



The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2013 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of issues pertaining to international terrorism: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar also marks dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

Individuals portrayed in this calendar are listed on the US Government's Rewards for Justice site or on FBI sites devoted to terrorism. These individuals have all been either indicted or are being sought for their involvement in international terrorism.

The CT Calendar is designed as a ready reference guide for law enforcement, intelligence, military and security personnel, contingency planners, or citizens concerned about terrorist threats. The CT Calendar is oriented primarily to readers in the United States, but we hope it will be useful for citizens of other countries as well. We invite you to visit the interactive version of the Calendar at www.nctc.gov.

Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement and observation of the moon. The Islamic year contains 12 months, none of which can exceed 30 days. Each month starts when the lunar crescent is first seen after a new moon. Because 12 lunar months multiplied by 29.53 days equals 354.36 days, the Islamic calendar will always be approximately 11 days shorter than the Western, or Gregorian, calendar. For example, 1 Muharram, the first day of Islamic year 1434 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), fell on 15 November 2012; in A.H. 1435, 1 Muharram falls on 5 November 2013. Because of lunar observation and differences in time zones, the observance of Islamic holidays may vary from region to region. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms

While there is no universally accepted transliteration of Arabic names and terms, this edition of the Counterterrorism Calendar adheres to a transliteration system that is generally used throughout the US Government. In this system, the letters "u" and "a" are preferred over "o" and "e." For example, the name of the al-Qa'ida operative who was detained on 1 March 2003 is Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, not Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. We have retained, however, the spellings used on the Rewards for Justice and FBI Most Wanted Terrorists Web pages; these are designed for easy recognition and therefore do not always conform to these rules.

Map Boundaries

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

The information in this calendar is valid as of 28 September 2012. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.

In the conduct of intelligence activities, the Intelligence Community (IC) recognizes that it must protect fully the legal rights of all US persons, including freedoms, civil liberties, and privacy rights guaranteed by Federal law. The IC is not authorized to collect, retain, or disseminate information about US persons solely based on Constitutionally protected activities such as First Amendment speech, and may not do so based solely on race, religion, or other protected classification. All individuals in this calendar are included only because of information linking them to international terrorism. Individuals identified as charged or indicted with criminal wrongdoing are entitled to a presumption of innocence in the US court system, unless and until such time as they are deemed guilty through the judicial process.

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

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

For updated FTO lists, visit www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm

To view fact sheets on all FTOs, visit www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

- Abdallah Azzam Brigades (AAB)
- Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
- Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
- Al-Shabaab
- Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
- Asbat al-Ansar
- Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
- Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)
- HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)
- Haqqani Network
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
- Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- Hizballah (Party of God)
- Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
- Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
- Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)
- Jemaah Islamiya organization (JI)
- Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)
- Kahane Chai (KACH)
- Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
- Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Worker's Party, PKK, KADEK)
- Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)
- Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LJ)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
- Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
- National Liberation Army (ELN)
- Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)
- Al-Qa'ida (AQ)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly GSPC)
- Real IRA (RIRA)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
- Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
- Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
- Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
- United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)
- Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (HUJI)
- Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- Jundallah
- Army of Islam (AOI)
- Indian Mujahidin (IM)

Al-Qa'ida (AQ)

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

On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qa'ida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets—two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania—leaving nearly 3,000 people dead. Al-Qa'ida also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, which killed 17 US sailors and injured another 39, and conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing 224 people and injuring more than 5,000. Since 2002, al-Qa'ida and affiliated groups have conducted attacks worldwide, including in Europe, North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

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

Arabia reportedly announced they had merged to fight under the banner of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula.

On 2 May 2011, US forces raided a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, resulting in the death of Bin Ladin. His death, in addition to significant losses to al-Qa'ida's command structure based in the tribal areas of Pakistan since early 2008, has left the group at its weakest since the fall of the Afghan Taliban in late 2001. In the aftermath of Bin Ladin's death, al-Qa'ida leaders moved quickly to name al-Zawahiri as his successor. Since this announcement, regional affiliates have publicly sworn allegiance and pledged support to him. Al-Qa'ida remains a cohesive organization and al-Qa'ida core's leadership continues to be important to the global movement.

In June 2012, Abu Yahya al-Libi, widely reported to be al-Qa'ida's "general manager," was killed in Pakistan. Despite this and other leadership losses, al-Qa'ida remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. The group has advanced a number of unsuccessful plots in the past several years, including against the United States and Europe. This highlights al-Qa'ida's ability to continue some attack preparations while under sustained counterterrorism pressure and suggests it may be plotting additional attacks against the United States at home or overseas.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected	SUNDAY	16 Safar	30
2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs	MONDAY	17 Safar	31
	New Year's Eve		
2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible 2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted 2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya	TUESDAY	18 Safar, A.H. 1434	1
	New Year's Day		
2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY	19 Safar	2
2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rud; Taliban claim responsibility	THURSDAY	20 Safar	3
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	FRIDAY	21 Safar	4
2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107 1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone	SATURDAY	22 Safar	5

Ayman Al-Zawahiri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz

DATE OF BIRTH: 19 June 1951

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Brown/black

EYES: Dark

NATIONALITY: Egyptian

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to \$25 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	SUNDAY 23 Safar Christian: Epiphany	6
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	MONDAY 24 Safar Orthodox Christian: Christmas (Old Calendar)	7
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings	TUESDAY 25 Safar	8
2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	WEDNESDAY 26 Safar	9
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	THURSDAY 27 Safar	10
2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected	FRIDAY 28 Safar	11
2007, Greece: Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported; Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility 2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed	SATURDAY 29 Safar	12

Yasin Al-Suri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

al-Suri, Yaseen al-Suri,
Izz al-Din Abd al-Farid Khalil,
Zayn al-Abadin

DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: al-Qamishli, Syria

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

Wanted

Ezedin Abdel Aziz Khalil, more commonly known as Yasin al-Suri, is a senior al-Qa'ida facilitator based in Iran. Al-Suri moves money and recruits from across the Middle East into Iran, and then on to Pakistan, to support al-Qa'ida's senior leadership. Iranian authorities maintain a relationship with al-Suri and have permitted him to operate within Iran's borders since 2005.

Al-Suri facilitates the movement of recruits for al-Qa'ida from the Gulf to Pakistan and Afghanistan via Iran. He is also an important fundraiser for al-Qa'ida and has collected money from donors and fundraisers throughout the Gulf. Al-Suri funnels significant funds via Iran for onward passage to al-Qa'ida's leadership in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Working with the Iranian government, al-Suri arranges the release of al-Qa'ida personnel from Iranian prisons. When al-Qa'ida operatives are released, the Iranian government transfers them to al-Suri, who then facilitates their travel to Pakistan.

Reward

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

1987, West Germany: Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon	SUNDAY	1 Rabi' al-Awwal	13
2008, Afghanistan: Attack on Serena Hotel in Kabul kills six, injures six others including American Thor David Hesla; Taliban claim responsibility 2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing	MONDAY	2 Rabi' al-Awwal	14
2002, West Bank: Palestinian militia leader Ra'id al-Karmi killed by bomb outside his home; Israel implicated	TUESDAY	3 Rabi' al-Awwal	15
2006, Afghanistan: Twenty-two civilians killed, 27 wounded by suicide bomber on motorcycle in Spin Buldak; no claim of responsibility	WEDNESDAY	4 Rabi' al-Awwal	16
1996, US: Umar 'Abd al-Rahman (the "Blind Shaykh") sentenced to life in prison for his role in 1993 World Trade Center bombing 1991, Iraq: Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins	THURSDAY	5 Rabi' al-Awwal	17
2011, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 50, wounds 150, in attack on police applicants in Tikrit; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Iraq strongly suspected 1982, Lebanon: Malcolm Kerr, American University president, assassinated in Beirut; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility	FRIDAY	6 Rabi' al-Awwal	18
2007, Ethiopia: Twenty-five killed in attack on community in Gunagado; Ogaden National Liberation Front believed responsible	SATURDAY	7 Rabi' al-Awwal	19

Saif Al-Adel



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani

DATE OF BIRTH: 11 April 1960 or 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

Wanted

Saif al-Adel is believed to be a high-ranking member of al-Qa'ida. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

Saif al-Adel has been indicted on the following charges:
Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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2012, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Kano kill more than 185; Boko Haram claims responsibility
1981, Iran: Remaining 52 US Embassy hostages seized in November 1979 released

SUNDAY 8 Rabi' al-Awwal **20**

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

MONDAY 9 Rabi' al-Awwal **21**

US: Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. (observed)

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

TUESDAY 10 Rabi' al-Awwal **22**

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

WEDNESDAY 11 Rabi' al-Awwal **23**

2011, Russia: Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imerat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February
1987, Lebanon: Jesse Turner, Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, and Mithileshwar Singh kidnapped in Beirut

THURSDAY 12 Rabi' al-Awwal **24**

2011, US: Ahmed Ghailani sentenced in civilian court in New York to life in prison for role in 7 August 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam
1993, US: Mir Amal Kansi kills two and wounds three outside CIA Headquarters in McLean, Virginia

FRIDAY 13 Rabi' al-Awwal **25**

2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Assailants kill 36 civilians in several villages; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda widely believed responsible

SATURDAY 14 Rabi' al-Awwal **26**

Adnan G. El Shukrijumah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 4 August 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

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

WEIGHT: Medium to heavy

CITIZENSHIP: Guyanese

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Occasionally wears a beard.
El Shukrijumah carries a
Guyanese passport, but may
attempt to enter the US with
a Saudi, Canadian, or
Trinidadian passport.

Wanted

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah was indicted in the Eastern District of New York in July 2010 for his alleged role in a terrorist plot to attack targets in the United States and the United Kingdom. One plot was uncovered in September 2009 and targeted New York City's subway system. That failed plot was directed by senior al-Qa'ida leadership in Pakistan and was also directly related to a scheme by al-Qa'ida plotters in Pakistan to use Western operatives to attack a target in the United States. El Shukrijumah is thought to have served as one of the leaders of al-Qa'ida's external operations program.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



<p>2003, Afghanistan: Armed militants attack UN convoy, kill two security officer escorts</p> <p>2002, Israel: Fatah female suicide bomber kills one and wounds more than 150 in Jerusalem</p>	SUNDAY	15 Rabi` al-Awwal	27
<p>2008, Burundi: Assailants kill three soldiers, then booby-trap bodies to target responders, in Kayanza; Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (Palipehutu-FNL) believed responsible</p> <p>1982, Italy: Police rescue US Army Brigadier General James Dozier, kidnapped by Red Brigades on 17 December 1981</p>	MONDAY	16 Rabi` al-Awwal	28
<p>2008, Pakistan: Abu Layth al-Libi, al-Qa`ida senior military commander and spokesperson, killed</p> <p>2004, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bombs bus in Jerusalem, killing 11 and wounding 50</p>	TUESDAY	17 Rabi` al-Awwal	29
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Female suicide bomber kills 14 civilians and three soldiers in Khar; no claim of responsibility</p>	WEDNESDAY	18 Rabi` al-Awwal	30
<p>2003, US: Richard Reid, failed "shoe bomber" who attempted to bring down American Airlines flight 63 in December 2001, is sentenced to life in prison</p> <p>2001, Netherlands: Scottish court finds Libyan 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi guilty in Pan Am 103 bombing</p>	THURSDAY	19 Rabi` al-Awwal	31
<p>2011, US: Colleen LaRose, also known as "Jihad Jane," pleads guilty in federal court in Philadelphia to four terrorism-related charges</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Female suicide bomber kills 46 Shia pilgrims in Baghdad</p> <p>2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna attacks Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan facilities, kills 117 and wounds 221</p> <p>2001, Ecuador: US hostage Ron Sanders found shot to death</p>	FRIDAY	20 Rabi` al-Awwal	1
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills 25 police officers, wounds many more in Tarin Kowt; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	SATURDAY	21 Rabi` al-Awwal	2

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa Al-Bakri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 April 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

EYES: Dark

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2000, Syria and Sudan: Countries sign agreement on fighting terrorism in compliance with Arab Antiterrorism Convention	SUNDAY	22 Rabi' al-Awwal	3
2009, Colombia: Seventeen civilians stabbed to death near Barbacoas; FARC claims responsibility	MONDAY	23 Rabi' al-Awwal	4
Sri Lanka: Independence Day			
2001, Algeria and France: Countries sign accord to cooperate in fighting terrorism	TUESDAY	24 Rabi' al-Awwal	5
Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi, Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11 (approximate, observed by Sunni)			
2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122	WEDNESDAY	25 Rabi' al-Awwal	6
2000, United Kingdom: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February			
1991, United Kingdom: Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence wound three; PIRA responsible	THURSDAY	26 Rabi' al-Awwal	7
2008, India: Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility	FRIDAY	27 Rabi' al-Awwal	8
2009, Sri Lanka: LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvamadu	SATURDAY	28 Rabi' al-Awwal	9
2000, Turkey: PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader			

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: United States

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Brown/hazel

HEIGHT: 5"11 (180 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Scars on chest and right forearm.

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to \$1 Million Reward

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



2011, Pakistan: Teenage suicide bomber kills 27 soldiers in attack on military training center in Mardan; local member of TTP claims responsibility

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

SUNDAY 29 Rabi' al-Awwal

10

China: Chinese New Year
(Year of the Snake)

2010, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen civilians kidnapped, seven later killed in Bisembe; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda believed responsible

MONDAY 30 Rabi' al-Awwal

11

Iran: Revolution Day

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

TUESDAY 1 Rabi' al-Thani

12

US: Lincoln's birthday

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

WEDNESDAY 2 Rabi' al-Thani

13

Christian: Ash Wednesday

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

THURSDAY 3 Rabi' al-Thani

14

Valentine's Day

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

FRIDAY 4 Rabi' al-Thani

15

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

SATURDAY 5 Rabi' al-Thani

16

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



Nasir al-Wahishi

Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is a Sunni extremist group based in Yemen that has orchestrated numerous high-profile terrorist attacks. One of the most notable of these operations occurred when

AQAP dispatched Nigerian-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on 25 December 2009—the first attack inside the United States by an al-Qa'ida affiliate since 11 September 2001. That was followed by an attempted attack in which explosive-laden packages were sent to the United States on 27 October 2010. The year 2010 also saw the launch of Inspire magazine, an AQAP-branded, English-language publication that first appeared in July, followed by the establishment of AQAP's Arabic-language al-Madad News Agency in 2011. Dual US-Yemeni citizen Anwar al-Aulaqi, who had a worldwide following as a radical ideologue and propagandist, was the most prominent member of AQAP; he was killed in an explosion in September 2011.

AQAP's predecessor, al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY), came into existence after the escape of

23 al-Qa'ida members from prison in the Yemeni capital, Sanaa, in February 2006. AQAP emerged in January 2009 following an announcement that Yemeni and Saudi terrorists were unifying under a common banner, signaling the group's intent to serve as a hub for regional terrorism in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The leadership of this new organization was composed of the group's amir, Nasir al-Wahishi; deputy amir Sa'id al-Shahri; and military commander Qasim al-Rimi, all veteran extremist leaders. The group has targeted local, US, and Western interests in the Arabian Peninsula, but is now pursuing a global strategy. AQAP elements recently withdrew from their southern Yemen strongholds in June 2012, when Yemeni military forces under new President Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi—with the support of local tribesmen—regained control of cities in Abyan and Shabwah that had served as AQAP strongholds since 2011.

AQY operatives conducted near-simultaneous suicide attacks in September 2006 against oil facilities in Yemen, the first large-scale attack by the group. AQY later claimed responsibility for the attack and, in its first Internet statement in November 2006, vowed to conduct further operations. AQY in early 2008 dramatically increased its operational tempo, carrying out small-arms attacks on foreign tourists and a series of mortar attacks against the US and Italian Embassies in Sanaa, the presidential compound, and Yemeni military complexes. In September 2008 the group conducted its largest attack to date, targeting the US Embassy in Sanaa using two vehicle bombs that detonated outside the compound, killing 19 people, including six terrorists.

AQAP is based primarily in the tribal areas outside of Sanaa, which for the most part remain largely outside the control of the Yemeni Government. The US Government has designated AQAP as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2008, Afghanistan: More than 100 killed, many more wounded in suicide bombing in Kandahar; Taliban believed responsible

SUNDAY

6 Rabi' al-Thani

17

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

MONDAY

7 Rabi' al-Thani

18

US: Washington's birthday (observed)

2001, United Kingdom: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted

TUESDAY

8 Rabi' al-Thani

19

2003, Saudi Arabia: Gunman ambushes car at stoplight, killing UK citizen; Yemen-born naturalized Saudi later arrested
1998, Japan: Japanese Red Army member Tustomu Shiosaki sentenced to 30 years for attack on US Embassy in Indonesia

WEDNESDAY

9 Rabi' al-Thani

20

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

THURSDAY

10 Rabi' al-Thani

21

2010, US: Najibullah Zazi pleads guilty to charges of conspiring to bomb New York City subway system

FRIDAY

11 Rabi' al-Thani

22

2006, Iraq: Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra' triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility for attack

US: Washington's birthday

1969, Syria: Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded

2002, Colombia: Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors, Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell, kidnapped by FARC

SATURDAY

12 Rabi' al-Thani

23

1998, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida issue fatwa urging the murder of Americans wherever they are found

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



Abdelmalek
Droukdal

Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) is an Algeria-based Sunni Muslim jihadist group. It originally formed in 1998 as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), a faction of the Armed Islamic Group, which was the largest and

most active terrorist group in Algeria. The GSPC was renamed in January 2007 after the group officially joined al-Qa'ida in September 2006.

Following its formal alliance with al-Qa'ida, AQIM expanded its aims and declared its intention to attack Western targets. In late 2006 and early 2007, it conducted several improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against convoys of foreign nationals working in the energy sector. AQIM in December 2007 attacked United Nations offices in Algiers with a car bomb and in February 2008 attacked the Israeli Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, with small arms.

