating Agents		
BZ	White crystalline powder	No odor

Sarin

Sarin is an extremely toxic substance whose sole application is as a nerve agent. As a chemical weapon, it is classified as a weapon of mass destruction by the United Nations according to UN Resolution 687, and its production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. Sarin can be used as a binary chemical weapon, meaning two different substances which are easier and/or safer to store independently can be mixed immediately prior to use to create the desired chemical.

Sarin is similar in structure and biological activity to some commonly used insecticides. At room temperature, sarin is a colorless, odorless liquid. Its vapor is also colorless and odorless. It has a relatively short shelf life, and will degrade after a period of several weeks to several months.

Timely decontamination is imperative. Contaminated equipment should be cleaned using household bleach, caustic soda, dilute alkali solutions, or hot, soapy water. When equipment is located in a confined area, steam and ammonia or hot, soapy water may be used. Sodium hydroxide, an all-purpose decontaminant, also works well on sarin.



▲ Model of a Sarin molecule

Method	Onset	Symptoms
Dermal exposure to liquid	Minutes to hours	Mild Exposure: Increased sweating at the site of exposure; muscular twitching at site Moderate Exposure: Same as above plus nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, generalized weakness Severe Exposure: Same as above plus loss of consciousness, convulsions, generalized twitching, flaccid paralysis, lapses in breathing, generalized secretions, involuntary defecation
Exposure to vapor	Seconds	Mild Exposure: Small pupils, runny nose, breathing constriction, secretions, slight lapses in breathing Moderate Exposure: Small pupils, runny nose, breathing constriction, secretions, marked lapses in breathing Severe Exposure: Same as above plus loss of consciousness, convulsions, generalized twitching, flaccid paralysis, lapses in breathing, generalized secretions, involuntary defecation

Toxic Industrial Chemicals

The term “toxic industrial chemicals” refers to a variety of chemicals used or created by industry that can have a significant impact on human health if released into the air or water. A potential threat exists for individuals located downwind or downstream from an accidental or intentional release of chemicals or for people situated near toxic industrial processes.

Toxic industrial chemicals may pose a risk when they are stored in large quantities in one location. An act of sabotage or an accident can result in a large release of toxic material into the air or water. Some material retains its lethality even after traveling a considerable distance. A release of chlorine gas into the surrounding air is but one example of the toxic industrial chemical threat.

In the event of exposure to a toxic chemical—and after the immediate danger and contamination have been dealt with—take the following steps:

1. Notify safety personnel.
2. Remove all sources of heat and ignition.
3. Keep all combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from the leak.
4. Ventilate potentially explosive atmospheres.
5. Evacuate the spill area for at least 50 feet (15 m) in all directions.
6. Find and stop the leak if this can be done without risk.
7. Use water spray to reduce vapors; do not put water directly on the leak or spill area.



▲ Tanks like these can contain a large amount of toxic material.

CHLORINE

Chlorine gas is irritating and corrosive to the airways, eyes, and skin.

Symptoms

Relatively low levels of chlorine gas exposure can cause sore throat, coughing, and eye and skin irritation, while higher levels can cause burning of the eyes and skin, nausea, temporary blindness, difficulty breathing, and chest pain. At high enough concentration, chlorine gas can cause immediate collapse and death.

Treatment

Chlorine cannot be exhaled. If chlorine contacts the skin, individuals should flush the affected areas immediately with plenty of water, then wash with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with chlorine should be removed immediately.

Ricin

Ricin, the toxin found in castor beans, is poisonous if inhaled, injected, or ingested. It kills cells by inhibiting protein synthesis. Treatment is available, but long-term organ damage in survivors is likely.

SYMPTOMS

Inhalation

Within a few hours of inhaling significant amounts of ricin, the likely symptoms include respiratory distress, fever, cough, nausea, and tightness in the chest. Heavy sweating and fluid building up in the lungs may follow.

Ingestion

A person who ingests a significant amount of ricin will experience vomiting and diarrhea that may become bloody. Severe dehydration may result, followed by low blood pressure. Other symptoms may include hallucinations, seizures, and blood in the urine. Within several days, the person's liver, spleen, and kidneys might stop working, resulting in death.

TREATMENT

A solution of saline and glucose is used to treat ricin poisoning.



▲ Castor beans (shown on top) are used to produce Ricin, a deadly poison. They are similar in color and size to pinto beans (shown on bottom), but notice the small pointed protrusion on the end of each castor bean.

Anthrax

Anthrax is a serious illness caused by the bacterium *B. anthracis*. It is primarily a disease of plant-eating animals; cattle and sheep are common hosts. The spores are extremely resistant to environmental factors.

CUTANEOUS

Symptoms

Skin infection begins as a raised itchy bump that resembles an insect bite, but soon turns into an ulcer, usually one to three centimeters in diameter with a black center. Lymph glands in the adjacent area may also swell.

Treatment

Antibiotics are extremely effective against naturally occurring strains. Approximately 20 percent of untreated cases result in death.

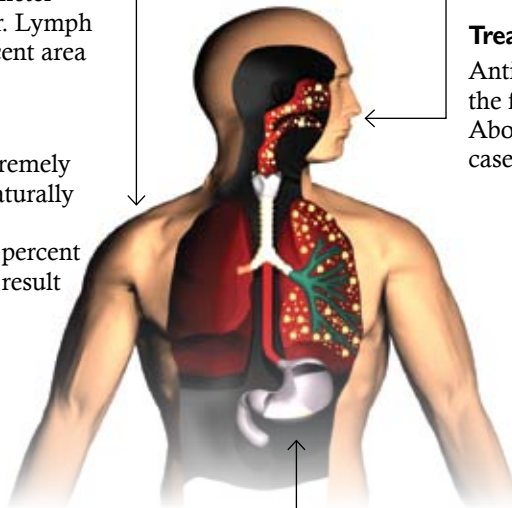
INHALATION

Symptoms

Initial symptoms may resemble a common cold, but lead to severe breathing problems and shock after several days.

Treatment

Antibiotics are effective in the first days after infections. About 90 percent of untreated cases result in death.



INTESTINAL

Symptoms

This form of anthrax may follow the consumption of contaminated meat and is characterized by an acute inflammation of the intestinal tract. Initial signs include nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting and fever, followed by abdominal pain, vomiting, blood and severe diarrhea.

Treatment

Antibiotics are effective. About 25 to 60 percent of untreated cases result in death.

