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Terrorism Threat Handbook



*Operations Security
Information Series*

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The **Interagency OPSEC Support Staff (IOSS)** was created to support the National OPSEC Program by providing tailored training, assisting in program development, producing multimedia products and presenting conferences for the defense, security, intelligence, research and development, acquisition and public safety communities. Its mission is to help government organizations develop their own, self-sufficient OPSEC programs in order to protect U.S. programs and activities.

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Our **Mission** is to promote and maintain OPSEC principles worldwide by assisting our customers in establishing OPSEC programs, providing OPSEC training and conducting OPSEC surveys.

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In the early days of the Vietnam War, the U.S. lost an alarming number of pilots and aircraft. To reverse that trend, a team was assigned to analyze U.S. military operations. The team, "Purple Dragon," discovered that crucial planning information was being disclosed through routine patterns of behavior. Countermeasures were quickly initiated. Purple Dragon's analytic process, called **OPerations SECurity or OPSEC**, was used by the military for the next 20 years. In 1988, President Reagan formalized its use throughout the government and created the IOSS to provide training and guidance to the national security community.

The Terrorism Threat Handbook was researched, written and designed for IOSS by the Centre for Counterterrorism Studies, ctstudies.com.

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(U) Introduction



(U) This document presents an overview of terrorism threats and terrorist methodologies to assist OPSEC managers in evaluating the threat and managing terrorist risks to organizations and personnel. As in other areas of security and intelligence concern, proper application of the OPSEC process in evaluating threat and risk¹ helps an organization to make informed decisions on conducting its mission-critical activities without becoming unduly vulnerable.²

(U) OPSEC and the Terrorism Threat

(U) Prior to 11 September 2001, for most Americans terrorism was an abstract concept that usually showed up only in television evening-news stories about violent events in distant lands. Almost without exception, terrorist acts were the work of unfamiliar groups operating outside the United States. The attacks of 11 September 2001, however, have served notice to all Americans that terrorism is an immediate threat. Operations Security (OPSEC) can play an important role in mitigating the vulnerability of an organization and its personnel to that threat and many others. Threat and risk assessments, which are key decision support tools to establish and prioritize security program requirements for any organization or activity, are absolutely critical to defending against terrorism today. This means that it now is more vital than ever that OPSEC managers understand and communicate to their organizations what the current threats are and what form the risks associated with those threats are most likely to take.

(U) The successful application of OPSEC efforts to curtail the terrorist threat entails the effective implementation of five essential actions.

1. (U) Analysis. A thorough analysis and understanding of the threat as it pertains to each facility, operation, or activity. A threat analysis, the first step in determining risk, identifies and evaluates each type of threat on the basis of various factors, such as the adversary's capability and intent to attack an asset, the likelihood of a successful attack, and its lethality.

The attacks of 11 September 2001 have served notice to all Americans that terrorism is an immediate threat. Operations Security (OPSEC) can play an important role in mitigating the vulnerability of an organization and its personnel to that threat and many others.

2. (U) Understanding.

OPSEC personnel, while evaluating the overall terrorist threat, must attempt to gain an understanding of what information a terrorist group would need in planning to mount an attack against their organization. By understanding

how terrorists have operated in the past, and attempting to evaluate how terrorists would probably attack their organizations, OPSEC personnel will be better able to identify the information a terrorist group needs to succeed.

3. (U) Monitoring. OPSEC personnel must continually monitor terrorism trends and seek to evaluate how these may affect their own organizations.

4. (U) Evaluation. Once the information required by a terrorist is identified, OPSEC personnel must evaluate how their organization processes that information, and what detectable activities might provide that information or sufficient indications to permit the information to be surmised with accuracy by outsiders.

5. (U) Countermeasures. Armed with the knowledge of the nature of the threat posed by terrorists, and an understanding of the information needed to be successful in an attack, OPSEC personnel will be able to devise a set of protective measures to counter the terrorist threat.

(U) Definition

(U) Terrorism is legally defined in Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(d) as:

(U) "Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience."



The “Smog of Terrorism”

(U) The concept that military commanders sometimes have to fight battles in which the “fog of war” can blind them to important information is familiar to military historians. Some analysts of terrorism today have identified a similar phenomenon, which they term the “smog of terrorism.” As regards terrorism, particularly for U.S. forces in the Middle East, commanders now tend to be plagued with too much threat information, not too little. The problem is that there are so many threats from different quarters, often of a longstanding and ill-defined nature, that it is difficult to recognize genuine OPSEC threat indicators.

(U) This phenomenon, combined with a new twist in terrorist practice, were likely important factors in the successful bombing of the Navy destroyer USS Cole on October 12, 2000 in Yemen. The 505-foot destroyer was heading to the Persian Gulf to enforce sanctions against Iraq when it moored in the port of Aden for refueling. Shortly after 11:00am, during the refueling process, a small boat similar to those used to service other ships in the harbor approached the Cole. The Cole's crew was operating under normal security precautions, which called for armed

crew members posted on deck. The rules of engagement the crew was operating under, however, forbade hostile action against other vessels unless they fired on the Cole first; so the small boat's two crew members, who smiled and waved at the crew members on deck, managed to bring their small vessel alongside the ship. As one Cole sailor observed, “There were all kinds of boats. It's a busy harbor. One getting close to you was not unusual.”

(U) A moment later, however, the two terrorists detonated a large bomb on their vessel and blew a 40-by-40-foot hole in the destroyer's side. The blast and its collateral damage killed 17 sailors and wounded 39 others. Unidentified Middle East terrorists had succeeded in using what amounted to a car-bomb attack against a U.S. naval vessel.

Subsequent investigation determined that the two suicide terrorists constructed their bomb, which used a military explosive and seemed to have been shaped to direct its main destructive force into the side of the Cole, at rented apartments in Aden. The attack seemed to have been as well planned and executed as the 1998 bombings of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which gave rise to speculation that it may have been the handiwork of followers of Osama bin Ladin.

(U) While U.S. intelligence agencies reportedly had picked up indications of a possible terrorist attack in the Persian Gulf in the days and weeks before the bombing of the USS Cole, there was no specific information about a planned attack. If the OPSEC process had identified the possibility that the signature weapon of some Middle East terrorist groups—the car bomb—might be adapted for use against a U.S. warship, it is possible that rules of engagement might have prevented the terrorist bombers from approaching close enough to make effective use of their weapon.



(U) Another definition of terrorism is the one used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

(U) **“Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”**

(U) In order to track terrorist incidents consistently, the U.S. Government, since 1983, has considered the term “international terrorism” to mean terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country, and the term “terrorist group” to mean any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism.

(U) **Development of Terrorism**

(U) Terrorism is neither new nor unprecedented. Although urban terror has attracted intense attention for the past several decades, it is merely a revival of political violence seen previously in many parts of the world.

(U) Violence can be used as a tool to demonstrate that a government is too weak or inept to protect the general population or even its own officials from organized violence, thus setting the stage for revolution, rebellion, or insurrection. Violence can also be used as a strategy to goad a regime into destroying its legitimacy by reacting to a challenge to its strength with a crackdown on general freedoms or privileges or by carrying out vicious reprisals against groups of people.

(U) This strategy goes back to biblical times. For many centuries, religious movements provided organization and impetus for terrorist activities. For example, the Sicariis were a group active in the first century who viewed assassinations and other violent acts as a means of provoking a revolutionary uprising against the Romans and initiating a new religious state in a new millennium. Their killings were carried out by means of a short sword, the sica, that they concealed in their cloaks.

(U) A number of the words used in the English language to describe terrorists and their acts owe their origins to the names of extremist religious groups active many centuries ago. The etymology of “zealot,” for example, can be traced back to a Jewish sect who fought against the Roman occupation of what is now Israel, beginning in 66 A.D. The Zealots, together with Sicariis, waged a ruthless campaign of individual assassination and wholesale slaughter, even employing a primitive form of chemical warfare: poisoning wells and granaries used by the Romans and sabotaging Jerusalem's water supply.³ Their goal was to incite a general uprising and throw off Roman rule as a prelude to establishing a new era in history. The revolt ended when more than 900 of the Zealots took their own lives just as Roman troops were about to breach the walls of their fortress at Masada in the year 73 A.D.⁴

(U) The word “assassin” is similarly derived from a religious terrorist group, in this case a radical offshoot of the Muslim Shi'a who, between 1090-1272 A.D., fought the Christian



crusaders attempting to conquer present-day Syria and Iran. Literally “hashish-eater,” the assassin would ritualistically imbibe hashish before committing murder: an act regarded as a divine duty to defend Islam against the Infidel.⁵ The assassins considered killing their victims in front of many witnesses to be an important aspect of their missions.⁶

(U) “Thug” is yet another term that owes its origins to the history of terror. The term comes from a secret society of professional robbers and murderers in India who, from the seventh century until their suppression in the mid-19th century, systematically strangled wayward travelers with a silk tie as sacrificial offerings to Kali, the Hindu goddess of terror and destruction. Estimates put the number of persons murdered by the Thugs at between 500,000 and a million victims.⁷ It is not clear what political aims, if any, the Thugs may have had.⁸

(U) Systematic terrorism probably began in the latter half of the 19th century. Russian revolutionaries fighting their autocratic government, and radical Irish, Macedonian, Serb, and Armenian nationalist groups all used terrorist methods in their struggle for

(U) On January 28, 1982, Kemal Arikan, the Consul General at the Turkish Consulate in Los Angeles, left his home at the usual time and drove the route he had always taken to his office in downtown Los Angeles. Although in the previous nine years thirteen other Turkish diplomats had been assassinated by Armenian terrorists—usually on their way from home to work—Arikan did not see the need to take any special precautions.

A Victim Who Didn't Have to Die

(U) As usual, Arikan slowed and then stopped at a traffic light that always caused him a five-minute delay in his commute. This day, however, as he waited at the traffic light, a young man approached the driver's side of Arikan's vehicle and calmly and repeatedly shot him through his window. Arikan slumped in his seat and released his foot from the brake. His car moved forward until it hit a restraining wall and stalled out. While onlookers watched the minor traffic accident, the assassin fled the scene.



(U) Subsequent investigation by the FBI determined that Arikan had been murdered by a local member of a terrorist group called the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide. The assassin studied Arikan's commuting patterns for two weeks and chose his killing ground because Arikan's car always came to a stop there for several minutes.

(U) Over the next 12 years, an additional 12 Turkish diplomats were killed by Armenian assassins, most as they commuted between home and work. This may have been avoided had the diplomats practiced OPSEC by varying their routes and times when traveling to work.



autonomy or national independence. The 19th century's general social and economic upheaval shifted focus to nationalism, anarchism, and Marxism, rather than religion as the main justification for terrorist acts. During this period, the idea of "propaganda by deed," that a single act of public violence could be used as a means of focusing public attention on a group's grievances and was more effective than distributing a thousand pamphlets, also grew in importance.⁹

(U) In the mid-19th century, terrorists also began to view the new technologies of the day as favoring their political aims.¹⁰ Specifically, advances in gun manufacture and explosives technology made it possible for a single person to have much greater impact than he could by wielding a knife or sword, and the individual also stood a greater chance of escaping the scene to carry on his fight another day.

(U) In the United States, labor disputes were more violent than in Europe. Groups such as the Molly Maguires and the Western Union of Mineworkers engaged in violent class warfare, trying to change conditions that had existed for centuries but now were intolerable.¹¹ In 1882, German-Austrian anarchist Jonathan Most conducted a speaking tour in the U.S. to rally the masses to overthrow capitalism. Most also published a pamphlet with detailed instructions on making bombs and planting them in public places.¹²



(U) The ongoing mass-murder campaign of al-Qaeda and some similar groups, together with the strong support shown today in some quarters for those activities, demonstrates a resurgence of religiously-inspired terrorism. Seeking to guarantee their admission into the Paradise of their religion's afterlife, significant numbers of Muslim young men—and also some young women—have actively sought to make themselves "martyrs" by indiscriminately killing large numbers of people from countries or groups they perceive to be a threat to Islam or to their fellow Muslims.

(U) Some observers date the advent of modern international terrorism to July 22nd, 1968. On that date, three members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an El Al Boeing 707, en route from Rome to Tel Aviv, carrying 10 crew and 38 passengers. The aircraft was flown to Algiers Dar al-Bayda Airport, where lengthy negotiations were undertaken for the eventual release of passengers, crew, aircraft and hijackers. The success of this incident in focusing massive public attention on the PFLP and its political agenda made the commercial airlines industry a target of domestic and international incidents for many years.¹³

(U) **Current Situation**

(U) In the wake of the 9-11 terrorist attacks, President George W. Bush and the U.S. Congress placed the United States on a war footing against terrorist organizations and the organizations or states that support them. President Bush stressed that, "The defeat

of terror requires an international coalition of unprecedented scope and cooperation.”¹⁴ Despite solid progress against terrorism since the 9-11 attacks, however, the danger persists. Terrorist threats must be regarded with utmost seriousness, and additional attacks are likely. OPSEC is one of the most important means for strengthening U.S. defenses against terrorism operations.

(U) In 2002, the United States Government saw its most significant transformation in 50 years with the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The mission of DHS is to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, minimize damage from terrorist attacks that do occur, and assist in recovery from such attacks.¹⁵ By its nature, OPSEC is a key tool for facilitating much of this mission.



(U) Another significant development with OPSEC implications has been the formation within DHS of the Transportation Security Administration. One of its branches, the Office of National Risk Assessment, develops and maintains systems for detecting and evaluating known threats, especially those that pertain to the airline industry.¹⁶ Risk assessment is a central component of the OPSEC process, which has as its primary goal not the elimination of all risk but only those elements that an adversary can most easily take advantage of.

(U) **No concessions and no deals**

While the United States will make every effort to gain the safe return of U.S. citizens who are held hostage, it will deny hostage takers the benefit of ransom, prisoner releases, policy changes, or other acts of concession.

(U) **Bring terrorists to justice for their crimes**

The United States will track down terrorists who attack U.S. citizens or U.S. interests, no matter how long it takes.

(U) **Pressure states that sponsor terrorism**

The United States has identified Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria as state sponsors of terrorism and has deployed a variety of diplomatic, economic, and other measures against them.

(U) **Bolster the efforts of countries that work with the United States against terrorism**

Using a variety of programs, the United is providing training, including military capabilities, and related law-enforcement assistance to selected friendly foreign governments. In addition, special programs work with foreign governments to identify and dry up sources of funding for terrorist organizations.¹⁷

**U.S.
Counterterrorism
Policy**



(U) As terrorist attacks have become increasingly destructive and lethal, the nature of the threat has changed. Access to emerging technologies and global communications, combined with more traditional means of attack, is empowering terrorists with new operational capabilities and organizational structures. For example, the 19 terrorists who carried out suicide attacks on 11 September 2001, utilized international ATM cash transfers to fund their expenses and took advantage of commercial training programs in several states to learn how to fly jumbo jets,

OPSEC is one of the most important means for strengthening U.S. defenses against terrorism operations.

but they also used rudimentary weapons such as box cutters to take over four planes and making them into flying versions of the car bombs frequently used in earlier attacks.

(U) **Terrorist Group Categories**

(U) Not all terrorist groups are alike; many work towards different ends and use various sets of resources, memberships, and capabilities. To further complicate the issue, the terms terrorism and terrorist have been used in different ways to describe a variety of behaviors, thus diluting the meaning of the terms and blurring the lines between terrorist, criminal, and other activities that may disturb an individual, organization, or society.¹⁸

(U) When considering the challenge of terrorism from an OPSEC perspective, it is useful to categorize the current threat as coming from the actions of four different types of terrorists:

- (U) **State-Sponsored Terrorists**, such as those receiving support of various sorts from Libya or other terrorism sponsoring nations identified annually by the U.S. Government.
- (U) **Formal Terrorist Groups**, such as al-Qaeda, Hizballah, or the Ku Klux Klan.
- (U) **Loosely-Affiliated Extremist Groups**, such as the coalitions that carried out the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, or the bombing of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City.
- (U) **Single-Issue Terrorists**, such as radical members of special interest groups who bomb women's medical clinics or who attack research laboratories using animals in their experiments.

(U) A discussion of the nature of the threat from each of these groups is presented in the following sections of this paper. Additional information on specific groups is set out in Appendix A.





(U) State-Sponsored Terrorism

(U) Terrorism as a State Strategy

(U) Terrorism is generally considered a weapon of the weak, and its use by an organized state reflects the inability of that state to reach its desired political objectives internally through normal law enforcement, or externally through diplomacy, or military force.¹⁹ States that engage in terrorism or that support terrorist groups as a function of their foreign policy often do so to challenge larger, stronger states in an unconventional way.

(U) Identifying Sponsors

(U) The U.S. State Department publishes an annual report on terrorism, *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, which includes a list of countries that have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. The 2002 edition of the report identifies seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism: Libya, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Iraq, Cuba, and North Korea.²⁰ This list has remained unchanged since 1993.

(U) These governments have supported international terrorism by either direct participation or by providing arms, training, safe haven, diplomatic facilities, financial backing, logistical, and other support to terrorists. The purpose of the list is to provide for a series of sanctions against the designated countries. Through these sanctions, the United States seeks to isolate the designated states from the international community, which condemns and rejects the use of terror as a legitimate political tool.

(U) Some countries on the list have dramatically reduced their direct support of terrorism. Libya surrendered two of its intelligence officers for trial at an international court in the Netherlands. Lamin Kalifah Fhima and Basit al-Megrahi were indicted for planning and executing the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. In



February, 2001, Fhima was acquitted, while al-Megrahi was convicted of the charges. While not admitting further responsibility, Libya additionally has offered a \$10 million



settlement for each victim of the Lockerbie bombing.²¹ Libya is also the primary suspect in the La Belle discotheque bombing in Berlin in 1986 that killed two U.S. servicemen and one Turkish civilian and wounded more than 200 others. Also, starting in 1976, Libyan agents carried out a campaign of killing or kidnapping troublesome emigres in Britain, West

Germany, Italy, and other countries. When there was not much negative reaction to this activity, the effort to deal decisively with these “stray dogs” was intensified in 1984.²²

(U) In spite of its improved record in recent years, Libya remains a designated state sponsor of terrorism for the harboring of past terrorists (some for more than 20 years) and continuing its linkages to designated foreign terrorist organizations (see Appendix A). Cuba is an example of state-sponsored terrorism that also falls in this category.

(U) State-sponsored terrorism generally comes in two varieties: state-directed terrorist activity, or state-supported terrorist activity.

(U) **State-Directed Terrorism**

(U) State-directed terrorist groups operate on behalf of a state. They are not only sponsored by the government, but their operatives are also directly linked to the controlling political entities of the state, such as intelligence or security services. Usually composed of military and intelligence forces, these groups conduct operations to further state policy; they are agents of the government. State-directed terrorist organizations receive intelligence, logistics, and operational support from the sponsoring government, frequently through diplomatic missions. State-directed terrorism is a potentially deniable action and, considering U.S. conventional military strength, is an inexpensive means of attacking the United States.²³

(U) **State-Supported Terrorism**

(U) State-supported terrorist groups operate independently from any centralized government controls but receive support from one or more nations. Such support may come in the form of intelligence, training, logistics, financial backing, political support, asylum, or other kinds of aid.

(U) Although supporting terrorist groups may be a function of state policy, this does not always reflect a shared set of beliefs between the state and the terrorists.²⁴ States that sponsor terrorist groups rarely have controlling influence over the actions and operations of the terrorists. For example, a number of Middle East countries view Israel as

their main enemy and support terrorist organizations like Fatah to attack it. Israel can be a difficult target to attack, however, and as a practical matter, many Fatah operations have been carried out against targets in other countries.²⁵

(U) Also, a state may choose to support terrorist groups for many reasons, most notably because this is safer than engaging in conventional warfare.²⁶ In fact, one important paradox of the current strategic environment is that, because of the overwhelming strength of the U.S. military, states will be more inclined to resort to asymmetric or unconventional forms of conflict than to confront the United States directly.²⁷ As seen in the October 2000 attack in Yemen on the Navy destroyer USS Cole, U.S. military strength makes it more attractive as a terrorism target than a military one.

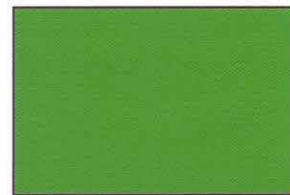
One important paradox of the current strategic environment is that, because of the overwhelming strength of the U.S. military, states will be more inclined to resort to asymmetric or unconventional forms of conflict than to confront the United States directly.

(U) As demonstrated by the fall of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, a close relationship with a terrorist group often poses a significant risk to a state. Therefore, these relationships usually are kept to a minimum, allowing sponsoring states to maintain plausible deniability.²⁸ For example, the Abu Nidal terrorist group had for years been closely associated with Iraq; but during the Iran-Iraq war, Syria and Libya took on their sponsorship, with the Libyans reportedly paying them a \$12 million annual subsidy, with bonuses for specific operations.²⁹

(U) **State Sponsors of Terrorism**

(U) **Libya**

(U) In the past, Libya has offered support to terrorist movements from Northern Ireland to New Caledonia in the Pacific, including money, weapons, training, logistical help and safe haven. For example, it was Libya that paid for the Black September attack on the Munich Olympic village in 1972 and also the 1975 attack on OPEC headquarters in Vienna. In some cases, Libyan assistance was given to more than one terrorist group in a country, and not only to leftist groups. Libyan help also has gone to far-right groups in Turkey and Spain.³⁰ Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, however, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi took steps to identify Libya with the war on terrorism and the struggle against Islamic extremism. For example, Libya now is a party to all the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Libya appears to have curtailed its support for international terrorism, although it may maintain residual contacts with some of its former terrorist clients.³¹



(U) **Syria**

(U) The Syrian government continues to provide support for a number of Palestinian groups, by allowing them to maintain offices in Damascus. While Syria insists that these offices undertake only political and informational activities, some of the groups they represent have committed terrorist acts.³²



(U) Syria has taken a leading role in espousing the position that the Palestinian and Lebanese terrorists groups fighting Israel are not terrorists, and that it is Israel which is itself a practitioner of "state terrorism."

(U) **Iran**

(U) Since the Iranian revolution in 1979, the country has used terrorism as an integral part of its foreign and military policies. Iran is still the clearest case of a country that uses terrorism as an element of state policy. Iranian leaders view terrorism as a valid tool to accomplish their political objectives.



(U) Iran is the most active state sponsor of terrorism today. Identifying the state of Israel as a "cancerous tumor," Iranian leaders provide Hizballah, HAMAS, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and other groups with funding, safe haven, training, and weapons. Iran not only supports current terrorist activities by such groups but actively encourages them to escalate their actions against Israel.³³

(U) While Iran has detained and turned over to foreign governments a number of al-Qaeda members, it continues to provide support to groups in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Central Asia with ties to al-Qaeda.

(U) The U.S. intelligence community believes that Iran is likely to continue its support of terrorist groups that target U.S. interests. Iran has never paid a significant price for any of the terrorist activities it has sponsored, yet has obtained tangible political benefits in the Persian Gulf region.³⁴

(U) **Sudan**

(U) In past years, Khartoum had served as a meeting place, safe haven, and training hub for members of the Lebanese Hizballah, Egyptian Gama'at al-Islamiyya, al-Jihad, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Hamas. Sudan's support to these groups in the past has included the provision of travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge. Most of the groups maintained offices and other forms of representation in the capital, using Sudan primarily as a secure base for organizing terrorist operations and assisting compatriots elsewhere.³⁵



(U) Nonetheless, even before the 11 September 2001 attacks against the United States, Sudan had formed a close relationship with some U.S. agencies for the purpose of assisting with the investigation and apprehension of extremists suspected of involvement in terrorist activities.³⁶

(U) Iraq

(U) While under the regime of Saddam Hussein, Iraq remained a strong supporter of terrorism and terrorist groups, using its intelligence service to lay the groundwork for possible attacks against civilian and military targets in the United States and Western Europe.



(U) The Hussein regime also continued to provide material assistance to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and other groups. Saddam also paid \$25,000 to the families of Palestinian suicide bombers dispatched against Israel. In addition, numerous al-Qaeda members operated inside Iraq. It is inconceivable that the Iraqi government was unaware of their activities.

(U) Cuba

(U) Although it has recently signed and ratified numerous international counterterrorism treaties and conventions, and did not protest the use of the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay to house enemy combatants captured in Afghanistan, Cuba also has resolutely opposed the attempt to wage war on global terrorism and even has dispatched agents to U.S. missions around the world in order to provide false leads so as to weaken U.S. investigative capabilities.³⁷



(U) Cuba also continues to offer refuge to members of terrorist groups from Spain, Chile, and Colombia, and provides safe haven to several terrorists and U.S. fugitives. A number of Basque ETA terrorists who gained sanctuary in Cuba some years ago still live on the island.³⁸ Recently, an Irish Republican Army weapons expert who had been a long-time resident of Havana was arrested and tried in Colombia as he was training FARC terrorists in advanced use of explosives.