AQIM, which operates primarily in the northern coastal areas of Algeria and in parts of the desert regions of southern Algeria and northern Mali, mainly employs conventional terrorist tactics, including guerrilla-style

ambushes and mortar, rocket, and IED attacks. Its principal sources of funding include extortion, kidnapping, and donations. AQIM leader Abdelmalek Droukdal announced in May 2007 that suicide bombings would become the group's main tactic. The group claimed responsibility for a suicide truck bomb attack that killed at least eight soldiers and injured more than 20 at a military barracks in Algeria on 11 July 2007, the opening day of the All-Africa Games. In May 2009, AQIM announced it had killed a British hostage after months of failed negotiations. In June of the same year, the group publicly claimed responsibility for killing US citizen Christopher Leggett in Mauritania because of his missionary activities. In 2011, a Mauritanian court sentenced a suspected AQIM member to death, and two others to prison for the American's murder.

In 2010, AQIM failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years. Multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July 2010 against an AQIM camp—resulted in the deaths of some AQIM members and possibly disrupted some AQIM activity. In 2011, however, AQIM killed two French hostages during an attempted rescue operation.

In 2012, AQIM took advantage of political chaos in northern Mali to consolidate its control there and worked with the secular Azawad National Liberation Movement (MNLA) to secure independence in Kidal, Gao, and Timbuktu for ethnic Tuaregs. The Islamic militant group Ansar al-Din subsequently formed to support the creation of an Islamic state in Mali ruled by sharia, and a dissident group of AQIM members broke off to form Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) and support Ansar al-Din. As of early summer 2012, MUJAO was holding two Spanish and an Italian hostage. Separately, AQIM has provided funding and training to members of the Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

<p>2009, Sudan: Sixteen military, 21 civilians killed in attack in Malakal; no claim of responsibility, but Sudan People's Liberation Army widely suspected</p> <p>2009, Somalia: Seventeen civilians killed, up to 90 more injured in fighting after attacks in Tarabunka and other locations; Islamic Party claims responsibility</p>	<p>SUNDAY 13 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>Jewish: Purim (Feast of Lots)</p>		
<p>1996, Israel: HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80</p> <p>1994, Israel: Settler Baruch Goldstein kills 39 Arab worshipers, wounds another 125, at Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron</p> <p>1991, Iraq: Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm</p>	<p>MONDAY 14 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Taliban attack Kabul guesthouses frequented by foreigners; 17 killed, 30 wounded in bombings and subsequent gunfire</p> <p>1993, US: World Trade Center bombed; six killed and 1,000 wounded</p>	<p>TUESDAY 15 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2007, Afghanistan: Suicide attack on Bagram Air Base during visit by Vice President Cheney kills 23 and wounds 20</p> <p>1980, Colombia: M-19 seizes Dominican Embassy, holds 20 ambassadors and 65 others hostage; last hostage released 21 April</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 16 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>2005, Iraq: Two vehicle-bomb attacks kill more than 160 Iraqis; al-Zarqawi group claims responsibility</p> <p>1985, United Kingdom: PIRA kills nine police officers in mortar attack</p>	<p>THURSDAY 17 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2003, Pakistan: Khalid Shaykh Muhammad is arrested; planned 9/11 attacks in US</p> <p>2001, United Kingdom: 21 groups banned under new terrorism law; LTTE office first to be closed</p>	<p>FRIDAY 18 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2004, Pakistan: Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 44 and wounding 120</p> <p>1974, Sudan: US Ambassador Cleo A. Noel, Jr., and deputy chief of mission George C. Moore assassinated by Black September after attack on Saudi Embassy in Khartoum the previous day</p>	<p>SATURDAY 19 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>2</p>

Boko Haram



of improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against soft targets. The group set off its first vehicle-borne IED in June 2011. On 26 August 2011, Boko Haram conducted its first attack against a Western interest—a vehicle-bomb attack on UN headquarters in Abuja—killing at least 23 people and injuring more than 80. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian Government interests.

Since late 2011, Boko Haram has conducted multiple attacks per week against a wide range of targets including Christians, Nigerian security and police forces, the media, schools, and politicians.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195541.htm

Boko Haram, which refers to itself as “Jama’atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da’awati wal-Jihad” (JASDJ; Group of the Sunni People for the Calling and Jihad) and “Nigerian Taliban”—other translations and variants are used—is a Nigeria-based group that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian Government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. It is popularly known in Nigerian and Western media as “Boko Haram,” which means “Western education is forbidden” (the word *boko* is a holdover from the colonial English word for *book*). The group, which has existed in various forms since the late 1990s, suffered setbacks in July 2009 when clashes with Nigerian Government forces led to the deaths of hundreds of its members, including former leader Muhammad Yusuf.

In July 2010, Boko Haram’s former second-in-command, Abubakar Shekau, appeared in a video claiming leadership of the group and threatening attacks on Western influences in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with al-Qa’ida and threatening the United States. Under Shekau’s leadership, the group has continued to demonstrate growing operational capabilities, with an increasing use

<p>2009, Pakistan: Six security personnel killed in attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2007, Algeria: AQIM bombs convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five</p> <p>2003, Philippines: MILF explodes bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21 including one US citizen, and wounding 146 others</p>	SUNDAY	20 Rabi' al-Thani	3
<p>1999, Turkey: Suspected PKK suicide bomber kills three in Batman</p>	MONDAY	21 Rabi' al-Thani	4
<p>2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber explodes bomb aboard bus, killing 15, including one US citizen, and wounding 40 others</p> <p>2002, Israel: Bomb explodes inside Arab schoolyard in Jerusalem, wounding eight; Avengers of the Infants claims responsibility</p> <p>1998, Sri Lanka: Bus bomb kills 37 and wounds more than 250; LTTE blamed</p>	TUESDAY	22 Rabi' al-Thani	5
<p>2008, Israel: Eight students killed in attack on yeshiva in Jerusalem; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>2007, Iraq: Suicide bombers detonate themselves in a crowd of Shia pilgrims in Al Hillah, killing 120 pilgrims and wounding 190</p> <p>1999, Venezuela: Bodies of three US peace activists found; FARC responsible</p>	WEDNESDAY	23 Rabi' al-Thani	6
<p>1999, Bangladesh: Two bombs kill 10 and wound 75 at political meeting; Harakat-ul-Jihad backed by Bin Ladin suspected</p> <p>1973, US: Vehicle bombs defused at El Al terminal at Kennedy Airport, the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, and the Israel Discount Bank in New York City; member of Black September arrested in 1991, sentenced to 30 years in prison</p>	THURSDAY	24 Rabi' al-Thani	7
<p>2010, Pakistan: Car bomb kills 13, wounds 90 in attack on security forces building in Lahore; TTP claim responsibility</p> <p>1995, Pakistan: Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi</p>	FRIDAY	25 Rabi' al-Thani	8
<p>Worldwide: International Women's Day</p>			
<p>2004, Turkey: Two suicide bombers in Istanbul kill two, wound six; Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Israel: Suicide bomb kills 11 and wounds 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>1977, US: Group of Hanafi Muslims seizes three buildings in Washington, DC; siege ends two days later with 149 hostages released, journalist and police officer killed</p>	SATURDAY	26 Rabi' al-Thani	9

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) — also known as the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) — was established in April 2004 by long-time Sunni extremist Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, who the same year pledged his group's allegiance to Usama Bin Ladin. Targeting Coalition forces and civilians by such tactics as vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), suicide bombers, and executions of hostages by beheading and other means, AQI attempted to pressure countries and foreign companies to leave Iraq, push Iraqis to stop supporting the United States and the Iraqi Government, and attract additional cadre to its ranks.

AQI expanded its targeting outside of Iraq in August 2005 by attempting a rocket attack on a US Navy ship in the Port of Aqaba, Jordan, and in November 2005 with the bombing of three hotels in Amman that left 67 dead and more than 150 injured. Al-Zarqawi was killed in a US airstrike on 7 June 2006. The new leader of AQI, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, announced in October 2006 the formation of the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI), led by Iraqi national Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, in an attempt to politicize AQI's terrorist activities and place an "Iraqi face" on their efforts.

In 2007 AQI's continued targeting and repression of Sunni civilians caused a widespread backlash—known as the Sunni Awakening—against the group. The development of the Awakening Councils—composed primarily of Sunni tribal and local community leaders—coincided with a surge in Coalition forces and Iraqi Government operations that denied AQI its safehavens, restricting the organization's freedom of movement and resulting in a decreased attack tempo beginning in mid-2007.

High-profile attacks in 2009 and 2010 demonstrated the group's relevance in the wake of the Coalition withdrawal from Iraqi cities in 2009 and efforts to posture itself to take advantage of the changing security environment, although Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi were killed in April 2010, marking a significant loss for the organization.

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi became AQI's next leader, and the group has continued conducting high-profile attacks in Iraq and participating in global violent extremism. The most violent day of attacks claimed by AQI in more than a year occurred on 5 January 2012, when terrorists employing suicide bombers and car bombs killed at least 72 people and wounded at least 147. The group's official spokesperson in January 2012 made vague threats against Americans everywhere.

AQI reaffirmed its support for al-Qa'ida and Ayman al-Zawahiri following Usama Bin Ladin's death in May 2011. The arrests the same month of two AQI-affiliated Iraqi refugees in Kentucky highlight the potential threat inside the United States from people associated with AQI.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE conducts suicide motorcade ambush; 29 killed, 70 wounded **SUNDAY** 27 Rabi` al-Thani **10**

2004, Spain: Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility for four bombs on Madrid trains, killing 198, wounding 600 **MONDAY** 28 Rabi` al-Thani **11**
1999, Colombia: FARC founders Miguel Pascua and Commandante Oscar killed during raid in Cali

2011, Israel: Family of five settlers in West Bank stabbed to death while in bed; no claim of responsibility **TUESDAY** 29 Rabi` al-Thani **12**
2010, Pakistan: Two suicide bombings targeting army convoy kill more than 40, wound 100, in Lahore; no immediate claim of responsibility
1999, Colombia: FARC leader Vladimir Gonzales Obregon killed by Army
1993, India: Bomb attacks leave 250 dead, 700 wounded; Pakistan denies responsibility

1999, Turkey: Bombing at shopping center kills three and wounds six; Revenge Falcons of Apo claims responsibility **WEDNESDAY** 1 Jumada al-Ula **13**

2004, Israel: Near-simultaneous attacks by two suicide bombers kill 10, wound 18 in Ashdod port; HAMAS and al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claim responsibility **THURSDAY** 2 Jumada al-Ula **14**

2001, Turkey: Russian plane hijacked; 45 of 174 hostages freed or escape; two hostages and one hijacker killed, remaining hostages released **FRIDAY** 3 Jumada al-Ula **15**

1985, Lebanon: US journalist Terry Anderson kidnapped **SATURDAY** 4 Jumada al-Ula **16**
1984, Lebanon: US official William Buckley seized, later killed by Hizballah

Abu Du'a



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Dr. Ibrahim 'Awwad Ibrahim
'Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai',
Ibrahim 'Awad Ibrahim
al-Badri al Samarrai,
Abu Duaa', Dr. Ibrahim,
Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1971

PLACE OF BIRTH: Samarra', Iraq

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

Wanted

Abu Du'a is the senior leader of the terrorist organization, al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI). Abu Du'a is in charge of overseeing all AQI operations and is currently based in Iraq. AQI was listed by the UN 1267 Committee in 2004 under permanent reference number QE.J.115.04. Abu Du'a is responsible for managing and directing AQI large-scale operations, such as AQI's 28 August 2011 attack on the Umm al-Qura mosque in Baghdad which killed prominent Sunni lawmaker Khalid al-Fahdawi.

In a statement eulogizing Usama Bin Ladin, Abu Du'a threatened violent retaliation for Bin Ladin's death. Three days after Bin Ladin's death, Abu Du'a claimed responsibility for an attack in Hilla, Iraq, that killed 24 policemen and wounded 72 others. On 15 August 2011, a wave of AQI suicide attacks began in Mosul, Iraq, which culminated in over 70 deaths. Shortly thereafter, Abu Du'a pledged on AQI's website to carry out 100 attacks across Iraq in retaliation for Bin Ladin's death.

Reward

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 5 Jumada al-Ula

17

Christian: St. Patrick's Day

MONDAY 6 Jumada al-Ula

18

2011, Israel: HAMAS fires 50 mortars from Gaza Strip, injuring several in first such attack in two years; group's militant wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility

TUESDAY 7 Jumada al-Ula

19

2007, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy convoy, wounding two officials and one Afghan child; Taliban claim responsibility

2002, Israel: Suicide bomb detonates on bus, killing seven and wounding 30; Islamic Jihad responsible

WEDNESDAY 8 Jumada al-Ula

20

1995, Japan: Sarin attack kills 12 and sickens 5,000; Aum Shinrikyo responsible

Tunisia: Independence Day

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

THURSDAY 9 Jumada al-Ula

21

Iran/Afghanistan: Nowruz
(Persian New Year)

2001, Russia: Aleksandr Suslikov sentenced to six years for US Embassy bombing attempt in Moscow

FRIDAY 10 Jumada al-Ula

22

1945, Egypt: Arab League founded

2011, Israel: Bomb near Jerusalem's central bus station kills one, wounds 40; no immediate claim of responsibility

SATURDAY 11 Jumada al-Ula

23

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

Pakistan: Pakistan Day

Al-Shabaab



The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin—also known as al-Shabaab, Shabaab, the Youth, Mujahidin al-Shabaab Movement, Mujahideen Youth Movement, and many other names and variations—was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Although the Somali government and Ethiopian forces defeated the group in a two-week war between December 2006 and January 2007, al-Shabaab—a clan-based insurgent and terrorist group—has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has exerted temporary and, at times, sustained control over strategic locations in those areas by recruiting, sometimes forcibly, regional sub-clans and their militias, using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia and its allies, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations. However, the group's insurgency has been challenged over the past year by in-fighting and military pressure that has liberated key towns from al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab is not centralized or monolithic in its agenda or goals. Its rank-and-file members come from disparate clans, and the group is susceptible

to clan politics, internal divisions, and shifting alliances. Most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the TFG and not supportive of global jihad.

Al-Shabaab's senior leadership is affiliated with al-Qa'ida and is believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. The merger of the two groups was publicly announced in February 2012 by the al-Shabaab amir and Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qa'ida.

Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials, AMISOM, and perceived allies of the TFG. The group was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people, including five bombers, and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab also claimed responsibility for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010 that killed more than 70 people. Al-Shabaab's leaders also have ordered their fighters—which include Americans and other Westerners—to attack African Union peace-keeping troops based in Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. The group gained additional notoriety by blocking the delivery of aid from some Western relief agencies during the 2011 famine that killed tens of thousands of Somalis.

On 29 February 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 (as amended). In 2012, the Rewards for Justice program added several al-Shabaab leaders to its site, offering large rewards for information leading to their capture.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2003, India: Armed militants dressed in military uniforms kill 24	SUNDAY 12 Jumada al-Ula	24
	Christian: Palm Sunday	
2009, Afghanistan: Bomb kills 10 civilians, wounds several others in Sabari; no claim of responsibility	MONDAY 13 Jumada al-Ula	25
1978, Egypt and Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords	TUESDAY 14 Jumada al-Ula	26
	Jewish: Passover (1st day)	
2009, Pakistan: At least 50 worshipers killed and 100 wounded as suicide bomber strikes mosque in Jamrud, near Afghan border; no claim of responsibility but Taliban suspected 2007, Iraq: Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tal Afar, killing 152 and wounding 347 2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 wounded by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY 15 Jumada al-Ula	27
	Jewish: Passover (2nd day)	
2007, Greece: Grenade attack damages vehicles in Thessaloniki but causes no injuries; anarchists believed responsible	THURSDAY 16 Jumada al-Ula	28
	Jewish: Passover (3rd day)	
2011, Pakistan: Authorities announce arrest of Umar Patek, wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200 2010, Russia: Almost 40 killed, 60 wounded as female suicide bombers attack two Metro stations in Moscow; Doku Umarov claims responsibility 1998, West Bank: HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah	FRIDAY 17 Jumada al-Ula	29
	Christian: Good Friday	
	Jewish: Passover (4th day)	
2009, Pakistan: Eight security personnel killed in attack on police academy near Lahore; second major attack on security forces within month 2002, Israel: Suicide bombing kills one and wounds 30 in Tel Aviv; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility	SATURDAY 18 Jumada al-Ula	30
	Palestinian: Land Day (Yawm al-Ard), commemoration of death of six people killed during protest of Israeli seizure of land in 1976	
	Jewish: Passover (5th day)	

Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ahmed Abdi Aw Mohammed, Muktar Abdulrahim Abuzubair, Shaykh Mukhtar, Abu Zubeyr, Godani, Godane

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 July 1977

PLACE OF BIRTH: Hargeysa, Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Somali

Wanted

Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed is the founder of Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab). He was publicly named emir of the organization in December 2007. Aw-Mohamed has exercised command responsibility for al-Shabaab operations across Somalia. He claimed his group was responsible for the May 2007 assassination of a judge in Beledweyne, Somalia; and in March 2007, he coordinated attacks on Ethiopian troops in Somalia. He has also served as a conduit for financing to al-Shabaab. On 20 November 2008, the US Department of the Treasury designated aw-Mohamed under Executive Order 13224, which targets terrorists and those providing support to terrorists or acts of terrorism. Aw-Mohamed was also designated under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in

two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

Reward

Up to \$7 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2002, Israel: Suicide bomber strikes restaurant in Haifa, killing 15 and wounding more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility	SUNDAY 19 Jumada al-Ula	31
	Islamic: Beginning of "Battle of the Trench;" (Western date, 627 C.E.) Christian: Easter Jewish: Passover (6th day)	
1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed	MONDAY 20 Jumada al-Ula	1
	Jewish: Passover (7th day; in Israel, Passover ends at sundown)	
2003, Philippines: JI explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and wounding 55 2001, Gaza: PIJ official Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al killed in Israeli rocket attack 1986: Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Hawari group blamed	TUESDAY 21 Jumada al-Ula	2
	Jewish: Passover (8th day; ends at sundown)	
2011, Pakistan: Suicide bombers attack Sufi shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan, killing 50 and wounding more than 100; TTP claims responsibility 1982, France: Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades assassinate Israeli Embassy political secretary	WEDNESDAY 22 Jumada al-Ula	3
1986, West Germany: La Belle disco in West Berlin bombed, killing three and wounding 200; Libya responsible	THURSDAY 23 Jumada al-Ula	4
1988, Algeria: Hizballah hijacks Kuwait Airways flight from Thailand, killing two passengers; standoff ends 16 days later with remaining hostages released	FRIDAY 24 Jumada al-Ula	5
2001, US: Algerian Ahmed Ressay convicted for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999	SATURDAY 25 Jumada al-Ula	6

Mukhtar Robow



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Mukhtar Ali Rubu, Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali, Mujahid Mukhtar Robow Ali, Shaykh Mukhtar Robo Ali, Abu Mansur, Abu Mansour

DATE OF BIRTH: 1969
Possibly 10 October 1969

PLACE OF BIRTH: XUDUR or Keren, Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Somali; also possesses an Eritrean passport under the alias Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali

Wanted

Mukhtar Robow has served as the spokesperson for Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab), communicating to the press and public on its behalf. He has also served as al-Shabaab's spiritual leader and as its military commander in parts of southern Somalia. As an al-Shabaab military commander, Robow has targeted Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Ethiopian, and African Union troops in Somalia. In December 2007, al-Shabaab forces under Robow's command attacked bases of Somali Government forces, Ethiopian forces, and African Union peacekeepers in Mogadishu. In addition, Robow and former al-Shabaab leader Aden Hashi Ayrow (deceased) were responsible for the November 2006 suicide attack against a TFG checkpoint in Baidoa, Somalia. The attack killed at least eight and wounded four. On 20 November 2008, the US Department of the Treasury designated Robow under Executive Order 13224, which targets terrorists and those providing support to terrorists or acts of terrorism.

Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab was

likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1998, Greece: Rocket attack damages Citibank building and others; 17 November claims responsibility on 9 April 2001	SUNDAY 26 Jumada al-Ula	7
	Israel: Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)	
2004, India: Nine civilians killed, 50 wounded when bomb explodes at election rally in Uri; Save Kashmir Movement claims responsibility	MONDAY 27 Jumada al-Ula	8
2009, Israel: Twelve civilians wounded in attack on Palestinian community in Bayt Safafa, West Bank; no claim of responsibility but Israeli settlers believed responsible	TUESDAY 28 Jumada al-Ula	9
	Tunisia: Martyrs Day	
2002, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber kills eight, wounds 22 in bus attack	WEDNESDAY 29 Jumada al-Ula	10
1968, Syria: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) founded	THURSDAY 30 Jumada al-Ula	11
2002, Israel: Suicide bomber kills six, wounds 104 in Jerusalem; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade responsible	FRIDAY 1 Jumada al-Akhirah	12
2006, Chad: Eighty civilians killed in two attacks in and near Jawara; no claim of responsibility but Janjaweed Militia widely believed responsible	SATURDAY 2 Jumada al-Akhirah	13

Fuad Mohamed Khalaf



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fuad Muhammad Khalaf
Shongole, Fouad Shongale,
Fuad Songale, Fuad Shangole,
Fuad Shongole, Fuad Shongale,
Fuad Khalaf, Fuad Mohammed
Khalif, Fuad Mohamed Kalaf,
Fuad Mohammed Khalaf,
Fuad Mohamed Qalaf, Fuad
Mohamed Khalif

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Somali, Swedish

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

Wanted

Fuad Mohamed Khalaf (Fuad Shongale) has facilitated financial support to al-Shabaab; in May 2008, he held two fundraising events for al-Shabaab at mosques in Kismaayo, Somalia. In April 2008, Khalaf and several other individuals directed vehicle-borne explosive device attacks on Ethiopian bases and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) elements in Mogadishu, Somalia. In May 2008, Khalaf and a group of fighters attacked and captured a police station in Mogadishu, killing and wounding several soldiers. In April 2010, Khalaf was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that

simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

1986, Libya: US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for La Belle disco bombing on 4 April	SUNDAY 3 Jumada al-Akhirah	14
2011, Indonesia: Twenty-eight wounded in Jakarta in country's first suicide bombing inside a mosque; no claim of responsibility 1986, Sudan: US Embassy communicator shot and wounded in Khartoum	MONDAY 4 Jumada al-Akhirah Israel: Memorial Day (Yom HaZikaron)	15
2012, Afghanistan: Near-simultaneous attacks against Western facilities and government buildings in Kabul end after 18 hours of fighting; Taliban claim responsibility 2010, Pakistan: Twelve killed, 40 wounded as suicide bomber fires on people in Quetta hospital before detonating device; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility	TUESDAY 5 Jumada al-Akhirah Israel: Independence Day	16
2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill HAMAS Gaza Strip leader Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rantisi	WEDNESDAY 6 Jumada al-Akhirah	17
2010, Iraq: Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi, leaders of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid in Baghdad 1983, Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in front of US Embassy, killing 63 and wounding over 100; Hizballah responsible	THURSDAY 7 Jumada al-Akhirah	18
1995, US: Truck bomb explodes at Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 and wounding hundreds; Timothy McVeigh found guilty and executed 11 June 2001	FRIDAY 8 Jumada al-Akhirah	19
1998, Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution	SATURDAY 9 Jumada al-Akhirah	20

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Bashir Mohamed Mahmoud,
Bashir Mahmud Mohammed,
Bashir Mohamed Mohamud,
Bashir Mohamed Mohamoud,
Bashir Yare, Bashir Qorgab,
Gure Gap, Abu Muscab,
Qorgab

DATE OF BIRTH: 1962

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

NATIONALITY: Somali

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

Wanted

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud is a military commander of Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab). As of late 2008, he was also one of approximately 10 members on al-Shabaab's leadership council. Mahamoud and an associate were in charge of the 10 June 2009 mortar attack against the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in Mogadishu. Additionally, as of 2007, he coordinated al-Qa'ida activity in Somalia. In April 2010, Mahamoud was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab

was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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<p>2004, Iraq: Suicide attackers detonate five car bombs in Basra, killing 73 and wounding 20</p> <p>2004, Saudi Arabia: Car bombs detonate at Riyadh police headquarters, killing 10 and wounding 125</p>	<p>SUNDAY 10 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>1997, Peru: Four-month hostage situation at Japanese Ambassador's residence ends with 17 dead, 71 freed; MRTA responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 11 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>2010, US: Zarein Ahmedzay pleads guilty to conspiracy charges associated with Najibullah Zazi's plan to attack New York City subway system</p> <p>2010, Iraq: Multiple blasts targeting Shia mosques in Baghdad kill 69, wound more than 100; Iraqi officials blame al-Qa'ida</p> <p>2000, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 21, including 10 foreign tourists</p>	<p>TUESDAY 12 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2003, Colombia: Landmine kills one US Marine and wounds five others; FARC believed responsible</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 13 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>2008, Sri Lanka: Parcel bomb explodes on commuter bus in Piliyandala, killing 26 and wounding 64; LTTE blamed</p> <p>2003, India: Bomb explodes at courthouse, killing three and wounding 34</p>	<p>THURSDAY 14 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2001, Colombia: Government withdraws troops and allows ELN to claim territory</p>	<p>FRIDAY 15 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>1999, Greece: Anti-NATO bombing in hotel kills one and wounds one; Revolutionary Cells responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 16 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>27</p>

Ibrahim Haji Jama



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ibrahim Hajj Jama, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mead, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mee'aad, Ibrahim Haji Jama Meecaad Afkhani, Abu-Zalma, and Abubakar al-Seyli'i, al-Afghani

Wanted

Ibrahim Haji Jama is another founder of Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin and a senior leader in al-Shabaab. As widely reported, in May 2010, Jama headed al-Shabaab's Jubba Valley administration from Kismaayo. He spent several years fighting in Afghanistan, earning him the alias al-Afghani (the Afghan).

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil

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Reward

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[**www.rewardsforjustice.net**](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

<p>2011, Morocco: Bomb kills 15 in Marrakech café frequented by Westerners in first major attack in country since May 2003; government blames AQIM but group denies responsibility</p> <p>2007, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 70 civilians, wounds 170 more, in attack on Imam Abbas shrine (Shia); no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>SUNDAY 17 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2009, Iraq: Two car bomb attacks in Baghdad kill 50 civilians, wound 75 more; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 18 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber attacks Tel Aviv pub, killing three and wounding 64, including one US citizen</p> <p>2000, Colombia: FARC launches Movement for New Colombia</p>	<p>TUESDAY 19 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2010, US: Vehicle bomb fails to detonate in Times Square, New York City, as alert street vendor notifies police of smoking vehicle; TTP claims responsibility for the attempted attack</p> <p>1993, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber kills President Premadasa during May Day celebration</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 20 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>International: Labor Day</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2012, Afghanistan: Seven killed in separate attacks in Kabul two hours after US President departs; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2011, Pakistan: Usama Bin Ladin, leader of al-Qa'ida and responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States that killed nearly 3,000 people, is killed by US forces in Abbottabad</p> <p>2008, Yemen: Car bomb attack at mosque in Sa'dah kills 18, wounds 45; Huthi rebels reject government's charge of responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 21 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2010, US: Faisal Shahzad arrested for role in 1 May attempted vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City</p> <p>2006, US: Zacarias Moussaoui sentenced to life in prison for aiding the 9/11 attacks</p>	<p>FRIDAY 22 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2005, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 69, wounds 110 in Erbil; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility</p>	<p>SATURDAY 23 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>4</p>

Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Zakariye Ismail Ahmed Hirsi,
Zaki Madobe, Ahmed Diriye

Wanted

Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi is al-Shabaab's chief of intelligence.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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Reward

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2009, Afghanistan: Separate attacks in Balabok, Mata Khan, and Hokumati kill 12 policemen and civilians; Taliban claim responsibility or are widely believed to have committed the attacks

SUNDAY 24 Jumada al-Akhirah

5

Orthodox Christian: Easter

2012, Yemen: Fahd al-Quso, wanted in connection with 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, killed in explosion in Shabwa province

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

MONDAY 25 Jumada al-Akhirah

6

2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to attack Fort Dix military base in New Jersey

2004, Pakistan: Unknown suicide bomber attacks historic mosque, killing 15 and wounding 96

2002, Israel: Suicide bomber at club in Tel Aviv kills 15 and wounds 55; HAMAS responsible

TUESDAY 26 Jumada al-Akhirah

7

2004, Russia: Chechen Republic President Kadyrov is killed at stadium in Grozny when remotely detonated explosive kills 10, wounds 56

1985, Spain: Firebombing of US Citibank and Xerox buildings

WEDNESDAY 27 Jumada al-Akhirah

8

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

THURSDAY 28 Jumada al-Akhirah

9

Christian: Ascension Day

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

FRIDAY 29 Jumada al-Akhirah

10

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

SATURDAY 1 Rajab

11

Abdullahi Yare



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Abdullahi Yarisow, Ubeyd,
Mohamed Mowlid

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Somali

Wanted

Abdullahi Yare is the head of media for al-Shabaab. He also serves as deputy to Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed (Godane), the founder and emir of al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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<p>2010, Iran: Sixteen soldiers killed, six injured in separate attacks near Marivan and Zir Ab; Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK) claims responsibility</p> <p>2001, Spain: ETA car bomb in central Madrid wounds 14 on eve of Basque vote</p>	<p>SUNDAY 2 Rajab</p> <p>US: Mother's Day</p>	12
<p>2011, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers kill 80 paramilitary trainees in Shabqadar; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p>2008, India: Seven near-simultaneous blasts in Jaipur kill more than 60; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility</p> <p>2003, Saudi Arabia: Al-Qa'ida bombs the Vinnell, al-Hamra, and Ishbilyah housing compounds, killing seven US citizens and 13 others</p> <p>1981, Italy: Mehmet Ali Agca attempts assassination of Pope John Paul II</p>	<p>MONDAY 3 Rajab</p>	13
<p>1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel</p>	<p>TUESDAY 4 Rajab</p>	14
<p>2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb detonates at police checkpoint in Dilaram, killing 19 and wounding 30; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 5 Rajab</p> <p>Palestinian: Nakba (Day of Catastrophe; refers to original Israeli Independence Day on 14 May 1948)</p> <p>Jewish: Shavuot (Feast of Weeks; 1st day)</p>	15
<p>2003, Morocco: Al-Sirat al-Mustaqim members conduct near-simultaneous explosive attacks at five locations in Casablanca, killing 42 and wounding 100</p> <p>1978, Italy: Statesman Aldo Moro murdered by Red Brigades</p>	<p>THURSDAY 6 Rajab</p> <p>Jewish: Shavuot (Feast of Weeks; 2nd day)</p>	16
<p>1989, West Germany: Court convicts Mohammed Ali Hamadei of hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985</p>	<p>FRIDAY 7 Rajab</p>	17
<p>1980, Peru: Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) begins terrorist operations</p>	<p>SATURDAY 8 Rajab</p> <p>US: Armed Forces Day</p>	18

Jehad Serwan Mostafa



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Emir Anwar, Ahmed Gurey,
Anwar al-Amriki, Ahmed, Anwar

DATE OF BIRTH: 28 December 1981
or 11 November 1986

PLACE OF BIRTH:
Waukesha, Wisconsin

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Blue

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 170 lbs (77 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Somali, English

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and glasses
and is left-handed.

Wanted

Jehad Mostafa is being sought for his alleged terrorist activities and acting as an operating member of al-Shabaab, a Somalia-based terrorist organization.

On 9 October 2009, a federal arrest warrant was issued for Jehad Serwan Mostafa in the United States District Court, Southern District of California. Mostafa was charged with the following crimes: Conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists; conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization; and providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization.

Mostafa speaks English, Arabic, and Somali. He may have or is likely to visit the following areas: Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, and other African countries. Mostafa graduated from a university in California with a bachelor's degree in economics.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov

2007, Lebanon: Fatah al-Islam extremists clash with military and security forces in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp; 150 killed in fighting that continues through 21 June

SUNDAY

9 Rajab

19

2011, Pakistan: Suicide bomber on motorbike attacks US Consulate vehicle in Peshawar, killing one Pakistani and wounding 10 others; TTP claims responsibility

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

MONDAY

10 Rajab

20

2012, Yemen: Suicide bomber kills more than 90, wounds 200 in attack in Sanaa; Ansar al-Sharia, affiliated with AQAP, claims responsibility

2002, Peru: Car bomb detonates outside US Embassy, killing nine Peruvians; Shining Path suspected

1991, India: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several others killed by female LTTE suicide bomber

TUESDAY

11 Rajab

21

2004, Colombia: Bomb explodes in crowded disco in Apartado, killing six, wounding 82; FARC suspected

2001, Philippines: ASG rebels raid beach resort on Samal Island, killing two and wounding three

WEDNESDAY

12 Rajab

22

THURSDAY

13 Rajab

23

Islamic: Birthday of 'Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad (Islamic calendar, approximately 598 C.E., 24 A.H.)

2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 34, wounds 60 more in Al Fallujah; Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahidin Shura Council believed responsible

FRIDAY

14 Rajab

24

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

SATURDAY

15 Rajab

25

Hizballah



Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the “Party of God”), a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group, advocates Shia empowerment within Lebanon. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Coalition forces in Iraq. A Hizballah operative, Ali Musa Daqduq, faces US military charges of coming to Iraq to train extremists, and of being responsible for an attack against a military facility in Karbala’, Iraq, in January 2007 that left five American soldiers dead.

Hizballah has been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombings of the US Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983, and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984, as well as the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985 and the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996. Although Hizballah’s leadership is based in Lebanon, the group has established cells worldwide.

Hizballah has participated in the Lebanese government since 1992. With the 2004 passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which called for the disarmament of all armed militias

in Lebanon, Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself as the defender of Lebanon against Israeli aggression. On 12 July 2006, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, sparking the 2006 war in which Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival; it has since sought to use the conflict to justify its need to retain its arms as a Lebanese resistance force. In May 2008, Hizballah militants seized parts of Beirut in response to calls by the government to restrict Hizballah’s secure communications and arms. In negotiations to end the violence, Hizballah gained veto power in the government, and retained its arms and secure communications.

In February 2008, Hizballah’s military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb in Damascus. Hizballah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation. Several Hizballah operations have been disrupted since Mughniyah’s death, including the 2008 disruption of a cell in Baku, Azerbaijan, targeting the Israeli embassy there, and the late-2008 disruption of a Hizballah cell in Egypt targeting Israeli tourists and ships in transiting the Suez Canal. Additionally, a Hizballah operation was reportedly disrupted in Turkey in 2009, and in early 2011 Israel warned its citizens of several Hizballah plots against Israeli interests in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Cyprus.

In July 2011 the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hizballah members—including a senior Hizballah official—for the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, who was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. Their trials, which will be held in absentia, are tentatively scheduled to begin on 25 March 2013.

In July 2012, a bomb exploded on a bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing six Israeli tourists and a Bulgarian. The Israeli prime minister announced his government had “unquestionable” intelligence indicating Hizballah conducted the attack.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

1998, Japan: Doctor Ikuro Hayashi convicted in Aum Shinrikyo sarin attack in 1995	SUNDAY	16 Rajab	26
2009, Pakistan: Attack on security facilities in Lahore using car bomb, grenades, and firearms kills at least 30, wounds more than 250; TTP claims responsibility	MONDAY	17 Rajab	27
2001, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 20, including three Americans—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—in raid on Dos Palmas resort off Palawan Island	US: Memorial Day		
2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; no claim of claim responsibility 1997, Greece: Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November	TUESDAY	18 Rajab	28
1964, Colombia: Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)			
2007, Iraq: Car bomb attack near market in Baghdad kills 23, wounds 68 others; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility 1992, US: Mohammed Abouhalima found guilty of aiding his brother in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing	WEDNESDAY	19 Rajab	29
2001, Japan: Japanese Red Army founder, Fusako Shigenobu, announces JRA dissolution, regrouping as legal organization 1972, Israel: Three members of Japanese Red Army, acting on behalf of PFLP, kill 24 and wound 78 in attack on (now) Ben Gurion International Airport	THURSDAY	20 Rajab	30
1979, West Germany: Red Army Faction member Irmgard Moeller sentenced to life in prison for attacks on US Army headquarters in Heidelberg	FRIDAY	21 Rajab	31
2004, Iraq: Unknown group explodes car bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more 2001, Israel: HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120	SATURDAY	22 Rajab	1

Hasan Izz-Al-Din



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ahmed Garbaya, Samir
Salwwan, Sa-id

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'9"-5'11" (175-180 cm)

WEIGHT: Thin

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

Wanted

Hasan Izz-al-Din is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah.