Suspicious Financial Activity Indicators



- 1** Account transactions that are inconsistent with past deposits or withdrawals
- 2** Transactions involving a high volume of incoming or outgoing wire transfers with no logical or apparent purpose that come from, go to, or transit locations of concern (for example, sanctioned countries, noncooperative nations, and sympathizer nations)
- 3** Unexplainable clearing or negotiation of third-party checks and their deposits in foreign bank accounts
- 4** Breaking transactions larger than \$10,000 into smaller amounts by making multiple deposits or withdrawals or by buying cashier's checks, money orders, or other monetary instruments to evade reporting requirements
- 5** Corporate layering (that is, transfers between bank accounts of related entities or charities for no apparent reason)
- 6** Wire transfers by charitable organizations to companies located in countries known to be bank or tax havens
- 7** Charitable bank deposits that lack signs of fund-raising activity (for example, lack of small checks or typical donations)
- 8** Use of multiple accounts to collect funds that are transferred to the same foreign beneficiaries
- 9** Transactions without logical economic purpose (that is, no link between the activity of the organization and other parties involved in the transaction)
- 10** Overlapping corporate officers, bank signatories, or other identifiable similarities associated with the same addresses, references, and financial activities
- 11** Cash-debiting schemes in which deposits in the United States correlate directly with ATM cash withdrawals in countries of concern; reverse transactions of this nature are also suspicious
- 12** Issuance of checks, money orders, or other financial instruments, often numbered sequentially, to the same or similarly named person or business

Indicators of False Travel Documents

- 1 Physically altered passports
- 2 Passports with serial numbers that are watch-listed as lost or stolen
- 3 Handwritten documents that are easily forged or altered
- 4 Multiple passports used by the same person with variations in the spelling/structure of the name and of date of birth
- 5 Ambiguous or contradictory information submitted to consular or border control officials
- 6 Absence of supporting documents to corroborate passport information
- 7 Passports with glued-in photographs
- 8 Large gaps in travel history as reflected in stamps and visas



▲ These passports were seized by French authorities as part of a group of 5,000 blank French passports stolen on 22 July 2003 in Marseilles.



▲ Ahmed Ressay, sentenced to 22 years in prison in 2005 for planning to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999, acquired this ostensibly genuine Canadian passport by using a fraudulent baptismal certificate; the obscured name was Western-sounding in an attempt to evade scrutiny at the border.



▲ Stolen South African passport

Radicalization: Myth and Reality

MYTH

Poverty is the primary breeding ground for terrorists.

REALITY

Many terrorists come from middle-class backgrounds and have university-level educations, particularly in the technical sciences and engineering. No statistical relationship exists between poverty and becoming a terrorist.

MYTH

US foreign policy is the primary cause of radicalization.

REALITY

The grievances that fuel radicalization are diverse and vary across locations and groups. Radicalization frequently is driven by personal concerns at the local level in addition to frustration with international events.

MYTH

There are visible “signs” of radicalization.

REALITY

Changes in appearance during different stages of radicalization often are the same changes seen in individuals who are not being radicalized, making it difficult to identify visible markers.

MYTH

The Internet is the main source of radicalization.

REALITY

There is little evidence to support the contention that the Internet plays the dominant role in the process of radicalization. While extremists can use Web sites to convey and reinforce their messages, self-radicalization and self-recruitment via the Internet with little or no relation to the outside world rarely happens.



▲ Under the name Omar Mahmoud Othman, Abu Qatada is under worldwide embargo by UN Security Council Committee 1267 for his affiliation with al-Qa‘ida. He is wanted on terrorism charges in the United States, Algeria, Belgium, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, and his native Jordan. Currently in custody in Great Britain, Abu Qatada—whom a former Home Secretary once called “the most significant extremist preacher in the United Kingdom”—has been indicted for being the spiritual advisor to convicted al-Qa‘ida terrorists Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard Reid.



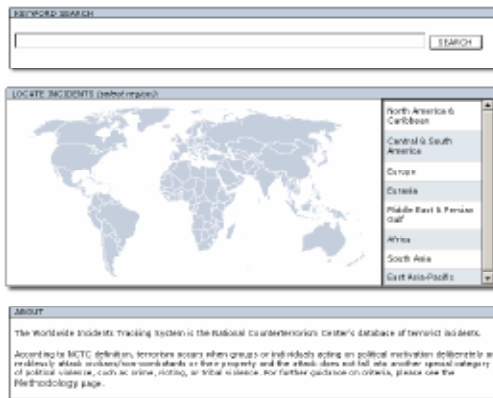
▲ Abu Hamza al-Masri, former imam of Finsbury Park Mosque in north London, was convicted in February 2006 on eleven charges including solicitation to murder and “stirring up racial hatred.”

Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS)

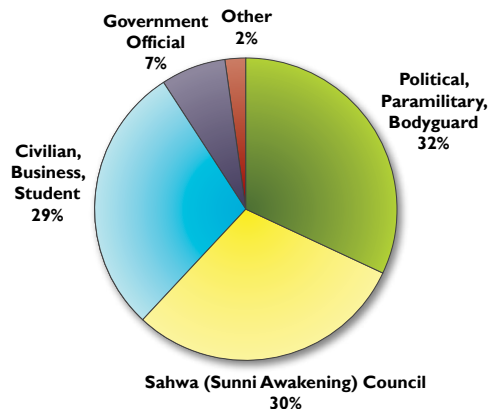
NCTC maintains the US Government's authoritative database on terrorist attacks compiled exclusively from open source data¹. The Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), which is publicly available at www.nctc.gov, provides a variety of consumers—to include users within the government, police departments, first responders, military, academia, and the press—with an easily accessible, Internet-based database. Users can filter and sort attack data by a broad range of characteristics, browse attack records, and derive statistics on terrorism around the world. Visitors to the Web site can use two types of searches—simple and advanced—to conduct myriad queries ranging from how many mortar attacks occurred in Israel in 2008 (195) to who was targeted by suicide attacks in Iraq last year.

Terrorists must have initiated and executed the attack on non-combatants for it to be included in the database; failed or foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included in WITS. Spontaneous hate crimes without intent to cause mass casualties are excluded to the greatest practical extent. A complete explanation of the WITS methodology is available for viewing at the Web site.

NCTC also provides the US State Department with statistical data on the number of individuals killed, injured, or kidnapped by terrorist groups, all taken from the WITS database. This information is used to help complete the Congressionally mandated *Country Reports on Terrorism*, the US Government's authoritative report on terrorism incidents that occurred in the previous calendar year.



▲ The WITS Web site is available at www.nctc.gov



▲ 2008: Targets of Suicide Attacks in Iraq

¹ Terrorism is defined in statute [22 USC § 2656(f)(2)] as: premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents. ("Noncombatant" includes civilians and military personnel who at the time of the incident are unarmed or not on duty).

Terrorist Logos

Law enforcement officers should be on the watch for these emblems and/or named groups during traffic stops and other contacts. These emblems may be found on jewelry, documents, auto stickers, and other forms of advertisement. Their display may indicate membership in these groups and/or financial/general support for the listed groups. These groups appear on the US Secretary of State's list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.