(U) North Korea

(U) North Korea has not sponsored any terrorist activity against the U.S. or Americans since 1987, when it conducted a mid-flight bombing of a Korean Airlines aircraft. The North Korean Research Department for External Intelligence was responsible for this attack, and for an earlier attack in Rangoon, Burma, that targeted an official South Korean delegation headed by South Korea's president.³⁹



(U) Although its stated policy is to oppose terrorism, and it is a party to a number of international protocols and conventions regarding terrorism, North Korea continues to provide sanctuary for terrorist groups. In 1999, it continued to provide safe haven to the Japanese Communist League-Red Army Faction members who participated in the hijacking of a Japanese Airlines flight to North Korea in 1970. P'yongyang allowed members of the Japanese Diet to visit some of the hijackers during the year.⁴⁰ North Korea also provides military instructors at terrorist training camps in Lebanon and Sudan.⁴¹ North Korea also has sold ballistic missile technology to Syria and Libya.





(U) Formal Terrorist Groups

(U) Formal terrorist groups are distinguished from other international terrorist groups by their degree of autonomy. They have their own infrastructures, personnel, financial arrangements, and training facilities. They can plan and execute terrorist activities overseas, including in the United States.⁴²

(U) The three groups whose activities best exemplify the impact of this type of terrorism are Hizballah in Lebanon, Hamas in the Occupied Territories, and al-Gamat al-Islamiyya in Egypt. Information on other international terrorist organizations of note is set forth in Appendix A and Appendix B.

(U) **Hizballah**

(U) *Background*

(U) Hizballah, or “Party of God,” is a radical Shia group active primarily in Lebanon. Its goals are to liberate Jerusalem, eliminate Israel, and to establish an Iranian-styled Islamic fundamentalist government in Lebanon and to remove all non-Islamic influences in the region. Hizballah harbors strong anti-American and anti-Israel sentiments and is violently opposed to the Arab-Israeli peace process.⁴³



(U) Hizballah was established in 1982 in Lebanon by religious clerics who believed the creation of a fundamentalist Islamic regime would solve the political and social problems facing Lebanon. Its original membership consisted of Lebanese Shia paramilitary groups, including groups that believe terrorism is a necessary and legitimate tool for advancing their goals.

(U) Hizballah is closely allied with Iran but may conduct operations not approved by Tehran. At the end of 1982, Iran sent representatives from its Iranian Revolutionary

Guards to assist Hizballah in attaining its objectives. In addition to receiving close operational support from Iran, several of Hizballah's founding clergy members had studied with the late Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the Iranian Revolution, which gives Hizballah and Iran a strong ideological bond.⁴⁴

(U) Hizballah also receives a great deal of support from Iran in the form of financial aid, training, weapons, explosives, and political, diplomatic, and organizational support. Iran provides Hizballah with an estimated \$500-600 million annually in addition to paying \$150-200 per month to each Hizballah militiaman. It also receives diplomatic, political, and logistical support from Syria.

(U) Although Hizballah is a single entity, its organizational behavior is more consistent with a loose coalition than with a monolithic group having a rigid chain of command and clear lines of authority. Hizballah is a collection of Islamic clerics and semi-independent warlords, each working towards a common goal but unwilling to share power with one another or with their primary backer, the fundamentalist regime in Iran. Given its loose structure, Hizballah is an extremely flexible and adaptive organization. However, the same looseness is a sign of lack of centralized authority. Further, the group's unwillingness to discuss its organization suggests a high degree of internal factionalization.⁴⁵

(U) Hizballah goes by a variety of names—further evidence of its loosely-affiliated nature:

- (U) **Ansar al-Allah:** Hizballah offshoot
- (U) **Armed Islamic Resistance:** military wing active in southern Lebanon
- (U) **Islamic Jihad or Islamic Holy War:** umbrella title covering Hizballah and other groups such as Amal, al-Dawa, and Islamic Amal; though this title refers to a goal more than to any individual organization, a semifunctional organization under this name has developed in recent years
- (U) **Islamic Resistance, or al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah:** original name for Hizballah and often now referred to in press reports as Hizballah's military arm
- (U) **Organization of the Oppressed on Earth**
- (U) **Revolutionary Justice Organization**

(U) *Membership*

(U) Hizballah is believed to have a hard-core membership of several thousand individuals operating internationally in small units called "cells." Several hundred of its members are involved in terrorism operations. It has established cells in Europe, Africa, South America, North America, and Asia; most of its groups operate out of the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon.⁴⁶ These cells are each operationally independent of one another. This cell structure provides an added degree of operational flexibility and provides strong security. If one cell is penetrated by law



A Devastating Terror Technique

(U) During mid-1983, U.S. Marine forces sent into Lebanon as part of an international peacekeeping force found themselves under attack more and more, since they were perceived as enemies by nearly all parties in the Lebanon civil war. By the end of September, the U.S. military deployment had experienced "mission creep" to the point that not one of the initial conditions on which U.S. military presence was premised was still valid.

(U) American military actions were not perceived as peacekeeping or even as self-defense; they were seen by the local combatants as unjust attacks. Years later, America's terrorist nemesis, Osama bin Ladin, put the perception of the U.S. this way: *"The Americans should expect reactions from the Muslim world that are proportionate to the injustice they inflict...Hostility toward America is a religious duty, and we hope to be rewarded for it by God."*



(U) On October 23, 1983, the Islamic Resistance Movement of the newly-formed Hizballah organization found a flaw in U.S. defenses: many of the Marines were housed in a single building, and that building could be blown up if a bomb could be brought close enough to it. Using advanced explosives and detonators to construct a large bomb, Hizballah packed an estimated 12,000 pounds of high explosives into a large truck. Manned by a suicide driver who simply maneuvered his large truck through inadequate perimeter defenses, the truck was driven into the Marine compound and crashed through the door of the Marine Headquarters building.

After the driver penetrated the building, he detonated his massive bomb. The force of the blast caused the partial collapse of the building, which was used as the main Marine barracks.



(U) The attack resulted in 241 U.S. troops killed and 80 others wounded. The success of the new strategy caused Hizballah to adopt the car bomb as its signature terror weapon. Investigation of the Marine defenses determined that such a simple attack using such a large bomb simply was not contemplated by the U.S. In the wake of the Marine barracks debacle, U.S. military leaders reevaluated OPSEC procedures and processes, and increased emphasis on obtaining better intelligence and adopting security measures commensurate with the threat.



enforcement, or eliminated through arrests, there is little risk that the other cells in the organization will be compromised.

(U) Hizballah also has paramilitary forces in the form of a militia, believed to number between 4,000 and 10,000 members. The militia can reputedly gather within several hours in the case of warfare with Israel. In addition to its terrorist and paramilitary forces, Hizballah is supported by more than 70,000 Shia Muslims, who provide political, financial, and other forms of aid in the areas where Hizballah operates.⁴⁷

(U) *Activities*

(U) Hizballah has actively engaged in a series of terrorist operations, including assassinations, bombings, suicide bombings, hijackings, hostage taking, kidnapping, and frontal military attacks. These operations include bombing the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon in April 1983 and the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon in October of the same year. Hizballah was also responsible for the murder of the president of American University Beirut in 1984, and the bombing of the American Embassy annex in Beirut and the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 the following year.⁴⁸

Hizballah is also believed to have a significant support infrastructure in the United States that is capable of carrying out terrorist operations.

(U) Hizballah operatives are trained in various military and intelligence techniques and have access to numerous small arms and some sophisticated military equipment. Its militia members are trained in the use of tactical anti-tank and anti-aircraft rocket systems, rocket-propelled grenades, automatic rifles, and mortars. Hizballah forces also have some heavy armaments such as tanks and armored personnel carriers captured during skirmishes with Lebanese forces. Although Hizballah is not known to possess American-made Stinger anti-aircraft missile systems, Iran is thought to have tried to acquire them for Hizballah from Afghanistan.⁴⁹

(U) Hizballah has also demonstrated the ability to conduct terrorist operations outside the Middle East, having claimed responsibility for bombing the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992. It is also a suspect in the 1994 bombing of the Israeli cultural center in Buenos Aires.⁵⁰ In late 2000, Hizballah captured three Israeli soldiers and kidnapped one Israeli civilian in Lebanon.

(U) Hizballah is also believed to have a significant support infrastructure in the United States that is capable of carrying out terrorist operations. This capability is based on individuals thought to have entered the U.S. on student visas. Hizballah would presumably coordinate any operation with elements of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps.⁵¹

(U) **Hamas**

(U) *Background*

(U) Hamas, or “Zeal,” was formed in December 1987 during the “Intifada,” the revolt by the Palestinian Arabs who were living in the Israeli-occupied territories. Founded on principles of Islamic nationalism, Hamas quickly became the PLO’s primary rival for the support of the Palestinian masses. Whereas the PLO now advocates a gradual and phased ascension to power and independence from Israel, Hamas remains politically opposed to the Arab-Israeli peace process. Its hard-line stance appealed to many poor Palestinians who had lost faith in the PLO’s approach. By 1991, Hamas had grown in strength and prestige and represented a large number of Palestinians at a major political conference in Tehran.⁵²



(U) Hamas has developed a large following through a network of humanitarian relief efforts for poor Palestinians, including the creation of mosques, schools, charities, and publications. It has also engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running its candidates in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections. Throughout the period of the Intifada, Hamas violently engaged Israeli and PLO forces. Its violent and aggressive behavior has attracted many energetic youth, moved by its powerful rhetoric advocating armed resistance.⁵³

(U) The following names refer to various dimensions of the organizations that exist within the Hamas framework; descriptions are provided where available:

- (U) **Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya**
- (U) **Abadallah Azzam Units:** Operational cells in the northern occupied territories of Israel
- (U) **Islamic Association for Palestine:** Religious association located in Dallas, Texas, and believed to be associated with Hamas
- (U) **Islam Resistance Movement**
- (U) **Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development:** Charitable organization based in Dallas, Texas, reportedly connected to Hamas
- (U) **Kata'ib Izz al-din al-Qassam Group:** military arm of Hamas
- (U) **Muslim Brotherhood:** term used by Hamas to describe itself as the military arm of the “Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine”

- (U) **National Islamic Salvation Party (NISP):** Hamas offshoot formed in December 1995 to allow Hamas political participation in the 1996 Palestinian elections
- (U) **United Association for Studies and Research:** believed to be the political command for Hamas operations in the United States, located in Springfield, Virginia⁵⁴

(U) *Membership*

(U) Hamas has an unknown number of hardcore special operatives believed to be active in Gaza, with more operating in the West Bank. In addition to these special terrorist operatives, the active fighting force of Hamas is believed to range between 750 and 1,200 fighters. Hamas also claims to have the support of 40% of the population of occupied territories, although experts believe 20% is a more realistic figure.⁵⁵

(U) Besides support from portions of the local populace and its hardcore membership, Hamas receives aid from Iran, Jordan, Sudan, and other Persian Gulf States. The annual budget of Hamas is estimated to be as high as \$30 million, one-third of which is believed to come from propaganda and fund-raising activities in North America and Western Europe.⁵⁶

(U) *Activities*

(U) Hamas actively engages in several forms of terrorism, including attacks against Israeli military and civilian targets. In the early 1990s it also conducted operations against Palestinian collaborators and its rivals. Operations include bombings, kidnappings, commando raids, and assassinations. Hamas activists, especially those in the Izz el-Din al-Qassam Brigades, have conducted many attacks-including large-scale suicide bombings-against Israeli civilian and military targets. The group has not targeted the USA or its interests, though some Americans have been killed in Hamas attacks inside Israel.

(U) Hamas also engages in overt charitable activities such as infrastructure repair and the establishment of medical clinics, schools, and mosques to cultivate popular support among Palestinians.

(U) **Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group, IG)**

(U) *Background*

(U) The Islamic Group is a Shia fundamentalist terrorist entity operating in southern Egypt. It is a loosely organized umbrella organization of collective interests instead of a single entity with a well-defined set of goals and objectives. The Islamic Group maintains a vague set of political objectives, the overall aim being to overthrow the current Egyptian regime, which it views as corrupt and inefficient, and replace it with an Islamic

state ruled by religious law.⁵⁷ The organization emerged in the late 1970s under the spiritual leadership of Sheikh Umar Abd al-Rahman, known in the press as the “Blind Sheikh,” who later became the spiritual advisor and co-conspirator of Ramzi Yousef and the other World Trade Center bombers.

(U) The Islamic Group focused its attacks against the Egyptian government’s primary source of income, tourism. By attempting to destroy the economic base of the country, the Islamic Group hoped to gain greater support from the population. Tourists were also attractive targets because of the group’s wishes to remove foreign influences from the region.⁵⁸

(U) The Islamic Group maintains an external wing with a worldwide presence. It has operational cells in Afghanistan, Great Britain, Denmark, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, and the United States. It also receives funding from wealthy individuals in Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf States, Iran, and Sudan.⁵⁹

(U) The Group, which engaged in armed attacks against Egyptian security and government officials and regularly used assassination as a means for achieving its objectives, has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since August 1998. Some of its members may still be interested in conducting attacks against U.S. or Israeli interests, however.

(U) *Activities*

(U) Some operations of the Islamic Group include participation in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City and the attack on Japanese tourists visiting the Luxor Temple in 1997. The Islamic Group claimed responsibility for the attempt in



June 1995 to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Gama’at has never specifically attacked a U.S. citizen or facility but has threatened U.S. interests.⁶⁰ For his role in planning the New York bombings, Sheikh Rahman was tried and convicted in 1996 and is currently serving a life sentence for these crimes. Sheikh Umar Abd al-Rahman is al-Gama’at’s preeminent spiritual leader, and the group publicly threatened to retaliate against U.S. interests for his incarceration.⁶¹

(U) The Islamic Group signed Osama bin Ladin’s fatwa in February 1998 calling for attacks against U.S. civilians but has publicly denied that it supports Bin Ladin.⁶²

(U) Armed attacks against Egyptian security and other government officials, Coptic Christians, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism. Al-Gama’at has launched attacks on tourists in Egypt since 1992, most notably the attack in November 1997 at Luxor that killed 58 foreign tourists. It also claimed responsibility for the attempt in June 1995 to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Gama’at has never specifically attacked a U.S. citizen or facility but has threatened U.S. interests.



(U) In addition to its own operations, the Islamic Group receives credit for the activities of several independent individuals and groups who are not necessarily affiliated with the organization.⁶³

(U) *Members*

(U) The Islamic Group traditionally has drawn upon Egypt's poor, including many unemployed students and graduates. The total strength of the Islamic Group is unknown, but it probably has several thousand active members, although as many as 29,000 are being held in Egyptian jails. In addition to its 10,000-50,000 active members, the Group has more than 200,000 supporters and sympathizers.⁶⁴





(U) **Affiliated Extremist Groups**

(U) One of the newest and most dangerous types of international terrorist threat comes from loosely affiliated groups of extremists. Such loose groups have shown an ability to tap into official and unofficial resource bases of foreign nations without surrendering to their control or even their strong influence.⁶⁵

(U) One big advantage enjoyed by loosely-affiliated groups is that they have the ability to travel freely, obtain a variety of false identities, and even recruit like-minded individuals from different countries or factions.⁶⁶ Their lack of structure gives them more flexibility and vastly complicates the work of counterintelligence and law-enforcement officials trying to monitor their activities.

(U) The potential scrutiny by counterterrorism investigators incurred by joining a formal terrorism group used to be offset by the communications and security the formal structure could provide its members. For example, the formal group or a state sponsor could provide a safehouse for meetings and reliable individuals to deliver messages in confidence. Today, the disparate members of a loosely-affiliated group can use the Internet to communicate securely and discreetly with one another and avoid the inconvenience and exposure of international travel. One instance of this was seen during the 1995 trial of Ramzi Yousef for the World Trade Center bombing: his supporters conducted a fundraising drive for his defense over the Internet.

(U) Advances in computer encryption software also allow members of such groups to encode their files to keep them private. For example, when Ramzi Yousef and other international terrorists were plotting to blow up 11 U.S.-owned airliners in the Far East, Yousef kept the plans for his plot in encrypted files on his laptop computer.

(U) An example of a loosely-affiliated extremist group is the World Trade Center bombers and their leader, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef. Other such groups include the terrorists associated with Osama bin Ladin's al-Qaeda terrorism group; and the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, which has been active for many years under many different group names, serving the interests of a variety of nations and causes.

Ramzi Yousef: Ambition to Kill Americans on a Gigantic Scale

(U) Ramzi Yousef arrived in New York City in September 1992, entering the country on a false passport. Yousef planned the attack on the World Trade Center, using a 1,200-pound bomb in a rented truck, tanks of compressed air to increase the power of the blast, and cyanide. The plot was to topple one World Trade Center tower into the other, with the blast spreading a cloud of cyanide gas among the survivors. In October 1993, Yousef and a roommate rented an apartment in New Jersey; and in January 1993, the roommate rented a garage apartment in New Jersey that came to be used as a bomb factory. On February 26th, the attack against the World Trade Center was carried out; Yousef fled the U.S. for Pakistan that very night.⁶⁷

(U) After Ramzi Yousef made his way to Pakistan, he and several associates moved on to the Philippines and rented a unit at the Dona Josefa apartment complex in Manila, which they used as a safehouse and an improvised bomb factory. On December 11, 1994, Yousef placed a small explosive on a Philippines airliner en route to Tokyo via Cebu. A Japanese businessman was killed when the device exploded under his seat. Subsequent investigation determined that the plotters had used the device to test a new bomb design. Yousef was planning to place more powerful devices on U.S. airliners.



(U) While they were mixing chemicals at the Dona Josefa apartment on January 7, 1995, a fire broke out, forcing Yousef and two co-conspirators to flee into the street. Concerned that he had left his laptop computer in the apartment, Yousef sent one of his companions back into the unit to retrieve it. Philippine police arrested the companion and were able to recover the computer intact. Yousef's other co-conspirator was arrested days later. Yousef successfully fled the Philippines, ultimately making his way back to Pakistan.

(U) By decrypting Yousef's computer files, investigators uncovered the details of a plot to destroy numerous U.S. air carriers in a simultaneous operation. Codenamed "BOJINKA," the plot involved using a timing device made from an altered watch. Flight schedules and a decrypted letter found on the computer indicated that five participants were to simultaneously plant devices on flights to the United States. After the bombings, four of the participants were to return to Karachi, Pakistan. The fifth was supposed to return to Doha, Qatar.

(U) Meanwhile, back in Pakistan Yousef's luck was finally running out. A plot to kidnap and kill U.S. diplomats and foreign officials in Pakistan was foiled by a cooperating witness, who revealed the plan to U.S. Embassy personnel. On February 7, 1995, the FBI arrested Yousef in Islamabad and escorted him back to the United States. He was convicted in September 1996 and sentenced to life imprisonment in solitary confinement. He is now incarcerated in the "AdMax" maximum-security federal prison, in Florence, Colorado.⁶⁸



(U) Al-Qaeda**(U) Background**

(U) Established by Osama Bin Ladin in the late 1980s to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, al-Qaeda, "the base," helped finance, recruit, transport, and train Sunni Islamic extremists for the Afghan resistance. Its current goal is to establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries-particularly Saudi Arabia. Al-Qaeda issued a statement under the banner of "the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders" in February 1998, saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill U.S. citizens-civilian or military-and their allies everywhere. Al-Qaeda merged with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (Al-Jihad) in June 2001.

(U) Membership

(U) Al-Qaeda probably has several thousand members and associates. Its ranks have been thinned by the U.S. war against terrorism, and the arrests of senior-level al-Qaeda operatives have interrupted some terrorist plots. It also serves as a focal point or umbrella organization for a worldwide network that includes many Sunni Islamic extremist groups, some members of al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin.

**(U) Activities**

(U) On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qaeda suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four U.S. commercial jets, two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, DC, and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, leaving more than 3,000 individuals dead or missing. Al-Qaeda also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, killing 17 U.S. Navy personnel, and injuring another 39.

(U) In 2002, al-Qaeda carried out the bombing on 28 November of hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, killing 15 and injuring 40. It also probably supported a nightclub bombing in Bali, Indonesia, on 12 October that killed about 180 victims. Al-Qaeda operatives were responsible for an attack on U.S. military personnel in Kuwait, on 8 October 2002 that killed one U.S. soldier and injured another. It also directed a suicide attack on the MV Limburg off the coast of Yemen, on 6 October that killed one and injured four. Carried out a firebombing of a synagogue in Tunisia on 11 April 2002 that killed 19 and injured 22.



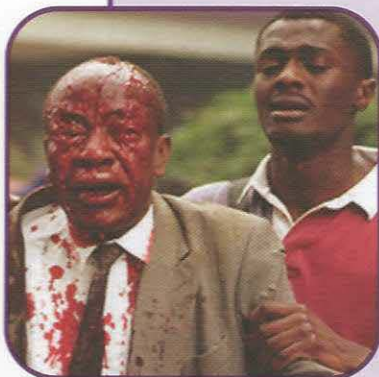
An Embassy in Kenya with an OPSEC Weak Spot Is Bombed

(U) On August 7, 1998, two suicide terrorists attempted to drive a truck into the basement parking garage of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. Embassy defenses were designed to stop entry by unauthorized vehicles, and the terrorists were unable to get past the security fence and could not persuade the local-hire guards to open the gate. Frustrated, one terrorist began firing at the chancery building, while the other threw a flash grenade at the guards. The guards tried to reach the Embassy's Marine Corps contingent by radio and telephone, but the Embassy's single radio frequency was already in use, and the telephone line was busy.

(U) Worse still, the noise and commotion outside caused many Embassy staff and employees to go their office windows to see what was going on. Those who did so were either killed or seriously injured. When the terrorists detonated the large bomb in their vehicle, 12 Americans and 31 local employees were killed, and another 10 Americans and 11 local staff were seriously injured. In addition, the blast killed 169 Kenyans in the vicinity of the Embassy, and injured a further 4,650.

(U) In some important ways, the Embassy's OPSEC procedures succeeded. The terrorists were not able to penetrate the facility's inner perimeter security, and the local guards recognized the imminent threat and responded to it.

Also, although the threat of terrorist attack in Kenya had been assessed as "medium," there was no solid intelligence that such an attack was contemplated.



(U) In reality, an implacable terrorist foe of the U.S. had been assessing the Nairobi Embassy since at least 1993. In October 2000, a former close associate of Osama Bin Ladin, Ali Mohamed, testified that he had done a targeting assessment of diplomatic facilities in Kenya not long after finishing a three-year stint as a sergeant in the U.S. Army. "Bin Ladin pointed to the picture of the American Embassy and pointed out to me where the truck could go as a suicide bomber," according to

Mohamed. Mohamed's link to bin Ladin came as a result of dealings with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad before he enlisted in the Army.

(U) There could hardly be a better example of the need to look at U.S. defenses as they must look to terrorists. The problem the Embassy in Nairobi faced was that its defenses were not set to stop the large-bomb suicide attack that was mounted against it. The Embassy building was located too close to the street to be safe from a large-bomb attack (without extensive remodeling), and its staff members were drilled on what to do in case of gunfire on the street. In addition, the Embassy's security communications facilities were obviously inadequate.



(U) Al-Qaeda suicide bombers conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that killed at least 301 individuals and injured more than 5,000 others. The organization also claims to have shot down U.S. helicopters and killed U.S. servicemen in Somalia in 1993 and to have conducted three bombings that targeted U.S. troops in Aden, Yemen, in December 1992. Al-Qaeda and its splinter groups also have been linked to many attacks on Western military and civilian personnel helping to keep peace in Iraq and to rebuild that nation.

(U) Further, al-Qaeda is linked to the following plans that were disrupted or not carried out:

- (U) To assassinate Pope John Paul II during his visit to Manila in late 1994;
- (U) To kill President Clinton during a visit to the Philippines in early 1995;
- (U) To bomb in midair a dozen U.S. trans-Pacific flights in 1995;

An OPSEC Blind Spot in Tanzania Leads to a Truck Bombing

(U) One of the main OPSEC processes is looking at vulnerabilities through the eyes of adversaries. The U.S. Embassy in Tanzania appears to have been chosen as a target because it was considered vulnerable, not because of local tensions. Because in U.S. eyes the violence threat in Dar Es Salaam was considered "low," there was no priority attached to increasing the setback for vehicles approaching Embassy property. In all other regards, however, the Embassy met or exceeded State Department security standards.

(U) On Friday, August 7, 1998, just a few moments after the mid-morning bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya, another truck laden with explosives approached the U.S. Embassy in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. As it approached the Embassy gates, a water tanker blocked its progress, and the truck's suicide driver detonated his large bomb, approximately 35 feet outside the outer wall of the chancery. This time, no Americans were killed, but there were numerous injuries, two of them serious.

(U) One factor that may have contributed to the relatively low number of American casualties was that an emergency drill had been conducted just 30 minutes prior to the bomb attack. The blast did kill 12 Tanzanians and injure another 85, however. Among those killed were all the locally-hired Embassy guards in the vicinity of the blast.

(U) A review board determined in January 1999 that it was State Department counterterrorism security standards, not their implementation, that proved to be inadequate. The board concluded that State Department's OPSEC process had not sufficiently anticipated the threat of large vehicular bomb attacks and made the necessary changes to their policy.



- (U) To set off a bomb at Los Angeles International Airport in 1999;
- (U) To carry out terrorist operations against U.S. and Israeli tourists visiting Jordan for millennial celebrations in late 1999. (Jordanian authorities thwarted the planned attacks and put 28 suspects on trial.)
- (U) In December 2001, suspected al-Qaeda associate Richard Colvin Reid attempted to ignite a shoe bomb on a transatlantic flight from Paris to Miami.
- (U) Attempted to shoot down an Israeli chartered plane with a surface-to-air missile as it departed the Mombasa airport in November 2002.