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination of Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

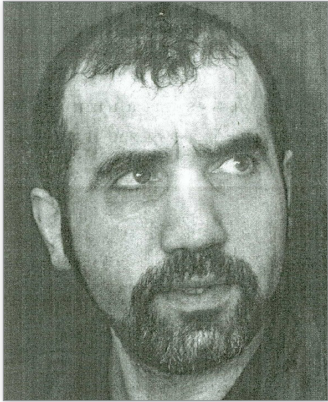
If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2006, Canada: Police arrest 17 in Ontario; group believed to be planning attacks using truck bombs, small-arms fire</p> <p>1964, Egypt: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded</p>	<p>SUNDAY</p> <hr/> <p>23 Rajab</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to blow up jet fuel supply tanks and pipelines at JFK International Airport in New York</p> <p>1989, Iran: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies after 10-year rule</p>	<p>MONDAY</p> <hr/> <p>24 Rajab</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2012, Pakistan: Abu Yahya al-Libi, seen as al-Qa'ida second-in-command and "general manager," killed; White House sees "major blow" to group's capabilities</p> <p>1999, Turkey: Police kill two DHKP/C terrorists preparing to attack US Consulate in Istanbul</p>	<p>TUESDAY</p> <hr/> <p>25 Rajab</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>2002, Israel: Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and wounding 38; Islamic Jihad responsible</p> <p>2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on army camp kills 10</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY</p> <hr/> <p>26 Rajab</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>2003, Afghanistan: Taxi rigged with explosives rams into a bus carrying German peacekeepers in Kabul, killing five and wounding 29; al-Qa'ida probably responsible</p> <p>2001, Canada: Bomb maker Singh Reyat charged in 1985 Air India bombing and jailed in Japan</p>	<p>THURSDAY</p> <hr/> <p>27 Rajab</p> <p>Islamic: Laylat al-Mi'raj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven, approximately 621 C.E.)</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>2011, Somalia: Harun Fazul, wanted in connection with August 1998 bombings of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killed by Somali forces; US Secretary of State sees "significant blow to al-Qa'ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa"</p> <p>2006, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid</p>	<p>FRIDAY</p> <hr/> <p>28 Rajab</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>2001, India: Four killed and 50 wounded in grenade attack on Kashmir mosque by unknown attacker</p> <p>2000, Greece: British Attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, killed in ambush; 17 November claims responsibility</p>	<p>SATURDAY</p> <hr/> <p>29 Rajab</p>	<p>8</p>

Faouzi Mohamad Ayoub



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fawzi Mohammed Mustafa Ayoub, Faouzi Mohamed Ayoub, Fawzi Mohamad Ayoub, Hussein Ahmed Mustafa Ayoub, Abu Fawaz, Abu Fuaz, Abu Ahmed, Hajj Faouzi, Ziyad Khoury, Frank Mariano Boschi, Frank Marion Bushi, Housein Iyoub, Huseein Ayyub, Frank Boschi

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Beirut, Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 169 lbs (77 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

Wanted

Faouzi Mohamad Ayoub was indicted by the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Michigan, on 5 August 2009. The indictment alleges that Ayoub willfully and knowingly used and attempted to use a false, forged, or counterfeit United States Passport in order to gain admittance into the state of Israel for the purpose of conducting a bombing on behalf of Hizballah, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov

<p>2009, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack on Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar kills 18, wounds at least 50; little-known group Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p>1997, Egypt: Suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested</p>	<p>SUNDAY 30 Rajab</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2009, Iraq: Car bomb kills 24 in vegetable market; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	<p>MONDAY 1 Sha'ban</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>1985, Lebanon: Jordanian flight to Amman hijacked, hostages freed the next day; plane destroyed, hijackers escape</p>	<p>TUESDAY 2 Sha'ban</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2004, Saudi Arabia: US contractor Paul Johnson is kidnapped by AQAP near Riyadh; group murders him several days later</p> <p>2001, Jordan: Abu Nidal, three others stand trial in absentia for 1994 murder of Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon</p> <p>2001, Philippines: ASG claims beheading of US hostage Guillermo Sobero; confirmed in October 2001</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 3 Sha'ban</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>2007, Iraq: Second bombing of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra'; no casualties, but mosque's two 10-story minarets destroyed. First bombing, on 22 June 2006, destroyed mosque's golden dome</p>	<p>THURSDAY 4 Sha'ban</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>1985, Greece: Two Hizballah members hijack TWA flight 847 and murder US Navy diver, Robert Stethem, in Beirut; other hostages released, hijackers escape</p>	<p>FRIDAY 5 Sha'ban</p> <p>US: Flag Day</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>2001, India: Sudanese citizen Abdul Rauf Hawash and Indian national Shameem Sarvar arrested for plotting to blow up US Embassy in New Delhi on Bin Ladin's orders</p>	<p>SATURDAY 6 Sha'ban</p>	<p>15</p>

Mohammed Ali Hamadei



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Mohammad Ali Hamadei,
Ali Hamadi, Castro

DATE OF BIRTH: 13 June 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, German

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a mole on his right cheek
below his eye.

Wanted

Mohammed Ali Hamadei was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847. This hijacking resulted in the assault of various passengers and crew members, and the murder of Petty Officer Robert D. Stethem, United States Navy.

He has been indicted on the following charges: Aircraft piracy in the Special Aircraft Jurisdiction of the United States; unlawful placing of a destructive device on an aircraft; hostage taking; murder; assault on a passenger; and conspiracy.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

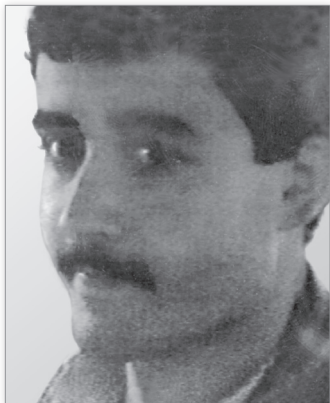
If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



<p>2011, Worldwide: Al-Qa'ida names Ayman al-Zawahiri as new head of the group following death of Usama Bin Ladin</p> <p>2011, Nigeria: Attack on national police headquarters kills six. Boko Haram claims responsibility; attack is believed to be first suicide bombing in the country</p> <p>1995, France: Six Iranians sentenced to life imprisonment for 1991 assassination of former Iranian prime minister</p>	<p>SUNDAY 7 Sha'ban</p> <hr/> <p>US: Father's Day</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>2004, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi extremists bomb Iraqi army recruitment center, killing 35 and wounding 138</p>	<p>MONDAY 8 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>17</p>
<p>2002, Israel: Suicide bomber detonates explosives on bus, killing 19 and wounding 74; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility</p>	<p>TUESDAY 9 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>18</p>
<p>2002, Israel: Seven killed, 37 wounded by a suicide bomber at bus stop; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 10 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>19</p>
<p>2001, Kashmir: LT leader Omar Abdullah Makki and associate killed; five others wounded near Srinagar</p>	<p>THURSDAY 11 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>20</p>
<p>2012, Kabul: Suicide bombers attack Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul, killing 20; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2001, US: Court indicts 13 members of Saudi Hizballah and one Lebanese Hizballah member for 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers that killed 19 US airmen</p>	<p>FRIDAY 12 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>21</p>
<p>2001, Colombia: ELN member Gerardo Herrera and others are arrested in foreign oil worker's kidnapping and murder</p>	<p>SATURDAY 13 Sha'ban</p> <hr/>	<p>22</p>

Ali Atwa



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Ammar Mansour Bouslim,
Hassan Rostom Salim

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

Wanted

Ali Atwa is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah.

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination of Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac. Atwa was indicted for his role in planning and participating in this attack on a commercial airliner. This hijacking resulted in the assault of multiple passengers and crew members, and the murder of one US citizen.

He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing a destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2009, Mauritania: American Christopher Leggett killed in Nouakchott; AQIM claim of responsibility cites "Christianizing activities"</p> <p>1985, Canada: Bomb explodes on Air India flight 182, killing 329; Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri held responsible and captured on 28 October 2001</p>	<p>SUNDAY 14 Sha'ban</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2009, Iraq: More than 70 people killed, 100 wounded in bombing of market in Baghdad's Sadr City; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2000, Colombia: Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios</p>	<p>MONDAY 15 Sha'ban</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>Islamic: Nisfu Sha'ban (Night of Repentance, takes place this night)</p>		
<p>2011, Pakistan: Husband and wife suicide bombers attack police station in Kolachi, killing 10; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p>1996, Saudi Arabia: Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible</p>	<p>TUESDAY 16 Sha'ban</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>1995, Ethiopia: Egyptian President Mubarak escapes assassination attempt; al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya responsible</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 17 Sha'ban</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2004, Iraq: Car bombs explode in Al Hillah, killing 40 and wounding 22</p> <p>1994, Japan: Sarin gas attack kills seven and wounds 600 in Matsumoto; Aum Shinrikyo responsible</p> <p>1976, Greece: Air France flight hijacked by PFLP; two hostages and one hijacker are killed</p>	<p>THURSDAY 18 Sha'ban</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>2011, Afghanistan: Gunmen attack Hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding more than a dozen before all eight attackers detonate themselves; Taliban claims responsibility</p> <p>1988, Greece: US Defense Attaché, Navy Captain William Nordeen, assassinated in Athens by 17 November</p>	<p>FRIDAY 19 Sha'ban</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2007, United Kingdom: Two car bombs safely dismantled in London</p> <p>1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan sentenced to be hanged for treason</p>	<p>SATURDAY 20 Sha'ban</p>	<p>29</p>

HAMAS



HAMAS formed in late 1987 at the beginning of the first Palestinian Intifada (uprising). Its roots are in the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, and it is supported by a robust social/political structure inside the Palestinian territories. The group's charter calls for establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel and rejects all agreements made between the PLO and Israel. More recently, HAMAS has publicly expressed a willingness to accept a long-term cessation of hostilities if Israel agrees to a Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders with Jerusalem as its capital.

HAMAS has a paramilitary arm, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, which, beginning in the 1990s, has conducted many anti-Israeli attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories. These have included large-scale terrorist bombings against Israeli civilian targets, as well as small-arms attacks, improvised roadside explosives, and the launching of rockets into Israel.

In early 2006 HAMAS won legislative elections in the Palestinian territories, ending the secular Fatah party's hold on the Palestinian Authority and challenging Fatah's leadership of the Palestinian national movement.

HAMAS continues its refusal to recognize Israel or renounce violence against Israelis and, since early 2008, has conducted one suicide bombing, which killed one civilian, and numerous mortar and rocket attacks that injured civilians. The United States has designated HAMAS a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

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

In May 2010, the Israel Defense Forces intercepted a flotilla of humanitarian aid vessels bound for the Gaza Strip, which since 2007 has been under a strictly enforced Israeli blockade. In late August 2010, an Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades spokesman claimed responsibility for the shooting deaths of four Israeli settlers, an attack widely believed to be aimed at scuttling peace talks between Palestinians and Israelis in Washington.

HAMAS and Fatah in April 2011 agreed to form an interim government and hold elections, reaffirming this pledge in February 2012. HAMAS departed its long-time political headquarters in Damascus in February and dispersed throughout the region as Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's crackdown on opposition in the country made remaining in Syria untenable for the group. In May 2012, HAMAS claimed to have established a 300-strong force to prevent other Palestinian resistance groups from firing rockets into Israel.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

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

SUNDAY 21 Sha'ban **30**

2010, Syria: Muhammad Oudeh, better known as Abu Daoud, mastermind of the attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, dies in Damascus

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

MONDAY 22 Sha'ban **1**

Canada: Canada Day

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

TUESDAY 23 Sha'ban **2**

2006, Sudan: Ten killed in attack in Hamrat ash Shaykh; National Redemption Front claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY 24 Sha'ban **3**

2010, Lebanon: Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizballah, dies in Beirut

1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap two UK citizens and two US citizens in Kashmir

1976, Uganda: Israelis raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; three hostages and all hijackers killed

THURSDAY 25 Sha'ban **4**

US: Independence Day

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

FRIDAY 26 Sha'ban **5**

Algeria: Independence Day

2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna suicide car bombs in Khalis kills 14, wounds 37

2002, Afghanistan: Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir assassinated by unknown gunman

SATURDAY 27 Sha'ban **6**

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)—also known as Army of the Righteous—is one of the largest and most proficient of the Kashmir-focused militant groups. LT formed in the early 1990s as the military wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, a Pakistan-based Islamic fundamentalist missionary organization founded in the 1980s to oppose the Soviets in Afghanistan. Since 1993, LT has conducted numerous attacks against Indian troops and civilian targets in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, as well as several high-profile attacks inside India itself. Concern over new LT attacks in India remains high. The United States and United Nations have designated LT an international terrorist organization. The Pakistani Government banned the LT and froze its assets in 2002. In 2008 the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on four senior LT leaders, and in April 2012 two senior LT leaders were placed on the US State Department Rewards for Justice list.

The Indian Government has charged LT with committing the 26-29 November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, in which gunmen using automatic weapons and grenades attacked several sites, killing more than 160 people. Pakistani authorities have detained and are prosecuting several LT leaders for the Mumbai attacks.

David Headley, an American citizen who acknowledged attending LT training camps, pleaded guilty in March 2010 to scouting targets for the Mumbai attacks. India accused LT of involvement in other high-profile attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed more than 180 people, and the December 2001 armed assault on the Indian Parliament building that left 12 dead. Indian authorities have speculated that LT also may have contributed surveillance and planning for the 13 February 2010 bombing of a German bakery in Pune, India.

LT's exact size is unknown, but the group probably has several thousand members, predominantly Pakistani nationals seeking a united Kashmir under Pakistani rule. Elements of LT are active in Afghanistan and the group also recruits internationally, as evidenced by the arrest in the United States of Jubair Ahmed in 2011, Headley's arrest in 2009, and the indictment of 11 LT terrorists in Virginia in 2003. LT maintains facilities in Pakistan, including training camps, schools, and medical clinics. In March 2002, senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant Abu Zubaydah was captured at an LT safehouse in Faisalabad, suggesting that some LT members assist the group.

LT coordinates its charitable activities through its front organization, Jamaat-ud-Dawa, which spearheaded humanitarian relief to the victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir. JUD activities, however, have been limited since December 2008 by the UN's designation of the group as an alias for LT. During the 2010 floods in Pakistan, Jamaat-ud-Dawa and an affiliated charity, the Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation, were widely reported to have provided aid to flood victims.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

<p>2005, United Kingdom: Three near-simultaneous bombs on London transportation system, followed by another bombing less than an hour later, kill more than 50, wound over 700; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p>1998, Algeria: GIA leader in Algiers, Khalifi Athmane, among 11 rebels killed by government</p>	SUNDAY	28 Sha'ban	7
<p>1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap Norwegian H.C. Ostroe and German Dirk Hasert in Kashmir</p>	MONDAY	29 Sha'ban	8
<p>2010, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack government building in Yakaghund, killing 62 and wounding more than 110; no immediate claim of responsibility</p> <p>2002, Philippines: One soldier killed and six wounded in clash with ASG guerrillas</p>	TUESDAY	1 Ramadan	9
<p>2001, Spain: ETA car bomb attack kills one and wounds 12 in Madrid</p>	WEDNESDAY	2 Ramadan	10
<p>2010, Uganda: Twin blasts kill 74, wound more than 70 in Kampala during telecast of World Cup; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p>2006, India: Synchronized blasts on the Mumbai rail system kill nearly 200 and wound 900; LT believed responsible</p> <p>1988, Greece: Attack on island ferry City of Poros kills nine and wounds dozens; ANO responsible</p>	THURSDAY	3 Ramadan	11
<p>2011, Afghanistan: Ahmed Wali Karzai, half-brother of Afghan president, killed in Kandahar by bodyguard; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2000, Spain: ETA car bomb wounds 10 in Madrid's Callao Plaza</p>	FRIDAY	4 Ramadan	12
<p>2011, India: Three blasts in crowded areas kill 18 and wound more than 130 in Mumbai; attack is said to commemorate birthday of sole surviving gunman of November 2008 Mumbai siege</p> <p>1999, India: Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped</p> <p>1991, Japan: Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of <i>The Satanic Verses</i>, assassinated by unknown gunman</p>	SATURDAY	5 Ramadan	13

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed



DATE OF BIRTH: 5 June 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sargodha,
Punjab Province, Pakistan

HAIR: Red

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

Wanted

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed is a former professor of Arabic and Engineering, as well as the founding member of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan, and its military branch, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. Saeed is suspected of masterminding numerous terrorist attacks, including the 2008 Mumbai attacks, which resulted in the deaths of 166 people, including six American citizens.

The Republic of India has issued an Interpol Red Corner Notice against Saeed for his role in the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks. Additionally, the United States Department of the Treasury has designated Saeed as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224. Saeed was also individually designated by the United Nations under UNSCR 1267 in December 2008.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

Reward

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 6 Ramadan

14

France: Bastille Day

2010, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills five, wounds 60 in attack on military convoy; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility

MONDAY 7 Ramadan

15

2002, Ireland: IRA issues unprecedented apology for all previous casualties

2000, Japan: Two Aum Shinrikyo members sentenced to death for sarin gas attack in 1995

TUESDAY 8 Ramadan

16

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

2009, Indonesia: Near-simultaneous bombings of JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta kill nine and wound more than 50; Noordin Mat Top and Jemaah Islamiya strongly suspected

2002, Greece: Police arrest Alexandros Giotopoulos, leader and founder of 17 November

WEDNESDAY 9 Ramadan

17

2012, Bulgaria: Suicide bomber attacks bus in Burgas, killing six Israelis, one Bulgarian, himself, and wounding more than 30 others; no claim of responsibility but Israeli prime minister blames Iran and Hizballah

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

THURSDAY 10 Ramadan

18

Islamic: Occupation of Mecca
by Muhammad's army
(1 January 630 C.E.)