17 November Revolutionary Organization



Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)



Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade



Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)



Al-Qa'ida



Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly GSPC)



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Islam



Armed Islamic Group (GIA)



Aum Shinrikyo
A.K.A. Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)



Continuity IRA



FARC
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia



HAMAS



Hizballah
(Party of God)



Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)

Terrorist Logos



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Kahane Chai
(KACH)



Kongra-Gel (KKG, formerly
Kurdistan Workers' Party,
PKK, Kadek)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba
(LT or Army of the
Righteous)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba
(poster)



Liberation Tigers of Tamil
Eelam (LTTE)



Mujahedin-e Khalq
Organization (MEK)



National Liberation Army
(ELN)



New People's Army
(NPA)



Palestine Islamic Jihad
(PIJ)



Palestine Liberation Front
(PLF)



Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)



Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine-
General Command (PFLP-GC)



Real IRA



Revolutionary People's
Liberation Party/Front



Shining Path
(Sendero Luminoso)

Captured or Killed



Noordin Mohammad Top

Noordin, one of the most dangerous members of Jemaah Islamiya, was implicated in several lethal attacks in Indonesia, including the suicide bombing attack in Bali on 12 October 2002 and the attack against the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta on 5 August 2003. He was killed in a raid by Indonesian police in September 2009.

Saleh Nabhan

Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in connection with the attacks in 1998 against US embassies in Africa and the attacks in 2002 against a hotel and an airliner in Mombasa, was killed in southern Somalia in September 2009.

Baitullah Mahsud

Leader of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, Mahsud was killed in an explosion in Waziristan in August 2009. He was responsible for several deadly attacks against US and Pakistani targets, and claimed responsibility—later denied—for the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007.

Usama al-Kini and Shaykh Swedan

Al-Kini, whose real name was Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, and Shaykh Ahmed Salim Swedan were killed in an explosion in Waziristan in January 2009. They were indicted for their role in the 1998 attacks on the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Aafia Siddiqui

Siddiqui, charged with attempting to kill US officers and employees, was arrested in Afghanistan on 18 July 2008 after attempting to shoot a US military officer. She was transported to the United States in August.

Abu Khabab al-Masri

Abu Khabab, whose real name was Midhat Mursi al-Sayid Umar and who was an explosives and poisons expert working on behalf of al-Qa'ida, was killed in a blast in Pakistan in July 2008.

'Imad Mugniyah

Senior Hizballah official, possible head of group's intelligence section and indicted for role in 1985 hijacking and murder, was killed by a vehicle bomb detonated by unknown persons in Damascus in February 2008.

Abu Layth al-Libi

Al-Qa'ida military commander and spokesman was killed in January 2008.

Abu Solaiman

Senior member of Abu Sayyaf Group, responsible for planning attacks against US and other foreign nationals in the Philippines, was killed in January 2007.

'Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi

Al-Qa'ida No. 3 and chief of external operations, was detained in late 2006.

Dhiren Barot

Al-Qa'ida operative, also known as Issa al-Hindi, was sentenced to life imprisonment in November 2006 for providing al-Qa'ida detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on the Prudential Building in New Jersey, the International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the New York Stock Exchange and Citigroup building in New York City.

Captured or Killed continued



Khadafi Janjalani

Head of Abu Sayyaf Group, was killed in September 2006 clash with Philippine security forces.

Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi

Head of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, responsible for hundreds of deaths; was killed in June 2006 in Iraq.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah

Extremist charged with participation in attack on US embassies in Africa in 1998, was killed in April 2006 in Pakistan.

Hamza Rabi'a

Al-Qa'ida No. 3, chief of external operations, was killed in December 2005 in Pakistan.

Azahari bin Husin

Jemaah Islamiya bombmaker, believed responsible for the Bali attack in 2002, was killed in shootout in Indonesia in November 2005.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar

Al-Qa'ida propagandist and trainer, indicted in Spain for his role in Madrid train bombings in 2004, was arrested in Pakistan in November 2005.

Abu Faraj al-Libi

Al-Qa'ida No. 3, was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005.

Hambali

Jemaah Islamiya operations chief, detained in Thailand in August 2003.

Khalid Shaykh Muhammad

Al-Qa'ida No. 3, responsible for planning the 9/11 attacks in United States, was arrested in Pakistan in March 2003.

Mir Amal Kansi

Pakistani extremist who killed two CIA employees and injured three others outside CIA Headquarters in 1993, was executed in United States in November 2002.

Abu Zubaydah

Senior al-Qa'ida planner, was arrested in Pakistan in March 2002.

Muhammad Atef

Al-Qa'ida No. 3, also known as Abu Hafis al-Masri, charged with directly planning the attacks on US embassies in Africa in 1998, was killed in Afghanistan in November 2001.

Ramzi Yousef

A relative of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and one of the planners of the 1993 World Trade Center attack, was sentenced in the United States to life in prison in 1997.

'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman

Also known as the Blind Shaykh, was arrested in 1993 for plotting attacks against New York City landmarks; he was convicted in 1995 and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1996.

Have Suspicions?

The sites below are mostly for people living in the United States. Other countries maintain their own lists of fugitives and suspect groups. Residents of other countries should consult their own law enforcement agencies.



To report suspicious persons or activity, please visit:

1. Rewards for Justice: <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>, then click the “Submit a Tip” bar, or send an E-mail to rfj@state.gov. Or, in the United States, call 1-800-US REWARDS (1-800-877-3927).
2. FBI: <https://tips.fbi.gov>. Or, in the United States, call (202) 324-3000 [FBI main switchboard].
3. To find phone numbers of regional FBI offices in the United States, visit <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm>. If you are outside the United States and want to reach the FBI, call the nearest US Embassy or Consulate office; for phone numbers, see <http://www/fbi.gov/contact/legat/legat.htm>.
4. Individuals outside the United States may want to contact the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA Web site is at <http://www.cia.gov>.

Think you’ve seen a wanted person?

Does a certain face “ring a bell?” To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites:

<http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>

<http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm>

Are you wondering whether a business, charity, Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), or other entity has terrorist ties?

Do you want to make sure you can donate money to such an organization legally? You can view designated individuals and groups at these sites:

Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations:

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2008/122449.htm>

Terrorist Exclusion List:

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123086.htm>

Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons:

<http://www.treasury.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/t11sdn.pdf>

Other resources:

US National Counterterrorism Center:

<http://www.nctc.gov>

US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism:

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct>

State Sponsors of Terrorism



State sponsors of terrorism provide critical support to non-state terrorist groups. Without state sponsors, terrorist groups would have greater difficulty obtaining the funds, weapons, materials, and the secure areas they require to plan and conduct operations. More worrisome is that some of these countries also have the capability to manufacture weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that could get into the hands of terrorists. The United States will continue to insist that these countries end the support they give to terrorist groups. As of 14 October 2008, the United States designates the following countries as State Sponsors of Terrorism.