(U) **Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)**

(U) *Background*

(U) Abu Nidal died in Baghdad in August 2002. It is not clear what impact on the leadership or direction of his group this event has had.

(U) Unlike other terrorist groups with a political goal or objective, the Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) behaves more like a mercenary group. It engages in acts of terrorism on behalf of financial backers, as opposed to a sense of political or religious ideology, and has conducted operations on behalf of several countries around the globe.⁶⁹ Targets have included the U.S., Britain, France, Israel, and Arab countries.⁷⁰

(U) The ANO was formed in 1974 by Sabri al-Banna, under his nom de guerre, Abu Nidal. Before the creation of the ANO, Abu Nidal had participated in a variety of terrorist activities with numerous groups, including the massacre of Israeli athletes in the 1972 Munich Olympics. He was a member of al-Fatah, a member organization of the PLO. Upon al-Fatah's moratorium on international terrorism, however, he became disillusioned and formed his own organization.⁷¹ After this split, a violent rivalry ensued between the upstart ANO and al-Fatah, led by Yassir Arafat. ANO members are believed to have killed at least 90 moderate al-Fatah members. In return, al-Fatah placed a death warrant on Abu Nidal.⁷²



(U) The ANO is an amorphous organization, largely because Abu Nidal himself operated within a variety of groups and has created names for others to serve as cover

for his activities. Some of the groups in which Abu Nidal participated over the last few decades are listed as follows:

- (U) Majlis al-Thawri al-Fatah
- (U) al-Fatah Revolutionary Council
- (U) Arab Revolutionary Council
- (U) Arab Revolutionary Brigades
- (U) Black September
- (U) Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims
- (U) Black June
- (U) Palestinian National Liberation Movement

(U) *Membership*

(U) The ANO is estimated to have several hundred followers, plus some overseas support structure. Some estimates give it a group strength as high as 900-1,000, although only 50 are believed to be hardcore terrorists. The ANO was known to operate in Iraq until expulsion in 1974 after killing several PLO leaders. Since leaving Iraq, the ANO has operated in Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, India, Pakistan, Central America, and South America.⁷³

(U) *Activities*

(U) Al-Banna relocated to Iraq in December 1998, where the group maintains a presence. He died in Baghdad in November 2002, and it is not clear who now runs the ANO in his stead.

(U) ANO has carried out terrorist attacks in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 people. The ANO has become one of the richest terrorist organizations in the world, with an estimated worth in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Besides payoffs for terrorist acts, the organization has raised money by smuggling arms and laundering money through cover organizations in Eastern Europe.⁷⁴

(U) ANO's major attacks have included:

- (U) Assaults on the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985
- (U) An attack on the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul in September 1986
- (U) The September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi
- (U) An attack on the City of Poros day-excursion ship in Greece in July 1988
- (U) The assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon in January 1994



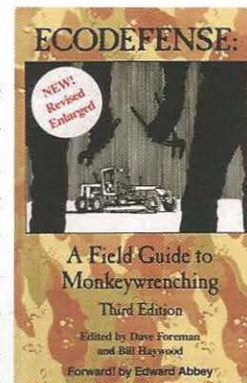
(U) The ANO has not attacked targets in the West since the late 1980s.



(U) Single-Issue Terrorism

(U) Background

(U) Another type of terrorism is that perpetrated by single-issue extremists. Single-issue terrorist groups engage in criminal activity to bring about specific, narrowly focused social or political changes. They differ from more traditional domestic terrorist groups, which seek more wide-ranging political changes. It is their willingness to commit criminal acts that separates single-issue terrorist groups from law-abiding groups that often support the same popular issues.⁷⁵ For example, law-abiding groups such as animal-welfare societies have lobbied successfully for their causes for many years; but over the past 20 years, some issues have seen the appearance of radical and extremely militant elements that have used threats, violence, destruction of property, and in some cases even murder as tools for advancing their causes.⁷⁶ By committing criminal acts, these terrorists believe that they can force various segments of society to change attitudes about issues considered important to them.⁷⁷



(U) Extremists involved in acts of violence in furtherance of their single issues come from all walks of life and social levels. While some groups are active internationally, publish newsletters, and use the Internet for publicity and communications purposes, close linkages between groups active in different countries seem to be rare.⁷⁸ The extremist fringe of each movement has published some form of handbook or posted instructions on the Internet on how to engage in not only civil disobedience but also mischief, vandalism, and sabotage.⁷⁹

(U) In general, acts of violence that fall under the definition of single-issue terrorism have been on behalf of one of three issues: animal rights, environmentalism, and abortion.⁸⁰



(U) **Animal Rights Extremists**

(U) Animal rights groups should be distinguished from animal welfare groups, who believe humans may use animals, provided they treat them compassionately. Animal rights activists believe animals are on a par with humans and should be at liberty. Those at the extremist end of this movement believe that the best means of imposing their view is to inflict economic losses on targeted offenders to drive them out of business because of the need to purchase additional insurance, install expensive security equipment, and repair damage from attacks.⁸¹ Violence against scientists and research facilities also is a particular problem. Research laboratories associated with medical and veterinary schools and clinics and those which test cosmetics and food products are favored targets.⁸² Actions against targets in the U.S. have included:

- (U) **February 2, 1992: Michigan State University**—The mink research facility was set on fire. Rodney Coronado, a member of the Animal Liberation Front, pled guilty to arson charges on July 3, 1995. The Animal Liberation Front is a militant animal rights group founded in England in 1976.⁸³
- (U) **July 5, 1998: Cornell University**—The Animal Liberation Front broke into the laboratory of a Cornell University professor and released dozens of woodchucks into the wild. Woodchucks are ideal laboratory animals in which to study liver cancer and hepatitis. The university breeds them for use in trials of anti-viral drugs and improved vaccines. The ALF later issued a communiqué

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF)

(U) The Animal Liberation Front is the most notorious and violent of the animal rights extremist groups. ALF members maintain security by operating according to a “leaderless resistance” model. Operations are conducted by small cells of a few individuals, who sometimes take violent action of their own accord in the name of ALF. ALF members often communicate via the Internet, because this provides them with instant contact and a high degree of security. The Internet is also the preferred vehicle for

members to communicate intelligence with one another or to disseminate group propaganda.

(U) The ALF has published several manuals that detail methods of “direct action,” as well as instructions on how to avoid police surveillance or contact with undercover law enforcement officers. The training focus has a military flavor to it, with a focus on intelligence, logistics, command & control, etc. Members are not always residents of the communities in which they carry out their attacks.



reporting that in addition to releasing the animals, the raiders engaged in “economic sabotage” by removing data cards on cages, destroying log books and allowing vials of serum to spoil at room temperature.⁸⁴

- (U) **April 5, 1999: University of Minnesota**—Vandals broke into research facilities, stole 116 laboratory animals used in research for Parkinson’s disease, cerebral palsy, Huntington’s disease, and various forms of cancer; ransacked offices; and destroyed computers, microscopes and medical equipment. In addition to causing millions of dollars worth of physical damage, the vandals also destroyed important research projects. Alzheimer’s research was set back—possibly by as much as two years. Human cancer cells taken from brain tumor patients were destroyed, and scientific information compiled to be sent to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to begin clinical trials of a human cancer vaccine also was lost.⁸⁵



- (U) **April 23, 1999: University of California San Francisco**—Demonstrators broke into and vandalized three laboratories, confronted a researcher, smashed equipment and windows and stole some mice. Ironically, among the laboratories damaged by the invaders, was one dedicated to developing cell cultures as alternatives to using animals in medical research. On April 28, nine animal rights activists burned an effigy of a scientist on the front lawn of his house and broke his windows, terrorizing him and his young family inside their home.⁸⁶
- (U) **September 2002**—A PETA official admits that the organization had made cash donations to the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) for unspecified programs. The ELF has been identified as the perpetrator of a series of destructive attacks on the facilities of organizations it deems to be harming the environment.

(U) The preferred tactic of animal rights activists is vandalism: graffiti spray-painted on buildings, glue poured in locks, slingshot attacks against doors and windows. Women wearing fur coats have been splattered with blood or red paint, vehicles have been burned or had their tires slashed, and fur-bearing animals have been set free. This was the case with mink farms in western Canada, where several thousand expensive animals were released in attacks in 1996.⁸⁷ In Britain, a string of firebombs in stores led to the arrest of ALF leaders in 1987.⁸⁸



(U) Environmental Terrorists

(U) Individuals who support extremist environmental philosophies, while small in number, have demonstrated a willingness and capability to use violence. The most prominent group in this vein is Earth First!, whose followers have consistently used sabotage, which they call "ecotage," as a main tactic to defend the environment. This group began to drive spikes into trees in 1984. In 1985, one of Earth First!'s founders detailed this technique in the "ecotage" manual, *A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching*, and in 1987 a millworker in Canada was seriously injured when a saw blade literally exploded when it hit an embedded spike.

(U) In the United States, ecological terrorism began to appear in the 1980s, with incidents directed at power poles and ski lift equipment in Arizona, and the planned destruction of power lines leading to nuclear facilities in Arizona, Colorado, and California.⁸⁹

(U) In October 1998, the most expensive ecoterror attack to date was mounted against the wooden buildings of a ski resort on Colorado's Vail Mountain, that were soaked with gasoline and set afire. The blaze caused \$12 million in damage. Responsibility for the act was claimed by Earth Liberation Front (ELF), an underground movement that uses

arson and other illegal acts to advance its agenda of protecting wilderness from human impact.⁹⁰



(U) On Christmas Day 1999, ELF struck again with fire, this time burning down the Boise Cascade office in Monmouth, Oregon, which managed timberlands and procurement of raw materials for three mills in northwestern Oregon. "Boise Cascade has been very naughty," the ELF wrote in a letter to local media outlets. "After

ravaging the forests of the Pacific Northwest, Boise Cascade now looks towards the virgin forests of Chile. Let this be a lesson to all greedy multinational corporations who don't respect their ecosystems. The elves are watching."⁹¹

(U) In August 2002, the ELF also burned down a U.S. Forest Service laboratory in Pennsylvania.⁹² The attack caused \$700 thousand dollars damage and also destroyed 70 years' of research data.

(U) Abortion-Issue Extremists

(U) While the individuals who commit violence in the name of animal rights or the environment generally have been identified with left-wing political views, acts of violence associated with the issue of abortion usually are perpetrated by individuals from the other end of the political spectrum. Some of the more extreme right-wing groups now include pro-life declarations in their rhetoric, and the fact that the publication of *The Army of God* provided detailed instructions on how to sabotage clinics and use C4 explosive and silencers on guns was a further worrisome development.⁹³ Moreover, the book warned darkly that, "...we are forced to take aim against you...execution is rarely gentle."⁹⁴ Since 1993, 5 people have been killed and 11 others wounded in attacks on



abortion clinics and their staff members. There are some examples that make it plain this particular threat is a real one:

- (U) In November 1995, a self-proclaimed prophet and militia leader and three other members of the Oklahoma Constitutional Militia were arrested in Oklahoma and subsequently convicted of planning a series of bombings against Federal buildings, civil rights offices, and abortion clinics.
- (U) In October 1996, four members of the Phineas Priesthood, a violent subset of the white separatist Christian Identity Movement, were arrested in Washington for a series of bombings and robberies. The group robbed banks to fund their activities and bombed a newspaper building and an abortion clinic.

(U) The actions of Eric Robert Rudolph point out the danger of violence related to this issue. U.S. authorities have alleged that Rudolph, who subsequently became a fugitive, is responsible for a string of terrorist bombings:⁹⁵

Eric Robert Rudolph

(U) On July 27, 1996, the ninth day of the Summer Olympics, Rudolph allegedly placed a bomb near the main stage of Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia, where thousands of visitors had gathered. When it detonated, the bomb injured more than 100 people, many of them permanently, and killed a mother who had traveled to Atlanta with her daughter to see the Olympics. A Turkish news cameraman died of a heart attack responding to the blast.



(U) In January 1997, Rudolph allegedly struck again, this time with a bomb planted at the back of a professional building in Atlanta that housed a family planning clinic, causing significant damage but no casualties. An hour later, however, as medical personnel, firefighters, police and other law enforcement officers worked to secure the scene and evacuate people from the area, a second bomb went off. Shrapnel from this bomb injured four people, and more than 50 others suffered blast effects.

(U) Less than a month later, Rudolph allegedly attempted another two-bomb attack at an Atlanta nightclub. Like the second attack, this one featured a secondary bomb set to go off in the area where investigators would gather to examine the crime scene left by the first bomb. The second bomb was discovered, and the area was evacuated in time.

(U) Rudolph is believed to have written letters received by the media after the bombings. They were signed by a group called the "Army of God." The letters claimed responsibility for the bombings and were declarations of war against the federal government.

(U) Rudolph was arrested on 31 May 2003, while he was rummaging through a dumpster behind a North Carolina grocery store.



(U) The Atlanta bombings were only an escalation of a long series of violent acts by extremely committed individuals who believed they were acting on a higher moral imperative to stop abortion providers at any cost, even murder:

- (U) In March 1993, Michael Griffin calmly surrendered to Pensacola, Florida, police minutes after shooting Dr. David Gunn several times in the chest as he got out of his car at the women's medical services he operated. Griffin had been part of a peaceful demonstration outside the clinic and had prayed in church the previous Sunday that Gunn would "give his life to Jesus." The previous summer, a "wanted" poster with Dr. Gunn's photo and identifying information had been distributed at an anti-abortion rally.⁹⁶
- (U) In July 1994, Paul Hill, a former minister, repeatedly fired a shotgun into a vehicle containing Dr. John Britton, Britton's unarmed senior-citizen bodyguard, and the bodyguard's wife as they pulled into the parking lot outside Britton's abortion clinic. Dr. Britton and the bodyguard were killed, and the bodyguard's wife was wounded. Before the slayings, Hill had openly advocated killing abortion doctors, saying such measures were divinely sanctioned.⁹⁷ On 3 September 2003, Hill was executed in Florida by lethal injection.
- (U) Less than a week after Paul Hill was convicted by a Florida jury in November 1994, a Vancouver abortion doctor was shot and wounded by a sniper in hiding outside his home. Dr. Garson Romalis was wounded in the upper leg by a person firing an AK-47 assault rifle at him as he sat in the kitchen of his house eating breakfast. The Romalis home had previously been the target of anti-abortion picketers.⁹⁸
- (U) In late December 1994, a man dressed in black entered an abortion clinic in Brookline, Massachusetts, and opened fire with a rifle. A few minutes later, a nearly identical attack took place at a clinic down the street. Two receptionists were killed and five other people wounded in the attacks, which were committed by John Salvi, a hairdresser from New Hampshire.⁹⁹

(U) **Effectiveness of Single-Issue Terrorism**

(U) Single-issue terrorism groups in general have been proven to be well organized. For example, animal rights extremist groups often operate with a cell structure, which makes it more difficult for investigators to identify and penetrate them. Many of the attacks of single-issue extremist groups have been meticulously planned and researched, with scouts touring a targeted facility in advance, if possible. Also, these groups typically benefit from financial and moral support from some of those more in the mainstream of their issues.¹⁰⁰

(U) **Domestic Terrorism**

(U) Domestic terrorists are groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population without foreign direction. Domestic terrorism has existed and influenced the political and social structure of the United States since the country's inception. Such groups typically have been motivated by an economic, political, or social agenda, or by the desire for notoriety. In recent years, there has been a decline in traditional left-wing domestic extremism, and an increase in activities among extremists associated with right-wing groups and special interest organizations. The current domestic terrorist threat primarily comes from right-wing extremist groups, militia groups, and Puerto Rican terrorist groups.

(U) **Right-wing Extremist Groups**

(U) A basic philosophical tenet of many right-wing extremist groups is a belief in the superiority of the white race and that non-whites are inferior racially, mentally, physically, and spiritually. Much of their philosophy flows from a racist, antisemitic religion known as "Christian Identity," which teaches that white non-Jews are God's chosen race. Many right-wing extremist groups also espouse anti-government sentiments and believe that the Federal government is bent on stripping constitutional rights from individual citizens of the United States.

(U) In an attempt to live apart from "inferior people," some right-wing groups advocate creating a separate nation from the five states comprising the northwest region of the United States: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

(U) Right-wing extremist groups believe that either an economic or social collapse, which will bring about the biblical Armageddon, is imminent. Therefore, they routinely engage in survivalist or paramilitary training to ensure the survival of the white race or the United States.

(U) According to the FBI, the main right-wing extremist groups operating in the United States are:¹⁰²

- (U) Army of Israel
- (U) Aryan Nations
- (U) Texas Aryan Brotherhood
- (U) True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
- (U) California Militia
- (U) Viper Militia
- (U) Mountaineer Militia
- (U) Phineas Priesthood
- (U) Republic of Texas
- (U) Our One Supreme Court
- (U) Texas Constitutional Militia
- (U) Utah Free Militia
- (U) North Idaho Militia
- (U) Freemen



The Unabomber's Long Reign of Terror

(U) Theodore (Ted) Kaczynski had a history of contradictions. He was taught to love reading *Scientific American* by his mother and to love outdoor living by his father. In school he excelled at two things, solving mathematical problems and making small explosive devices. After graduate school, Kaczynski was awarded a coveted mathematics teaching post at the University of California. He soon quit, building a one-room shack on land near Lincoln, Montana, where he lived the life of a hermit. He survived by hunting rabbits, growing his own vegetables, and borrowing small amounts of money from family members. His motivation for living the simple life was a hatred of technology.

(U) In May 1978, Kaczynski began his single-issue terrorism campaign against those he associated with technology. He built a small bomb and left it at Northwestern University, where it exploded, injuring one person. Because he operated completely alone and hand-made most of the components of his weapons, he did not leave an evidence trail by which authorities could track him. Six months later, a Kaczynski-manufactured bomb started a fire in the cargo hold of an American Airlines flight but did not explode. The plane made an emergency landing. In 1980, 1981, twice in 1982, and three times in 1985, Kaczynski planted or mailed bombs targeted at individuals in the technology arena. Some of the bombs were discovered and disarmed; others exploded and injured their intended targets or others.

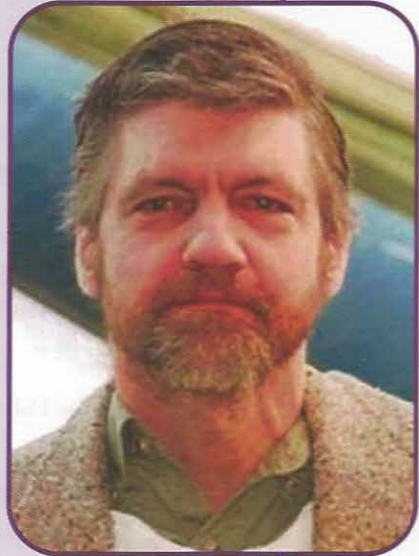
(U) In December 1985, Kaczynski achieved his first fatality, when a computer store owner picked up a package containing a bomb left outside his business. In 1987, a witness spotted the "Unabomber," as he was called, dressed in a sweatshirt and sunglasses, after he planted a package bomb outside a store in Salt Lake City. Unabomber attacks thereupon stopped for six years.

(U) In mid-1993, Kaczynski injured two more victims with package bombs. Later in the year he sent a manifesto to the *New York Times*, "Industrial Society and Its Future," explaining his eco-anarchist views.

(U) In December 1995, Kaczynski killed again, this time striking an advertising executive in his New Jersey home. Four months later, the Unabomber claimed his final victim. He killed a timber industry lobbyist with a package bomb mailed to his home.

(U) In September 1995, the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* printed Kaczynski's manifesto. This caused Kaczynski's brother to compare it to past writings and eventually to report his suspicions to the FBI. Kaczynski was arrested at his Montana cabin in April 1996. As a result of a plea bargain, he received a life sentence in January 1998.

(U) Unfortunately, Kaczynski practiced excellent OPSEC for many years. If it had not been for his ego, he might still be at large.



(U) **Militia Groups**

(U) Since 1992, the United States has experienced an exponential growth of militia groups. While the majority of militia members are law-abiding citizens, there are members within militia groups who advocate and conspire to commit violent criminal acts. Of particular concern to the FBI is the potential for militias to be infiltrated by extremists who seek to exploit militias and their members in order to further their own terrorist agendas.

(U) While militia groups are often multiracial, they are predominately white. They view themselves as “sovereign” citizens who are exempt from the laws and regulations of the United States government. Militia members often subscribe to the theory that the Federal government is in a conspiracy with the United Nations that would result in the creation of a one-nation world government, or New World Order. This one-world government would use foreign troops in the United States to seize all privately owned weapons and imprison and execute patriotic militia members.

(U) Many militia groups advocate stockpiling weapons and explosives and conduct paramilitary training as part of their preparation for what they believe will be an inevitable armed conflict with the government. Some militia groups openly advocate the overthrow of the Federal government.

(U) Some militia members and cells engage in criminal activity. For example, they file spurious lawsuits designed to harass law enforcement, elected officials, and others, as well as to disrupt the courts. They also issue threats against Federal and elected officials. Some militia members engage in fraudulent financial schemes to raise funds. Others are involved in the illegal sale and purchase of automatic weapons, the illegal transportation of explosives, and in bombings and other destruction of government property. Some militia members have committed armed robberies of banks and armored cars.

(U) **Left-Wing Terrorism**

(U) Over the last three decades, leftist-oriented extremist groups posed the predominant domestic terrorist threat in the United States. In the 1980s, the FBI neutralized many of these groups by arresting key members who were conducting criminal activity. The transformation of the former Soviet Union also deprived many leftist groups of a coherent ideology or spiritual patron. As a result, membership and support for these groups waned.

(U) **Puerto Rican Terrorist Groups**

(U) The United States still faces a threat from some leftist extremists, including Puerto Rican terrorist groups. Although Puerto Rico voted to remain within the U.S. Commonwealth in 1993, some extremists are still willing to plan and conduct terrorist acts to draw attention to their desire for independence. Puerto Rican terrorist groups believe the liberation of Puerto Rico from the United States justifies the use of violence to obtain that objective. These groups characterize their terrorism activities as “acts of war” against invading forces and, when arrested, they consider themselves to be “pris-



oners of war" who must be treated as such according to the Geneva Convention. Clandestine behavior and OPSEC are of utmost importance in these groups' activities.

(U) Puerto Rican terrorist groups consider any act that brings funds, weapons, and other supplies into their organizations to be justified. Among the acts committed by these groups are murders, armed robberies of banks and armored carriers, thefts of weapons, bombings of United States government buildings and U.S. military facilities. These groups also target Federal and local government officials. The last terrorist incident involving Puerto Rican terrorist groups was a bombing in Chicago in December 1992.

(U) The EPB - Macheteros has been the most active and violent of the Puerto Rico-based terrorist groups since it emerged in 1978. The FALN (Armed Forces for Puerto Rican National Liberation) is a clandestine terrorist group based in Chicago that emerged in the 1970s. The MLN (Movement of National Liberation) is the "above ground" support group and political arm of the FALN. The MLN is the major fundraiser for the FALN.

(U) **Domestic Terrorism Incidents**

- (U) In February 1995, a Minneapolis jury convicted four members of a domestic extremist group called the Patriot's Council in Minnesota for violating the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989. The four had manufactured the biological agent ricin with the intent to kill law enforcement officers. The amount of ricin produced could have killed more than 100 people if effectively delivered.¹⁰³
- (U) In March 1995, Melvin Edward Mays, a member of the Chicago El Rukns street gang, was arrested by members of the FBI's Chicago Joint Terrorism Task Force. He was charged with more than 40 Federal counts related to a conspiracy to conduct terrorist activities on behalf of the government of Libya.¹⁰⁴
- (U) On April 19, 1995, a powerful truck bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 and injuring hundreds.
- (U) In August 1995, the FBI began an investigation of the Mountaineer Militia. The group obtained the plans to the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services facility in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and intended to destroy the facility as part of their war on the U.S. Government. After an undercover investigation, seven key members of the group were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to lengthy jail sentences.¹⁰⁵
- (U) In October 1995, a 12-car Amtrak train derailed near Hyder, Arizona. The derailment killed 1 and seriously injured 12 others. Approximately 100 persons suffered minor injuries. Four typed letters



(U) April 19, 1995, was the second anniversary of the fire at the home of David Koresh's Branch Davidian followers. It also was Patriots Day, observing the battle that began the American Revolution—and the “Shot Heard ‘Round the World.”

(U) At 9:02 a.m., April 19th also became a dark day in the history of domestic terrorism in the United States. It was at that moment that a large fertilizer bomb hidden inside a rental truck parked in a loading zone exploded. The loading zone was located in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and the huge blast killed 168 people, wounded hundreds of others, and damaged or destroyed the Murrah Building and several neighboring buildings in downtown Oklahoma City.

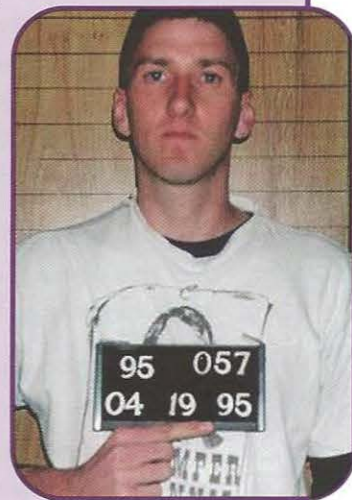
Domestic Terrorism Underscores the Need for More OPSEC



(U) Two hours later, Timothy James McVeigh—traveling in a yellow Mercury Marquis 80 miles north of Oklahoma City—was stopped by an Oklahoma state trooper who observed the car was missing a rear license plate. McVeigh was arrested on a state gun charge. At the time of his arrest, McVeigh had earplugs in his pocket, a loaded handgun in a shoulder holster, and an envelope full of violent antigovernment writings. McVeigh was subsequently charged with the bomb attack and in June 1997 was convicted of murder, conspiracy, and use of a weapon of mass destruction. He was sentenced to death for his crimes.