2004, Iraq: Fuel tanker driven into Baghdad police station, killing nine and wounding 60

FRIDAY 11 Ramadan

19

2009, Afghanistan: Twelve civilians killed when vehicle strikes a roadside bomb in Syah Koshah; no claim of responsibility

SATURDAY 12 Ramadan

20

Colombia: Independence Day

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hafiz Abdul Rehman Makki;
Hafaz Abdul Rahman Makki;
Abdulrahman Makki

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1948

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bahawalpur,
Punjab Province, Pakistan

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

Wanted

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki is the second in command of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba is believed to have organized and carried out the November 2008 terror attacks in Mumbai, which left 166 individuals dead, including six American citizens, as well as numerous other terrorist incidents in India.

The United States Department of the Treasury has listed Makki as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

Reward

Up to \$2 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2005, United Kingdom: No injuries reported as another four bombs explode in London transportation system two weeks after similar attacks</p> <p>1999, Spain: Government releases two former ETA leaders in hope of ending years of killing in Basque country</p>	<p>SUNDAY 13 Ramadan</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>2011, Norway: Lone attacker bombs government buildings in Oslo, then goes on shooting rampage in Utoya; more than 70 killed, dozens wounded</p> <p>2002, Israel: HAMAS leader and 14 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike</p>	<p>MONDAY 14 Ramadan</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>2001, India: Bicycle bomb kills five soldiers, two civilians; Kashmir militants suspected</p>	<p>TUESDAY 15 Ramadan</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on international airport and adjoining air force base kills 18, wounds 12, and damages 24 aircraft</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 16 Ramadan</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>2008, India: Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore</p> <p>1995, France: Bombing at Paris Saint-Michel Metro station is first of seven others conducted over next three months; altogether eight killed, 157 wounded; GIA responsible</p>	<p>THURSDAY 17 Ramadan</p> <p>Islamic: Battle of Badr (13 March 624 C.E.)</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2008, India: Twenty-one bomb blasts within 70 minutes kill 56, wound 200 in Ahmedabad; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 18 Ramadan</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2011, Afghanistan: Attacker kills Kandahar mayor with bomb concealed in turban; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2008, Turkey: Bombs kill 17 and wound more than 150 in Istanbul; Kongra-Gel denies involvement</p> <p>2001, Spain: Bomb outside of Barcelona bank wounds three; GRAPO suspected</p>	<p>SATURDAY 19 Ramadan</p>	<p>27</p>

Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)



Abu Bakr Bashir

Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT) is an Indonesia-based extremist organization founded by radical cleric Abu Bakar Bashir (also known as Abu Bakr Ba'asyir and similar variants) in July 2008 to advance an absolutist

interpretation of Islamic law with the ultimate goal of establishing a caliphate in Indonesia. JAT leadership has publicly stated that violence is religiously permissible when directed against perceived enemies of Islam and apostates—specifically Indonesian judges, prosecutors, and police. The US Department of State designated JAT as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in January 2012.

JAT is implicated in a series of attacks conducted in 2011, including the murder of three Indonesian policemen, suicide bombings in Cirebon and Solo, and the detonation of an explosive device at a boarding school in Bima that authorities suspect served as a terrorist training facility. Indonesian police in March 2012 killed five JAT-associated suspected terrorists believed by authorities to be engaged in preparations for attacks on the island of Bali. In February 2012 Bashir, under detention

in Indonesia, called on his followers to fight the United States until it is destroyed.

Bashir in June 2011 was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for his role in planning and financing a terrorist training camp disrupted by Indonesian authorities in February 2010. Indonesian authorities since 2010 have convicted two members of JAT's executive council and the chief of its Jakarta chapter on terrorism charges.

Since Bashir's arrest in August 2010, the organization has been led by acting supreme leader Muhammad Achwan, previously incarcerated for bombing a Hindu temple in 1985.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

<p>2010, Strait of Hormuz: Blast near Japanese oil tanker M. Star in waters between Oman and Iran damages ship, wounds one crew member; 'Abdallah Azzam Brigades claims responsibility</p> <p>2008, Iraq: Female suicide bombers attack Shia pilgrims in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks</p> <p>2004, Iraq: Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Baquba kill 70, wound 56</p>	<p>SUNDAY 20 Ramadan</p> <p>Peru: Independence Day</p>	28
<p>2009, Spain: More than 60 people wounded in car bomb attack in Burgos; ETA claims responsibility</p>	<p>MONDAY 21 Ramadan</p>	29
<p>1997, Israel: Double suicide attack kills 16 and wounds 150 in Jerusalem; HAMAS responsible</p>	<p>TUESDAY 22 Ramadan</p>	30
<p>2002, Israel: Nine students, including five US citizens, killed and 85 wounded by bomb at Hebrew University; HAMAS responsible, apologizes for American deaths</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 23 Ramadan</p>	31
<p>2000, India: Suspected Islamic militants in Kashmir kill Hindu pilgrims on way to shrine; 102 killed, dozens wounded in this attack and subsequent attacks on villages</p>	<p>THURSDAY 24 Ramadan</p>	1
<p>2003, Iraq: Car bomb explodes in front of Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, killing 19 and wounding 50</p> <p>1990, Iraq: Invasion of Kuwait begins</p>	<p>FRIDAY 25 Ramadan</p>	2
<p>2001, United Kingdom: RIRA car bomb wounds six near London railway station</p> <p>1998, Colombia: ELN and FARC coordinate attacks that kill dozens of soldiers and civilians</p>	<p>SATURDAY 26 Ramadan</p>	3

Jamal Mohammad Al-Badawi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 July 1960, 23 October 1960 or 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'5" (165 cm)

WEIGHT: 175 lbs (79 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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<p>2002, Israel: Bus bombing kills 10 passengers and wounds more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>2001, Philippines: Soldiers rescue 13 hostages after ASG beheads 10 of 23 kidnapped on 2 August</p>	<p>SUNDAY 27 Ramadan 4</p> <p>Islamic: Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power; the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad, begins this evening)</p>
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mahsud killed in missile strike; Mahsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007</p> <p>2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 28 Ramadan 5</p>
<p>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Some 100 civilians kidnapped and killed in Niangara; Lord's Resistance Army widely believed responsible</p> <p>2002, India: Suicide bomber attacks Hindu pilgrims near Pahalgam, killing nine and wounding 32</p> <p>1991, France: Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and his assistant assassinated in Paris</p>	<p>TUESDAY 29 Ramadan 6</p>
<p>2010, Iraq: Two vehicle bombs and two other devices kill 43, wound 185 in Al Basrah; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>1998, Kenya, Tanzania: Twin blasts at US embassies kill 224, including 12 US citizens; 5,000 wounded in Nairobi and 72 in Dar es Salaam; al-Qa'ida responsible</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 30 Ramadan 7</p> <p>Islamic: Eid al-Fitr (Feast of fast-breaking after Ramadan; begins tonight, lasts 3 days)</p>
<p>2008, Iraq: Car bomb kills 28, wounds 71 at produce market in Tall 'Afar; no claim of responsibility but authorities blame Islamic State of Iraq</p>	<p>THURSDAY 1 Shawwal 8</p>
<p>2008, Algeria: Suicide bombing kills eight, wounds 17 others in Zemmouri; AQIM claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad</p>	<p>FRIDAY 2 Shawwal 9</p>
<p>2006, United Kingdom: Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida believed responsible</p> <p>1987, Greece: 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 wounded</p>	<p>SATURDAY 3 Shawwal 10</p>

Abdullah Al-Rimi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Awaiss, Owaiss, Uwayss,
Zubayr Al-Rimi, Abdallah
Ahmad Salid Al-Rimi, Abdallah
Ahmad Saleh Ahmad Al-Rimi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1974

PLACE OF BIRTH: Ta'iz, Yemen

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

Wanted

Abdullah al-Rimi is wanted for questioning in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, in which 17 American sailors were killed. He may be residing in Yemen.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

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<p>2011, Indonesia: Umar Patek, believed responsible for the October 2002 bombing in Bali that killed more than 200, extradited from Pakistan</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Eight killed, 30 wounded as vehicle bombs and IEDs explode in separate attacks in Baghdad; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	SUNDAY	4 Shawwal	11
<p>2001, Israel: Suicide bomb attack in restaurant near Haifa kills the bomber and wounds 20; Palestine Islamic Jihad suspected</p>	MONDAY	5 Shawwal	12
<p>2011, Pakistan: Warren Weinstein, contractor for an American firm, kidnapped in Lahore; Ayman al-Zawahiri claims responsibility on behalf of al-Qa'ida</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Twenty-one killed as two suicide bombers attack café in Kala; no claim of responsibility</p>	TUESDAY	6 Shawwal	13
<p>2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok</p> <p>1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison</p>	WEDNESDAY	7 Shawwal	14
<p>2007, Iraq: At least 400 killed, hundreds wounded in four truck-bomb explosions in remote northern desert</p> <p>2001, India: Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility</p>	THURSDAY	8 Shawwal	15
<p>2002, Iraq: Abu Nidal, mastermind of 1985 attacks on Vienna and Rome airports, dies under mysterious circumstances in Baghdad</p> <p>1993, Germany: Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window</p>	FRIDAY	9 Shawwal	16
<p>2010, Iraq: Suicide bomber in Baghdad kills 57 civilians and wounds 118 others in addition to killing and wounding many military recruits; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility</p> <p>1995, France: Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17</p>	SATURDAY	10 Shawwal	17

Jaber A. Elbaneh



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair

DATE OF BIRTH: 9 September 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yemen

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

OCCUPATION: Salesman, taxi driver

Wanted

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

Elbaneh is believed to have fled the United States and is still thought to be outside the country.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

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<p>2011, Israel: Terrorists crossing from Egypt kill six, wound 25 in three attacks near Eilat</p> <p>2010, Pakistan: Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan announces death of leader Tahir Yuldashev, reported killed on 27 August 2009; IMU says Yuldashev replaced by Usman Adil</p> <p>2001, Spain: Car bomb explodes in tourist area near Barcelona after warning call; ETA responsible</p>	SUNDAY	11 Shawwal	18
<p>2011, Pakistan: Bomb attack during Ramadan against mosque in Ghundi kills 40, wounds 85; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2008, Algeria: Suicide car bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Issers; no claim of responsibility but AQIM strongly suspected</p> <p>2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and wounding 140</p>	MONDAY	12 Shawwal	19
<p>2008, Algeria: Two synchronized car bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected</p> <p>1998, Afghanistan, Sudan: US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings</p>	TUESDAY	13 Shawwal	20
<p>2008, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility</p> <p>1999, Pakistan: Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens</p> <p>1995, Israel: HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus</p>	WEDNESDAY	14 Shawwal	21
<p>2011, Pakistan: 'Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman, al-Qa'ida second-in-command, killed in explosion in North Waziristan</p> <p>2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 25 policemen and 20 civilians in Bayji; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible</p>	THURSDAY	15 Shawwal	22
<p>2001, Colombia: Car bomb outside police station in Marintilla kills one and wounds 25; ELN blamed</p> <p>1996, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin issues first declaration of war against the US and the West, calling for the death of Americans wherever they are found</p>	FRIDAY	16 Shawwal	23
<p>2010, Somalia: Two suicide bombers kill 33, including four members of parliament, in attack on Muna Hotel in Mogadishu; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p>1975, France: Turkish ambassador to France and driver killed in Paris; Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia responsible</p>	SATURDAY	17 Shawwal	24

Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Umar Patek

Jemaah Islamiya (JI) is an Indonesia-based clandestine terrorist network formed in the early 1990s to establish an Islamic state encompassing southern Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the southern Philippines.

Its operatives, who trained in camps in Afghanistan and the southern Philippines, began conducting attacks in 1999. The network's existence was discovered in late 2001 after Singaporean authorities disrupted a cell that was planning to attack targets associated with the US Navy. JI is responsible for a series of lethal bombings targeting Western interests in Indonesia and the Philippines from 2000-2005, including attacks in 2002 against two nightclubs in Bali that killed 202 people; the 2003 car bombing of the JW Marriott hotel in Jakarta that killed 12; the 2004 truck bombing of the Australian Embassy that killed 11; and the 2005 suicide bombing of three establishments in Bali that killed 22. A JI splinter group led by Noordin Mat Top in July 2009 conducted suicide bombings at two hotels in Jakarta.

Southeast Asian governments since 2002 have arrested more than 300 suspected terrorists,

significantly degrading JI's network. Thai authorities detained the network's operations chief in 2003. Indonesian police killed JI's most experienced bombmaker in 2005 and arrested its two senior leaders in mid-2007. Malaysian authorities arrested two senior JI operatives in Kuala Lumpur in early 2008 and in April 2009 recaptured fugitive Singapore JI leader Mas Selamat Kasteri, who escaped from his Singaporean prison cell in early 2008. Indonesian police in September 2009 killed Noordin Mat Top.

Since 2009, JI has been overshadowed by the activities of its splinter groups and other Indonesia-based terrorists, some of whom are experienced operatives previously affiliated with JI; others are convicted terrorists who completed prison sentences and have since resumed their activities. Indonesian terrorist Umar Patek—arrested by Pakistani authorities in Abbotabad in January 2011 and repatriated seven months later—was convicted in June 2012 for his role in the 2002 Bali bombings and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2009, Afghanistan: At least 40 killed, 60 wounded in car bomb attack in Kandahar; no claim of responsibility but Taliban strongly suspected 1983, West Germany: Carlos-led group bombs French cultural center in West Berlin, killing one and wounding 23	SUNDAY	18 Shawwal	25
2011, Nigeria: Vehicle bombing of UN headquarters in Abuja kills 23, wounds more than 80; Boko Haram claims responsibility 2009, Pakistan: Attackers kill 29 civilians in Manglaur; no claim of responsibility	MONDAY	19 Shawwal	26
2006, Iraq: Separate vehicle bomb and RPG attacks in Diyala, Baghdad, and Kirkuk kill 50 civilians; no claim of responsibility	TUESDAY	20 Shawwal	27
1999, Yemen: Car bomb kills six, wounds 12; Islamic Army of Aden-Abyan suspected	WEDNESDAY	21 Shawwal	28
2003, Iraq: Shia Muslim cleric Ayatollah al-Hakim assassinated in Basra 2001, Canada: Mahmud Jaballah arrested for involvement in al-Qa'ida bombing of US Embassies 1995, Georgia: President Shevardnadze wounded in car-bomb attack	THURSDAY	22 Shawwal	29
2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE bomb outside municipal building in Kalunai kills three and wounds seven	FRIDAY	23 Shawwal	30
2010, Israel: Four settlers killed by gunfire in Kiryat Arba; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility 2006, Thailand: One killed as more than 20 bombs explode almost simultaneously inside banks in south 2004, Israel: Two HAMAS bus bombings kill 16 in Beersheba 2001, Algeria: Islamic militants blamed for two attacks that kill 13	SATURDAY	24 Shawwal	31

Zulkifli Bin Hir



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Town of Muar, Johor, Malaysia

CITIZENSHIP: Malaysia

Wanted

Zulkifli bin Hir is a Malaysian citizen born in 1966 in Muar, Johor. An engineer trained in the United States, he is believed to be the head of the Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiyah's central command. Since August 2003, he has been present in the Philippines, where he is believed to have conducted bomb-making training for the Abu Sayyaf Group.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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<p>2010, Israel: Second shooting attack in two days leaves two wounded; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, again claims responsibility</p> <p>2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776</p> <p>1970, Jordan: Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day</p>	<p>SUNDAY 25 Shawwal</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2000, West Bank: Palestinians sentence HAMAS bombmaker Mahmud Abu-Hanud to 12 years imprisonment</p> <p>1999, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills top Tamil militia leader who supported Sri Lankan Army</p>	<p>MONDAY 26 Shawwal</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2009, Chad: Five Darfur aid workers kidnapped on or about this date; no claim of responsibility but Justice and Equality Movement believed responsible</p>	<p>TUESDAY 27 Shawwal</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2007, Denmark: In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks</p> <p>2007, Germany: Three arrested in Oberschledorn as authorities foil plot to attack US and other targets; IJU claims responsibility for failed attack</p> <p>2006, Philippines: ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout</p> <p>1999, Russia: Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 28 Shawwal</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized</p> <p>1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September</p>	<p>THURSDAY 29 Shawwal</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>1986, Turkey: ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue</p>	<p>FRIDAY 1 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>1995, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected</p>	<p>SATURDAY 2 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>7</p>

Zulkarnaen



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Aris Sumarsono,
Zulkarnaen, Daud

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Central Java, Jakarta

HEIGHT/WEIGHT: Small, thin

Wanted

Zulkarnaen, whose real name is Aris Sumarsono, is called Daud by fellow militants. US and Indonesian officials stated that Zulkarnaen became operations chief for Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) after the arrest of his alleged predecessor Riduan Isamuddin, also known as Hambali, in Thailand. Zulkarnaen is described by those who know him as a small man of few words.

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

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

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

Zulkarnaen is believed to have helped organize fighting in the Maluku islands in the 1990s, and organized a meeting among militants who trained in Afghanistan at different times, enabling them to join forces.