Country	Date of Designation
Cuba	1 March 1982
Iran	19 January 1984
Sudan	12 August 1993
Syria	29 December 1979

A country designated as a State Sponsor becomes subject to four main sets of US Government sanctions:

1. A ban on arms-related exports and sales.
2. Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism.
3. Prohibitions on economic assistance.
4. Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions, including:
 - Requiring the United States to oppose loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions;
 - Exception from the jurisdictional immunity in US courts of state sponsor countries, and all former state sponsor countries (with the exception of Iraq), with respect to claims for money damages for personal injury or death caused by certain acts of terrorism, torture, or extrajudicial killing, or the provision of material support or resources for such acts;
 - Denying companies and individuals tax credits for income earned in terrorist-list countries;
 - Denial of duty-free treatment of goods exported to the United States;
 - Authority to prohibit any US citizen from engaging in a financial transaction with a terrorist-list government without a Treasury Department license; and
 - Prohibition of Defense Department contracts above \$100,000 with companies in which a state sponsor government owns or controls a significant interest.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2007/103711.htm>

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

as of 27 August 2009

Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are foreign organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. FTO designations play a critical role in our fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business.

1. Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
2. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
3. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
4. Al-Shabaab
5. Ansar al-Islam
6. Armed Islamic Group
7. Asbat al-Ansar
8. Aum Shinrikyo
9. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
10. Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army
11. Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
12. Gama'a al-Islamiyya
13. HAMAS
14. Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
15. Harakat ul-Mujahideen
16. Hizballah
17. Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
18. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
19. Jaish-e-Mohammed
20. Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
21. Al-Jihad
22. Kahane Chai (Kach)
23. Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
24. Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LT)
25. Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)
26. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
27. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
28. Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group
29. Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization
30. National Liberation Army (ELN)
31. Palestine Liberation Front–Abu Abbas Faction
32. Palestinian Islamic Jihad–Shaqaqi Faction
33. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
34. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command
35. Al-Qa'ida
36. Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (Tanzim Qa'يدات al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn)
37. Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
38. Real IRA
39. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
40. Revolutionary Nuclei
41. Revolutionary Organization
17 November
42. Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/
Front
43. Shining Path
44. United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia



<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2008/122449.htm>

Terrorism Definitions

as of 27 August 2009

These definitions are set forth in US law, Title 22 of the US Code, Section 2656f(d).

TERRORISM

Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.

TERRORIST GROUP

Any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism.

The following terms, taken from the State Department's Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, are often encountered in a counterterrorism context:

ASYMMETRIC WARFARE

Warfare in which belligerents are mismatched in their military capabilities or their accustomed methods of engagement. In such a situation, the militarily disadvantaged power must press its special advantages or effectively exploit its enemy's particular weaknesses if the disadvantaged power is to have any hope of prevailing. Using an adversary's strength against him, while exploiting his weaknesses.

MULTILATERAL

Concerning activities involving more than two countries, or concerning activities of sub-regional, regional, or international organizations.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be either conventional high explosives or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/info/c16718.htm>

Terrorist Exclusion List Designees

as of 27 August 2009

Section 411 of the USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 (8 U.S.C. § 1182) authorized the Secretary of State, in consultation with or upon the request of the Attorney General, to designate terrorist organizations for immigration purposes. This authority is known as the “Terrorist Exclusion List (TEL)” authority. A TEL designation bolsters homeland security efforts by facilitating the USG’s ability to exclude aliens associated with entities on the TEL from entering the United States.

Designation Criteria

An organization can be placed on the TEL if the Secretary of State finds that the organization:

- commits or incites to commit, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury, a terrorist activity;
- prepares or plans a terrorist activity;
- gathers information on potential targets for terrorist activity; or
- provides material support to further terrorist activity.

Afghan Support Committee (a.k.a. Ahya ul Turas; a.k.a. Jamiat Ayat-ur-Rhas al Islamia; a.k.a. Jamiat Ihya ul Turath al Islamia; a.k.a. Lajnat el Masa Eidatul Afghania)

Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Ltd. (f.k.a. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry; f.k.a. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Establishment; f.k.a. Himmatt Establishment; a.k.a. Waldenberg, AG)

Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries

Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI)

Al-Manar

Al-Ma’unah

Al-Nur Honey Center

Al-Rashid Trust

Al-Shifa Honey Press for Industry and Commerce

Al-Wafa al-Igatha al-Islamia (a.k.a. Wafa Humanitarian Organization; a.k.a. Al Wafa; a.k.a. Al Wafa Organization)

Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB)

Anarchist Faction for Overthrow

Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR) (a.k.a. Interahamwe, Former Armed Forces (EX-FAR))

Asbat al-Ansar

Babbar Khalsa International

Bank Al Taqwa Ltd. (a.k.a. Al Taqwa Bank; a.k.a. Bank Al Taqwa)

Black Star

Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (a.k.a. CPN(M); a.k.a. the United Revolutionary People’s Council, a.k.a. the People’s Liberation Army of Nepal)

Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) (a.k.a. Continuity Army Council)

Darkazanli Company

Terrorist Exclusion List Designees continued

Dhamat Houmet Daawa Salafia (a.k.a. Group Protectors of Salafist Preaching; a.k.a. Houmat Ed Daawa Es Salafiya; a.k.a. Katibat El Ahoual; a.k.a. Protectors of the Salafist Predication; a.k.a. El-Ahoual Battalion; a.k.a. Katibat El Ahouel; a.k.a. Houmate Ed-Daawa Es-Salafia; a.k.a. the Horror Squadron; a.k.a. Djamaat Houmat Eddawa Essalafia; a.k.a. Djamaatt Houmat Ed Daawa Es Salafiya; a.k.a. Salafist Call Protectors; a.k.a. Djamaat Houmat Ed Daawa Es Salafiya; a.k.a. Houmate el Da'awaa es-Salafiyya; a.k.a. Protectors of the Salafist Call; a.k.a. Houmat ed-Daaoua es-Salafia; a.k.a. Group of Supporters of the Salafiste Trend; a.k.a. Group of Supporters of the Salafist Trend)

Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (a.k.a. Eastern Turkistan Islamic Party; a.k.a. ETIM; a.k.a. ETIP)

First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) (a.k.a. Grupo de Resistencia Anti-Fascista Premero De Octubre)

Harakat ul Jihad i Islami (HUJI)

International Sikh Youth Federation

Islamic Army of Aden

Islamic Renewal and Reform Organization

Jamiat al-Ta'awun al-Islamiyya

Jamiat ul-Mujahideen (JUM)

Japanese Red Army (JRA)

Jaysh-e-Mohammed

Jayshullah

Jerusalem Warriors

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LET) (a.k.a. Army of the Righteous)

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group

Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)

Makhtab al-Khidmat

Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (a.k.a. GICM; a.k.a. Groupe Islamique Combattant Marocain)

Nada Management Organization (f.k.a. Al Taqwa Management Organization SA)

New People's Army (NPA)

Orange Volunteers (OV)

People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)

Red Brigades-Combatant Communist Party (BR-PCC)

Red Hand Defenders (RHD)

Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (Pakistan and Afghanistan offices -- Kuwait office not designated) (a.k.a. Jamia Ihya ul Turath; a.k.a. Jamiat Ihia Al- Turath Al-Islamiya; a.k.a. Revival of Islamic Society Heritage on the African Continent)

Revolutionary Proletarian Nucleus

Revolutionary United Front (RUF)

Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)

The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)