(U) Although it initially was assumed that violence on this scale must be the work of a well organized foreign terrorist organization, subsequent investigation revealed the plot to be the handiwork of just several domestic extremists. The level of destruction in Oklahoma City underscored the need to apply the OPSEC process to more potential targets, in particular to Federal buildings. As a direct result of the Murrah bombing, new standards for constructing and securing public buildings from vehicle-bomb attacks were established.

(U) On Monday, 11 June 2001, Timothy McVeigh was executed by lethal injection at a federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana. McVeigh maintained his strong anti-Government stance on death row and carried on an extensive correspondence about his political views. According to one of his prison guards, “He certainly enjoyed the celebrity. He really did.”¹⁰¹



were found mentioning the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the FBI, "Ruby Ridge," and "Waco." They were signed "Sons of the Gestapo."¹⁰⁶

- (U) In November 1995, the FBI arrested four persons in Oklahoma for illegally conspiring to manufacture and possess a destructive device. The subjects were considering attacking civil rights offices, abortion clinics, and Federal agencies. Among them was Ray Willie Lampley, who described himself as a "prophet of the most high" and was a militia leader with strong anti-government views. Lampley advocated stockpiling homemade bombs and other weapons to fight a "foreign invasion." Lampley also wrote to public figures, prophesying their deaths as divine retribution for "corrupt actions."¹⁰⁷
- (U) In April 1997 in Washington, D.C., a petri dish oozing with a red substance labeled "anthrax" arrived in the mail at B'nai B'rith, a national Jewish organization. Police cordoned off a city block and quarantined workers for a day in the building. The incident was a hoax.¹⁰⁸
- (U) In April 1997, three members of the True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were arrested in Texas for planning to blow up a natural gas storage facility as a diversionary tactic prior to robbing an armored car.¹⁰⁹
- (U) In May 1997, Larry Wayne Harris, a microbiologist and white supremacist, pled guilty to fraudulently ordering three vials of bubonic plague from a Maryland supply house. Harris was arrested by the FBI at his Ohio home.¹¹⁰
- (U) In May 2001, The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) claimed responsibility for two separate fires in Washington and Oregon. The first fire destroyed a building at the University of Washington Center for Urban Horticulture. The second fire, at a tree nursery in Clatskanie, Oregon, destroyed two buildings and several vehicles. The attacks were perpetrated because both sites have been linked with genetic modification, a practice the ELF disagrees with.¹¹¹
- (U) In September 2001, The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) torched a McDonald's fast food restaurant in Tucson, Arizona for killing "cows, chickens and pigs, whether directly or indirectly."¹¹²
- (U) In September 2001, The ALF exploded an incendiary device at a maintenance building at the White Sands Research Center in New Mexico, a research laboratory that uses chimpanzees in medical studies. The attack caused more than \$1 million in damages.¹¹³



- (U) In August 2002, a firebomb was thrown onto the roof of a forest service research building in Pennsylvania. The ensuing fire caused nearly \$700,000 in damages. The ELF claimed the attack, stating that “all other U.S. Forest Services administration and research facilities ... nationwide should now be considered likely targets.”¹¹⁴
- (U) In January and August 2003, jugs of gasoline were ignited under sport utility vehicles at auto dealerships in Pennsylvania and New Mexico, destroying dozens of them. The ELF claimed responsibility for the attacks, announcing that it had targeted sport utility vehicles in a fight “to remove the profit motive from the killing of the natural environment.”¹¹⁵





(U) Terrorism Techniques

(U) Background

(U) As they have in many other areas, the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States provide food for thought when considering the techniques used to plan and attack the United States. From what is known of the attacks so far and of the widespread criticism of various government agencies to “connect the dots” with data on hand to forewarn of the terrorism, it is plain that the terrorists carefully studied U.S. defenses and procedures when plotting their actions. The realization of how such defenses and procedures likely will look through the eyes of a terrorist is at the heart of developing effective OPSEC.

(U) Although there are many different terrorism groups worldwide committed to acts of violence for a variety of reasons, the individual operations mounted by the various groups actually break down into a relatively small number of types of attack. This fact is of great significance to OPSEC planning, since it means that the risk assessment that each OPSEC manager and his team must conduct is correspondingly less complex. While it is necessary to conduct an ongoing analysis of the threat posed by a large number of terrorist groups, the risk assessment component of the OPSEC process must deal only with a much smaller number of techniques favored by terrorists. As an organization or activity establishes safeguards to thwart arson or firebomb attacks, for example, it can markedly reduce its risk of attack by all the terrorist groups for whom that type of attack is a favored technique.

(U) In much the same vein, the actual risk of being attacked by one or more of the many terrorist organizations worldwide is very closely related to a small number of weapons technologies utilized in terrorism attacks. In this regard, however, terrorists have the upper hand, since the various types of weapons they prefer are becoming both more powerful and easier to obtain. Advances in technology such as the Internet now also make it easier for organized groups to communicate with their members and for loosely-affiliated extremist groups to act in a concerted manner.



(U) **Types of Terrorist Attacks**

(U) Most terrorist attacks vary according to the terrorists' resources, objectives, and choice of targets. Terrorist organizations engage in their own sort of OPSEC process in order to choose a means of attacking which balances the group's strategic objectives, preferred mode of operation, and risk of failure. The types of attacks most favored by terrorist organizations are as follows:¹¹⁶

- (U) Arson
- (U) Assassination
- (U) Bombing
- (U) Commercial and Industrial Sabotage
- (U) Hijacking
- (U) Hoaxes
- (U) Hostage-Taking
- (U) Kidnapping
- (U) Raids
- (U) Seizure
- (U) Weapons of Mass Destruction

(U) **Arson**

(U) Arson is a relatively low-risk operation, requiring minimal technical, logistical, and operational support. It is a technique favored by weaker terrorist groups and groups that have adopted a more traditional terrorist stance. The typical goal of an arson attack is to destroy the property of targeted organizations and individuals. Arson has become the weapon of choice for domestic terrorist groups such as the Animal Liberation Front and the Earth Liberation Front.

(U) Regarding attacks by non-domestic terrorist groups, in 1998, there was only one arson attack against a U.S. facility and 5 firebombing incidents.¹¹⁷ During 1999, however, there were six arson attacks against U.S. property, and another 12 attacks that made use of firebombs.¹¹⁸ In 2000, those figures dropped to one arson and two firebombs. In 2001, there was only one firebombing per se of a U.S. target, even though a large percentage of the damage caused by the hijacked airliners that were flown into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon was a result of the planes' full fuel tanks. In 2002, there were no reported arson or firebombing attacks against the United States by international terrorist organizations. On the domestic front, however, in 2000-2003 there were more than 30 arsons or firebombings by terrorist organizations.

(U) **Assassination**

(U) Assassination is primarily used by more traditional terrorist groups that seek to force political dialogue by killing a specific individual chosen because of his or her prominence in the political, military, or commercial sector. Assassination as a terrorism technique is associated with a high risk of failure or retaliation. It also requires a relatively high degree of intelligence about the targeted individual. Terrorist groups view assassination as a means of influencing the opposing political entity, whether directly — by forc-



ing a transfer of power and leadership from one individual to another—or indirectly—by demonstrating that even the most prominent officials are not safe from the group's attacks.¹¹⁹

- (U) In October 2002, a gunman in Amman, Jordan, shot and killed Laurence Foley, a senior administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, as he was leaving his home for work.¹²⁰
- (U) In November 2002, an office manager/nurse at a church-run health clinic in Sidon, Lebanon was killed by a gunman, after a series of threats by local Muslim extremists against Christian facilities.¹²¹
- (U) Three U.S. citizens were murdered in late December 2002 by a gunman who stormed a Baptist missionary hospital in Jibla, Yemen and opened fire.¹²²

Bombing

(U) Because the use of bombs offers a relatively low-risk operation with minimal demands for intelligence or other support, bombs are the most popular weapons of choice among terrorists today. They require a low degree of technical knowledge, are inexpensive to produce, are capable of killing and injuring hundreds of people, and can

There have been more than 7,000 terrorist bombings worldwide since 1968.

cause the destruction of large amounts of property. Bombings also attract a great deal of media attention, which advances the powerful image that terrorist groups wish to project. Furthermore, because bombings do not require

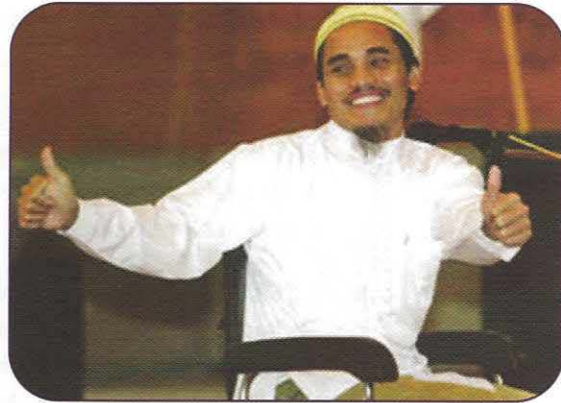
a significant physical presence, or even direct proximity to the scene, perpetrators can deny responsibility if the operation fails to meet their objectives or if anonymity is consistent with the group objectives.¹²³ Since 1968, when the U.S. Government began keeping terrorism statistics, there have been more than 7,000 terrorist bombings worldwide.¹²⁴

(U) In 2000, there were 179 international terrorist group bombings of U.S. targets, almost all of them against business facilities. By the end of 2001, the figure had risen to 207 bombings, with almost all such attacks continuing to be directed at commercial targets. In 2002, the total number of bombings had fallen to 66, but the effort remained almost completely focused against U.S. business interests.

- (U) In early October 2001 in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, a terrorist threw a parcel bomb into a busy shopping area, killing one U.S. citizen and wounding five other persons, among them two other U.S. citizens.¹²⁵
- (U) The worst terrorist attack since September 11 occurred on 12 October 2002, at a resort in Bali, Indonesia, when a car bomb



exploded in a busy tourist area filled with nightclubs, cafes, and bars. The attack killed over 200 persons from two-dozen nations. Seven U.S. citizens were among those killed. When convicted and sentenced to death in August 2003, Amrozi bin Nurhasyim, the first of over 30 suspects in the murders, exulted over the fact that he would be executed for the crime.



(U) In 1983, when Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim guerrillas trained by Iran blew up 241 American servicemen and 58 French paratroops in Beirut, the impact of the attacks caught the imagination of leaders of radical Islamic groups. The suicide-bomber technique—now referred to by its practitioners as “martyrdom operations”—was taken up by some Palestinian factions, leading to a series of bombs in Israeli buses and market places and also to further attacks against non-Israeli targets, including the bombing of the USS Cole and ultimately the mass attacks of September 11th. In January 2002, the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for the first suicide bombing carried out by a female, a new but increasingly common phenomenon in Middle East terrorism.¹²⁶ The tactic has also been used by Chechen separatists, who have trained a group known as the “Black Widows” to make suicide bomb attacks against Russians.¹²⁷

(U) **Commercial and Industrial Sabotage**

(U) Commercial and industrial sabotage operations are relatively low-risk activities for terrorist groups, because commercial facilities are usually not as well protected against physical attacks as are government facilities. These operations are conducted to demonstrate the vulnerability of a particular target.¹²⁸

- (U) A recurring target for bombing has been a multinational oil pipeline in Colombia, which has become a favorite target of insurgents who want to do economic damage to the incumbent regime. In 2000, there were 152 pipeline bombings in Colombia. This figure rose to 178 bombings in 2001 but fell sharply to 41 such attacks in 2002.¹²⁹

(U) **Hijacking**

(U) Hijacking operations pose a very high risk to terrorist groups, because they require a high degree of sophistication and intelligence support to be successful. On the other hand, hijacking operations create a very dramatic hostage scenario and attract enormous news media attention. Terrorists have targeted trains, buses, ships, and airplanes for hijacking; however, airplanes are considered the primary target because of their high mobility and vulnerability.¹³⁰



(U) Coordinated airliner hijackings were the core element of the 11 September 2001 attack on the United States:

- (U) Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 11, which departed Boston for Los Angeles at 7:45 a.m. An hour later it was deliberately piloted into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City.
- (U) Five terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 175, which departed Boston for Los Angeles at 7:58 a.m. At 9:05 the plane crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center. Both towers collapsed shortly thereafter, killing approximately 3,000 persons, including hundreds of firefighters and rescue personnel who were helping to evacuate the buildings.
- (U) Four terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 93, which departed Newark for San Francisco at 8:01 a.m. At 10:10 the plane crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, killing all 45 persons on board. The exact intended target of this hijacked plane is not known, but at the time of the crash it was headed towards Washington, D.C. Cell phone calls made by some passengers just before the crash indicate that passengers were aware of the earlier airliner attacks of that day, and they attempted to overpower the terrorists, thus preventing the aircraft from being used as a terror weapon.
- (U) Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 77, which departed Washington Dulles Airport for Los Angeles at 8:10 a.m. At 9:39 the plane was flown directly into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, near Washington, D.C. A total of 189 persons were killed, including all who were onboard the plane.

Hijacking operations create a very dramatic hostage scenario and attract enormous news media attention.

(U) **Hoaxes**

(U) Established terrorist groups may use an occasional hoax as an inexpensive way to demonstrate their power and credibility. Although not involving physical violence, a hoax can be used by any credible group to influence the behavior of a target. The skillful use of a hoax may achieve a terrorist group's particular goals and objectives by inciting the expenditure of costly resources. The simple threat against a person's life or a particular facility can cause implementation of dramatic and costly countermeasures, the closure of facilities, or cancellation of operations.¹³¹

(U) In April 1999, numerous bomb and other threats against the U.S. Embassy, Consulate, and the American Community School in Athens proved to be hoaxes.

(U) Hostage-Taking

(U) The taking of hostages is a high-profile, high-risk activity for terrorist organizations. It is the overt seizure of one or more individuals with the expectation that the perpetrators will release the hostage or hostages if certain concessions are made. Although hostage situations are regarded as highly dramatic, the danger to the perpetrators is very great—a significant deterrent to undertaking such operations.¹³²

- (U) In October 2002, Chechen terrorists took 800 theatergoers hostage in Moscow and held them for three days. Over 117 people died include one U.S. citizen as Russian commandos attempted to rescue the hostages.
- (U) In May 2004, terrorists attacked a foreign residential compound in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia, killing many non-Muslims, and holding the rest as hostages.¹³³



(U) Kidnapping

(U) Kidnapping is similar to hostage-taking operations but differs in one significant way: kidnapping is not an overt activity and hence is not nearly as dramatic to the media. Although a great deal of attention may be shown in the initial reports of a kidnapping, the level of media attention decreases over time. Kidnappings are considered long-term operations, in contrast to hostage scenarios, which are resolved much more quickly. This means that the perpetrators of a kidnapping are exposed to a lower degree of risk, although their intelligence requirements are usually more demanding than for hostage situations.¹³⁴

- (U) In 2001 one of five American oil workers kidnapped in Ecuador in October 2000 was killed by his captors—an armed gang led by former members of a Colombian terrorist group.
- (U) One of three U.S. citizens in a group of 20 persons kidnapped in late May 2001 from a resort on Palawan Island in the southern Philippines by the Abu Sayyaf Group was subsequently murdered by his captors.

(U) Raids

(U) Attacks on facilities by terrorist groups are usually conducted for one of three reasons: (1) to gain access to a broadcast medium, such as radio or television studios, in order to communicate the terrorists' ideology to a large audience; (2) to gain access to resources that the group needs, such as armaments or money; or (3) to demonstrate the inability of the target governments and security forces to protect valuable assets. Raids and attacks on facilities require various degrees of intelligence and operational support and a variety of risk levels, depending on the individual facility targeted.¹³⁵



(U) Seizure

(U) Seizure operations resemble hostage situations but usually deal with a facility or some other piece of property that is considered important to a terrorist group's target or audience. These operations pose significant risk to the terrorists because the fixed location of a seized facility gives local security forces the opportunity to make an organized response, particularly when the situation does not involve innocent hostages.¹³⁶

(U) Weapons of Mass Destruction

(U) The three categories of weapons of mass destruction are biological, chemical, and nuclear. Biological materials can be obtained through mail order, hospitals, laboratories, and research facilities. Since such agents are invisible to human senses and can be spread widely through aerosol sprays or contamination of consumable products, they make ideal terrorist weapons. Chemical agents can be used to cause extreme harm on contact, either by causing casualties by blistering, choking, or nerve damage. They also can be used to incapacitate, by attacking the central nervous system, causing uncontrolled vomiting, and interfering with brain functions. Nuclear weapons, such as atomic bombs



or so-called "dirty bombs" consisting of a conventional explosive jacketed by radioactive material such as medical waste, can be used to inflict mass devastation on a populated area.

(U) The use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups has long been a concern of the U.S. government and others. Guns and conventional explosives have so far remained the weapons of choice for most terrorists. Such weapons can cause many casualties and are relatively easy to acquire and use. Until 1995, however, the threat of such an event was considered extremely low. The use of toxic sarin gas in Japan in that year and the attempted acquisition of other harmful biological and chemical agents elsewhere have refocused attention on this issue.

Some terrorist groups have now shown interest in acquiring the capability to use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials. It is difficult to predict the likelihood of such an attack, but most experts agree that today's terrorists are seeking the ability to use such agents in order to cause mass casualties.¹³⁷

Mass Murder on the Tokyo Subway

(U) At about 8:00 am on May 20, 1995, a man wearing oversize sunglasses, a surgical mask common in hay fever season, and an overcoat, boarded a subway car on Tokyo's Hibiya line. Since it was the day before a holiday, the train was less crowded than usual. The man took a seat and began fiddling with a foot-long parcel wrapped in newspaper. At the next stop, the man quickly left the train, leaving the parcel on the floor behind him. Already, a wet spot was beginning to show through the newspaper. By the next stop down the line, a small puddle of liquid had formed under the parcel, and an unpleasant smell was noticeable. By the stop after that, almost all the passengers ran in a blind panic from the car. Those who did not do so died; a few of those who did make off collapsed on the platform and then died.

(U) Before 9:00am that morning, the same scene was played out at five other stops on three other lines. Twelve commuters died immediately or within a few days. Another 5,000 people suffered injuries. The cause of death was poisoning by sarin gas, a potent chemical warfare weapon. The terrorists mixed together the two "binary" components of the chemical after boarding the trains.

(U) Within two days, Japanese police attention had focused on a cult named Aum Shinri Kyo ("Supreme Truth"). A raid on the group's headquarters discovered several hundred tons of toxic chemicals, including those necessary to manufacture sarin gas. Police also determined that the group also manufactured biological weapons. Aum Shinri Kyo had small branches in New York, Bonn, and Sri Lanka, as well as a reported 35,000 followers in the former Soviet Union.

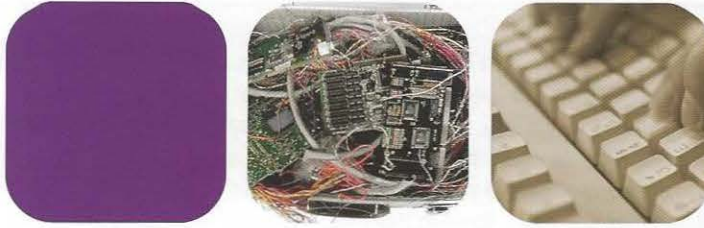
(U) The group's leader, Shoko Asahara, was arrested by Japanese authorities in mid-May and was eventually convicted of murder. It appears that the motivation for the terrorist attack was to divert Japanese police attention from other investigations involving the cult.

(U) The most amazing thing about the Aum Shinri Kyo attack was the small number of fatalities, given the lethality of sarin as a chemical weapon. According to chemical weapons experts, if the Aum cult had found a way to convert their liquid sarin into an aerosol, they easily could have killed the 5,000 people they injured -and many more.

(U) Factors that greatly decreased the impact of the terrorist attack included the smaller number of commuters due to the coming holiday, the small number of packages of chemical agent planted by cult members, the failure to introduce the chemical agents into something like an air-circulation system, and even the humidity level on the day of the attack.

(U) The Aum Supreme Truth attack was the first use of a chemical weapon by an extremist group bent on inflicting indiscriminate mass casualties. An important OPSEC lesson to be learned from the incident is that collecting intelligence to look for indicators of possible hostile activity can be one of the most effective means of defending against terrorist attacks, but only if evaluated in terms of how things might look through the eyes of a possible terrorist.

(U) In the case of the Aum cult, Japanese authorities had numerous pieces of hard evidence that the group was planning dangerous activity. For example, in addition to disturbing reports about Aum's murderous intentions from former cult members, police learned that the group purchased industrial-sized quantities of the chemicals necessary to manufacture sarin. Moreover, neighbors complained about nauseating odors coming from buildings controlled by Aum Shinri Kyo. Japanese authorities were not able to put all the pieces of intelligence together effectively because they were unwilling to consider terrorism as a possible alternative.



(U) Technology and Terrorism

(U) Communications Technology

(U) The end of the Cold War has changed not only the focus and source of terrorist attacks but also the organizational structure of terrorist groups. Traditionally, terrorist organizations were small units of operatives who maintained strict organizational discipline and followed a well-articulated chain of command. Their strict adherence to organizational leadership and the small numbers of members made them difficult for intelligence and police forces to penetrate and apprehend.¹³⁸ However, changes in the political environment and the current state of communications technology have enabled terrorist groups to adopt new organizational structures.

(U) These new organizational structures affect the operations of terrorist groups in several ways, including their ability to conduct operations on a much larger scale than in the past. Where some traditional groups were restricted to conducting operations within the confines of a specific geographic area, modern groups have acquired a global reach by taking advantage of the Internet to plan operations from anywhere in the world. For example, in their lengthy preparations for their 11 September 2001 attack, terrorists used automated teller machine (ATM) facilities at U.S. banks to cover their living expenses by shifting funds from European middlemen to their accounts in the United States. On the eve of the attack, some of the terrorist “martyrs” thoughtfully used ATMs to shift their excess funds back out of their U.S. accounts.



(U) Modern communications advances also enable terrorists to encourage sympathizers to engage in terrorist activities without necessarily including them as members in the group. In fact, attributing a terrorist action to a specific terrorist group is becoming increasingly difficult. In many cases, attackers representing several different terrorist groups may unite for a particular operation and then disband. Attacks may be perpetrated in the name of a particular cause by individuals who may not have any connections with established terrorist groups.

In these cases, the attackers are motivated by a cause rather than by orders from an established body of leadership. Terrorist groups that assemble and disassemble at will, and lack any clearly defined organization or decision-making apparatus, are commonly referred to as ad hoc terrorist groups. These groups can assemble and disassemble quickly and may attack targets for almost any reason regarding an issue that they consider warrants violent action.¹³⁹

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(U) There also is ongoing concern that, because of the growing dependence of states on computer-based communication and technologies, terrorist organizations may plot future attacks at their target's information infrastructure. For example, in the summer of 1997, a group linked to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam claimed responsibility for an attack on the E-mail systems of the Sri Lankan embassy in Washington, D.C., and on its United Nations mission in New York.¹⁴⁰

(U) **Bomb Technology**

(U) While fewer attacks are occurring in the United States, individual attacks are becoming more deadly. One important reason for this is advances in explosives technology that favor terrorism. For example, recipes for large explosives are available in a number of public locations for any extremist willing to research them. As was graphically demonstrated in both the 1993 World Trade Center and Murrah Federal Building attacks, a small number of terrorists working with readily available raw materials can make an extremely powerful bomb. The 1995 Oklahoma City bombing was one of the largest explosions ever investigated by the FBI. That single bombing killed more Americans in the United States than any terrorist attack in the modern era.

(U) In the 11 September 2001 attacks against the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon, three commercial airliners were turned into guided fuel-bomb missiles by suicide-minded terrorist pilots. It is estimated that each of the planes that struck the World Trade Center was carrying 60,000 lbs. of fuel and was traveling at approximately 300 miles per hour. The inertial energy of the large aircraft striking at high velocity went far toward compromising the structural integrity of each tower, and the conflagration ignited by the massive amount of aviation fuel then finished the job of weakening remaining structural supports until both buildings collapsed.



(U) **Weapons of Mass Destruction**

(U) What is especially chilling when considering the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists is not that extremists will acquire such weapons in order to threaten their use but that they will actually use them unhesitatingly. This concern is shared by many other countries: "What is disturbing is that many of today's terrorist groups do not have a traditional political agenda. They do not worry about offending. They do not care about retaliation. They are uninterested in negotiation. They have no interest in making themselves known before they act. There are no trade-offs, few perceived costs to acting."¹⁴¹

(U) Weapons of mass destruction fall into three general categories: biological, chemical, and nuclear or radiological. A terrorist attack involving a biological agent, deadly chemicals, or nuclear or radiological material, even if it only partially succeeds, could profoundly affect the entire nation.¹⁴²

Biological Weapons

One of the principal advantages of biological weapons for terrorists is their extreme toxicity, which provides opportunity for inflicting mass casualties on the scale of a nuclear explosion using small quantities of an agent. For example, type-A botulinum toxin, or BTX, can be lethal at doses as small as a few tenths of a microgram.¹⁴³ Anthrax is even more deadly; in an enclosed space like a sports arena, its spores could infect tens of thousands in only an hour.¹⁴⁴ Another advantage of these weapons is that they can be produced by fewer workers and in a smaller workspace than would be necessary to make a large bomb; so there is less chance of detection by law-enforcement or intelligence officials. Finally, an extremely powerful amount of such a weapon could easily be transported across international borders in a container as small as a wine bottle or a thermos.