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

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1999, Russia: Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility	SUNDAY	3 Dhu al-Qa'da	8
2010, Russia: At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz 2004, Indonesia: Al-Qa'ida attacks Australian Embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 and wounding 150 2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers	MONDAY	4 Dhu al-Qa'da	9
2001, Colombia: FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists	TUESDAY	5 Dhu al-Qa'da	10
2012, Libya: US diplomatic facilities in Benghazi attacked; Ambassador Christopher Stevens and three other Americans killed 2001, US: Four passenger planes hijacked; two crash into World Trade Center in New York City; one crashes into Pentagon; fourth crashes into field in Shanksville, PA; nearly 3,000 killed; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible	WEDNESDAY	6 Dhu al-Qa'da	11
US: Patriot Day			
2009, Afghanistan: Attack on convoy in Farah kills 11, wounds 12; Taliban claim responsibility; separate attack in Emam Saheb kills seven police officers; no claim of responsibility	THURSDAY	7 Dhu al-Qa'da	12
2011, Afghanistan: US Embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul hit in simultaneous attacks with rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire; Taliban claim responsibility 1993: Israel and PLO sign peace agreement	FRIDAY	8 Dhu al-Qa'da	13
2003, Colombia: ELN militants kidnap four Israelis, two Britons, one German, and one Spaniard 1986, South Korea: Bomb at Kimpo airport kills five and wounds 29; North Korea blamed	SATURDAY	9 Dhu al-Qa'da	14
Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)			

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)



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

The ASG has used terror both for financial profit and to promote its jihadist agenda. In April 2000, an ASG faction kidnapped 21 persons—including 10 Westerners—from a Malaysian resort, and, in May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three US citizens and 17 Filipinos from a resort in Palawan, Philippines, later murdering several of the hostages, including one US citizen. On 27 February 2004 members of ASG leader Khadafi Janjalani's faction bombed a ferry in Manila Bay, killing 116, and on 14 February 2005 they perpetrated simultaneous bombings in the cities of Manila, General Santos, and Davao, killing at least eight and injuring about 150. In 2006, Janjalani's

faction relocated to Sulu, where it joined forces with local ASG supporters who were providing shelter to fugitive JI members from Indonesia.

In July 2007, members of the ASG and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front engaged a force of Philippine marines on Basilan Island, killing 14. In November 2007, a motorcycle bomb exploded outside the Philippine Congress, killing a Congressman and three staff members. While there was no definitive claim of responsibility, three suspected ASG members were arrested during a subsequent raid on a safehouse. In January 2009, the ASG kidnapped three International Red Cross workers in Sulu province, holding one of the hostages for six months. Philippine marines in February 2010 killed Albader Parad, one of the ASG's most violent sub-commanders, on Jolo Island. In 2011, the ASG kidnapped several individuals, including two Americans, and held them for ransom.

In February 2012, a Philippine military airstrike against a terrorist encampment on Jolo Island killed senior ASG leader Gumbahali Jumdain, also known as Dr. Abu.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

<p>2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three</p> <p>1981, West Germany: US Army General Frederick Kroesen injured in RPG attack in Heidelberg; "Kommando Gudrun Ensslin" of Red Army Faction claims responsibility</p>	SUNDAY	10 Dhu al-Qa'da	15
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills two civilians, wounds five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	MONDAY	11 Dhu al-Qa'da	16
<p>1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant</p>	TUESDAY	12 Dhu al-Qa'da	17
<p>1997, Egypt: Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans</p>	WEDNESDAY	13 Dhu al-Qa'da	18
<p>1989: UTA Flight 772 to Paris explodes over Niger, killing 170; Libya held responsible</p>	THURSDAY	14 Dhu al-Qa'da	19
<p>Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; 1st day)</p>			
<p>2008, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack against Marriott Hotel in Islamabad kills more than 60, wounds 200; al-Qa'ida strongly suspected</p> <p>1984, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Organization responsible for truck bomb at US Embassy annex in Beirut; 23 killed</p>	FRIDAY	15 Dhu al-Qa'da	20
<p>Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; 2nd day)</p>			
<p>2009, Central African Republic: Three Italian aid workers killed, one wounded, three kidnapped in attack near Mboki; no claim of responsibility but Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	SATURDAY	16 Dhu al-Qa'da	21
<p>Islamic: Death of 'Ali al-Rida', eighth Shia Imam (26 May 818 C.E.)</p>			

Isnlon Hapilon



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 March 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH:
Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 5'5"-5'7" (165-170 cm)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

May have chin hair and slight mustache.

Wanted

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

Hapilon was involved in the 2001 Dos Palmas incident in which 20 individuals were kidnapped, including three Americans.

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

Hapilon was indicted in the District of Columbia for his

alleged involvement in terrorist acts against US nationals and other foreign nationals in and around the Republic of the Philippines.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

SUNDAY

17 Dhu al-Qa'da

22

2010, Colombia: FARC military commander Victor Julio Suarez Rojas, better known as Mono Jojoy, killed in Colombian military operation in Meta department

MONDAY

18 Dhu al-Qa'da

23

2003, Algeria: GSPC detonates two bombs near police vehicle, killing three

Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom

1983, UAE: Omani Gulf Aircraft bombed; 111 killed, including one US citizen

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

TUESDAY

19 Dhu al-Qa'da

24

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

WEDNESDAY

20 Dhu al-Qa'da

25

2004, Syria: Car bomb kills HAMAS leader Izz al-Din Shaykh Khalil in Damascus

THURSDAY

21 Dhu al-Qa'da

26

2001, France: Police arrest seven suspected Islamic extremists linked to Bin Ladin network headed by Djamel Beghal

Jewish: Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day)

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

FRIDAY

22 Dhu al-Qa'da

27

Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)

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

SATURDAY

23 Dhu al-Qa'da

28

Radullan Sahiron



LANGUAGES: Arabic, Tausug

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
Missing his right hand.

Wanted

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

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

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

US authorities consider Sahiron to be a threat to US and Filipino citizens and interests.

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

Reward

Up to \$1 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

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<p>2003, Colombia: FARC motorcycle bomb explodes, killing 10 and wounding 54, including three police officers</p> <p>1998, Sri Lanka: Lionair flight from Jaffna to Colombo shot down, killing 55; LTTE blamed</p>	<p>SUNDAY 24 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2011, Yemen: Anwar al-Aulaqi, radical ideologue and attack planner for AQAP, killed in explosion near Khashef</p>	<p>MONDAY 25 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2005, Bali: Resort bombings kill 26 and wound more than 100; JI bombmaker Azahari bin Husin believed responsible</p> <p>1995, US: Shaykh Umar 'Abd al-Rahman convicted in plot to blow up UN Headquarters and other landmarks in New York</p>	<p>TUESDAY 26 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bombing kills 23 and wounds 54 in attack contesting elections</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 27 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>1996, Greece: Bomb explodes under car of Greek NATO officer in Athens; 17 November blamed</p>	<p>THURSDAY 28 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured</p>	<p>FRIDAY 29 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>2010, US: Faisal Shahzad convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, for role in failed vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City</p> <p>2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally</p>	<p>SATURDAY 30 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>5</p>

Abdul Basit Usman



Wanted

Abdul Basit Usman, a Filipino citizen, is a bomb-making expert with links to the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist organizations operating in the southern Philippines. Due to these associations, US authorities consider Basit to be a threat to US and Filipino citizens and interests. Basit is believed to have orchestrated several bombings that have killed, injured, and maimed many innocent civilians.

Basit has been indicted in the Philippines for his role in multiple bombing incidents since 2003, and the Government of the Philippines has issued a warrant for his arrest. He is believed to be hiding in central Mindanao.

Reward

Up to \$1 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

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<p>2002, Yemen: French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible</p> <p>1981, Egypt: President Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad</p> <p>1973, Middle East: Yom Kippur War begins</p>	SUNDAY	1 Dhu al-Hijja	6
<p>2004, Egypt: Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded</p> <p>2001, Afghanistan: US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks</p> <p>1985, Mediterranean: Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed</p>	MONDAY	2 Dhu al-Hijja	7
<p>2002, Kuwait: Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one</p>	TUESDAY	3 Dhu al-Hijja	8
<p>1983, Burma: North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials</p>	WEDNESDAY	4 Dhu al-Hijja	9
<p>2009, Pakistan: Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; TTP claims responsibility</p>	THURSDAY	5 Dhu al-Hijja	10
<p>1993, Norway: Norwegian publisher of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives</p>	FRIDAY	6 Dhu al-Hijja	11
<p>2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul</p> <p>2002, Indonesia: Multiple car bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killing 202; JI responsible</p> <p>2000, Yemen: Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible</p>	SATURDAY	7 Dhu al-Hijja	12

Khair Mundos



Wanted

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

Mundos is believed to be hiding in southern Mindanao.

Reward

Up to \$500,000 Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2005, Russia: More than 250 armed assailants kill 50, wound 195 in attack on Nalchik; Kabardino-Balkariyan Sector of the Caucasus Front claims responsibility

SUNDAY 8 Dhu al-Hijja

13

Islamic: Al-Hajj (Pilgrimage begins)

MONDAY 9 Dhu al-Hijja

14

Islamic: Yawm Arafat
US: Columbus Day

2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; TTP claims responsibility for Lahore attack

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

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

TUESDAY 10 Dhu al-Hijja

15

Islamic: Eid al-Adha
(Festival of Sacrifice)

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

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

WEDNESDAY 11 Dhu al-Hijja

16

2001, Israel: Cabinet Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi is killed by PFLP

1995, France: Paris Metro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected

THURSDAY 12 Dhu al-Hijja

17

Islamic: Al-Hajj (Pilgrimage ends)

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

FRIDAY 13 Dhu al-Hijja

18

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

SATURDAY 14 Dhu al-Hijja

19

Central Asia Terrorism



disruption of an IJU plot by the so-called Sauerland Cell to attack various targets in Germany. The US State Department in June 2005 designated the IJU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) is an extremist organization that formed in the late 1990s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IMU seeks to overthrow the government in Uzbekistan and establish a radical Islamist caliphate in all of "Turkestan," which it considers to be the Central Asian region between the Caspian Sea and Xinjiang in western China. The IMU has become increasingly active in the Taliban-led insurgency in northern Afghanistan, providing the IMU with a springboard for future operations in Central Asia. A known IMU spokesperson in a video message delivered to Radio Liberty's Tajik service claimed responsibility for a September 2010 ambush against a military convoy in Tajikistan. The US State Department in September 2000 designated the IMU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

The Imarat Kavkaz, (IK, or Caucasus Emirate), founded in late 2007 by Chechen extremist Doku Umarov, is an Islamist militant organization based in Russia's North Caucasus. Its stated goal is the liberation of what it considers to be Muslim lands from Moscow. The group regularly conducts attacks against Russian security forces in the North Caucasus. In the period 2010-2011, it carried out high-profile suicide bombings against civilian targets in Moscow that killed dozens. The US State Department in May 2011 designated Imarat Kavkaz as a Specially Designated Terrorist group under Executive Order 13224 and authorized a \$5 million reward for information leading to Umarov's arrest.

The Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the early 2000s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IJU, which is committed to toppling the government in Uzbekistan, conducted two attacks there in 2004 and one in 2009. The IJU is also active in Afghanistan, where the group operates alongside the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani Network. The group has had particular success in recruiting German nationals and achieved international notoriety following the 2007

1981, Belgium: Antwerp synagogue bombed, killing two and wounding 99 **SUNDAY** 15 Dhu al-Hijja **20**

2002, Israel: Car bomb explodes next to bus in Karkur, killing 19; PIJ suspected **MONDAY** 16 Dhu al-Hijja **21**

2000, Spain: ETA car bomb kills prison officer in Basque capital, Vitoria **TUESDAY** 17 Dhu al-Hijja **22**

2002, Russia: Fifty Chechens seize Podshipnikov Zavod theater in Moscow, taking more than 800 hostages; all Chechens and 124 hostages, including one American, killed during rescue **WEDNESDAY** 18 Dhu al-Hijja **23**

1983, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad bombs US Marine barracks in Beirut, killing 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroopers

2004, Iraq: Islamic Army mortar attack in Baghdad kills State Department officer Ed Seitz, wounds one **THURSDAY** 19 Dhu al-Hijja **24**

2009, Iraq: Two car bomb attacks in Baghdad kill more than 130, wound 520; Iraqi president blames al-Qa'ida and followers of Saddam Husayn **FRIDAY** 20 Dhu al-Hijja **25**

1995, Malta: Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shaqaqi killed by unknown assassin **SATURDAY** 21 Dhu al-Hijja **26**

Doku Umarov



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Dokka Umarov, Dokku Umarov

DATE OF BIRTH: 13 April 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Kharsenoi, Chechnya

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: BROWN

CITIZENSHIP: Russia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and a mustache.

Wanted

Doku Umarov is the senior leader and military commander of the North Caucasus-based Caucasus Emirate (CE) group. CE's stated goal is to establish an Islamic emirate through violence in the North Caucasus, southern Russia, and the Volga region, with Umarov as its Emir. Under Umarov's leadership, CE is responsible for carrying out suicide bombings and other acts of terrorism. CE has employed violent tactics under Umarov's command, involving improvised explosive devices (IED), vehicle-borne IEDs, and suicide bombings. Umarov has claimed responsibility for various attacks including the 2010 Moscow subway bombings, which killed 40 people. He claimed to have masterminded the 2009 Nevsky Express train bombing, which killed 28 people.

In June 2010, the US Department of State listed Umarov as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under E.O. 13224. Umarov has issued several public statements encouraging followers to turn to violence to confront CE's declared enemies, which include the United States as well as Israel, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

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SUNDAY 22 Dhu al-Hijja **27**

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

MONDAY 23 Dhu al-Hijja **28**

2005, India: Bombings in New Delhi kill 55, wound almost 200;
 Islamic Inquilab Mahaz group claims responsibility
1975, West Germany: Three Black September terrorists hijack Lufthansa
 plane and demand release of those who committed 1972 Olympics
 massacre; hijackers are captured but all later released

TUESDAY 24 Dhu al-Hijja **29**

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

WEDNESDAY 25 Dhu al-Hijja **30**

2010, Iraq: Armed attackers storm Catholic church in Baghdad,
 killing 51 and wounding 60; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility
1984, India: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated by her
 Sikh bodyguards; many Sikhs killed in retaliation for her death

THURSDAY 26 Dhu al-Hijja **31**

Halloween

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

FRIDAY 27 Dhu al-Hijja **1**

Christian: All Saints Day

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

SATURDAY 28 Dhu al-Hijja **2**

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



Masood Azhar:
founder of
Jaish-e-Mohammed

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)—also known as the Army of Mohammed, Khudamul Islam, and Tehrik ul-Furqaan among other names—is an extremist group based in Pakistan. It was founded by Masood Azhar in early 2000 upon his release from prison in India. The

group's aim is to unite Kashmir with Pakistan and to expel foreign troops from Afghanistan. JEM has openly declared war against the United States. Pakistan outlawed JEM in 2002, and by 2003 JEM had splintered into Khuddam ul-Islam (KUI), headed by Azhar, and Jamaat ul-Furqan (JUF), led by Abdul Jabbar. Pakistani authorities detained Abdul Jabbar for suspected involvement in the December 2003 assassination attempts against President Pervez Musharraf but released him in August 2004. Pakistan banned KUI and JUF in November 2003.

JEM continues to operate openly in parts of Pakistan despite the 2002 ban on its activities. Since JEM founder Masood Azhar's release in 2000, JEM has conducted many lethal terrorist attacks, including a suicide bombing of the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly

building in the Indian-administered Kashmir capital of Srinagar in October 2001 that killed more than 30. In July 2004, Pakistani authorities arrested a JEM member wanted in connection with the 2002 abduction and murder of US journalist Daniel Pearl. In 2006 JEM claimed responsibility for a number of attacks, including the killing of several Indian police officials in Srinagar. JEM members also were involved in the 2007 Red Mosque uprising in Islamabad. Asmatullah Moavia, a militant currently associated with Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, split from the group after the Red Mosque incident because of disagreements over how to react to it. In 2009, Pakistani authorities detained several JEM members suspected of taking part in a 3 March attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore.

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

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

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2010, Sudan: Assailants kill 37 paramilitaries and wound 30 others in Nyala, Janub Darfur; Justice and Equality Movement claims role in fighting but denies initiating the firefight	SUNDAY	29 Dhu al-Hijja	3
2001, Israel: US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility	MONDAY	30 Dhu al-Hijja	4
2011, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Damaturu and other locations over 4 and 5 November kill more than 150, destroy police and government buildings and churches; Boko Haram claims responsibility 2010, Pakistan: Bombing attack against mosque in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, kills 67 and wounds 108; TTP claims responsibility	TUESDAY	1 Muharram, A.H. 1435	5
Islamic: First of Muharram (Islamic New Year)			
2001, Spain: ETA car bomb detonates during rush hour in Madrid, wounding 100	WEDNESDAY	2 Muharram	6
1985, Colombia: More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building	THURSDAY	3 Muharram	7
1987, United Kingdom: Thirteen killed by PIRA bomb during Remembrance Day celebration	FRIDAY	4 Muharram	8
2005, Jordan: Three near-simultaneous bomb attacks against Western hotels in Amman kill more than 50, wound 110; AQI claims responsibility 2003, Saudi Arabia: Eighteen killed, 122 wounded in bomb attack on residential compound in Riyadh	SATURDAY	5 Muharram	9

Greek Domestic Terrorism



Greek domestic terrorism stems from radical leftist and anarchist ideologies that developed in reaction to the military dictatorship that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. Shortly after the dictatorship's collapse, radical leftist elements emerged to form Greece's two most notorious terrorist groups, Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA).

17N's first major operation was the assassination of CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch in 1975. For the next 27 years, 17N was Greece's most lethal terrorist group, killing at least 23 individuals, including four Americans. ELA appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most active terrorist organization, conducting approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994. Greek authorities largely eliminated 17N in 2002 under pressure to stem domestic terrorism prior to the 2004 Olympic Games.

A new generation of Greek domestic terrorist groups emerged after the Athens Olympics. The three most prominent of these groups were Revolutionary Struggle (EA), Sect of Revolutionaries (SE), and Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF).

EA, an armed radical leftist group ideologically similar to earlier generations of Greek terrorists, conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against Greek and Western interests after its emergence in 2003, including a rocket-propelled grenade attack against the US Embassy in Athens in January 2007. Greek authorities in April 2010 arrested six EA members and confiscated several large weapons and explosives caches, largely disrupting the group's operations. Two EA members, including the group's ringleader, in mid-2012 violated the terms of their release pending trial and disappeared.