The Islamic International Brigade (a.k.a. International Battalion, a.k.a. Islamic Peacekeeping International Brigade, a.k.a. Peacekeeping Battalion, a.k.a. The International Brigade, a.k.a. The Islamic Peacekeeping Army, a.k.a. The Islamic Peacekeeping Brigade)

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

The Pentagon Gang

The Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs (a.k.a. Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion, a.k.a. Riyadh-as-Saliheen, a.k.a. the Sabotage and Military Surveillance Group of the Riyadh al-Salihin Martyrs, a.k.a. Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Shahids (Martyrs))

Terrorist Exclusion List Designees continued

The Special Purpose Islamic Regiment
(a.k.a. the Islamic Special Purpose
Regiment, a.k.a. the al-Jihad-Fisi-Sabililah
Special Islamic Regiment, a.k.a. Islamic
Regiment of Special Meaning)

Tunisian Combat Group (a.k.a. GCT, a.k.a.
Groupe Combattant Tunisien, a.k.a. Jama'a
Combattante Tunisien, a.k.a. JCT; a.k.a.
Tunisian Combatant Group)

Turkish Hizballah

Ulster Defense Association (a.k.a. Ulster
Freedom Fighters)

Ummah Tameer E-Nau (UTN) (a.k.a.
Foundation for Construction; a.k.a. Nation
Building; a.k.a. Reconstruction Foundation;
a.k.a. Reconstruction of the Islamic
Community; a.k.a. Reconstruction of the
Muslim Ummah; a.k.a. Ummah Tameer
I-Nau; a.k.a. Ummah Tameer E-Nau; a.k.a.
Ummah Tameer-I-Pau)

Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft
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<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123086.htm>

Index

- A**
- Aafia Siddiqui 137
- Abd Al Aziz Awda 88
- 'Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi 137
- 'Abd al-Rahman, Umar 83
- Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser 66
- Abdelmalek Droukdal 102
- Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey 28, **30**
- Abdul Basit Usman 82
- Abdullah, Abdullah Ahmed 50
- Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah 50
- Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade 51
- Abdullah Ocalan 9, 19, 57, 113, 115
- Abdul Rahman Yasin 18
- Abu 'Abdallah al-Shafi'i 108
- Abu Bakar Bashir 70
- Abu Faraj al-Libi 138
- Abu Hafis al-Masri Brigade 25
- Abu Layth al-Libi 13, 137
- Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi 23, 51, 53, 65, **138**
- Abu Nidal 51
- Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) 5, 61, 77, 99, 109, 135, **141**
- Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) 5, 37, 45, 47, 51, 59, 67, 74, 75, 82, 83, **90**, 91, 92, 94, 96, 107, 109, 137, **141**
- Abu Solaiman 137
- Abu Yahya al-Libi 36
- Abu Zubaydah 116, 138
- Acetylene 121
- Adam Gadahn 14
- Adam Pearlman 14
- Adnan G. el Shukrijumah 22
- Afghan Support Committee 133
- Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil 62
- Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali 48
- Ahmed Ressim 132
- AI (Ansar al-Islam) **108**, 135, 141
- al-Adel, Saif 16
- al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade 7, 13, 19, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 53, 81, **98**, 111, 135, 141
- al-Badawi, Jamal 40
- al-Bakri, Ali Sayyid 12
- Alexandros Giotopoulos 61
- Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) 143
- Al-Faran 59
- al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya 51, 55, 97, 105
- Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries 143
- al-Hariri, Rafiq 19
- Ali Atwa 54
- al-Iraqi, 'Abd al-Hadi 137
- Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie 60
- Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri 12
- Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAD) 143
- Al-Jihad 135, 141
- al-Kini, Usama 137
- al-Libi, Abu Faraj 138
- al-Libi, Abu Layth 13, 137
- al-Libi, Abu Yahya 36
- al-Liby, Anas 44
- Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) 144
- Al-Manar 143
- Al-Ma'unah 143
- al-Mughassil, Ahmad Ibrahim 62
- al-Nasser, Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed 66
- Al-Nur Honey Center 143
- al-Qa'ida (AQ) 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 38, 43, 51, 59, 67, 69, 75, 77, 80, 81, 85, 87, 97, 100, 102, 104, 106, 109, 116, 135, 137, **141**
- al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) 21, 95, 100, 108, 138
- al-Qa'ida in Iraq (Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn) 141
- al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) 104
- al-Qa'ida in the Lands of Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) 5, 23, 71, **102**, 103, 111, 141
- al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY) 104
- al-Quds Brigades 84
- al-Quso, Fahd Mohammed Ahmed 42
- al-Rahman, Atiyah 10
- al-Rahman, 'Umar 'Abd 138
- Al-Rashid Trust 143
- al-Shabaab **106**, 141
- Al-Shifa Honey Press for Industry and Commerce 143
- Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Ltd. 143
- Aluminum 121
- Al-Wafa al-Igatha al-Islamia 143
- al-Yacoub, Ibrahim Salih Mohammed 64
- al-Zarqawi, Abu Mus'ab 23, 51, 53, 65, **138**
- al-Zawahiri, Ayman 6, **8**, 104
- Amer El-Maati 26
- Anarchist Faction for Overthrow 143
- Anas al-Liby 44
- ANFO 121
- ANO (Abu Nidal Organization) 5, 61, 77, 99, 109, 135, **141**
- Ansar al-Islam (AI) **108**, 135, 141
- Ansar al-Sunna (AS) 10, 15, 59, **108**
- Anthrax 123, **130**
- AQ (al-Qa'ida) 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 38, 43, 51, 59, 67, 69, 75, 77, 80, 81, 85, 87, 97, 100, 102, 104, 106, 109, 116, 135, 137, **141**
- AQAP (Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula) 104
- AQI (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) 21, 95, 100, 108, 138

AQIM (al-Qa'ida in the Lands of Islamic Maghreb) 5, 23, 71, **102**, 103, 111, 141
 AQY (al-Qa'ida in Yemen) 104
 Armed Islamic Group (GIA) 11, 29, 59, 65, 77, 89, 135, 141
 Armed Revolutionary Brigades 31
 Army for the Liberation of Rwanda 143
 AS (Ansar al-Sunna) 10, 15, 59, **108**
 'Asbat al-Ansar 99, **100**, 141, 143
 ASG (Abu Sayyaf Group) 5, 37, 45, 47, 51, 59, 67, 75, 82, 83, **90**, 91, 92, 94, 96, 107, 109, 137, **141**
 Atef, Muhammad 138
 Atiyah Abd al-Rahman 10
 Atwa, Ali 54
 Atwah, Muhsin Musa Matwalli 138
 Aum Shinrikyo 27, 47, 57, 61, 135, **141**
 Awda, Abd Al Aziz 88
 Ayman al-Zawahiri 6, **8**, 104
 Azahari bin Husin 70, 83, **138**
 Azzam al-Amriki 14
 Azzam the American 14