(U) The U.S. has had several brushes with actual or potential biological-weapon terrorism:

- (U) In 1984, two members of the Rajneesh religious sect in Oregon produced and dispensed salmonella in restaurants in order to affect the outcome of a local election; 715 people were affected. There were no fatalities.¹⁴⁵
- (U) In April 1991, members of a domestic extremist group called the Patriot's Council in Minnesota manufactured the biological agent ricin from castor beans and considered using it against Federal law enforcement officers. The amount of ricin produced could have killed over 100 people if effectively delivered.¹⁴⁶
- (U) In May 1995, a U.S. person illegally obtained three vials of bubonic plague from the American Type Culture Collection in Maryland. He was arrested and charged with fraud. It is still unclear why he ordered the vials.¹⁴⁷

(U) Chemical Weapons

(U) An attack using chemical weapons, while generally less destructive than one with biological agents, could still cause thousands of casualties. For example, the chemical agent sarin, a nerve gas, can sometimes kill a person in a single breath. The nerve gas VX is even more toxic: the amount needed to kill a human being could fit on the head of a pin.¹⁴⁸

(U) Approximately one week after the September 11th attacks, an unknown individual or individuals mounted a bioterror attack against the United States. The attack appears to have started with letters mailed to a New York City newspaper and to the offices of a television network news anchor. Within a week, some staff at these locations developed contact skin lesions and sought medical treatment. Not long after, a photo editor and a mailroom worker at a Florida tabloid became ill. Within a week, the photo editor, who had gotten sick after inhaling anthrax

The "AMERITHRAX" Attack

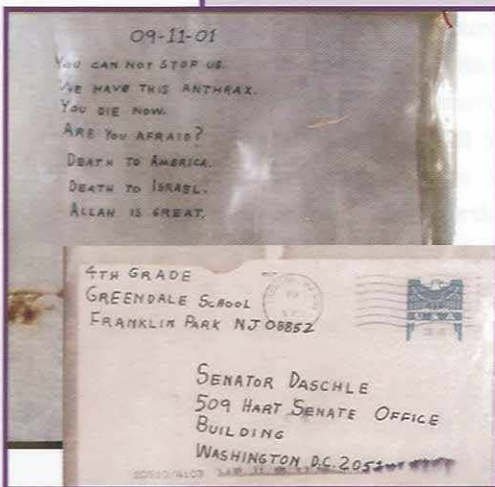
spores, was dead. In the second week of October 2001, a letter mailed from New Jersey to the Senate Majority Leader was found to contain anthrax. Nearly 30 employees at the Senate Office Building subsequently tested positive for exposure to anthrax. The office building was closed for decontamination.

(U) In mid-October, an assistant at another television news anchor's office in New York City tested positive for contact with anthrax, and more traces of the substance were found in the Manhattan offices of New York State's governor. Several New Jersey postal workers who sorted mail destined for delivery to the U.S. Congress also tested positive for handling mail contaminated by anthrax. By late October, a postal worker in the District of Columbia became ill from

anthrax exposure and soon died. Four other workers at the postal facility developed inhalation anthrax, and one of them also died. Meanwhile, traces of anthrax were discovered on machinery at a military base that sorts incoming mail for the White House, and anthrax spores also were discovered in the mailroom of the Supreme Court.

(U) In early November, a female New York City hospital worker died of inhalation anthrax; it was not clear how she had contracted the disease.

(U) Although the text of letters containing anthrax spores was written so as to suggest that the attack was a sequel to the September 11th attacks, subsequent investigation determined that the strain of anthrax used in the terrorism was U.S. in origin, probably from the military facility at Fort Detrich, MD. In addition, residue from the anthrax letters suggested that the powder containing the anthrax spores had been prepared by someone familiar with U.S. germ warfare procedures.



(U) Chemical weapons can be relatively easy to produce. The techniques needed to make nerve agents are similar to those for making insecticides. In some cases, it may be possible to make an effective chemical weapon by starting with an insecticide or other commercially available chemical and performing one further chemical reaction.¹⁴⁹ The formula for VX nerve gas is not only unclassified but also has been published by both the U.S. and Britain.¹⁵⁰

(U) To many observers of terrorism, the 1995 Aum Shinri Kyo sect's attack on the subway system of Tokyo is seen as the crossing of a threshold¹⁵¹ and a textbook example of the difficulties for both terrorists and those attempting to defend against them. One problem is that the recent success of counterterrorism programs at preventing conventional attacks will lead extremist groups to focus on more unconventional measures. Also, the public has become more inured to terrorist activities, and it now takes more to earn the widespread attention that many groups crave. Moreover, as mentioned elsewhere, some groups just want to kill as many people as possible.¹⁵²

(U) **Nuclear or Radiological Weapons**

(U) The use of a nuclear weapon remains the least likely terrorist scenario. Nuclear weapons are not as readily available on the open market, the materials required to build them are tightly controlled, and the people with the expertise and knowledge to design,

The dispersal of a radioactive substance by terrorists is a much more realistic scenario than the triggering of a nuclear explosion.

manufacture, store, transport, and detonate them are relatively few. To date, only nation states have demonstrated the capability to build radiological and nuclear weapons.¹⁵³ The dispersal of a

radioactive substance by terrorists is a much more realistic scenario than the triggering of a nuclear explosion.¹⁵⁴

(U) The persistent lack of adequate security and safeguards for the nuclear material in the former Soviet Union is a growing concern. The breakup of the Soviet Union and the subsequent cutbacks in government expenditures have severely reduced the abilities of the successor states of the Soviet Union to monitor and secure their nuclear materials. In addition, arms reduction and other limitation efforts have greatly increased the number of people having access to former Soviet nuclear arsenals and materials. Some experts believe that this increased activity and access has resulted in the creation of a black market for stolen nuclear materials. Although these materials might be available to terrorist groups, only groups with substantial government support are thought to be able to afford such weapons on the open market. However, the groups that could afford using a nuclear weapon in a terrorist act must consider retaliation against their state sponsor.¹⁵⁵ An ominous warning was given in 1995 when Chechen rebels, many of whom fight side-by-side with Islamic terrorists from bin Ladin's camps sympathetic to the Chechen cause, placed radioactive material in a Moscow park.¹⁵⁶ The incident is not known to have caused any injuries.



(U) Foreign Terrorist Organizations Designated by the U.S. Secretary of State

(U) NOTE: U.S. statutes have the following applications to the organizations on this list—

- (U) It is unlawful to provide funds or other material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization.
- (U) Representatives and certain members of a designated foreign terrorist organization can be denied visas or excluded from the United States.
- (U) U.S. financial institutions must block funds of designated foreign terrorist organizations and their agents and must report the blockage to the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

■ (U) Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

(U) **Other Names:** Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, and Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

(U) **Description:** International terrorist organization led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial. Sabri al-Banna died in Baghdad in August 2002. It is not clear what impact on the leadership or direction of his group this event will have.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Has carried out terrorist attacks in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 persons. Targets include the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries. Major attacks included the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul and the Pan Am flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986, and the City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in Greece in July 1988. Suspected of assassinating PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul in Tunis in January 1991. ANO assassinated a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon in January 1994 and has been linked to the killing of the PLO representative there. Has not attacked Western targets since the late 1980s.



(U) **Strength:** A few hundred plus limited overseas support structure.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Al-Banna relocated to Iraq in December 1998, where the group maintains a presence. Has an operational presence in Lebanon in the Bekaa Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon. Also has a limited presence in Sudan and Syria, among others, although financial problems and internal disorganization have reduced the group's activities and capabilities. Authorities shut down the ANO's operations in Libya and Egypt in 1999. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

(U) **External Aid:** Has received considerable support, including safe haven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq, Libya, and Syria (until 1987), in addition to close support for selected operations.

■ (U) **Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)**

(U) **Description:** The ASG is the most violent of the separatist groups operating in the southern Philippines. Some ASG members have studied or worked in the Middle East and developed ties to mujahidin while fighting and training in Afghanistan. The group split from the Moro National Liberation Front in 1991 under the leadership of Abdurajik Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police on 18 December 1998. His younger brother, Khadafi Janjalani, has replaced him as nominal head of the group, which is composed of several semiautonomous factions.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Uses bombs, assassinations, kidnappings, and extortion payments to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, areas in the southern Philippines heavily populated by Muslims. Raided the town of Ipil in Mindanao in April 1995, the group's first large-scale action. Suspected of several small-scale bombings and kidnappings in 1999. In April of 2000, kidnapped 21 persons, including 10 foreign tourists, from a resort in Malaysia. Separately in 2000, abducted several foreign journalists, three Malaysians, and a U.S. citizen. On 27 May 2001, kidnapped three U.S. citizens and 17 Filipinos from a tourist resort in Palawan, Philippines. Several of the hostages, including one U.S. citizen, were murdered. During a Philippine military hostage rescue operation on 7 June 2002, one U.S. hostage was rescued, but her husband and a Filipina woman were killed during the operation. Also reportedly had a role in the bombing near a Philippine military base in Zamboanga on 2 October 2002 that killed three Filipinos and one U.S. serviceman and wounded 20 others.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown, but believed to have 200-500 fighters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** The ASG operates in the southern Philippines with members occasionally traveling to Manila. The ASG expanded operations to Malaysia in 2000, when it abducted foreigners from a tourist resort.

(U) **External Aid:** Probably receives support from Islamic extremists in the Middle East and South Asia. Libya publicly paid millions of dollars for the release of the foreign hostages seized from Malaysia in 2000.

■ (U) **Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (al-Aqsa)**

(U) **Description:** Comprises an unknown number of small cells of Fatah-affiliated activists that emerged at the outset of the current intifadah to attack Israeli targets. Aims to drive the Israeli military and settlers from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem and to establish a Palestinian state.

(U) **Activities:** Carried out shootings and suicide operations against Israeli military personnel and civilians and has killed Palestinians who it believed were collaborating with Israel. At least five U.S. citizens, four of them dual Israeli-U.S. citizens, were killed in al-Aqsa's attacks. The group probably did not attack them because of their U.S. citizenship. In January 2002, al-Aqsa claimed responsibility for the first suicide bombing carried out by a female.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Al-Aqsa operates mainly in the West Bank and has claimed attacks inside Israel and the Gaza Strip. It may have followers in Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Armed Islamic Group (GIA)**

(U) **Description:** An Islamic extremist group, the GIA aims to overthrow the secular Algerian regime and replace it with an Islamic state. The GIA began its violent activities in early 1992 after Algiers voided the victory of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS)-the largest Islamic party-in the first round of legislative elections in December 1991.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Frequent attacks against civilians, journalists, and foreign residents. In the last several years the GIA has conducted a terrorist campaign of civilian massacres, sometimes wiping out entire villages in its area of operations and frequently killing hundreds of civilians. Since announcing its terrorist campaign against foreigners living in Algeria in September 1993, the GIA has killed more than 100 expatriate men and women-mostly Europeans-in the country. Uses assassinations and bombings, including car bombs, and it is known to favor kidnapping victims and slitting their throats. The GIA hijacked an Air France flight to Algiers in December 1994. In late 1999 several GIA members were convicted by a French court for conducting a series of bombings in France in 1995. In 2002, a French court sentenced two GIA members to life in prison for conducting a series of bombings in France in 1995.

(U) **Strengths:** Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Algeria.

(U) **External Aid:** Algerian expatriates and GIA members abroad, many of whom reside in Western Europe, provide some financial and logistic support. In addition, the Algerian Government has accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists and severed diplomatic relations with Iran in March 1993.



■ (U) **'Asbat al-Ansar**

(U) **Description:** 'Asbat al-Ansar-the League of the Followers-is a Lebanon-based, Sunni extremist group, composed primarily of Palestinians and associated with Osama bin Ladin. The group follows an extremist interpretation of Islam that justifies violence against civilian targets to achieve political ends. Some of those goals include overthrowing the Lebanese Government and thwarting perceived anti-Islamic and pro-Western influences in the country.

(U) **Activities:** Carried out multiple terrorist attacks in Lebanon since it first emerged in the early 1990s. Assassinated Lebanese religious leaders and bombed nightclubs, theaters, and liquor stores in the mid-1990s. Raised its operational profile in 2000 with two attacks against Lebanese and international targets. Involved in clashes in northern Lebanon in December 1999 and carried out a rocket-propelled grenade attack on the Russian Embassy in Beirut in January 2000.

In 2002, there was an increase in anti-U.S. attacks, including bombings of U.S.-franchised restaurants and the murder of an American missionary. The perpetrators are believed to be Sunni extremists that may be linked to 'Asbat al-Ansar.

(U) **Strength:** The group commands about 300 fighters in Lebanon.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primary base of operations is the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon.

(U) **External Aid:** Probably receives money through international Sunni extremist networks and Bin Ladin's al-Qaeda network.

■ (U) **Aum Supreme Truth (Aum)**

(U) **Other Names:** Aum Shinrikyo, Aleph

(U) **Description:** A cult established in 1987 by Shoko Asahara, Aum aims to take over Japan and then the world. Approved as a religious entity in 1989 under Japanese law, the group ran candidates in a Japanese parliamentary election in 1990. Over time, the cult began to emphasize the imminence of the end of the world and stated that the United States would initiate "Armageddon" by starting World War III with Japan. The Japanese Government revoked its recognition of Aum as a religious organization in October 1995, but in 1997, a government panel decided not to invoke the Anti-Subversive Law against the group, which would have outlawed the cult. A 1999 law gave the Japanese Government authorization to continue police surveillance of the group due to concerns that the Aum might launch future terrorist attacks. Under the leadership of Fumihiko Joyu, the Aum changed its name to Aleph in January 2000 and claimed to have rejected the violent and apocalyptic teachings of its founder. (Joyu took formal control of the organization early in 2002 and remains its leader.)

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** On March 20, 1995, Aum members simultaneously released the chemical nerve agent sarin on several Tokyo subway trains, killing 12 persons and injuring up to 6,000. The group was responsible for other mysterious chemical incidents in Japan in 1994. Its efforts to conduct attacks using biological agents have been unsuccessful. Japanese police arrested Asahara in May 1995, and he remained on trial, facing charges for 13 crimes, including 7 counts of murder. From 1997 to late 1999, the



cult recruited new members, built up a profitable commercial business, and bought several properties. The cult maintains an Internet home page. In July 2001, Russian authorities arrested a group of Russian Aum followers who had planned to set off bombs near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo as part of an operation to free Asahara from jail and then smuggle him to Russia.

(U) **Strength:** The Aum's current membership is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000. At the time of the Tokyo subway attack, the group claimed to have 9,000 members in Japan and up to 40,000 worldwide.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** The Aum is known to operate only in Japan, but it may have an unknown number of residual followers in Russia.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)**

(U) **Other Names:** Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna

(U) **Description:** Founded in 1959 with the aim of establishing an independent homeland based on Marxist principles in the northern Spanish Provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra and the southwestern French Provinces of Labourd, Basse-Navarra, and Soule. ETA finances its activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion. The group has killed more than 800 persons since it began lethal attacks in the early 1960s. In August 2002, a Spanish judge placed a provisional ban on ETA's political wing, Batasuna.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Primarily bombings and assassinations of Spanish Government officials, especially security and military forces, politicians, and judicial figures. Spanish counterterrorism initiatives have hampered the group's operational capabilities. In December 2002, ETA reiterated its intention to target Spanish tourist areas. In 2002, ETA killed five persons, including a child, a notable decrease from 2001's death toll of 15, and wounded approximately 90 persons. Spanish police arrested 123 ETA members and accomplices in 2002; French authorities arrested dozens more.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France, but also has bombed Spanish and French interests elsewhere.

(U) **External Aid:** Has received training at various times in the past in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Some ETA members allegedly have received sanctuary in Cuba, and others reside in South America.



■ (U) **Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)**

(U) **Description:** The military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the NPA is a Maoist group formed in March 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. The chairman of the CPP's Central Committee and the NPA's founder, Jose Maria Sison, directs all CPP and NPA activity from the Netherlands, where he lives in self-imposed exile. Fellow Central Committee member and director of the CPP's National Democratic Front (NDF) Luis Jalandoni also lives in the Netherlands and has become a Dutch citizen. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an active urban infrastructure to conduct terrorism and uses city-based assassination squads. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters in the Philippines, Europe, and elsewhere, and from so-called revolutionary taxes extorted from local businesses.

(U) **Activities:** Primarily targets Philippine security forces, politicians, judges, government informers, former rebels who wish to leave the NPA, and alleged criminals. Opposes any U.S. military presence in the Philippines and attacked U.S. military interests before the U.S. base closures in 1992. Press reports in 1999 and in late 2001 indicated that the NPA is again targeting U.S. troops participating in joint military exercises as well as U.S. Embassy personnel. The NPA claimed responsibility for the assassination of congressmen from Quezon in May 2001 and Cagayan in June 2001, and many other killings. In January 2002, the NPA publicly expressed its intent to target U.S. personnel in the Philippines.

(U) **Strength:** Slowly growing; estimated at more than 10,000.

(U) **Location/Area of Operations:** Operates in rural Luzon, Visayas, and parts of Mindanao. Has cells in Manila and other metropolitan centers.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group, IG)**

(U) **Description:** Egypt's largest militant group, active since the late 1970s; appears to be loosely organized. Has an external wing with a worldwide presence. The group issued a cease-fire in March 1999 and has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since August 1998. Its spiritual leader, Sheikh Umar Abd al-Rahman, sentenced to life in prison in January 1996 for his involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and incarcerated in the United States, rescinded his support for the cease-fire in June 2000.

(U) Unofficially split in two factions; one that supports the cease-fire led by Mustafa Hamza, and one led by Rifa'i Taha Musa, calling for a return to armed operations. Taha Musa in early 2001 published a book in which he attempted to justify terrorist attacks that would cause mass casualties. Musa disappeared several months thereafter, and there are conflicting reports as to his current whereabouts. In March 2002, members of the group's historic leadership in Egypt declared use of violence misguided and renounced its future use, prompting denunciations by much of the leadership abroad.

(U) For members still dedicated to violent jihad, primary goal is to overthrow the Egyptian Government and replace it with an Islamic state. Disaffected IG members, such as those potentially inspired by Taha Musa or Abd al-Rahman, may be interested in carrying out attacks against U.S. and Israeli interests.



(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Armed attacks against Egyptian security and other government officials, Coptic Christians, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism. Al-Gama'at has launched attacks on tourists in Egypt since 1992, most notably the attack in November 1997 at Luxor that killed 58 foreign tourists. Also claimed responsibility for the attempt in June 1995 to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Gama'at has never specifically attacked a U.S. citizen or facility but has threatened U.S. interests.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers. The 1999 cease-fire and security crackdowns following the attack in Luxor in 1997 and increased security efforts following the September 11th attacks probably have resulted in a substantial decrease in the group's numbers.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates mainly in the Al Minya, Asyu't, Qina, and Soha Governorates of southern Egypt. Also appears to have support in Cairo, Alexandria, and other urban locations, particularly among unemployed graduates and students. Has a worldwide presence, including the United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Yemen, and various locations in Europe.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown. The Egyptian Government believes that Iran, bin Ladin, and Afghan militant groups support the organization. Also may obtain some funding through various Islamic nongovernmental organizations.

■ (U) **HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)**

(U) **Description:** Formed in late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Various HAMAS elements have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. Loosely structured, with some elements working clandestinely and others working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. Also has engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidates in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** HAMAS activists, especially those in the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, have conducted many attacks—including large-scale suicide bombings—against Israeli civilian and military targets. In the early 1990s, they also targeted suspected Palestinian collaborators and Fatah rivals. Increased its operational activity during 2001-2002, claiming numerous attacks against Israeli interests. The group has not targeted U.S. interests—although some U.S. citizens have been killed in HAMAS operations—and continues to confine its attacks to Israelis inside Israel and the territories.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown number of official members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** HAMAS currently limits its terrorist operations to Israeli military and civilian targets in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Israel. The group's leadership is dispersed throughout the Gaza Strip and West Bank, with a few senior leaders residing in Syria, Lebanon, and the Gulf States.



(U) **External Aid:** Funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and propaganda activity take place in Western Europe and North America.

■ (U) **Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)**

(U) **Description:** HUM is an Islamic militant group based in Pakistan that operates primarily in Kashmir. In February 2000, longtime leader of the group, Fazlur Rehman Khalil, stepped down as HUM emir, turning the reins over to the popular Kashmiri commander and his second in command, Farooq Kashmiri. Khalil, who had been linked to Bin Ladin and signed his fatwa in February 1998 calling for attacks on U.S. and Western interests, assumed the position of HUM Secretary General. HUM operated terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan until Coalition airstrikes destroyed them during fall 2001.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir. Linked to the Kashmiri militant group al-Faran that kidnapped five Western tourists in Kashmir in July 1995; one was killed in August 1995, and the other four were reportedly killed in December of the same year. The HUM is responsible for the hijacking of an Indian airliner on 24 December 1999, which resulted in the release of Masood Azhar — an important leader in the former Harakat ul-Ansar imprisoned by the Indians in 1994 — and Ahmed Omar Sheik, who was convicted of the abduction/murder in January-February 2002 of a U.S. journalist.

(U) **Strength:** Has several thousand armed supporters located in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, and India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris, and also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. Uses light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, explosives, and rockets. HUM lost a significant share of its membership in defections to the Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) in 2000.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Based in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, but members conduct insurgent and terrorist activities primarily in Kashmir. The HUM trains its militants in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf and Islamic states and from Pakistanis and Kashmiris. The HUM's financial collection methods also include soliciting donations from magazine ads and pamphlets. The sources and amount of HUM's military funding are unknown. In anticipation of asset seizures by the Pakistani Government, the HUM withdrew funds from bank accounts and invested in legal businesses, such as commodity trading, real estate, and production of consumer goods. Its fundraising in Pakistan has been constrained since the government clampdown on extremist groups and freezing of terrorist assets.

■ (U) **Hizballah (Party of God)**

(U) **Other Names:** Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine

(U) **Description:** Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, this Lebanon-based radical Shi'a group takes its ideological inspiration from the Iranian revolution and the teachings of the late Ayatollah Khomeini. The Majlis al-Shura, or Consultative Council, is the group's highest governing body and is led by Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah. Dedicated to liberating Jerusalem, ultimately eliminating Israel, and has formally advocated ultimate establishment of Islamic rule in Lebanon. Nonetheless, has actively participated in Lebanon's political system since 1992. Closely allied with, and often directed by, Iran but may have conducted operations that were not approved by Tehran. Does not share the Syrian regime's secular orientation, but has been a strong tactical ally in helping Syria advance its political objectives in the region.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-U.S. terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. Embassy and U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984. Elements of the group were responsible for the kidnapping and detention of U.S. and other Western hostages in Lebanon. The group also attacked the Israeli Embassy in Argentina in 1992 and bombed the Israeli cultural center in Buenos Aires in 1994. In fall 2000, it captured three Israeli soldiers in the Shab'a Farms and kidnapped an Israeli noncombatant whom it may have lured to Lebanon under false pretenses.

(U) **Strength:** Several thousand supporters and a few hundred terrorist operatives.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates in the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon. Has established cells in Europe, Africa, South America, North America, and Asia.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran and diplomatic, political, and logistic support from Syria.

■ (U) **Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)**

(U) **Description:** Coalition of Islamic militants from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian states opposed to Uzbekistani President Islam Karimov's secular regime. Although the IMU's primary goal remains to overthrow Karimov and establish an Islamic state in Uzbekistan, IMU political and ideological leader Tohir Yoldashev is working to rebuild the organization and appears to have widened the IMU's targets to include all those he perceives as fighting Islam. The IMU generally has been unable to operate in Uzbekistan and thus has been more active in Kyrgystan and Tajikistan.

(U) **Activities:** Primarily targeted Uzbekistani interests before October 2001 and is believed to have been responsible for five car bombs in Tashkent in February 1999. Militants also took foreigners hostage in 1999 and 2000, including four U.S. citizens who were mountain climbing in August 2000, and four Japanese geologists and eight Kyrgyz soldiers in August 1999. Even though the IMU's rhetoric and ultimate goals may have been focused on Uzbekistan, it was generally more active in Kyrgystan and Tajikistan. The counterterrorism coalition has captured, killed, and dispersed many of the IMU's militants who were fighting with the Taliban in Afghanistan and severely degraded the movement's ability to attack Uzbekistani or Coalition interests in the near term. IMU military leader Juma Namangani was killed during an air strike in Afghanistan in November 2001; Yoldashev remains at large.

(U) **Strength:** Probably fewer than 1,000 militants.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Militants are scattered throughout South Asia, Tajikistan, and Iran. Area of operations includes Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Support from other Islamic extremist groups and patrons in the Middle East and Central and South Asia.