SPF, an anarchist group, conducted coordinated attacks against Greek Government targets and claimed responsibility for a November 2010 parcel bomb campaign that targeted international leaders and institutions outside Greece, a first for Greek domestic terrorists. A series of arrests during 2011 crippled SPF's operations, but members of the group may remain at large.

Radical leftist SE last appeared in July 2010 after a 13-month hiatus to assassinate a Greek journalist outside of Athens home. SE has threatened Greek government and media targets with attacks, but has not conducted an attack since 2010.

Greece in the first half of 2012 witnessed intermittent security incidents, most of which involved low-level criminal or politically motivated violence, but included an attempted attack on the Athens metro using a crude incendiary device and an incendiary attack that severely damaged Microsoft offices in Athens. Largely unknown groups claimed these two attacks, espousing an anarchist and anti-authoritarian ideology and solidarity with imprisoned members of the more established terrorist groups. Anarchists also took advantage of large public demonstrations related to the Greek debt crisis, infiltrating peaceful protests to foment unrest that included coordinated looting and arson.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

2009, India: Eight civilians killed in attack in North Tripura; National Liberation Front of Tripura claims responsibility

SUNDAY

6 Muharram

10

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

MONDAY

7 Muharram

11

US: Veteran's Day

2003, Iraq: Italian Carabinieri barracks bombed, killing four Iraqi citizens; no claim of responsibility
1997, Pakistan: Four US citizens and one Pakistani driver killed in Karachi ambush

TUESDAY

8 Muharram

12

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

WEDNESDAY

9 Muharram

13

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

THURSDAY

10 Muharram

14

Islamic: Ashura
 (Primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn in 61 A.H., 10 October 680 C.E.)

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

FRIDAY

11 Muharram

15

 SATURDAY

12 Muharram

16

Kongra-Gel (KGK)



Abdullah Ocalan

The Kurdistan People's Congress (KGK, formerly the Kurdistan Worker's Party, PKK) is a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey. Composed mostly of Turkish Kurds, the group in 1984 began a campaign of

armed violence, including terrorism, which has resulted in over 45,000 deaths. Historically, KGK directed operatives to target Turkish security forces, government offices, and villagers who opposed the group. KGK's imprisoned leader, Abdullah Ocalan, in 2006 publicly called for a KGK "unilateral cease-fire," which in practice meant stopping terrorist attacks and limiting violence to "defensive" attacks against Turkish soldiers and security forces patrolling areas that the KGK considered theirs.

The KGK wages a seasonal insurgency, and has declared cease-fires that coincide with the group's typical drawdown during the winter months, during which time KGK members regroup and train. The KGK urban terrorism wing, the Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK), in 2005 began using terrorist tactics—including suicide bombings—to target Turkish tourist

destinations in order to damage the Turkish economy and provide the KGK with plausible deniability for the attacks.

In November 2009, the Turkish Government announced its plan to grant social and economic rights to Turkey's Kurdish population, largely to undercut support for the KGK. This initiative faltered, however, due to public and political opposition. The KGK since 2010 has continued to take an active defense posture against Turkish military operations in southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq, while TAK claimed responsibility for a 2010 attack on a military bus, killing five, and a suicide bombing the same year that wounded 32 in Istanbul. The US Treasury Department in April 2011 designated five KGK leaders under the Kingpin Act, freezing any assets they may have under US jurisdiction and prohibiting US persons from conducting financial or commercial transactions with them.

In July 2011, a clash between Turkish forces and the KGK in Diyarbakir Province resulted in the deaths of thirteen Turkish soldiers, and TAK in September 2011 killed three people in a car bombing in Ankara. A KGK attack in October 2011 killed 24 Turkish troops and was the deadliest incident since 1993. Attacks persisted in 2012, with KGK's armed wing, the People's Defense Force (HPG), killing eight Turkish soldiers and wounding 16 in coordinated attacks in June. KGK also stepped up its kidnapping campaign against Turkish state employees and soldiers, which included the unprecedented abduction of a Turkish parliamentary deputy in August. In addition to its stronghold in northern Iraq, the KGK's Syrian affiliate, the Democratic Union Party (PYD), has increased its presence in northern Syria along the border with Turkey by establishing control in Kurdish areas, resulting in concerns of a heightened threat to Turkey and increased tensions along the border.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195553.htm#AQ

<p>1997, Egypt: Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack at Temple of Hatshepsut in Luxor leaves 71 dead</p> <p>1973, Greece: Student uprising quashed by military and riot police, multiple dead and wounded; 17 November takes its name from this incident</p>	SUNDAY	13 Muharram	17
<p>2000, Philippines: Car bomb explodes in Carmen, killing one and wounding two; grenade wounds three more in Isulan; MILF suspected</p>	MONDAY	14 Muharram	18
<p>1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ</p>	TUESDAY	15 Muharram	19
<p>2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p>2000, Gaza: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible</p>	WEDNESDAY	16 Muharram	20
<p>2002, Lebanon: Female US citizen shot as she enters church-run facility in Sidon; 'Asbat al-Ansar suspected</p> <p>2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE starts "Heroes Week" with grenade attack on army patrol, killing two civilians and wounding two</p>	THURSDAY	17 Muharram	21
<p>1979, Pakistan: False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants' attack on US Embassy in Islamabad</p>	FRIDAY	18 Muharram	22
<p>Lebanon: Independence Day</p>			
<p>1996, Comoros Islands: Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American</p> <p>1985, Greece: Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible</p>	SATURDAY	19 Muharram	23

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



Joseph Kony

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is a Ugandan rebel group currently operating in the border region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), and South Sudan. Joseph Kony established the LRA

in 1988 with the claim of restoring the honor of his ethnic Acholi people and to install a government based on his personal version of the Ten Commandments. Kony claims to channel various spirits who direct him to oust Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni; however, under Kony's leadership, LRA soldiers conduct violence for the sake of violence, primarily against civilians, rather than fighting to advance a political agenda. Since 2005, the LRA is believed to have committed hundreds of attacks resulting in well over 5,000 deaths and considerably more wounded and kidnapped.

The LRA has its roots in the conflict between the Acholi tribe of northern Uganda and other tribes in southern Uganda that began during Idi Amin Dada's regime (1971-1979). Power changed hands between two equally ruthless Acholi leaders after Idi Amin was overthrown,

but the Acholi were forced to flee back to the north when Museveni seized power in 1986. Alienated Acholi troops subsequently formed a less extreme Holy Spirit movement to counter the Ugandan government. However, following their defeat in 1988, a more violent movement—the LRA—emerged under Kony. LRA soldiers quickly gained a reputation for murder, torture, rape, and mutilations aimed primarily at Acholi communities, as well as abducting tens of thousands of children over the years to use as sex slaves and child soldiers.

In 2008, following Kony's refusal to sign a negotiated peace agreement, Ugandan, DRC, and southern Sudanese armies launched a joint military offensive, "Operation Lightning Thunder," against the LRA in northeastern Congo. The operation succeeded in cutting off supplies and destroying some of the main camps but ultimately failed to capture or kill LRA leaders. As a result, the LRA broke up into smaller, more mobile groups and spread out in the border region, making them even more difficult to locate, while they conducted attacks on the run.

In May 2010 the US Congress passed the "Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act," which follows the US State Department inclusion of the LRA on the Terrorist Exclusion List in 2001 and designation of Joseph Kony as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224 in 2008. In October 2011 the United States sent a force of 100 soldiers—in an advisory role—to regional militaries aimed at removing Kony from the battlefield.

On 22 November 2011, the African Union (AU) formally designated the LRA a terrorist group and authorized an initiative to enhance regional cooperation toward its elimination. In March 2012, the AU launched its own military force to assist regional efforts against the LRA.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm

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

SUNDAY

20 Muharram

24

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

MONDAY

21 Muharram

25

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

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

TUESDAY

22 Muharram

26

2009, Russia: Derailment of Moscow-St. Petersburg train kills 26, wounds 100; investigators find elements of an explosive device; no claim of responsibility

WEDNESDAY

23 Muharram

27

2002, Kenya: Three suicide bombers drive vehicle into front of Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, killing 15 and wounding 40; al-Qa'ida and other groups claim responsibility

2000, India: Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility

THURSDAY

24 Muharram

28

US: Thanksgiving Day

Jewish: First day of Hanukkah

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

FRIDAY

25 Muharram

29

Jewish: Hanukkah (2nd day)

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

SATURDAY

26 Muharram

30

Jewish: Hanukkah (3rd day)

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

May wear a mustache and has scar on right side of his lower lip.

Wanted

Abdullah Abdullah has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

He has been indicted on the following charges: Murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; attack on a federal facility resulting in death; conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2001, Israel: Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>1997: India arrests Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists</p>	<p>SUNDAY 27 Muharram 1</p> <hr/> <p>Jewish: Hanukkah (4th day)</p>
<p>1983, Spain: Basque group Iraultza bombs eight US facilities in Spanish Basque territory to protest US involvement in Central America</p>	<p>MONDAY 28 Muharram 2</p> <hr/> <p>Jewish: Hanukkah (5th day)</p>
<p>2009, Somalia: Man dressed in burqa detonates bomb at graduation ceremony for doctors in Mogadishu, killing three government ministers and 16 others; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p>1984, UAE: Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed</p>	<p>TUESDAY 29 Muharram 3</p> <hr/> <p>Jewish: Hanukkah (6th day)</p>
<p>2000, Israel: Awad Selmi, senior HAMAS leader on wanted list, killed during terrorist mission</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 30 Muharram 4</p> <hr/> <p>Jewish: Hanukkah (7th day)</p>
<p>2000, Jordan: Ra'id Hijazi sentenced to death for planning Millennium attacks against US and Israeli targets</p>	<p>THURSDAY 1 Safar 5</p> <hr/> <p>Jewish: Hanukkah (8th day)</p>
<p>2011, Afghanistan: Attacks on Shia mosques in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif kill more than 60; Lashkar-e-Janghvi al-Alami claims responsibility</p> <p>2000, Sri Lanka: Landmine believed planted by LTTE kills four bus passengers and wounds 21</p>	<p>FRIDAY 2 Safar 6</p> <hr/>
<p>2009, Pakistan: Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility</p>	<p>SATURDAY 3 Safar 7</p> <hr/>

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

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

WEIGHT: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

Wanted

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali may have formal training in agriculture and may have worked in this field. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others. These terrorists are believed to be members of al-Qa'ida, an international terrorist network.

He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Iraq: Near-simultaneous vehicle bombs at government buildings kill 127; authorities blame al-Qa'ida militants 2000, Yemen: Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing	SUNDAY	4 Safar	8
1999: UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism	MONDAY	5 Safar	9
2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills 85, wounds 200 in attack in Kurram; Taliban widely believed responsible	TUESDAY	6 Safar	10
2007, Algeria: Two car bombs in Algiers kill at least 60, including 10 UN personnel, wound more than 170; AQIM claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY	7 Safar	11
1997, Egypt: Security forces kill 'Abd al-Hafiz, al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for Luxor attack 1983, Kuwait: US and French embassies bombed, killing six and wounding 80; Hizballah responsible	THURSDAY	8 Safar	12
2001, India: Parliament bombed, killing 13; LT and JEM are responsible	FRIDAY	9 Safar	13
1987, West Bank: Founding of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) by Shaykh Ahmad Yasin	SATURDAY	10 Safar	14

Anas Al-Liby



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 30 March 1964 or
15 May 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Tripoli, Libya

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

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

WEIGHT: Medium

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Libya

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has scar on left side of face
and usually wears a full beard.

Wanted

Anas al-Liby has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others. The following charges were filed: Conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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2009, Iraq: Series of vehicle bombs in Baghdad and Mosul kills eight; AQI blamed	SUNDAY 11 Safar	15
1983, United Kingdom: PIRA bombs Harrods department store in London, killing nine including one US citizen, and wounding 91 others	MONDAY 12 Safar	16
1996, Peru: MRTA rebels take 700 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima; all rebels killed in successful rescue 1981, Italy: US Army Brigadier General James Dozier kidnapped by Red Brigades in Verona, rescued unharmed on 28 January 1982	TUESDAY 13 Safar	17
1999, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber at election rally kills 23 and wounds 100, including the President; bomb attack at opposition rally kills 11; LTTE blamed in both cases	WEDNESDAY 14 Safar	18
1998, Philippines: Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island	THURSDAY 15 Safar	19
1999, Ecuador: Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC	FRIDAY 16 Safar	20
2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar; no claim of responsibility	SATURDAY 17 Safar	21
1988, United Kingdom: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible		
1975, Austria: "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die		

Ali Saed Bin Ali El-Hoorie



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 or 11 July 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'2" (157 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a mole on his face.

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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<p>2001, US: Richard Reid attempts to detonate a bomb on board American Airlines flight 63 but is subdued by passengers</p> <p>2000, West Bank: HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Mehola kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers</p>	SUNDAY	18 Safar	22
<p>1975, Greece: CIA Station Chief Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November responsible</p>	MONDAY	19 Safar	23
<p>1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975</p>	TUESDAY	20 Safar	24
<p>2009, US: Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempts to detonate plastic explosives aboard Northwest Airlines flight 253 en route to Detroit; AQAP claims responsibility for the failed attack</p> <p>2000, India: Suicide car bomber kills 11 and wounds more than 20 near Army zone in Srinagar; Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility; blast coincides with bomb attacks in Pakistan that wounded 37</p>	WEDNESDAY	21 Safar	25
<p>1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseilles, killing hijackers and freeing passengers</p>	THURSDAY	22 Safar	26
<p>2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210</p> <p>1985, Italy, Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded</p>	FRIDAY	23 Safar	27
<p>1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct</p>	SATURDAY	24 Safar	28

Ahmad Ibrahim Al-Mughassil



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Omran

DATE OF BIRTH: 26 June 1967

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 5'4" (163 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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<p>2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush</p> <p>1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mihor Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests</p>	<p>SUNDAY 25 Safar</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected</p>	<p>MONDAY 26 Safar</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs</p>	<p>TUESDAY 27 Safar</p> <p>New Year's Eve</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible</p> <p>2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted</p> <p>2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 28 Safar</p> <p>New Year's Day</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; AQIM claims responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 29 Safar</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rud; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 1 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 2 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p>4</p>

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed Al-Nasser



DATE OF BIRTH: Between 1942-1952

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide bomber attacks kill 23 persons and wound 107 1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") is killed by booby-trapped cell phone	SUNDAY	3 Rabi' al-Awwal	5
1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	MONDAY	4 Rabi' al-Awwal	6
	Christian: Epiphany		
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	TUESDAY	5 Rabi' al-Awwal	7
	Orthodox Christian: Christmas (Old Calendar)		
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is sentenced to life plus 240 years for World Trade Center bombings in 1993	WEDNESDAY	6 Rabi' al-Awwal	8
2001: Colombian Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	THURSDAY	7 Rabi' al-Awwal	9
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	FRIDAY	8 Rabi' al-Awwal	10
2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected	SATURDAY	9 Rabi' al-Awwal	11

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed Al-Yacoub



DATE OF BIRTH: 16 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'4" (162 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a receding hairline and may wear a beard.

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

SUNDAY 10 Rabi' al-Awwal **12**

1987, West Germany: Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon

MONDAY 11 Rabi' al-Awwal **13**

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

TUESDAY 12 Rabi' al-Awwal **14**

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

WEDNESDAY 13 Rabi' al-Awwal **15**

2006, Afghanistan: Twenty-two civilians killed, 27 wounded, by suicide bomber on motorcycle in Spin Buldak; no claim of responsibility

THURSDAY 14 Rabi' al-Awwal **16**

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

FRIDAY 15 Rabi' al-Awwal **17**

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

SATURDAY 16 Rabi' al-Awwal **18**

Muhammad Ahmed Al-Munawar



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abdarahman al-Rashid
Mansour, Ashraf Naeem
Mansour, Zubair, Shamed
Khalil Zubair

DATE OF BIRTH: 21 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than

100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

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Abu Nidal, born Sabri Khalil al-Banna, was a terrorist responsible for several deadly attacks in the 1980s.

The most notorious of these were the 27 December 1985 attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports, which killed 18 and wounded more than 100 others. He died violently, under mysterious circumstances, in Baghdad in August 2002. -NCTC

2007, Ethiopia: Twenty-five killed in attack on community in Gunagado; Ogadén National Liberation Front believed responsible **SUNDAY** 17 Rabi' al-Awwal **19**

2012, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Kano kill more than 185; Boko Haram claims responsibility **MONDAY** 18 Rabi' al-Awwal **20**
1981, Iran: Remaining 52 US Embassy hostages seized in November 1979 released **US:** Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. (observed)

2003, Kuwait: Gunman ambushes vehicle near Camp Doha, killing one US contractor and wounding another **TUESDAY** 19 Rabi' al-Awwal **21**

1999, France: GIA ringleaders sentenced to eight years for terrorist acts; 84 others sentenced in mass trial **WEDNESDAY** 20 Rabi' al-Awwal **22**

2002, Pakistan: Extremists kidnap and later kill US journalist Daniel Pearl **THURSDAY** 21 Rabi' al-Awwal **23**
2001, Yemen: Hijacking of Yemeni flight with 91 passengers, including US Ambassador; hijacker captured and passengers safely released

2011, Russia: Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imarat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February **FRIDAY** 22 Rabi' al-Awwal **24**
1987, Lebanon: Jesse Turner, Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, and Mithileshwar Singh kidnapped in Beirut

2011, US: Ahmed Ghailani sentenced in civilian court in New York to life in prison for role in 7 August 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam **SATURDAY** 23 Rabi' al-Awwal **25**
1993, US: Mir Amal Kansi kills two and wounds three outside CIA Headquarters in McLean, Virginia

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz Al-Turki



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Sliman Ali Ahmad el-Turki,
Salman Ali el-Turki, Bou Baker
Muhammad, Sulaiman Alturki,
Sulaiman Turki

DATE OF BIRTH: 21 June 1955

PLACE OF BIRTH: Baghdad, Iraq

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'11" (180 cm)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than

100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain Ar-Rahayyal



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abdullah Khalil Muhammad, Abdullah Muhammad Khalil, Khalil Antwan Iwan, Khalil Alid, Antawan Kaiwan Khalil

DATE OF BIRTH: 27 November 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'9" (175 cm)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has scar under left eye and scar on right cheek.