B

Babbar Khalsa International 143
 Baitullah Mahsud 67, 137
 Bali, Indonesia 70, 76, 78, 80, 83, 87, 89
 Bank Al Taqwa Ltd. 143
 Barot, Dhiren 137
 Bashir, Abu Bakar 70
 Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) 41, 43, 59, 61, 63, 65, 71, 89, 91, 93, 135, **141**
 Benazir Bhutto 5, 67, 109
 Betancourt, Ingrid 21, 57
 Bhutto, Benazir 5, 67, 109
 bin Hir, Zulkifli 74
 Bin Ladin, Usama 6, 8, 21, 25, 53, 77, 83, 87, 95, 106
 Biological Threats 124
 Black powder 121
 Black September 5, 75, 77, 91, 109
 Black Star 143
 Blasting gel 121
 Blind Shaykh 138
 Bomb Threat
 Call Procedures 160
 Stand-Off Distance 119
 Botulinum Toxins 124
 Boussora, Faker **28**, 30
 Buckley, William 27
 Burnham, Martin and Gracia 47, 92, 96
 BZ (incapacitating agent) 126

C

C-4 121
 Carlos the Jackal 69, 107
 Castro 56
 Chemical
 Agents 126
 Indicators of a Possible Incident 125
 Toxic Industrial Chlorine 128
 Chlorine 126, 128
 Chlorine, Toxic Industrial Chemicals 128
 Chloroacetophenone 126
 Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile 126
 Christopher Leggett 55
 CIRA (Continuity Irish Republican Army) 141
 Cole, USS 42, 87, 103
 Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) 143
 Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army 141
 Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) 136
 Composition B 121
 Continuity IRA 135
 Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) 141, 143
 CPP/NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army) 136
 Cuba 140
 Cyanide, Hydrogen 126
 Cyanides (Blood Agents) 126
 Cyanogen Chloride 126

D

Daniel Pearl 11, 114
 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania 8, 16, 44, 46, 48, 50, 67, 137
 Darkazanli Company 143
 David Foy 32
 Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine 21
 Dev Sol 118
 Dhamat Houmet Daawa Salafia 144
 Dhiren Barot 137
 DHKP/C (Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front) 49
 Diphenylaminearsine 126
 Distilled Sulfur Mustard 126
 Documents, False Travel Indicators 132
 Droukdal, Abdelmalek 102
 Dulmatin 76
 Dynamite 121

E

Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement 144
Ed Seitz 91
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) 8, 16, 71, 85, 87, 97, **135**
EIJ (Egyptian Islamic Jihad) 8, 16, 71, 85, 87, 97, **135**
ELA (Revolutionary Popular Struggle) 83
Elbaneh, Jaber 24
el-Hoorie, Ali Saed bin Ali 60
El-Maati, Amer 26
ELN (National Liberation Army) 7, 17, 39, 55, 67, 79,
93, 111, 113, 136, **141**
el Shukrijumah, Adnan 22
ETA (Basque Fatherland and Liberty) 41, 43, 59, 61, 63,
65, 71, 89, 91, 93, 135, **141**
Ethylene oxide 121
Explosives
Fuel-Air Mixtures 121
TNT Equivalents 121

F

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso 42
Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam 137
FAI (Fatah al-Islam) 100
Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora **28**, 30
False Travel Documents, Indicators 132
FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) 5, 17,
21, 23, 25, 37, 45, 47, 57, 67, 77, 83, 107, 109, **117**,
135, 141
Fatah al-Islam (FAI) 100
Fazul Abdullah Mohammed 46
Fazul, Harun 46
Financial, Indicators of Suspicious Activity 131
Finsbury Park 133
First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)
65, 144
Flour 121
Foley, Laurence 91
Foreign Terrorist Organizations 98, 106, 110, **135**, 141
Foy, David 32

G

Gadahn, Adam 14
Gama'a al-Islamiyya 141
GIA (Armed Islamic Group) 11, 29, 59, 65, 77, 89, 135
Giotopoulos, Alexandros 61
Gonsalves, Marc 21, 57
Gracia Burnham 92, 96
GRAPO (First of October Antifascist Resistance Group)
65
GSPC (Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat) 81, 102
Guillermo Sobero 92, 96

H

Hamadei, Mohammed 56
HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement) 5, 7, 9, 21, 23,
25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, 47, 49, 63, 65, 67, 71, 75, 83,
87, 97, 98, 101, 105, 107, 109, **110**, 111, 113, 135, 141
Hambali 70, 138
Hamed Ali, Ahmed Mohamed 48
Hamza Rabi'a 138
Hapilon, Isnlon 92
Haqqani, Sirajuddin 38
Harakat-ul-Ansar 101
Harakat-ul-Jihad 25
Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B) 141
Harakat ul Jihad i Islami (HUJI) 144
Harakat ul-Mujahideen 141
Harun Fazul 46
Hasan Izz-al-Din 58
Hasan Nasrallah 52
Hesla, Thor David 38
Hizballah 19, 27, 33, 37, **52**, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 99, 101,
105, 135, 137, 141
Hizballah, Saudi 55
Hizb-ul-Mujahedin 101
Howes, Thomas 21, 57
HUJI-B (Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh) 141
Husin, Azahari bin 138
Hydrogen Cyanide 126

I

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub 64
IJU (Islamic Jihad Union) 89, **112**, 141
'Imad Mughniyah 17, 52
'Imad Mugniyah 137
Improvised Explosive Devices 121
Impure Sulfur Mustard 126
Incapacitating Agents 126
Indian Mujahidin 43, 65
Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident 122
Indicators of False Travel Documents 132
Indicators of Suspicious Financial Activity 131
Industrial, Toxic Chemicals/Chlorine 128
Ingrid Betancourt 21, 57
International Sikh Youth Federation 144
International Terrorism Definition 142
Intifada Martyrs 5, 109
IRA (Irish Republican Army) 61, 135, 136
Iran 140
Iraultza 101
Irish Republican Army (IRA) 61, 135, 136
Islamic Army 91
Islamic Army of Aden 144

Islamic Army of Aden-Abyan 73
Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army 77
Islamic Inqilab Mahaz 91
Islamic International Brigade 144
Islamic Jihad 11, 27, **52**, 53, 135, 136
Islamic Jihad Group of Uzbekistan 112
Islamic Jihad Organization 81, 101
Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) 89, **112**, 141
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan **112**, 141
Islamic Renewal and Reform Organization 144
Islamic Resistance 52
Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) 83, 98, 105, 107, **110**
Isnilon Hapilon 92
Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades 110
Izz-al-Din, Hasan 58

J

Jaafar the Pilot 22
Jaber Elbanch 24
Jaffar al-Tayyar 22
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) 105, **114**, 135, 141
Jamal al-Badawi 40
Jamiat al-Ta'awun al-Islamiyya 144
Jamiat ul-Mujahedin 107
Jamiat ul-Mujahideen (JUM) 144
Janjalani, Khadafi 90, 94, 96, 138
Japanese Red Army 19, 49
Japanese Red Army (JRA) 144
Jaysh-e-Mohammed 144
Jayshullah 144
Jdey, Abderraouf 28, **30**
Jemaah Islamiya (JI) 31, 61, 67, 69, **70**, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 90, 92, 136, 138, 141
JEM (Jaish-e-Mohammed) 105, **114**, 135, 141
Jerusalem Warriors 144
JI (Jemaah Islamiya) 31, 61, 67, 69, **70**, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 90, 92, 136, 138, 141
Jund al-Yaman (Soldiers of Yemen) 104