■ (U) **Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)**

(U) **Description:** The Jaish-e-Mohammed is an Islamic extremist group based in Pakistan that was formed by Masood Azhar upon his release from prison in India in early 2000. The group's aim is to unite Kashmir with Pakistan. It is politically aligned with the radical political party, Jamiat-i Ulema-i Islam Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F). The United States announced the addition of JEM to the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Asset Control's (OFAC) list—which includes organizations that are believed to support terrorist groups and have assets in U.S. jurisdiction that can be frozen or controlled—in October 2001 and the Foreign Terrorist Organization list in December 2001.

(U) **Activities:** The JEM's leader, Masood Azhar, was released from Indian imprisonment in December 1999 in exchange for 155 hijacked Indian Airlines hostages. The 1994 HUA kidnappings by Omar Sheik of U.S. and British nationals in New Delhi and the July 1995 HUA/Al Faran kidnappings of Westerners in Kashmir were two of several previous HUA efforts to free Azhar. The JEM on 1 October 2001 claimed responsibility for a suicide attack on the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly building in Srinagar that killed at least 31 persons but later denied the claim. The Indian Government has publicly implicated the JEM-along with Lashkar-e-Tayyiba-for the 13 December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament that killed nine and injured 18. Pakistani authorities suspect that perpetrators of fatal anti-Christian attacks in Islamabad, Murree, and Taxila, during 2002 were affiliated with the JEM.

(U) **Strength:** Has several hundred armed supporters located in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, and in India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions, including a large cadre of former HUM members. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris and also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. Uses light and heavy machine-guns, assault rifles, mortars, improvised explosive devices, and rocket grenades.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Based in Peshawar and Muzaffarabad, but members conduct terrorist activities primarily in Kashmir. The JEM maintained training camps in Afghanistan until the fall of 2001.

(U) **External Aid:** Most of the JEM's cadre and material resources have been drawn from the militant groups Harakat ul-Jihad al-Islami (HUJI) and the Harakat ul-Mujahedin (HUM). The JEM had close ties to Afghan Arabs and the Taliban. Osama Bin Ladin is suspected of giving funding to the JEM. The JEM also collects funds through donation requests in magazines and pamphlets. In anticipation of asset seizures by the Pakistani Government, the JEM withdrew funds from bank accounts and invested in legal businesses, such as commodity trading, real estate, and production of consumer goods.



■ (U) **Jemaah Islamiya (JI)**

(U) **Description:** Jemaah Islamiya is a Southeast Asian terrorist network with links to al-Qaeda. The network plotted in secrecy through the late 1990s, following the stated goal of creating an idealized Islamic state comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the southern Philippines, and southern Thailand.

(U) **Activities:** The JI was responsible for the Bali bombings on 12 October 2002, which killed nearly 200 and wounded 300 others. The Bali plot was apparently the final outcome of meetings in early 2002 in Thailand, where attacks against Singapore and soft targets such as tourist spots in the region were considered. In December 2001, Singapore authorities uncovered a JI plot to attack the U.S. and Israeli Embassies and British and Australian diplomatic buildings in Singapore. Recent investigations also linked the JI to December 2000 bombings where dozens of bombs were detonated in Indonesia and the Philippines.

(U) **Strength:** Exact numbers are currently unknown, and Southeast Asian authorities continue to uncover and arrest additional JI elements. Singaporean officials have estimated total JI members to be approximately 5,000. The number of actual operationally oriented JI members probably is several hundred.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Following the regional crackdown against JI, it is unclear how the network has responded. The JI is believed to have cells spanning Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and southern Thailand and may have some presence in neighboring countries.

(U) **External Aid:** Based on information from ongoing investigations, in addition to raising its own funds, the JI receives money and logistic assistance from Middle Eastern and South Asian contacts, NGOs, and other groups, including al-Qaeda.

■ (U) **al-Jihad**

(U) **Other Names:** Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jihad Group, Islamic Jihad

(U) **Description:** Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s. Merged with Bin Ladin's al-Qaeda organization in June 2001, but may retain some capability to conduct independent operations. Primary goal is to overthrow the Egyptian Government and replace it with an Islamic state and to attack U.S. and Israeli interests in Egypt and abroad.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Specializes in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian Government officials and car bombings of official U.S. and Egyptian facilities. The original Jihad was responsible for the assassination in 1981 of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Appears to concentrate on high-level, high-profile Egyptian Government officials, including cabinet ministers. Claimed responsibility for the attempted assassinations of Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi in August 1993 and Prime Minister Atef Sedky in November 1993. Has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since 1993 and has never targeted foreign tourists there. Responsible for Egyptian Embassy bombing in Islamabad in 1995; in 1998 an attack against the U.S. Embassy in Albania was thwarted.

(U) **Strength:** Not known, but probably several hundred hardcore members.



(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Used to operate only in the Cairo area. Most of its network is outside Egypt, including Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Lebanon, and the United Kingdom, and its activities have been centered outside Egypt for several years.

(U) **External Aid:** Not known. The Egyptian Government claims that Iran supports the Jihad. Its merger with al-Qaeda also boosts Bin Ladin's support for the group. Also may obtain some funding through various Islamic nongovernmental organizations, cover businesses, and criminal acts.

■ (U) **Kahane Chai (Kach)**

(U) **Description:** Stated goal is to restore the biblical state of Israel. Kach (founded by radical Israeli-American rabbi Meir Kahane) and its offshoot Kahane Chai, which means "Kahane Lives," (founded by Meir Kahane's son Binyamin following his father's assassination in the United States) were declared to be terrorist organizations in March 1994 by the Israeli Cabinet under the 1948 Terrorism Law. This followed the groups' statements in support of Dr. Baruch Goldstein's attack in February 1994 on the al-Ibrahimi Mosque-Goldstein was affiliated with Kach-and their verbal attacks on the Israeli Government. Palestinian gunmen killed Binyamin Kahane and his wife in a drive-by shooting in December 2000 in the West Bank.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Organizes protests against the Israeli Government, harasses and threatens Palestinians in Hebron and the West Bank, and has threatened to attack Arabs, Palestinians, and Israeli Government officials. Has vowed revenge for the death of Binyamin Kahane and his wife. Suspected of involvement in a number of low-level attacks since the start of the al-Aqsa intifadah.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Israel and West Bank settlements, particularly Qiryat Arba' in Hebron.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives support from sympathizers in the United States and Europe.

■ (U) **Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)**

(U) **Other Names:** Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK) and Freedom and Democracy Congress of Kurdistan

(U) **Description:** Established in 1974 as a Marxist-Leninist insurgent group primarily composed of Turkish Kurds. In recent years has moved beyond rural-based insurgent activities to include urban terrorism. Seeks to establish an independent Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey, where population is predominantly Kurdish. Turkish authorities captured Chairman Abdullah Ocalan in Kenya in early 1999; he was tried and sentenced to death. Ocalan subsequently announced a "peace initiative," ordering members to refrain from violence and requesting dialogue with Ankara on Kurdish issues. At a PKK Congress in January 2000, members supported Ocalan's initiative and claimed the group now would use only political means to achieve its new goal, improved rights for Kurds in Turkey. In April 2002 at its 8th Party Congress, the PKK changed its name to the Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK) and proclaimed a commit-



ment to nonviolent activities in support of Kurdish rights. A PKK/KADEK spokesman stated that its armed wing, The People's Defense Force, would not disband or surrender its weapons for reasons of self-defense, however. This statement by the PKK/KADEK avowing it would not lay down its arms underscores that the organization maintains its capability to carry out terrorist operations. PKK/KADEK established a new ruling council in April, its membership virtually identical to the PKK's Presidential Council.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Primary targets are Turkish Government security forces in Turkey but also has been active in Western Europe against Turkish targets. Conducted attacks on Turkish diplomatic and commercial facilities in dozens of West European cities in 1993 and again in spring 1995. In an attempt to damage Turkey's tourist industry, the PKK has bombed tourist sites and hotels and kidnapped foreign tourists in the early and mid-1990s. The group periodically issues veiled threats that it will resume violence if the conditions of its imprisoned leader are not improved, and it continues its military training and planning.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 4,000-5,000, most in northern Iraq. Has thousands of sympathizers in Turkey and Europe.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates in Turkey, Europe, and the Middle East.

(U) **External Aid:** Has received safe haven and modest aid from Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Syria generally upheld its September 2000 antiterror agreement with Turkey, pledging not to support the PKK. Conducts extensive fundraising in Europe.

■ (U) **Lashkar-e-Tayyiba(LT) (Army of the Righteous)**

(U) **Description:** The LT is the armed wing of the Pakistan-based religious organization, Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI)-a Sunni anti-U.S. missionary organization formed in 1989. The LT is led by Abdul Wahid Kashmiri and is one of the three largest and best-trained groups fighting in Kashmir against India; it is not connected to a political party. The United States in October 2001 announced the addition of the LT to the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Asset Control's (OFAC) list-which includes organizations that are believed to support terrorist groups and have assets in U.S. jurisdiction that can be frozen or controlled. The group was banned, and the Pakistani Government froze its assets in January 2002.

(U) **Activities:** The LT has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir since 1993. The LT claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in 2001, including an attack in January on Srinagar airport that killed five Indians along with six militants; an attack on a police station in Srinagar that killed at least eight officers and wounded several others; and an attack in April against Indian border-security forces that left at least four dead. The Indian Government publicly implicated the LT—along with JEM—for the 13 December attack on the Indian Parliament building. The LT is also suspected of involvement in the 14 May 2002 attack on an Indian Army base in Kaluchak that left 36 dead. Senior al-Qaeda lieutenant Abu Zubaydah was captured at an LT safehouse in Faisalabad in March 2002, suggesting some members are facilitating the movement of al-Qaeda members in Pakistan.

(U) **Strength:** Has several hundred members in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, and in India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions. Almost all LT cadres are foreigners-mostly Pakistanis from religious training schools across the country and Afghan veterans of the



Afghan wars. Uses assault rifles, light and heavy machineguns, mortars, explosives, and rocket-propelled grenades.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Based in Muridke (near Lahore) and Muzaffarabad. The LT trains its militants in mobile training camps across Pakistan-administered Kashmir and had trained in Afghanistan until fall of 2001.

(U) **External Aid:** Collects donations from the Pakistani community in the Persian Gulf and United Kingdom, Islamic nongovernmental organizations, and Pakistani and Kashmiri businessmen. The LT also maintains a Web site (under the name of its parent organization Jamaat ud-Daawa), through which it solicits funds and provides information on the group's activities. The amount of LT funding is unknown. The LT maintains ties to religious/military groups around the world, ranging from the Philippines to the Middle East and Chechnya through the MDI fraternal network. In anticipation of asset seizures by the Pakistani Government, the LT withdrew funds from bank accounts and invested in legal businesses, such as commodity trading, real estate, and production of consumer goods.

■ (U) **Lashkar I Jhangvi (LJ) (Army of Jhangvi)**

(U) **Description:** Lashkar I Jhangvi (LJ) is the militant offshoot of the Sunni sectarian group Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP). The group focuses primarily on anti-Shia attacks and was banned by Pakistani President Musharraf in August 2001 as part of an effort to rein in sectarian violence. Many of its members then sought refuge with the Taliban in Afghanistan, with whom they had existing ties.

(U) **Activities:** LJ specializes in armed attacks and bombings. The group attempted to assassinate former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his brother Shabaz Sharif, Chief Minister of Punjab Province, in January 1999. Pakistani authorities have publicly linked LJ members to the kidnap and murder of U.S. journalist Daniel Pearl in early 2002. Police officials initially suspected LJ members were involved in the two suicide car bombings in Karachi in 2002—against a French shuttle bus in May and the U.S. Consulate in June—but their subsequent investigations have not led to any LJ members being charged in the attacks. Similarly, press reports have linked LJ to attacks on Christian targets in Pakistan, including a grenade assault on the Protestant International Church in Islamabad in March 2002 that killed two U.S. citizens, but no formal charges have been filed against the group.

(U) **Strength:** Probably fewer than 100.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** LJ is active primarily in Punjab and Karachi. Some members travel between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)**

(U) **Other Names/Cover Organizations:** World Tamil Association (WTA), World Tamil Movement (WTM), the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils (FACT), the Ellalan Force, the Sangilian Force.



(U) **Description:** Founded in 1976, the LTTE is the most powerful Tamil group in Sri Lanka and uses overt and illegal methods to raise funds, acquire weapons, and publicize its cause of establishing an independent Tamil state. The LTTE began its armed conflict with the Sri Lankan Government in 1983 and relies on a guerrilla strategy that includes the use of terrorist tactics. The LTTE is currently observing a cease-fire agreement with the Sri Lankan Government and is engaged in peace talks.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** The Tigers have integrated a battlefield insurgent strategy with a terrorist program that targets not only key government personnel in the countryside but also senior Sri Lankan political and military leaders in Colombo and other urban centers. The Tigers are most notorious for their cadre of suicide bombers, the Black Tigers. Political assassinations and bombings have become commonplace. The LTTE has refrained from targeting foreign diplomatic and commercial establishments.

(U) **Strength:** Exact strength is unknown, but the LTTE is estimated to have 8,000 to 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka, with a core of trained fighters of approximately 3,000 to 6,000. The LTTE also has a significant overseas support structure for fundraising, weapons procurement, and propaganda activities.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** The Tigers control most of the northern and eastern coastal areas of Sri Lanka but have conducted operations throughout the island. Headquartered in the Jaffna peninsula, LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has established an extensive network of checkpoints and informants to keep track of any outsiders who enter the group's area of control.

(U) **External Aid:** The LTTE's overt organizations support Tamil separatism by lobbying foreign governments and the United Nations. The group also uses its international contacts to procure weapons, communications, and any other equipment and supplies it needs. The LTTE exploits large Tamil communities in North America, Europe, and Asia to obtain funds and supplies for its fighters in Sri Lanka.

■ (U) **Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK or MKO)**

(U) **Other Names:** The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA, the militant wing of the MEK), the People's Mujahidin of Iran (PMOI), National Council of Resistance (NCR), Muslim Iranian Student's Society (front organization used to garner financial support)

(U) **Description:** Formed in the 1960s by the college-educated children of Iranian merchants, the MEK sought to counter what it perceived as excessive Western influence in the Shah's regime. Following a philosophy that mixes Marxism and Islam, has developed into the largest and most active armed Iranian dissident group. Its history is studied with anti-Western activity and, most recently, attacks on the interests of the clerical regime in Iran and abroad. The MEK now advocates a secular Iranian regime.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** MEK's worldwide campaign against the Iranian Government stresses propaganda and occasionally uses terrorist violence. During the 1970s the MEK staged terrorist attacks inside Iran and killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. Supported the takeover in 1979 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In April 1992 conducted attacks on Iranian embassies in 13 different countries, demonstrating the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas.



(U) Recent attacks in Iran include three explosions in Tehran in June 1998 that killed three persons and the assassination in August 1998 of Asadollah Lajevardi, the former director of the Evin Prison. In April 1999, Brigadier General Ali Sayyad Shirazi, the deputy joint chief of staff of Iran's armed forces, was killed in Tehran by a MEK operative. In April 2000, the MEK attempted to assassinate the commander of the Nasr Headquarters—the interagency board responsible for coordinating policies on Iraq.

(U) The normal pace of anti-Iranian operations increased during the "Operation Great Bahman" in February 2000, when the group launched a dozen attacks against Iran. In 2000 and 2001, the MEK was involved regularly in mortar attacks and hit-and-run raids on Iranian military and law-enforcement units and government buildings near the Iran-Iraq border, although MEK terrorism in Iran declined throughout the remainder of 2001. Since the end of the Iran-Iraq war, the tactics along the border have garnered almost no military gains and have become commonplace.

(U) MEK insurgent activities in Tehran constitute the biggest security concern for the Iranian leadership. In February 2000, for example, the MEK launched a mortar attack against the leadership complex in Tehran that houses the offices of the Supreme Leader and the President. Assassinated the Iranian Chief of Staff.

(U) **Strength:** Several thousand fighters are scattered throughout Iraq, and most are organized in the MEK's National Liberation Army (NLA). Some NLA units possess tanks, armored vehicles, and heavy artillery. The MEK also has an overseas support structure.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** In the 1980s the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Most resettled in Iraq by 1987. In the mid-1980s the group did not mount terrorist operations in Iran at a level similar to its activities in the 1970s. In the 1990s, however, the MEK claimed credit for an increasing number of operations in Iran.

(U) **External Aid:** Beyond past support from Iraq, the MEK has used front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.

■ (U) **National Liberation Army (ELN)-Colombia**

(U) **Description:** Marxist insurgent group formed in 1965 by urban intellectuals inspired by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Began a dialogue with Colombian officials late in 1999 following a campaign of mass kidnappings—each involving at least one U.S. citizen—to demonstrate its strength and continuing viability and force the Pastrana administration to negotiate.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Kidnapping, hijacking, bombing, extortion. Minimal conventional military capability. Annually conducts hundreds of kidnappings for ransom, often targeting foreign employees of large corporations, especially in the petroleum industry. Frequently assaults power infrastructure and has inflicted major damage on pipelines and the electric distribution network.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 3,000 to 5,000 armed combatants, mostly in rural and mountainous areas, and an unknown number of active supporters.



(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Mostly in rural and mountainous areas of north, north-east, and southwest Colombia, border regions of Venezuela.

(U) **External Aid:** Cuba provides some medical care and political consultation.

■ (U) **The Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)**

(U) **Description:** Originated among militant Palestinians in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. Committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. PIJ-Shiqaqi faction, currently led by Ramadan Shallah in Damascus, is most active. Also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** PIJ activists have conducted many attacks, including large-scale suicide bombings against Israeli civilian and military targets. The group increased its operational activity in 2002, claiming numerous attacks against Israeli interests. The group has not yet targeted U.S. interests and continues to confine its attacks to Israelis inside Israel and the territories, although U.S. citizens have died in attacks mounted by the PIJ.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primarily Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip; but the group's leaders reside in other parts of the Middle East, including Lebanon and Syria.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives financial assistance from Iran and limited logistic support assistance from Syria.

■ (U) **Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)**

(U) **Description:** Broke away from the PFLP-GC in mid-1970s. Later split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Pro-PLO faction is led by Muhammad Abbas (Abu Abbas).

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** The Abu Abbas-led faction is known for hang glider attacks against Israel. Abbas's group also was responsible for the attack in 1985 on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of a U.S. citizen. A warrant for Abu Abbas's arrest is outstanding in Italy. Has become more active since the start of the al-Aqsa intifadah, and several PLF members have been arrested by Israeli authorities for planning attacks in Israel and the West Bank.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Has a presence in Lebanon and the West Bank.

(U) **External Aid:** Used to receive support mainly from Iraq. Has received support from Libya in the past.



■ (U) **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)**

(U) **Description:** Marxist-Leninist group founded in 1967 by George Habash as a member of the PLO when it broke away from the Arab Nationalist Movement. The PFLP views the Palestinian struggle as a legitimate struggle against illegal occupation. The PFLP is opposed to negotiations with Israel.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Committed numerous international terrorist attacks during the 1970s. Since 1978 has conducted attacks against Israeli or moderate Arab targets, including killing a settler and her son in December 1996. The PFLP has stepped up its operational activity since the start of the current intifadah, highlighted by its assassination of the Israeli Tourism Minister in October 2001 to avenge Israel's killing of the PFLP Secretary General earlier that year.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives safe haven and logistic assistance from Syria.

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

(U) **Description:** Split from the PFLP in 1968, claiming it wanted to focus more on fighting and less on politics. Violently opposed to Arafat's PLO. Led by Ahmad Jabril, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Jabril's son, Jihad, was killed by a car bomb in May 2002. Closely tied to both Syria and Iran.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Carried out dozens of attacks in Europe and the Middle East during 1970-80. Known for cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel using unusual means, such as hot-air balloons and motorized hang gliders. Primary focus now on guerrilla operations in southern Lebanon, small-scale attacks in Israel, West Bank, and Gaza Strip.

(U) **Strength:** Several hundred.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Headquartered in Damascus with bases in Lebanon.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives logistic and military support from Syria and financial support from Iran.

■ (U) **al-Qaeda**

(U) **Description:** Established by Osama Bin Ladin about 1990 to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet invasion. Helped finance, recruit, transport, and train Sunni Islamic extremists for the Afghan resistance. Current goal is to "reestablish the Muslim state" throughout the world. Works with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and remove Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries—particularly Saudi Arabia. Issued statement under banner of "The World Islamic Front for Jihad Against The Jews and Crusaders"



in February 1998, saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill U.S. citizens, civilian or military, and their allies everywhere. Merged with Egyptian Islamic Jihad (Al-Jihad) in June 2001.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that killed at least 301 persons and injured more than 5,000 others. Claims to have shot down U.S. helicopters and killed U.S. servicemen in Somalia in 1993 and to have conducted three bombings targeted against the U.S. troop presence in Aden, Yemen, in December 1992. Linked to plans for attempted terrorist operations, including the assassination of the Pope during his visit to Manila in late 1994, simultaneous bombings of the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Manila and other Asian capitals in late 1994, the midair bombing of a dozen U.S. trans-Pacific flights in 1995, and a plan to kill President Clinton during a visit to the Philippines in early 1995. Continues to train, finance, and provide logistic support to terrorist groups that support these goals.

(U) On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qaeda suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four U.S. commercial jets, two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, DC, and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, leaving about 3,000 individuals dead or missing.

(U) In 2002, carried out bombing on 28 November of hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, killing 15 and injuring 40. Probably supported a nightclub bombing in Bali, Indonesia, on 12 October that killed about 180. Responsible for an attack on U.S. military personnel in Kuwait, on 8 October, that killed one U.S. soldier and injured another. Directed a suicide attack on the MV Limburg off the coast of Yemen, on 6 October that killed one and injured four. Carried out a firebombing of a synagogue in Tunisia on 11 April that killed 19 and injured 22.

(U) **Strength:** Al-Qaeda probably has several thousand members and associates. The arrests of senior-level al-Qaeda operatives have interrupted some terrorist plots. Also serves as a focal point for a loose network or umbrella organization that includes many Sunni Islamic extremist groups, including factions of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Gama'at al-Islamiyya, and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Al-Qaeda has cells worldwide and is reinforced by its ties to Sunni extremist networks. Was based in Afghanistan until Coalition forces removed the Taliban from power in late 2001. Al-Qaeda has dispersed in small groups across South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East and probably will attempt to carry out future attacks against U.S. interests.

(U) **External Aid:** Al-Qaeda maintains moneymaking front businesses, solicits donations from like-minded supporters, and illicitly siphons funds from donations to Muslim charitable organizations. U.S. efforts to block al-Qaeda funding has hampered the group's ability to obtain money.

■ (U) **Real IRA (RIRA)**

(U) **Other Name:** True IRA

(U) **Description:** Formed in early 1998 as clandestine armed wing of the 32-County Sovereignty Movement, a "political pressure group" dedicated to removing British

forces from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland. RIRA also seeks to disrupt the Northern Ireland peace process. The 32-County Sovereignty Movement opposed Sinn Fein's adoption in September 1997 of the Mitchell principles of democracy and nonviolence and opposed the amendment in December 1999 of Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution, which laid claim to Northern Ireland. Despite internal rifts and calls by some jailed members—including the group's founder Michael "Mickey" McKevitt—for a cease-fire and the group's disbandment, the group pledged additional violence in October 2002 and continued to conduct attacks.

(U) **Activities:** Bombings, assassinations, and robberies. Many Real IRA members are former Provisional IRA members who left that organization following the Provisional IRA cease-fire and bring to RIRA a wealth of experience in terrorist tactics and bomb-making. Targets have included civilians (most notoriously in the August 1998 Omagh bombing), the British military, the police in Northern Ireland and Northern Ireland Protestant communities. Since October 1999, RIRA has carried out more than 80 terrorist attacks. RIRA claimed responsibility for an attack in August at a London Army Base that killed a construction worker.

(U) **Strength:** 100 to 200 activists plus possible limited support from IRA hardliners dissatisfied with the IRA cease-fire and other republican sympathizers. Approximately 40 RIRA members are in Irish jails.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northern Ireland, United Kingdom, and Irish Republic.

(U) **External Aid:** Suspected of receiving funds from sympathizers in the United States and of attempting to buy weapons from U.S. gun dealers. RIRA also is reported to have purchased sophisticated weapons from the Balkans. In May, three Irish nationals associated with RIRA pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to cause an explosion and trying to obtain weapons following their extradition from Slovenia to the United Kingdom.

■ (U) **Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)**

(U) **Description:** Established in 1964 as the military wing of the Colombian Communist Party. Colombia's oldest, largest, most capable, and best-equipped insurgency. Established in 1964, nominally as military wing of Colombian Communist Party. Organized along military lines and includes several urban fronts. In February 2002, the group's slow-moving peace negotiation process with the Pastrana administration was terminated by Bogota following the group's plane hijacking and kidnapping of a Colombian Senator from the aircraft. On 7 August, the FARC launched a large-scale mortar attack on the Presidential Palace where President Alvaro Uribe was being inaugurated. High-level foreign delegations—including from the United States—attending the inauguration were not injured, but 21 residents of a poor neighborhood nearby were killed by stray rounds in the attack.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Bombings, murders, kidnappings, extortion, hijackings, and armed insurgent attacks against Colombian political, military, and economic targets. In March 1999 the FARC brutally murdered three U.S. Indian rights activists on Venezuelan territory they kidnapped in Colombia. Foreign citizens often are targets of FARC kidnappings for ransom. In February 2003, the wounded U.S. pilot of a plane that crashed in the jungle in Colombia was murdered when FARC terrorists shot him when the plane's wreckage was discovered. Three U.S. citizen passengers on the plane were



kidnapped and were still being held hostage as of June 2004. The FARC also has well-documented ties to narcotics activities, including taxation, cultivation, and distribution.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 8,000 to 12,000 armed combatants, and several thousand more supporters, mostly in rural areas.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Colombia with increasing presence and operations in Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador.