K

Kach (Kahane Chai) 141
Kahane Chai (Kach) 136, 141
Kansi, Mir Amal 138
Keith Stansell 21, 57
Kerr, Malcolm 11
KGK (Kongra-Gel) 37, 65, **115**, 136
Khadafi Janjalani 90, 94, 96, 138
Khair Mundos 94
Khalid Shaykh Muhammad 23, 138
Khobar Towers 55, 60, 62, 64, 66

KMM (Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia) 74
Kongra-Gel (KGK) 37, 65, **115**, 136
Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) 74
Kurdistan Democratic Party 15
Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK) 115
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) 9, 17, 19, 23, 37, 45, 57, 113, **115**, 136, 141

L

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT or LeT) 61, 71, 81, 99, 105, **116**, 136, 141, 144
Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ) 141
Laurence Foley 91
Leggett, Christopher 55
Lewsite 126
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) 17, 23, 25, 39, 45, 49, 51, 59, 63, 75, 83, 85, 87, 89, 99, 103, 105, 136, **141**
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group 10, 141, 144
LJ (Lashkar i Jhangvi) 141
Lord's Resistance Army 21
Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) 144
Los Angeles International Airport 132
Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) 144
LT or LeT (Lashkar-e-Tayyiba) 61, 71, 81, 99, 105, **116**, 136, 141, 144
LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) 17, 23, 25, 39, 45, 49, 51, 59, 63, 75, 83, 85, 87, 89, 99, 103, 105, 136, **141**

M

M-19 95
Mahsud, Baitullah 67, 137
Makhtab al-Khidmat 144
Malcolm Kerr 11
MAPP 121
Marc Gonsalves 21, 57
Martin Burnham 92, 96
McVeigh, Timothy 37
MEK (Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization) 136, 141
Methane 121
MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front) 23, 97
Milk Powder 121
Mir Amal Kansi 13, 138
Mohammed Ali Hamadei 56
Mohammed, Fazul Abdullah 46
Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group 141, 144
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) 23, 90, 97
Moro National Liberation Front 90
Moussaoui, Zacarias 41
MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement) 71

MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement) 37, 105
Msalam, Fahid Mohammed Ally 137
Mughniyah, 'Imad 137
Mughniyah, 'Imad 17
Muhammad Atef 138
Muhammad, Khalid Shaykh 23, 138
Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah 138
Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK) 136, 141
Mujahideen Youth Movement 106
Mullah Omar 20
Mumbai 61, 99, 116
Mustafa Setmariam Nasar 138
Mustard 126

N

Nabhan, Saleh 137
Nada Management Organization 144
Nairobi, Kenya 8, 16, 44, 46, 48, 50, 67, 137
Nasar, Mustafa Setmariam 138
Nasrallah, Hasan 52
National Liberation Army (ELN) 7, 17, 39, 55, 67, 79,
93, 111, 113, 136, 141
Nerve Agents 126
New People's Army (NPA) 136, 144
Nidal, Abu 51
Noordin Top 61
Nordeen, William 57
NPA (New People's Army) 136

O

Ocalan, Abdullah 9, 19, 57, 113, 115
Oklahoma City 37
Omar, Mullah 20
Orange Volunteers (OV) 144
Organization of the Oppressed on Earth 52

P

Paint Pigments 121
Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) 31, 47, 69, 84, 86, 88, 89,
91, 93, 136
Palestine Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction 141
Palestinian Islamic Jihad - Shaqaqi Faction 141
Partisans League 100
Patek, Umar 78
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan 15, 49
Pearl, Daniel 11, 114
Pearlman, Adam 14
Pentagon Gang 144
Pentolite 121
People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) 144

PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-
General Command) 136, 141
PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) 35,
57, 89, 136, 141
Phosgene 126
Photo Flash Powder 121
PIJ (Palestine Islamic Jihad) 31, 47, 69, 84, 86, 88, 89,
91, 93, 136
Pinto Beans 129
PIRA 17, 23, 95, 105
PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) 9, 17, 19, 23, 37, 45, 57,
113, 115, 136, 141
PLF (Palestine Liberation Front) 136
PLO 5, 109
Popular Forces of Liberation 31
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General
Command (PFLP-GC) 136, 141
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) 35,
57, 89, 141
Propane 121
Puerto Rican Nationalist Party 93
Pulmonary Agents 126

Q

Qari Mohammad Zafar 32

R

Rabi'a, Hamza 138
Radicalization 133
Radiological, Indicators of a Possible Incident 122
Radullan Sahiron 96
Rafiq al-Hariri 19
Ramadan 68
Ramadan Abdullah Mohammed Shallah 86
Ramzi Ahmed Yousef 7, 111
Ramzi Yousef 138
Real IRA (RIRA) 67, 136, 141
Red Army Faction 37, 49, 101
Red Brigades-Combatant Communist Party (BR-PCC)
144
Red Hand Defenders (RHD) 144
Ressam, Ahmed 132
Revenge Falcons of Apo 25
Revival of Islamic Heritage Society 144
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) 5, 17,
21, 23, 25, 37, 45, 47, 57, 67, 77, 83, 107, 109, 117,
135, 141
Revolutionary Cells 39
Revolutionary Justice Organization 52
Revolutionary Nuclei 141
Revolutionary Organization 17 November 135, 141

Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front 141
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front (DHKP/C)
49
Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) 83
Revolutionary Proletarian Nucleus 144
Revolutionary Struggle 9, 113
Revolutionary United Front (RUF) 144
Richard Welch 107
Ricin 129
Riot Control Agents 126
RIRA (Real IRA) 67, 136, 141
Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion
of Chechen Martyrs 144
Robert Stethem 53, 54, 56, 58

S
Sahiron, Radullan 96
Saif al-Adel 16
Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC) 144
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) 81, 102
Saleh Nabhan 137
Sarin 47, 57, 126, 127
The Satanic Verses 61, 87
Saudi Hizballah 55
Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia 73
Seitz, Ed 91
Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) 45, 85, 136, 141
17 November 33, 51, 57, 61, 69, 85, 97, 107, 135
Shallah, Ramadan Abdullah Mohammed 86
Shaykh Sweden 137
Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) 45, 85, 136, 141
Shukrijumah 22
Siddiqui, Aafia 137
Sirajuddin Haqqani 38
Smallpox 124
Smokeless Powder 121
Sobero, Guillermo 47, 92, 96
Solaiman, Abu 137
Soman 126
Special Purpose Islamic Regiment 145
Stansell, Keith 21, 57
State Sponsors of Terrorism 140
Stethem, Robert 53, 54, 56, 58
Sudan 140
Sugar 121
Suspicious, Have 139
Suspicious
Indicators of Financial Activity 131
Substance 123
Sweden, Shaykh 137
Syria 140