(U) **External Aid:** Cuba provides some medical care and political consultation. Three members of the Irish Republican Army were arrested in Colombia in 2001 upon exiting the FARC-controlled demilitarized zone and charged with providing advanced explosives training to the FARC.

■ (U) **Revolutionary Nuclei (RN)**

(U) **Other Name:** Revolutionary Cells

(U) **Description:** Revolutionary Nuclei (RN) emerged from a broad range of antiestablishment and anti-U.S./ NATO/EU leftist groups active in Greece between 1995 and 1998. The group is believed to be the successor to or offshoot of Greece's most prolific terrorist group, Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA), which has not claimed an attack since January 1995. Indeed, RN appeared to fill the void left by ELA, particularly as lesser groups faded from the scene. RN's few communiqués show strong similarities in rhetoric, tone, and theme to ELA proclamations. RN has not claimed an attack since November 2000, nor has it announced its disbandment.

(U) **Activities:** Since it began operations in January 1995, the group has claimed responsibility for some two-dozen arson attacks and low-level bombings targeting a range of U.S., Greek, and other European targets in Greece. In its most infamous and lethal attack to date, the group claimed responsibility for a bomb it detonated at the Intercontinental Hotel in April 1999 that resulted in the death of a Greek woman and injured a Greek man. Its modus operandi includes warning calls of impending attacks, attacks targeting property rather than individuals; use of rudimentary timing devices; and strikes during the late evening-to-early morning hours. RN last attacked U.S. interests in Greece in November 2000 with two separate bombings against the Athens offices of Citigroup and the studio of a Greek-American sculptor. The group also detonated an explosive device outside the Athens offices of Texaco in December 1999. Greek targets have included judicial and other government office buildings, private vehicles, and the offices of Greek firms involved in NATO-related defense contracts in Greece. Similarly, the group has attacked European interests in Athens, including Barclays Bank in December 1998 and November 2000.

(U) **Strength:** Group membership is believed to be small, probably drawing from Greek militant leftist or anarchist circles.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primary area of operation is in the Athens metropolitan area.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown, but believed to be self-sustaining.



■ (U) **Revolutionary Organization 17 November**

(U) **Other Name:** 17 November

(U) **Description:** Radical leftist group established in 1975 and named for the student uprising in Greece in November 1973 that protested the military regime. Anti-Greek establishment, anti-U.S., anti-Turkey, anti-NATO, and committed to the ouster of U.S. bases, removal of Turkish military presence from Cyprus, and severing of Greece's ties to NATO and the European Union (EU).

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Initial attacks were assassinations of senior U.S. officials and Greek public figures. Added bombings in 1980s. Since 1990 has expanded targets to include EU facilities and foreign firms investing in Greece and has added improvised rocket attacks to its methods.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown, but presumed to be small. Police arrested 10 suspected members of the group in 2002.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Athens, Greece.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

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

(U) **Other Names:** Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left), Dev Sol

(U) **Description:** Originally formed in 1978 as Devrimci Sol, or Dev Sol, a splinter faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front. Renamed in 1994 after factional infighting, "Party" refers to the group's political activities, while "Front" is a reference to the group's militant operations. Espouses a Marxist ideology and is virulently anti-U.S. and anti-NATO. Finances its activities chiefly through armed robberies and extortion.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Since the late 1980s has concentrated attacks against current and retired Turkish security and military officials. Began a new campaign against foreign interests in 1990. Assassinated two U.S. military contractors and wounded a U.S. Air Force officer to protest the Gulf war. Launched rockets at U.S. Consulate in Istanbul in 1992. Assassinated prominent Turkish businessman in early 1996, its first significant terrorist act as DHKP/C. Turkish authorities thwarted DHKP/C attempt in June 1999 to fire light antitank weapon at U.S. Consulate in Istanbul. Added suicide bombings to its repertoire in 2001, with successful attacks against Turkish police in January and September. Security operations in Turkey and elsewhere have weakened the group, however. DHKP/C did not conduct any major terrorist attacks in 2002.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Conducts attacks in Turkey, primarily in Istanbul. Raises funds in Western Europe.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **The Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)**

(U) **Description:** The Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC), an outgrowth of the GIA, appears to have eclipsed the GIA since approximately 1998, and is currently the most effective armed group inside Algeria. In contrast to the GIA, the GSPC has gained popular support through its pledge to avoid civilian attacks inside Algeria. Its adherents abroad appear to have largely co-opted the external networks of the GIA, active particularly throughout Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

(U) **Activities:** The GSPC continues to conduct operations aimed at government and military targets, primarily in rural areas, although civilians are sometimes killed. Such attacks include false roadblocks and attacks against convoys transporting military, police, or other government personnel. According to press reporting, some GSPC members in Europe maintain contacts with other North African extremists sympathetic to al-Qaeda. In late 2002, Algerian authorities announced they had killed a Yemeni al-Qaeda operative who had been meeting with the GSPC inside Algeria.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown; probably several hundred fighters with an unknown number of support networks inside Algeria.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Algeria

(U) **External Aid:** Algerian expatriates and GSPC members abroad, many residing in Western Europe, provide financial and logistic support. In addition, the Algerian Government has accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists in years past.

■ (U) **Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path, SL)**

(U) **Description:** SL was formed in the late 1960s by then-university professor Abimael Guzman, on whose teachings most of SL's doctrine is based. In the 1980s, SL became one of the most ruthless terrorist groups in the Western Hemisphere; approximately 30,000 persons have died since Shining Path took up arms in 1980. The Peruvian Government made dramatic gains against SL during the 1990s, but reports of a recent SL involvement in narcotics trafficking indicate that it may have a new source of funding with which to sustain a resurgence. Its stated goal is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with a communist peasant revolutionary regime. It also opposes any influence by foreign governments, as well as by other Latin American guerrilla groups, especially the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). In 2002, eight suspected SL members were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the 20 March bombing across the street from the U.S. Embassy that killed 10 persons. They are being held pending charges, which could take up to one year. Lima has been very aggressive in prosecuting terrorist suspects in 2002. According to the Peruvian National Police Intelligence Directorate, 199 suspected terrorists were arrested between January and mid-November. Counterterrorist operations targeted pockets of terrorist activity in the Upper Huallaga River Valley and the Apurimac/Ene River Valley, where SL columns continued to conduct periodic attacks.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Conducted indiscriminate bombing campaigns and selective assassinations. Detonated explosives at diplomatic missions of several countries in Peru in 1990, including an attempt to car-bomb the U.S. Embassy in December.

Peruvian authorities continued operations against the SL in 2002 in the countryside, where the SL conducted periodic raids on villages.

(U) **Strength:** Membership is unknown but estimated to be 400-500 armed militants. SL's strength has been vastly diminished by arrests and desertions but appears to be growing again, perhaps because of involvement in narcotics trafficking.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Peru, with most activity in rural areas.

(U) **External Aid:** None

■ (U) **United Self-Defense Forces/Group of Colombia (AUC-Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia)**

(U) **Description:** The AUC—commonly referred to as the paramilitaries—is an umbrella organization formed in April 1997 to consolidate most local and regional paramilitary groups each with the mission to protect economic interests and combat FARC and ELN insurgents locally. During 2002, the AUC leadership dissolved and then subsequently reconstituted most of the organization, claiming to be trying to purge it of the factions most heavily involved in narcotrafficking. The AUC is supported by economic elites, drug traffickers, and local communities lacking effective government security and claims its primary objective is to protect its sponsors from insurgents. It is adequately equipped and armed and reportedly pays its members a monthly salary.

(U) **Activities:** AUC operations vary from assassinating suspected insurgent supporters to engaging guerrilla combat units. AUC political leader Carlos Castano has claimed that 70 percent of the AUC's operational costs are financed with drug-related earnings, the rest from "donations" from its sponsors. Since December 2002, the paramilitary groups under Carlos Castano's influence have adopted a cease-fire and are exploring peace negotiations with Bogota. The AUC generally avoids actions against U.S. personnel or interests.

(U) **Strength:** Estimated 6,000 to 8,150, including former military and insurgent personnel

(U) **Location/Areas of Operation:** AUC forces are strongest in the northwest in Antioquia, Cordoba, Sucre, and Bolivar Departments. Since 1999, the group demonstrated a growing presence in other northern and southwestern departments. Clashes between the AUC and the FARC insurgents in Putumayo in 2000 demonstrated the range of the AUC to contest insurgents throughout Colombia

(U) **External Aid:** None.





(U) Other Terrorist Organizations

■ (U) Al-Badr Mujahidin (al-Badr)

(U) **Description:** Split from Hizb ul-Mujahidin (HM) in 1998. Traces its origins to 1971 when a group of the same name attacked Bengalis in East Pakistan. Later operated as part of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hizb-I-Islami (HIG) in Afghanistan and from 1990 as a unit of HM in Kashmir.

(U) **Activities:** Has conducted a number of operations against Indian military targets in Kashmir.

(U) **Strength:** Perhaps several hundred.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Kashmir, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB)

(U) **Description:** The ABB, the breakaway urban hit squad of the Communist Party of the Philippines New People's Army, was formed in the mid-1980s. The ABB was added to the Terrorist Exclusion list in December 2001.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Responsible for more than 100 murders and believed to have been involved in the murder in 1989 of a U.S. Army colonel. In March 1997, the group announced it had formed an alliance with another armed group, the Revolutionary Proletarian Army. In March 2000, the group claimed credit for a rifle grenade attack against the Department of Energy building in Manila and strafed Shell Oil offices in the central Philippines to protest rising oil prices.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 500.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** The largest RPA/ABB groups are on the Philippine islands of Luzon, Negros, and the Visayas.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.



■ (U) **Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI)**

(U) **Other Names:** Islamic Union

(U) **Description:** Somalia's largest militant Islamic organization, which rose to power in the early 1990s following the collapse of the Siad Barre regime. Its aims to establish an Islamic regime in Somalia and force the secession of the Ogaden region of Ethiopia have largely been abandoned. Some elements associated with AIAI maintain ties to al-Qaeda.

(U) **Activities:** Conducted terrorist attacks against Ethiopian forces and other Somali factions in the 1990s. The group is believed to be responsible for a series of bomb attacks in public places in Addis Ababa in 1996 and 1997 as well as the kidnapping of several relief workers in 1998. AIAI sponsors Islamic social programs, such as orphanages and schools, and provides pockets of security in Somalia.

(U) **Strength:** Estimated at some 2,000 members, plus additional reserve militias. Sustained significant losses at the hands of the Ethiopian military in the late 1990s, and members are now relegated to operating in small cells.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primarily in Somalia, with limited presence in Ethiopia and Kenya.

(U) **External Aid:** Receives funds from Middle East financiers and Western émigré remittances and suspected training in Afghanistan. Past weapons deliveries from Sudan and Eritrea.

■ (U) **Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)**

(U) **Description:** Consists of a diverse coalition of former members of the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) and Islamists from the Salaf Tabliq group. The conglomeration of fighters formed in 1995 in opposition to the government of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

(U) **Activities:** The ADF uses the kidnapping and murder of civilians to create fear in the local population and undermine confidence in the government. The group is suspected to be responsible for dozens of bombings in public areas. The Ugandan military offensive in mid-2000 destroyed several ADF camps.

(U) **Strength:** A few hundred fighters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northeastern Congo.

(U) **External Aid:** Received past funding, supplies, and training from the Government of Sudan. Some funding suspected from sympathetic Hutu groups.

■ (U) **Ansar al-Islam (AI)**

(U) **Other Names:** Partisans of Islam, Helpers of Islam, Supporters of Islam

(U) **Description:** Ansar al-Islam is a radical Islamist group of Iraqi Kurds and Arabs who have vowed to establish an independent Islamic state in northern Iraq. It was formed in



September 2001 and is closely allied with al-Qaeda. Its members trained in al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and now provide safe haven to al-Qaeda fighters fleeing Afghanistan.

(U) **Activities:** The group is challenging one of the two main Kurdish political factions, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and has mounted ambushes and attacks in PUK areas. AI members have been implicated in assassinations and assassination attempts against PUK officials and claim to have produced cyanide-based toxins, ricin, and alfa-toxin.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 700 members.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Ansar al-Islam is based in northern Iraq near the Iranian border outside Baghdad's control.

(U) **External Aid:** The group receives funding, training, equipment, and combat support from al-Qaeda.

■ (U) **Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei (NTA)**

(U) **Other Names:** Anti-Imperialist Territorial Units

(U) **Description:** Clandestine leftist extremist group that first appeared in the Friuli region in Italy in 1995. Adopted the class struggle ideology of the Red Brigades of the 1970s-80s and a similar logo—an encircled five-point star—for their declarations. Seeks the formation of an “anti-imperialist fighting front” with other Italian leftist terrorist groups including NIPR and the New Red Brigades. Opposes what it perceives as U.S. and NATO imperialism and condemns Italy's foreign and labor policies. Identified experts in four Italian Government sectors—federalism, privatizations, justice reform, and jobs and pensions—as potential targets in a January 2002 leaflet.

(U) **Activities:** To date, the group has conducted attacks against property rather than persons. In January 2002, police thwarted an attempt by four NTA members to enter the Rivolto Military Air Base. NTA attacked property owned by U.S. Air Force personnel at Aviano Air Base. It claimed responsibility for a bomb attack in September 2000 against the Central European Initiative office in Trieste and a bomb attack in August 2001 against the Venice Tribunal building. During the NATO intervention in Kosovo, NTA members threw gasoline bombs at the Venice and Rome headquarters of the then-ruling party, Democrats of the Left.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 20 members. To date, no NTA members have been arrested and prosecuted.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primarily northeastern Italy.

(U) **External Aid:** None evident.



■ (U) **Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR)**

(U) **Other Names:** Interahamwe, Former Armed Forces of Rwanda (ex-FAR)

(U) **Description:** The FAR was the army of the Rwandan Hutu regime that carried out the genocide of 500,000 or more Tutsis and regime opponents in 1994. The Interahamwe was the civilian militia force that carried out much of the killing. The groups merged and recruited additional fighters after they were forced from Rwanda into the Democratic Republic of Congo (then Zaire) in 1994. They are now often known as the Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR), which is the armed branch of the PALIR or Party for the Liberation of Rwanda.

(U) **Activities:** The group seeks to topple Rwanda's Tutsi-dominated government, reinstitute Hutu control, and, possibly, complete the genocide. In 1996, a message—allegedly from the ALIR—threatened to kill the U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda and other U.S. citizens. In 1999, ALIR guerrillas critical of alleged U.S.-UK support for the Rwandan regime kidnapped and killed eight foreign tourists, including two U.S. citizens, in a game park on the Congo-Uganda border. In the current Congolese war, the ALIR is allied with Kinshasa against the Rwandan invaders. The Government of Rwanda recently transferred to U.S. custody three former ALIR insurgents who are suspects in the 1999 Bwindi Park murder case.

(U) **Strength:** Several thousand ALIR regular forces operate alongside the Congolese army on the front lines of the Congo civil war, while a like number of ALIR guerrillas operate in eastern Congo closer to the Rwandan border.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Mostly Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, but some operate in Burundi.

(U) **External Support:** The Democratic Republic of the Congo has provided ALIR forces in Congo with training, arms, and supplies.

■ (U) **Cambodian Freedom Fighters (CFF)**

(U) **Other Names:** Cholana Kangtoap Serei Cheat Kampouchea

(U) **Description:** The Cambodian Freedom Fighters (CFF) emerged in November 1998 in the wake of political violence that saw many influential Cambodian leaders flee and the Cambodian People's Party assume power. With an avowed aim of overthrowing the Government, the U.S.-based group is led by a Cambodian-American, a former member of the opposition Sam Rainsy Party. The CFF's membership includes Cambodian-Americans based in Thailand and the United States and former soldiers from the separatist Khmer Rouge, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, and various political factions.

(U) **Activities:** The CFF was not reported to have participated in terrorist activities in 2002. Cambodian courts in February and March 2002 prosecuted 38 CFF members suspected of staging an attack in Cambodia in 2000. The courts convicted 19 members, including one U.S. citizen, of "terrorism" and/or "membership in an armed group" and sentenced them to terms of five years to life imprisonment. The group claimed responsibility for an attack in late November 2000 on several government installations that killed at least eight persons and wounded more than a dozen civilians. In April 1999, five CFF members were arrested for plotting to blow up a fuel depot outside Phnom Penh with anti-tank weapons.



(U) **Strength:** Exact strength is unknown, but totals probably never have exceeded 100 armed fighters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northeastern Cambodia near the Thai border.

(U) **External Aid:** U.S.-based leadership collects funds from the Cambodian-American community.

■ (U) **The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)**

(U) **Description:** The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) insurgency grew out of the increasing radicalization and fragmentation of left-wing parties following the emergence of democracy in 1990. The United People's Front—a coalition of left-wing parties—participated in the 1991 elections, but the Maoist wing failed to win the minimum 3 percent of the vote leading to their exclusion from voter lists in the 1994 elections. In response, they abandoned electoral politics and in 1996 launched the insurgency. The Maoists' ultimate objective is the takeover of the government and the transformation of society, probably including the elimination of the present elite, nationalization of the private sector, and collectivization of agriculture.

(U) **Activities:** The Maoist insurgency largely engages in a traditional guerrilla war aimed at ultimately overthrowing the Nepalese Government. In line with these efforts, the Maoist leadership has allowed some attacks against international targets in an attempt to further isolate the Nepalese Government. In 2002, Maoists claimed responsibility for assassinating two U.S. Embassy guards, citing anti-Maoist spying, and in a press statement threatened foreign embassy-including the U.S.-missions, to deter foreign support for the Nepalese Government. Maoists, targeting U.S. symbols, also bombed Coca-Cola bottling plants in April and January 2002 and November 2001. In May, Maoists destroyed a Pepsi Cola truck and its contents.

(U) **Strength:** Numbering in the thousands.

(U) **Location:** Nepal.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)**

(U) **Description:** Radical terrorist splinter group formed in 1994 as the clandestine armed wing of Republican Sinn Fein (RSF), which split from the main body of Sinn Fein in 1986. "Continuity" refers to the group's belief that it is carrying on the original IRA goal of forcing the British out of Northern Ireland. Cooperates with the larger Real IRA

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, extortion, and robberies. Targets include British military and Northern Irish security targets and Northern Irish loyalist paramilitary groups. Unlike the Provisional IRA, CIRA is not observing a cease-fire. CIRA continued its bombing campaign in 2002 with an explosion at a Belfast police training college in April and a bombing in July at the estate of a Policing Board member; other CIRA bombing attempts in the center of Belfast were thwarted by police.



(U) **Strength:** Fewer than 50 hardcore activists. Eleven CIRA members have been convicted of criminal charges and others are awaiting trial. Police counterterrorist operations have reduced the group's strength, but CIRA has been able to reconstitute its membership through active recruiting efforts.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Belfast and the border areas of Northern Ireland, Irish Republic. No established presence in the UK.

(U) **External Aid:** Suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. May have acquired arms and materiel from the Balkans in cooperation with the Real IRA.

■ (U) **Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM)**

(U) **Description:** The Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM), a small Islamic extremist group based in China's western Xinjiang Province, is one of the most militant of the ethnic Uighur separatist groups pursuing an independent "Eastern Turkistan," which would include Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Xinjiang. ETIM and other overlapping militant Uighur groups are linked to the international mujahidin movement—and to a limited degree al-Qaeda—beginning with the participation of ethnic Uighur mujahidin in the Soviet/Afghan war.

(U) **Activities:** U.S. and Chinese Government information suggests ETIM was responsible for terrorist acts inside and outside China. Most recently, in May 2002, two ETIM members were deported to China from Kyrgyzstan for plotting to attack the U.S. Embassy in Kyrgyzstan as well as other U.S. interests abroad.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown. Only a small minority of ethnic Uighurs supports the Xinjiang independence movement or the formation of an East Turkistan.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Xinjiang Province and neighboring countries in the region.

(U) **External Aid:** ETIM is suspected of having received training and financial assistance from al-Qaeda.

■ (U) **First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)**

(U) **Other Names:** Grupo de Resistencia Anti-Fascista Primero de Octubre

(U) **Description:** Formed in 1975 as the armed wing of the illegal Communist Party of Spain during the Franco era. Advocates the overthrow of the Spanish Government and its replacement with a Marxist-Leninist regime. GRAPO is vehemently anti-U.S., seeks the removal of all U.S. military forces from Spanish territory, and has conducted and attempted several attacks against U.S. targets since 1977. The group issued a communique following the September 11th attacks in the United States, expressing its satisfaction that "symbols of imperialist power" were decimated and affirming that "the war" has only just begun.



(U) **Activities:** GRAPO did not mount a successful terrorist attack in 2002. GRAPO has killed more than 90 persons and injured more than 200. The group's operations traditionally have been designed to cause material damage and gain publicity rather than inflict casualties, but the terrorists have conducted lethal bombings and close-range assassinations. In May 2000, the group killed two security guards during a botched armed robbery attempt of an armored truck carrying an estimated \$2 million, and in November 2000, members assassinated a Spanish policeman in a possible reprisal for the arrest that month of several GRAPO leaders in France. The group also has bombed business and official sites, employment agencies, and the Madrid headquarters of the ruling Popular Party.

(U) **Strength:** Fewer than two-dozen activists remaining. Police have made periodic large-scale arrests of GRAPO members, crippling the organization and forcing it into lengthy rebuilding periods. In 2002, Spanish and French authorities arrested 22 suspected members, including some of the group's reconstituted leadership.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Spain.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Harakat ul-Jihad-I-Islami (HUJI)**

(U) **Other Names:** Movement of Islamic Holy War

(U) **Description:** HUJI, a Sunni extremist group that follows the Deobandi tradition of Islam, was founded in 1980 in Afghanistan to fight in the jihad against the Soviets. It also is affiliated with the Jamiat Ulema-I-Islam Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F) and the Deobandi school of Sunni Islam. The group, led by chief commander Amin Rabbani, is made up primarily of Pakistanis and foreign Islamists who are fighting for the liberation of Kashmir and its accession to Pakistan.

(U) **Activities:** Has conducted a number of operations against Indian military targets in Kashmir. Linked to the Kashmiri militant group al-Faran that kidnapped five Western tourists in Kashmir in July 1995; one was killed in August 1995, and the other four reportedly were killed in December of the same year.

(U) **Strength:** Exact numbers are unknown, but there may be several hundred members in Kashmir.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Pakistan and Kashmir. Trained members in Afghanistan until fall of 2001.

(U) **External Aid:** Specific sources of external aid are unknown.

■ (U) **Harakat ul-Jihad-I-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)**

(U) **Other Names:** Movement of Islamic Holy War

(U) **Description:** The mission of HUJI-B, led by Shauqat Osman, is to establish Islamic rule in Bangladesh. HUJI-B has connections to the Pakistani militant groups Harakat ul-



Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI) and Harak ul-Mujahidin (HUM), who advocate similar objectives in Pakistan and Kashmir.

(U) **Activities:** HUJI-B was accused of stabbing a senior Bangladeshi journalist in November 2000 for making a documentary on the plight of Hindus in Bangladesh. HUJI-B was suspected in the July 2000 assassination attempt of Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

(U) **Strength:** HUJI-B has an estimated cadre strength of more than several thousand members.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates and trains members in Bangladesh, where it maintains at least six camps.

(U) **External Aid:** Funding of the HUJI-B comes primarily from madrassas in Bangladesh. The group also has ties to militants in Pakistan that may provide another funding source.

■ (U) **Hizb-I Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)**

(U) **Description:** Gulbuddin Hikmatyar founded Hizb-I Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) as a faction of the Hizb-I Islami party in 1977, and it was one of the major mujahedin groups in the war against the Soviets. HIG has long-established ties with Bin Ladin. In the early 1990s, Hikmatyar ran several terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and was a pioneer in sending mercenary fighters to other Islamic conflicts. Hikmatyar offered to shelter Bin Ladin after the latter fled Sudan in 1996.

(U) **Activities:** HIG has staged small attacks in its attempt to force U.S. troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, overthrow the Afghan Transitional Administration (ATA), and establish a fundamentalist state.

(U) **Strength:** HIG possibly could have hundreds of veteran fighters to call on.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Eastern Afghanistan (particularly Konar and Nurestan Provinces) and adjacent areas of Pakistan's tribal areas.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Hizb ul-Mujahidin (HM)**

(U) **Description:** Hizb ul-Mujahidin, the largest Kashmiri militant group, was founded in 1989 and officially supports the liberation of Kashmir and its accession to Pakistan, although some cadres are proindependence. The group is the militant wing of Pakistan's largest Islamic political party, the Jamaat-i-Islami. It currently is focused on Indian security forces and politicians in Kashmir and has conducted operations jointly with other Kashmiri militants. It reportedly operated in Afghanistan through the mid-1990s and trained alongside the Afghan Hizb-I-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) in Afghanistan until the Taliban takeover. The group, led by Syed Salahuddin, is made up primarily of ethnic Kashmiris. Currently, there are visible splits between Pakistan-based commanders and several commanders in Indian-occupied Kashmir.



(U) **Activities:** Has conducted a number of operations against Indian military targets in Kashmir. The group also occasionally strikes at civilian targets in Kashmir but has not engaged in terrorist acts elsewhere.

(U) **Strength:** Exact numbers are unknown, but there may be several hundred members in Indian-controlled Kashmir and Pakistan.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Indian-controlled Kashmir and Pakistan. Trained members in Afghanistan until the Taliban takeover.

(U) **External Aid:** Specific sources of external aid are unknown.

■ (U) **Irish Republican Army (IRA)**

(U) **Other Names:** Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), the Provos

(U) **Description:** Dissension within the IRA over support for the Northern Ireland peace process resulted in the formation of two more radical splinter groups: Continuity IRA, in 1995 and the Real IRA in 1997. Until its July 1997 cease-fire, the Provisional IRA had sought to remove British forces from Northern Ireland and unify Ireland by force. In July 2002, the IRA reiterated its commitment to the peace process and apologized to the families of what it called "non-combatants" who had been killed or injured by the IRA. The IRA is organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the Army Council.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, punishment beatings, extortion, smuggling, and robberies. The IRA is organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the Army Council. Before the July 1997 ceasefire, targets included senior British Government officials, British military and police in Northern Ireland, and Northern Irish Loyalist paramilitary groups. Bombing campaigns have been conducted against train and subway stations and shopping areas on mainland Britain, as well as against British and Royal Ulster Constabulary targets in Northern Ireland and a British military facility on the European Continent. In July 2002, the IRA reiterated its commitment to the peace process and apologized to the families of what it called "non-combatants" who had been killed or injured by the IRA.

(U) **Strength:** Several hundred members, plus several thousand sympathizers-despite the defection of operatives leaving the organization to join hardline splinter groups.

(U) **Local/Area of Operation:** Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Europe.

(U) **External Aid:** Has received aid from a variety of groups and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, at one time, the PLO. Is suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Similarities in operations suggest links to the ETA and the FARC. In August 2002, three suspected IRA members were arrested in Colombia on charges of assisting the FARC to improve its explosives capabilities.



■ (U) **Islamic Army of Aden (IAA)**

(U) **Other Names:** Aden-Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA)

(U) **Description:** The Islamic Army of Aden (IAA) emerged publicly in mid-1998, when the group released a series of communiqués that expressed support for Osama Bin Ladin and appealed for the overthrow of the Yemeni Government and operations against U.S. and other Western interests in Yemen. IAA's assets were frozen September 2001, and it was designated for sanctions in the same month.

(U) **Activities:** Engages in bombings and kidnappings to promote its goals. Kidnapped 16 British, U.S., and Australian tourists in late December 1998 near Mudiyah in southern Yemen. Since the capture and trial of the Mudiyah kidnappers and the execution in October 1999 of the group's leader, Zein al-Abidine al-Mihdar (a.k.a. Abu Hassan), individuals associated with the IAA have remained involved in terrorist activities on a number of occasions. In 2001, the Yemeni Government convicted an IAA member and three associates for their role in the bombing in October 2000 of the British Embassy in Sanaa. The current status of the IAA is unknown. Despite the appearance of several press statements attributed to the IAA and released through intermediaries and the Internet in 2002, Yemeni officials claim that the group is operationally defunct.

(U) **Strength:** Not known.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates in southern Yemen—primarily Aden and Abyan.

(U) **External Aid:** Not known.

■ (U) **Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB)**

(U) **Description:** One of three terrorist groups affiliated with Chechen guerrillas that furnished personnel to carry out the seizure of the Dubrovka Theater in Moscow on 23 October 2002. The suicide attackers took more than 800 hostages, whom they threatened to kill if the Russian Government did not meet their demands, including the withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya. Chechen extremist leader Shamil Basayev—who claimed responsibility for ordering the seizure—established the IIPB in 1998, which he led with Saudi-born mujahidin leader Ibn al-Khattab until the latter's death in March 2002. Arab mujahidin leader Abu al-Walid since has taken over Khattab's leadership role in the IIPB, which consists of Chechens, Arabs, and other foreign fighters.

(U) **Activities:** Primarily guerrilla operations against Russian forces.

(U) **Strength:** Up to 400 fighters, including as many as 150 Arabs and other foreign fighters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Primarily in Chechnya and adjacent areas of the north Caucasus, but major logistic activities also occur in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey.

(U) **External Aid:** The IIPB and its Arab leaders appear to be a primary conduit for Islamic funding for the Chechen guerrillas, in part through links to al-Qaeda-related financiers on the Arabian Peninsula.



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■ (U) **Jamiat ul-Mujahedin (JUM)**

(U) **Description:** Small pro-Pakistan militant group formed in Indian-controlled Kashmir in 1990. Followers are mostly Kashmiris, but include some Pakistanis.

(U) **Activities:** Has conducted a number of operations against Indian military targets in Kashmir.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Kashmir and Pakistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Japanese Red Army (JRA)**

(U) **Other Names:** Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)

(U) **Description:** An international terrorist group formed around 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League-Red Army Faction. Fusako Shigenobu led the JRA until her arrest in Japan in November 2000. The JRA's historical goal has been to overthrow the Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. After her arrest, Shigenobu announced she intended to pursue her goals using a legitimate political party rather than revolutionary violence, and the group announced it would disband in April 2001. May control or at least have ties to Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB); also may have links to Antiwar Democratic Front—an overt



leftist political organization-inside Japan. Details released following Shigenobu's arrest indicate that the JRA was organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. The group had a history of close relations with Palestinian terrorist groups-based and operating outside Japan-since its inception, primarily through Shigenobu. The current status of the connections is unknown.

(U) **Activities:** During the 1970s, JRA carried out a series of attacks around the world, including the massacre in 1972 at Lod Airport in Israel, two Japanese airliner hijackings, and an attempted takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing of a USO club in Naples, a suspected JRA operation that killed five, including a U.S. servicewoman. He was convicted of the charges and is serving a lengthy prison sentence in the United States. Tsutomu Shirosaki, captured in 1996, is also jailed in the United States. In 2000, Lebanon deported to Japan four members it arrested in 1997 but granted a fifth operative, Kozo Okamoto, political asylum. Longtime leader Shigenobu was arrested in November 2000 and faces charges of terrorism and passport fraud.

(U) **Strength:** About six hard-core members; undetermined number of sympathizers. At its peak, the group claimed to have 30 to 40 members.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Location unknown, but possibly in Asia and/or Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM)**

(U) **Description:** Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) favors the overthrow of the Mahathir government and the creation of an Islamic state comprising Malaysia, Indonesia, and the southern Philippines. Malaysian authorities believe that smaller, more violent, extremist groups have split from KMM. Zainon Ismail, a former mujahid in Afghanistan, established KMM in 1995. Nik Adli Nik Abdul Aziz, currently detained under Malaysia's Internal Security Act (ISA), assumed leadership in 1999. Malaysian police assert that three Indonesian extremists, one of whom is in custody, have disseminated militant ideology to the KMM.

(U) **Activities:** Malaysia is currently holding 48 alleged members of the KMM and its more extremist wing under the ISA for activities deemed threatening to Malaysia's national security, including planning to wage a jihad, possession of weaponry, bombings and robberies, the murder of a former state assemblyman, and planning attacks on foreigners, including U.S. citizens. Several of the arrested militants have reportedly undergone military training in Afghanistan, and some fought with the Afghan mujahidin during the war against the former Soviet Union. Others are alleged to have ties to Islamic extremist organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines.

(U) **Strength:** Malaysian police assess the KMM to have 70 to 80 members. The Malaysian police continued to investigate more than 200 suspected Muslim militants throughout 2002.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** The KMM is reported to have networks in the Malaysian states of Perak, Johor, Kedah, Selangor, Terengganu, and Kelantan. They also operate in Wilayah Persukutuan, the federal territory comprising Kuala Lumpur.



According to press reports, the KMM has ties to radical Indonesian Islamic groups and has sent members to Ambon, Indonesia, to fight against Christians.

(U) **External Aid:** Largely unknown, probably self-financing.

■ (U) **Libyan Islamic Fighting Group**

(U) **Other Names:** Al-Jam' a al-Islamiyyah al-Muqatilah, Fighting Islamic Group, Libyan Fighting Group, Libyan Islamic Group

(U) **Description:** Emerged in 1995 among Libyans who had fought against Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Declared the government of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi un-Islamic and pledged to overthrow it. Some members maintain a strictly anti-Qadhafi focus and organize against Libyan Government interests, but others are aligned with Osama Bin Ladin's al-Qaeda organization or are active in the international mujahidin network. The group was designated for asset freeze under E. O. 13224 and UNSCR 1333 in September 2001.

(U) **Activities:** Claimed responsibility for a failed assassination attempt against Qadhafi in 1996 and engaged Libyan security forces in armed clashes during the mid-to-late 1990s. Continues to target Libyan interests and may engage in sporadic clashes with Libyan security forces.

(U) **Strength:** Not known but probably has several hundred active members or supporters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Probably maintains a clandestine presence in Libya, but since late 1990s, many members have fled to various Middle Eastern and European countries.

(U) **External Aid:** Not known. May obtain some funding through private donations, various Islamic nongovernmental organizations, and criminal acts.

■ (U) **Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)**

(U) **Description:** Founded in 1989 as the successor to the Holy Spirit Movement, the LRA seeks to overthrow the Ugandan Government and replace it with a regime that will implement the group's brand of Christianity.

(U) **Activities:** Since the early 1990s, the LRA has kidnapped and killed local Ugandan civilians in order to discourage foreign investment, precipitate a crisis in Uganda, and replenish their ranks.

(U) **Strength:** Estimated 1,000.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northern Uganda and southern Sudan.

(U) **External Aid:** While the LRA has been supported by the Government of Sudan in the past, the Sudanese are now cooperating with the Government of Uganda in a campaign to eliminate LRA sanctuaries in Sudan.



■ (U) **Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)**

(U) **Description:** Extremist terrorist group formed in 1996 as a faction of the mainstream loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) but did not emerge publicly until February 1997. Composed largely of UVF hardliners who have sought to prevent a political settlement with Irish nationalists in Northern Ireland by attacking Catholic politicians, civilians, and Protestant politicians who endorse the Northern Ireland peace process. LVF occasionally uses the Red Hand Defenders as a cover name for its actions but in February called for the group's disbandment. In October 2001, the British Government ruled that the LVF had broken the cease-fire it declared in 1998 after linking the group to the murder of a journalist. The LVF decommissioned a small but significant amount of weapons in December 1998, but it has not repeated this gesture.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** Bombings, kidnappings, and close-quarter shooting attacks. Finances its activities with drug money and other criminal activities. LVF bombs often have contained Powergel commercial explosives, typical of many loyalist groups. LVF attacks have been particularly vicious: LVF terrorists killed an 18-year-old Catholic girl in July 1997 because she had a Protestant boyfriend. Also has conducted successful attacks against Irish targets in Irish border towns. Since 2000, the LVF has been engaged in a violent feud with other loyalists that intensified in 2002 with several high-profile murders and defections.

(U) **Strength:** 300 members, half of whom are active.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northern Ireland, Ireland.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)**

(U) **Description:** The goals of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM) reportedly include establishing an Islamic state in Morocco and supporting al-Qaeda's jihad against the West. The group appears to have emerged in the late 1990s and comprises Moroccan recruits who trained in armed camps in Afghanistan. GICM members interact with other North African extremists, particularly in Europe. On 22 November 2002, the United States designated the GICM for asset freeze under E.O. 13224. This followed the submission of the GICM to the UNSCR 1267 sanctions committee.

(U) **Activities:** GICM members, working with other North African extremists, engage in trafficking falsified documents and possibly gunrunning. The group in the past has issued communiqués and statements against the Moroccan Government.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Western Europe, Afghanistan, and possibly Morocco.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.



■ (U) **New Red Brigades/Communist Combatant Party (BR/PCC)**

(U) **Other Names:** Brigate Rosse/ Partito Comunista Combattente

(U) **Description:** This Marxist-Leninist group is a successor to the Red Brigades, active in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition to ideology, both groups share the same symbol, a five-pointed star inside a circle. The group is opposed to Italy's foreign and labor policies and NATO.

(U) **Activities:** BR/PCC first struck in May 1999 claiming responsibility for the assassination of Labor Minister advisor Massimo D'Antona. In March 2002, the group assassinated Professor Marco Biagi, also a Labor Minister advisor. One person arrested in conjunction with the Biagi attack was released later on a technicality. In 2001, Italian police arrested a suspected Red Brigade member in connection with a bombing in April at the Institute for International Affairs in Rome. May finance its activities through armed robberies.

(U) **Strength:** Estimated at fewer than 30 members; probably augments its strength through cooperation with other leftist groups in Italy, such as the Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Italy.

(U) **External Aid:** Has obtained weapons from abroad.

■ (U) **People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)**

(U) **Description:** PAGAD and its Islamic ally Qibla view the South African Government as a threat to Islamic values. The two promote greater political voice for South African Muslims. Abdus Salaam Ebrahim currently leads both groups. PAGAD's G-Force (Gun Force) operates in small cells and is believed responsible for carrying out acts of terrorism. PAGAD uses several front names including Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO) and Muslims Against Illegitimate Leaders (MAIL) when launching anti-Western protests and campaigns.

(U) **Activities:** Since 2001, PAGAD's activities have been severely curtailed by law-enforcement and prosecutorial efforts against leading members of the organization. Between 1996 and 2000, however, they conducted a total of 189 bomb attacks, including nine bombings in the Western Cape that caused serious injuries. PAGAD's previous bombing targets have included South African authorities, moderate Muslims, synagogues, gay nightclubs, tourist attractions, and Western-associated restaurants. PAGAD is believed to have masterminded the bombing on 25 August 1998 of the Cape Town Planet Hollywood.

(U) **Strength:** Current operational strength is unknown, but previous estimates were several hundred members. PAGAD's G-Force probably contains fewer than 50 members.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Operates mainly in the Cape Town area.

(U) **External Aid:** Probably has ties to Islamic extremists in the Middle East.



■ (U) **Red Hand Defenders (RHD)**

(U) **Description:** Extremist terrorist group composed largely of Protestant hardliners from loyalist groups observing a cease-fire. RHD seeks to prevent a political settlement with Irish nationalists by attacking Catholic civilian interests in Northern Ireland. In January 2002, the group announced all staff at Catholic schools in Belfast and Catholic postal workers are legitimate targets. Despite calls in February by the Ulster Defense Association (UDA), Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), and Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) to announce its disbandment, RHD continued to make threats and issue claims of responsibility. RHD is a cover name often used by elements of the banned UDA and LVF.

(U) **Known/Suspected Activities:** In recent years, RHD has carried out numerous pipe bombing and arson attacks against "soft" civilian targets such as homes, churches, and private businesses. In January 2002, the group bombed the home of a prison official in North Belfast. Twice in 2002 the group claimed responsibility for attacks—the murder of a Catholic postman and Catholic teenager—that were later claimed by the UDA-UFF, further blurring distinctions between the groups. In 2001, RHD claimed responsibility for killing five persons.

(U) **Strength:** Up to 20 members, some of whom have considerable experience in terrorist tactics and bombmaking. Police arrested one member in June 2001 for making a hoax bomb threat.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northern Ireland.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei (NIPRI)**

(U) **Description:** Clandestine leftist extremist group that appeared in Rome in 2000. Adopted the logo of the Red Brigades of the 1970s and 1980s—an encircled five-point star—for their declarations. Opposes Italy's foreign and labor polices. Has targeted property interests rather than personnel in its attacks.

(U) **Activities:** Did not claim responsibility for an attack in 2002. Claimed responsibility for bomb attack in April 2001 on building housing a U.S.-Italian relations association and an international affairs institute in Rome's historic center. Claimed to have carried out May 2000 explosion in Rome at oversight committee facility for implementation of the law on strikes in public services. Claimed responsibility for explosion in February 2002 on Via Palermo adjacent to Interior Ministry in Rome.

(U) **Strength:** Approximately 12 members.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Mainly in Rome, Milan, Lazio, and Tuscany.

(U) **External Aid:** None evident.



■ (U) **Revolutionary United Front (RUF)**

(U) **Description:** The RUF is a loosely organized force that fought a ten-year civil war to seize control of the lucrative diamond-producing regions of the country. The group funds itself largely through the extraction and sale of diamonds obtained in areas of Sierra Leone under its control.

(U) **Activities:** The RUF was virtually dismantled by the imprisonment of RUF leader Foday Sankoh in 2001; a Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration program begun in mid-2001; and the official end to the civil war in January 2002. The group's poor showing in the May 2002 Presidential elections and the possibility of prosecution if the impending UN-sponsored Sierra Leone Special Court for war crimes have further weakened organizational cohesion. From 1991 to 2000, they used guerrilla, criminal, and terror tactics, such as murder, torture, and mutilation, to fight the government, intimidate civilians, and keep UN peacekeeping units in check. In 2000, they held hundreds of UN peacekeepers hostage until their release was negotiated, in part, by the RUF's chief sponsor, Liberian President Charles Taylor. The group also has been accused of attacks in Guinea at the behest of President Taylor.

(U) **Strength:** Once estimated at several thousand supporters and sympathizers, the group has dwindled to several hundred, although many of the demobilized fighters have not been reintegrated into society and could take up arms against the government again.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea.

(U) **External Aid:** A UN experts' panel report on Sierra Leone said President Charles Taylor of Liberia provided support and leadership to the RUF. The UN also identified Libya, Gambia, and Burkina Faso as conduits for weapons and other materiel for the RUF.

■ (U) **Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs (RSRSBCM)**

(U) **Description:** One of three terrorist groups affiliated with Chechen guerrillas that furnished personnel to carry out the seizure of the Dubrovka Theater in Moscow on 23 October 2002. The suicide attackers took more than 800 hostages, whom they threatened to kill if the Russian Government did not meet their demands, including the withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya. The RSRSBCM—whose name translates into English as "Requirements for Getting into Paradise"—was not known to Western observers before the seizure. Chechen extremist leader Shamil Basayev, who claimed responsibility for ordering the seizure, continues to lead the RSRSBCM.

(U) **Activities:** Primarily guerrilla operations against Russian forces.

(U) **Strength:** Probably no more than 50 fighters at any given time.

(U) **Location/Area of Operations:** Primarily Chechnya.

(U) **External Aid:** May receive some external assistance from foreign mujahidin.



■ (U) **Sipah-I-Sahaba/Pakistan (SSP)**

(U) **Description:** The Sipah-I-Sahaba/Pakistan (SSP) is a Sunni sectarian group that follows the Deobandi school. Violently anti-Shi'a, the SSP emerged in central Punjab in the mid-1980s as a response to the Iranian Revolution. Pakistani President Musharraf banned the SSP in January 2002.

(U) **Activities:** The group's activities range from organizing political rallies calling for Shi'as to be declared non-Muslims to assassinating prominent Shi'a leaders.

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Pakistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (SPIR)**

(U) **Description:** One of three terrorist groups affiliated with Chechen guerrillas that furnished personnel to carry out the seizure of the Dubrovka Theater in Moscow on 23 October 2002. The suicide attackers took more than 800 hostages, whom they threatened to kill if the Russian Government did not meet their demands, including the withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya. Movzar Barayev commanded the SPIR until he was killed in the October seizure, which he led. The SPIR has continued to carry out guerrilla operations in Chechnya under the leadership of another Chechen leader, Khamzat, whose true identity is not known.

(U) **Activities:** Primarily guerrilla operations against Russian forces. Has also been involved in various hostage and ransom operations, as well as the execution of ethnic Chechens who have collaborated with Russian authorities.

(U) **Strength:** Probably no more than 100 fighters at any given time.

(U) **Location/Area of Operations:** Primarily Chechnya.

(U) **External Aid:** May receive some external assistance from foreign mujahidin.

■ (U) **The Tunisian Combatant Group (TCG)**

(U) **Description:** The Tunisian Combatant Group (TCG), also known as the Jama'a Combattante Tunisienne, reportedly is seeking to establish an Islamic regime in Tunisia and targets U.S. and Western interests. Probably founded in 2000 by Tarek Maaroufi and Saifallah Ben Hassine, the loosely organized group has come to be associated with al-Qaeda and other North African extremist networks that have been implicated in terrorist plots during the past two years. The group was designated for sanctions under UNSCR 1333 in December 2000. Belgian authorities continue to hold Maaroufi, whom they arrested in December 2001.

(U) **Activities:** Tunisians associated with the TCG are part of the support network of the broader international jihadist movement. According to European press reports, TCG



members or affiliates in the past have engaged in trafficking falsified documents and recruiting for terror training camps in Afghanistan. Some TCG associates are suspected of planning an attack against the U.S., Algerian, and Tunisian diplomatic missions in Rome in January 2001. Some members reportedly maintain ties to the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC).

(U) **Strength:** Unknown.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Western Europe, Afghanistan.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)**

(U) **Description:** Traditional Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement formed in 1983 from remnants of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, a Peruvian insurgent group active in the 1960s. Aims to establish a Marxist regime and to rid Peru of all imperialist elements (primarily U.S. and Japanese influence). Peru's counterterrorist program has diminished the group's ability to carry out terrorist attacks, and the MRTA has suffered from infighting, the imprisonment or deaths of senior leaders, and loss of leftist support. In 2002, several MRTA members remained imprisoned in Bolivia.

(U) **Activities:** Previously conducted bombings, kidnappings, ambushes, and assassinations, but recent activity has fallen drastically. In December 1996, 14 MRTA members occupied the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima and held 72 hostages for more than four months. Peruvian forces stormed the residence in April 1997 rescuing all but one of the remaining hostages and killing all 14 group members, including the remaining leaders. The group has not conducted a significant terrorist operation since and appears more focused on obtaining the release of imprisoned MRTA members.

(U) **Strength:** Believed to be no more than 100 members, consisting largely of young fighters who lack leadership skills and experience.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Peru with supporters throughout Latin America and Western Europe. Controls no territory.

(U) **External Aid:** None.

■ (U) **Turkish Hizballah**

(U) **Description:** Turkish Hizballah is a Kurdish Islamic (Sunni) extremist organization that arose in the late 1980s in response to Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) atrocities against Muslims in southeastern Turkey, where (Turkish) Hizballah seeks to establish an independent Islamic state.

(U) **Activities:** Beginning in the mid-1990s, (Turkish) Hizballah, which is unrelated to Lebanese Hizballah, expanded its target base and modus operandi from killing PKK militants to conducting low-level bombings against liquor stores, bordellos, and other establishments that the organization considered "anti-Islamic." In January 2000, Turkish security forces killed Huseyin Velioglu, the leader of (Turkish) Hizballah, in a shootout



at a safehouse in Istanbul. The incident sparked a yearlong series of counterterrorist operations against the group that resulted in the detention of some 2,000 individuals; authorities arrested several hundred of those on criminal charges. At the same time, police recovered nearly 70 bodies of Turkish and Kurdish businessmen and journalists that (Turkish) Hizballah had tortured and brutally murdered during the mid-to-late 1990s. The group began targeting official Turkish interests in January 2001, when its operatives assassinated the Diyarbakir police chief in the group's most sophisticated operation to date. Turkish Hizballah did not conduct a major operation in 2002.

(U) **Strength:** Possibly a few hundred members and several thousand supporters.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Turkey, primarily the Diyarbakir region of southeastern Turkey.

(U) **External Aid:** Unknown.

■ (U) **Ulster Defense Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters (UDA/UFF)**

(U) **Description:** The Ulster Defense Association (UDA), the largest loyalist paramilitary group in Northern Ireland, was formed in 1971 as an umbrella organization for loyalist paramilitary groups such as the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF). Today, the UFF constitutes almost the entire UDA membership. The UDA/UFF declared a series of cease-fires between 1994 and 1998. In September 2001, the UDA/UFF's Inner Council withdrew its support for Northern Ireland's Good Friday Agreement. The following month, after a series of murders, bombings, and street violence, the British Government ruled the UDA/UFF's cease-fire defunct. The dissolution of the organization's political wing, the Ulster Democratic Party, soon followed. In January 2002, however, the UDA created the Ulster Political Research Group (UPRG) to serve in a similar capacity.

(U) **Activities:** The UDA/UFF has evolved into a criminal organization involved in drug trafficking and other moneymaking criminal activities. In January 2002, the UDA/UFF called for an end to sectarian violence; in the preceding months, the UDA had been blamed for more than 300 bombings and shootings against Catholics in Belfast. Nevertheless, the UDA/UFF continued its attacks against Catholics, as well as those seen as a threat to its criminal enterprises. The UDA/UFF admitted responsibility for the murder of a Catholic postman in January, an attack also claimed by the Red Hand Defenders (RHD), a group used as a cover name by some UDA/UFF elements. The UDA also was blamed for a drive-by shooting that wounded three Catholics in September. Later in the year, three deaths were attributed to the group's escalating feud with the Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF). Johnny Adair, the only person ever convicted of directing terrorism in Northern Ireland, was a leading UDA member until September when he was expelled from the group because of his growing ties to the LVF. In 2000, a feud between the UDA/UFF and the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) resulted in the deaths of seven men.

(U) **Strength:** Estimates vary from 2,000 to 5,000 members, with several hundred active in paramilitary operations.

(U) **Location/Area of Operation:** Northern Ireland.

(U) **External Aid:** Probably obtains weapons from abroad.