T
Tabun 126
TAK (Kurdistan Freedom Hawks) 115
Taliban 20, 27, 47, 71
Tanzim Qa'ida al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (Al-Qa'ida in
Iraq) 141
Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan 87, 137
Terrorism Definitions 142
Terrorist Document Indicators 132
Terrorist Exclusion List Designees 141, 143
Thomas Howes 21, 57
Thor David Hesla 38
Timothy McVeigh 37
Top, Noordin 61
Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Chlorine 128
Travel Documents, Indicators of False 132
Tunisian Combat Group 145
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) 37, 105
Turkish Hizballah 145
25 April Movement 99

U
UBL 6, 21, 25, 53, 77, 83, 87, 95, 106
Ulster Defense Association 145
'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman 83, 138
Umar Patek 78
Ummah Tameer E-Nau (UTN) 145
United Liberation Front of Asom 5, 109
United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia 141
Usama al-Kini 137
Usama Bin Ladin 6, 8, 21, 25, 53, 77, 83, 87, 95, 106
Usman, Abdul Basit 82
USS Cole 40, 42, 87, 103

V
VBIED (Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices)
121
Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED)
121
Vesicants 126
VX 126

W
Welch, Richard 107
Welding gas 121
William Buckley 27
William Nordeen 57
WITS (Worldwide Incidents Tracking System) 134
Wood 121
World Trade Center 4, 6, 7, 11, 18, 21, 47, 77, 111, 138
Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS) 134

Y

Yasin, Abdul Rahman 18

Yousef, Ramzi Ahmed 7, 111, 138

Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft M.B.H. 145

Z

Zacarias Moussaoui 41

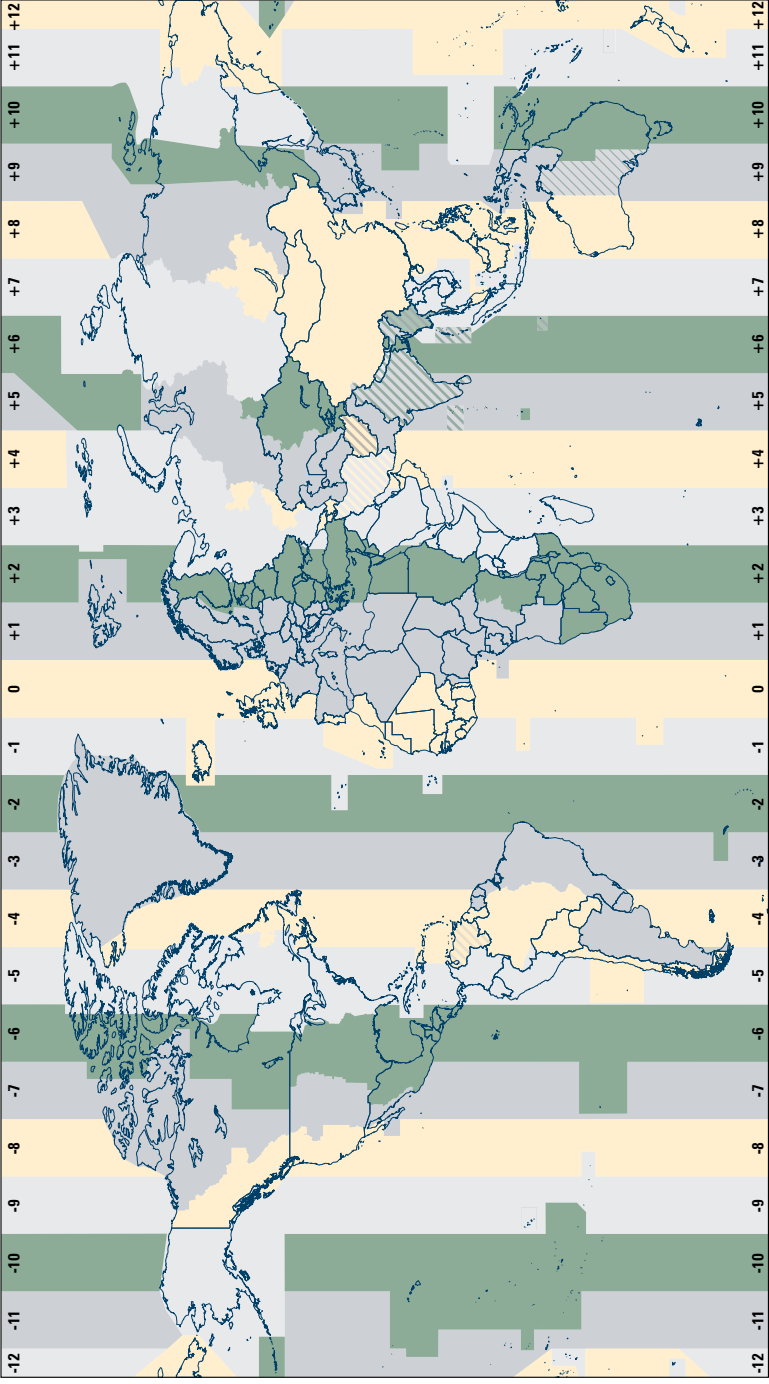
Zafar, Qari Mohammad 32

Zubaydah, Abu 116, 138

Zulkarnaen 80

Zulkifli bin Hir 74

Standard Time Zones of the World



2011

January						
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November						
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December						
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Bomb Threat Call Procedures

1. Keep caller on the line—the longer he/she talks, the more we can learn.
2. Record as much of the message as possible on the form below—try to get exact words.
3. Tell the caller (if applicable) that the building is occupied and that the threatened action could result in the death or serious injury to many innocent persons.
4. Immediately upon termination of the call, report information to Security.

Date
Time of Call
Time Caller Hung Up
Ext. No.

Exact message (if possible):

Ask Caller:

- Where is bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)
- When will it go off?
- What did it look like?
- Why?
- Who put it there?
- Caller's Name

Information About Caller:

- Where is caller? (Describe background and level of noise)
- Sex: Male Female
- Pitch of Voice: Low Moderate High
- Speech: Stutter Accent Peculiar Dialect
- Other:
- Estimated age:
- Name & Room Number of Person Receiving Call:

Caller's Voice

Calm	Nasal
Angry	Stutter
Excited	Lisp
Slow	Raspy
Rapid	Deep
Soft	Ragged
Loud	Clearing Throat
Laughter	Deep Breathing
Crying	Crackling Voice
Normal	Disguised
Distinct	Accent
Slurred	Whispered

Background Sounds

Street Noises	Factory
Crockery	Machinery
Voices	Animal Noises
PA System	Clear
Music	Static
House Noises	Local
Motor	Long Distance
Office	Booth
Machinery	Other

Threat Language

Well Spoken (Educated)
 Foul
 Irrational
 Message Read by Threat Maker
 Taped
 Incoherent

If the voice is familiar, who did it sound like?

Report Call Immediately To:

Name:
 Phone Number:
 Today's Date:
 Your Name:
 Position:
 Phone Number:





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