Wanted

Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and

seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ali al-Jassem Fahd, Jamal Saeed Abdulrahim, Fahad Ali al-Jasseen, Ismael, Fahad

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 September 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'9" (175 cm)

WEIGHT: 154 lbs (70 kg)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than

100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Farouq al-Tunisi, Abd al-Rauf Bin al-Habib Bin Yousef al-Jiddi, Abderraouf Dey, A. Raouf Jdey, Abdal Ra'Of Bin Muhammed Bin Yousef Al-Jadi, Abderraouf Ben Habib Jeday

DATE OF BIRTH: 30 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Grombalia, Tunisia

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 6'0" (183 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has scar on forehead.

Wanted

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

Jdey left his native Tunisia in 1991 and immigrated to Canada, becoming a Canadian citizen in 1995. While in Canada, Jdey studied biology at the University of Montreal and attended the Assunna Mosque in Montreal.

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, Fakir

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 March 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Tunisia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 165 lbs (75 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has protruding ears and is believed to have a serious pituitary gland illness.

Wanted

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

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

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

Authorities remain concerned that Boussora may attempt to return to Canada or the United States to plan or participate in a terrorist attack. He may suffer from a serious illness and be in extremely poor health, resulting in weight loss and altered physical appearance.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1958

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 225 lbs (102 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a specially designated terrorist organization, through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering.

Shallah was one of the original founding members of the PIJ and since 1995 has been the secretary-general and leader of the organization.

Shallah was listed as a Specially Designated Terrorist under United States law on 27 November 1995 and was indicted in a 53-count indictment in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Abd Al Aziz Awda



FBI MOST WANTED TERRORISTS

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Sheik Odeh, Abdel Aziz Odeh, Abd Al Aziz Odeh, Abed Al Aziz Odeh, Abu Ahmed, Sheik Awda, Fadl Abu Ahmed, Al Sheik, The Sheik, Mawlana

DATE OF BIRTH: 20 December 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Jabaliyah, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Palestine

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Normally wears a mustache and a beard.

Wanted

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

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

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov

Husayn Muhammed Al-Umari



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hussein Mohammed al-Umari,
Abu Ibrahim, The Bomb Man

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1936

PLACE OF BIRTH: Jaffa, Israel

HAIR: Black/gray, balding

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 5'6" to 5'8" (168-173 cm)

OCCUPATION: Mechanic and
explosives expert

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has scar from fingers of right
hand extending to forearm;
has scar on left hand in web
between thumb and
index finger.

Wanted

Husayn Muhammed al-Umari is wanted by the FBI for his alleged participation in the 11 August 1982 bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 830, which resulted in the murder of one passenger, the wounding of 16 passengers, and the attempted murder of 267 passengers and the crew on board. Al-Umari was one of three people indicted for the terrorist act and is alleged to have designed and built the explosive device, which detonated while the aircraft was in flight from Narita, Japan to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Al-Umari was charged in the District of Columbia's US District Court with: (1) Conspiracy to commit assault and damage to property; (2) conspiracy to commit murder, (3) murder; (4) aircraft sabotage; (5) damaging aircraft used in foreign commerce (6) placing bombs on aircraft; (7) assault; (8) attempted aircraft sabotage, and (9) aiding and abetting. In 1998, a co-conspirator, Mohammad Rashed, who placed the bomb on the aircraft, was arrested and brought to the United States. He pleaded guilty to his role in the bombing and signed a cooperation agreement as part of his plea.

Believed to be a master bomb maker and one-time leader of the "15 May" terrorist group, al-Umari also has been indicted by the Government of

France for his role in the 1985 bombing of the Marks and Spencer department store in Paris and the Bank Leumi.

Al-Umari may possess a passport from Lebanon, where his wife reportedly lives. He is the father of two sons and two daughters. He lived for several years in Iraq. While his current whereabouts are unknown, it is possible that he is residing in Lebanon or Iraq. He reportedly travels at all times with a firearm and should be considered armed and dangerous.

Reward

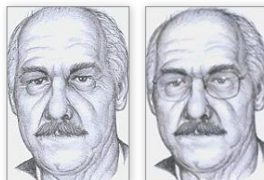
Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS.**

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Abdul Rahman Yasin



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 April 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH:
Bloomington, Indiana

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

WEIGHT: 180 lbs (82 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Possible chemical burn on
right thigh; epileptic, takes
medication for condition.

Wanted

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

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

Abdul Rahman Yasin has been indicted on the following charges: Damage by means of fire or an explosive; damage by means of fire or an explosive to US property; transport in interstate commerce of an explosive; destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities; conspiracy to commit offense or defraud the United States; aiding and abetting; assault of a federal officer in the line of duty; and commission of a crime of violence through the use of a deadly weapon or device.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to rfj@state.gov.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Amer El-Maati



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Amro Badr Eldin Abou el-Maati,
Amro Badr Abouelmaati

DATE OF BIRTH: 25 May 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 6'0" (183 cm)

WEIGHT: 209 lbs (95 kg)

Wanted

Amer el-Maati is wanted for questioning in connection with possible terrorist threats against the United States.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov

Afghan Taliban

The Taliban is a Sunni Islamist nationalist and pro-Pashtun movement founded in the early 1990s that ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 until October 2001. The movement's founding nucleus—the word “Taliban” is Pashto for “students”—was composed of peasant farmers and men studying Islam in Afghan and Pakistani madrassas, or religious schools. The Taliban found a foothold and consolidated their strength in southern Afghanistan.

By 1994, the Taliban had moved their way through the south, capturing several provinces from various armed factions who had been fighting a civil war after the Soviet-backed Afghan government fell in 1992. By September 1996, the Taliban had captured Kabul, killed the country's president, and established the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The Taliban's first move was to institute a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction and jurisprudence. In practice, this meant often merciless policies on the treatment of women, political opponents of any type, and religious minorities.

In the years leading up to the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the Taliban provided a safehaven for al-Qa'ida. This gave al-Qa'ida a base in which it could freely recruit, train, and deploy terrorists to other countries. The Taliban held sway in Afghanistan until October 2001, when they were routed from power by the US-led campaign against al-Qa'ida.

The Afghan Taliban's leader is Mullah Mohammad Omar, who was the president of Afghanistan during the Taliban's rule. The US Government is offering a \$10 million reward for information leading to his capture.

The Afghan Taliban are responsible for many attacks in Afghanistan, including the simultaneous coordinated attacks on 15 April 2012 against the US and other Western Embassies and Afghan Government targets in Kabul—and separate Coalition targets in neighboring provinces—which the group said marked the beginning of the year's fighting campaign. The Taliban also conducted the 11 September 2011

suicide truck bombing of a US military outpost in Wardak Province which killed five Afghan citizens, including a three-year-old girl, and injured up to 77 US military personnel. Two days later the Taliban conducted a day-long assault against major targets in Kabul, including the US Embassy, ISAF Headquarters, the Presidential Palace, and the Afghan National Directorate of Security Headquarters. The Pakistan-based Haqqani Network also participated in these attacks.

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is an alliance of militant groups formed in 2007 to unify groups fighting against the Pakistani military in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. TTP leaders also hope to impose a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction throughout Pakistan and to expel Coalition troops from Afghanistan. TTP maintains close ties to senior al-Qa'ida leaders, including al-Qa'ida's former head of operations in Pakistan.

Baitullah Mahsud, the first TTP leader, was killed in an explosion on 5 August 2009 and was succeeded by Hakimullah Mahsud, who vowed to deploy suicide operatives to the United States. The group has repeatedly threatened to attack the US homeland, and a TTP spokesman claimed responsibility for the failed vehicle bomb attack in Times Square in New York City on 1 May 2010. In June 2011, a spokesman vowed to attack the United States and Europe in revenge for the death of Osama Bin Ladin. TTP leader Wali-ur Rehman in April 2012 endorsed external operations by the group and threatened attacks in the UK for their involvement in Afghanistan.

Taliban Presence in Afghanistan



Mullah Omar



HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: Tall

NATIONALITY: Afgani

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a shrapnel wound to his right eye.

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to ***rfj@state.gov***.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Hakimullah Mehsud



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hakeemullah Mehsud

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1980,
approximately 1978-1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kotkai region,
South Waziristan

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and
a mustache.

Wanted

Hakimullah Mehsud, the self-proclaimed emir of the Pakistani Taliban, is wanted in connection with his involvement in the murder of seven and injury of six American citizens on 30 December 2009, at Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost, Afghanistan. The explosion occurred after a suicide bomber entered the military base and detonated a device that was hidden under his clothing. Hakimullah Mehsud has been indicted on charges of conspiracy to murder US citizens abroad and conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction (explosives) against US citizens abroad.

Hakimullah Mehsud, a resident of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan, is the leader of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), or what is more commonly known as the Pakistani Taliban. The TTP's primary purpose is to force withdrawal of Pakistani troops from the FATA, which is located along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border; to expel Western interests from Pakistan; and to establish Sharia—or Islamic law—in the tribal territories.

The TTP has had alleged roles in, or claimed responsibility for, a number of acts of violence, including the September 2008 bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, which resulted in

the deaths of more than 50 people and another 300 wounded, including several Americans. These attacks are often coordinated with other insurgents or terrorist groups, including the Taliban and al-Qa'ida.

Hakimullah Mehsud remains the commander of TTP, which continues to plan and carry out attacks against the interests of the United States from the FATA. Most recently, the TTP has claimed responsibility for the failed bombing of Times Square in New York City on 1 May 2010.

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

Wali Ur Rehman



PLACE OF BIRTH:
South Waziristan, Pakistan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
Wears a full beard and a mustache.

Wanted

Wali Ur Rehman is second in command and chief military strategist of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). He has participated in cross-border attacks in Afghanistan against US and NATO personnel, and is wanted in connection with his involvement in the murder of seven American citizens on 30 December 2009 at Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost, Afghanistan.

The TTP's primary purpose is to force withdrawal of Pakistani troops from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, which is located along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border; to expel Western interests from Pakistan; and to establish Sharia—or Islamic law—in the tribal territories.

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Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARDS**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Surajuddin Haqqani



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1973

HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

NATIONALITY: Afghan Pashtun

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

The Haqqani Network is a Sunni Islamist militant group founded by Jalaluddin Haqqani, an Afghan mujahedin commander who fought against the Soviet Union in the 1980s. The Haqqani Network is a semi-autonomous part of the Afghan Taliban and allied closely with al-Qa'ida, seeking to reestablish Taliban rule in Afghanistan. Surajuddin Haqqani, Jalaluddin's son, currently leads the day-to-day activities of the network.

The Haqqani Network is primarily based in North Waziristan, Pakistan, and conducts cross-border operations into eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. The Haqqanis are considered the most lethal insurgent group targeting Coalition and Afghan forces in Afghanistan. The Haqqani Network is responsible for many high-profile attacks in Afghanistan, including the early June 2012 assault on Forward Operating Base Salerno in Khost Province and the coordinated nationwide attacks in April 2012 against Western embassies in Kabul and Coalition targets in surrounding provinces. The US Government designated the Haqqani Network as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in September 2012. -NCTC

Rewards for Justice Program

The Rewards for Justice (RFJ) Program is one of the most valuable US Government assets in the fight against international terrorism. Established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, Public Law 98-533, Rewards for Justice has developed into a global, interagency effort led by the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Under this program, the Secretary of State may offer rewards for information that prevents or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against US persons or property worldwide. The Secretary may also offer rewards for information leading to the disruption of financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization. Rewards of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of Usama Bin Ladin and other key al-Qa'ida leaders.

Since the program's inception, the United States has paid over \$100 million to more than 70 people who provided information that prevented and/or led to the favorable resolution of acts of international terrorism.

Although RFJ provides strict confidentiality to all its sources, in certain instances RFJ has been able to publicize some of its success stories. For example, RFJ paid a \$2 million reward for information that led US and Pakistani authorities to the location of Ramzi Yousef, an international terrorist who was convicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

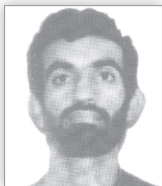
Ten years later, on 3 July 2003, RFJ initiated an advertising campaign that was responsible for information that led US Armed Forces to Uday and Qusay Husayn, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn. This campaign produced the fastest result in RFJ history—a turnaround of just 18 days. In that case, RFJ paid a reward of \$30 million for information leading to the Husayn brothers' location.

In June 2007, RFJ paid \$10 million to Filipino citizens who provided information on the locations of Khadafi Janjalani and Abu Solaiman, Abu Sayyaf Group leaders. These men were involved in the kidnappings of Martin and Gracia Burnham, the murder of Guillermo Sobero, and attacks against the US Embassy in Manila.

RFJ is always interested in receiving proposals to add key terrorist leaders to its Most Wanted List and website—www.rewardsforjustice.net. Additionally, RFJ welcomes reward payment nominations from any US federal, state, or local Government agency on behalf of persons who have already provided information that has prevented or favorably resolved an act of international terrorism against US persons or property.



Rewards for Justice
Washington, DC 20522-0303
www.rewardsforjustice.net
RFJ@state.gov | 1-800-US REWARDS



Ramzi Ahmed Yousef
Convicted



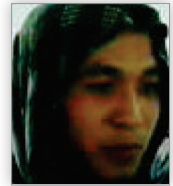
Uday Husayn
Deceased



Qusay Husayn
Deceased



Abu Solaiman
Deceased



Khadafi Janjalani
Deceased

Radicalization

The strategy to prevent violent extremism in the United States outlines how the Federal Government will support and help empower American communities and their local partners in their grassroots efforts to prevent violent extremism. This strategy commits the Federal Government to improving support to communities, including sharing more information about the threat of radicalization; strengthening cooperation with local law enforcement, who work with these communities every day; and helping communities to better understand and protect themselves against violent extremist propaganda, especially online.

Protecting American communities from al-Qa'ida's hateful ideology is not the work of government alone. Communities—especially Muslim American communities whose children, families, and neighbors are being targeted for recruitment by al-Qa'ida—are often best positioned to take the lead because they know their communities best. Indeed, Muslim American communities have categorically condemned terrorism, worked with law enforcement to help prevent terrorist attacks, and forged creative programs to protect their sons and daughters from al-Qa'ida's murderous ideology.

We have prioritized three broad areas of action where we believe the Federal Government can provide value to supporting partnerships at the local level and countering violent extremism.

- Enhancing Federal engagement with and support to local communities that may be targeted by violent extremists. Engagement is essential for community-based efforts to prevent violent extremism because it allows government and communities to share information, concerns, and potential solutions.
- Building government and law enforcement expertise for preventing violent extremism. We must be vigilant in identifying, predicting, and preempting new developments. This necessitates ongoing research and analysis, as well as exchanges with individuals, communities, and government officials who work on the frontlines to counter the threats we all face.
- Countering violent extremist propaganda while promoting our ideals. We must actively and aggressively counter the range of ideologies violent extremists employ to radicalize and recruit individuals by challenging justifications for violence and by actively promoting the unifying and inclusive vision of our American ideals.

Protecting our Nation's communities from violent extremist recruitment and radicalization is a top national security priority. It is an effort that requires creativity, diligence, and commitment to our fundamental rights and principles.

This page is a summary of two documents relating to radicalization, "Empowering Local Partners To Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States," and the "Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners To Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States."

For the full text of these documents, please visit:

www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering_local_partners.pdf

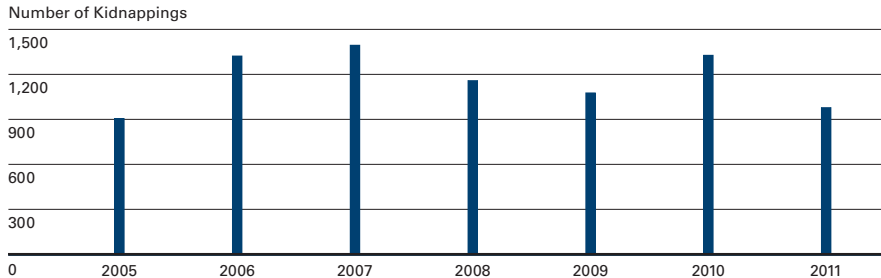
www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/sip-final.pdf

Kidnapping as Terrorist Tactic

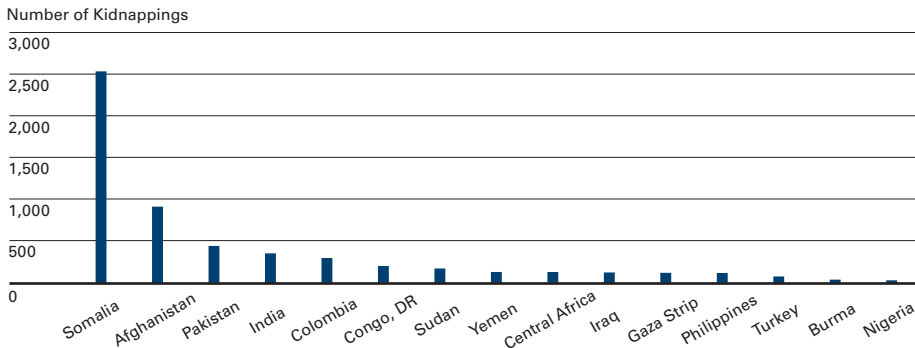
Kidnapping has proven to be a consistently popular tactic of terrorist organizations. Kidnapping can take several forms, including hijacking, hostage taking/barricading, and the abduction of individuals or small groups. Kidnapping offers strategic and tactical advantages to terrorist organizations. First, the act of kidnapping can create a continuing media story with increased coverage for the terrorist group. Second, kidnapping can increase the leverage of terrorist groups because the hostages, who are at the mercy of the terrorists, are easy victims of additional violence or threats of violence. These factors, combined with public sympathy and humanitarian concerns for the hostages, often make it more difficult for affected governments to deal with the terrorists and their demands. Finally, ransoming victims for money has become an important source of revenue for terrorist groups of all ideological backgrounds.

Kidnapping scenarios can range from the spectacular, such as the 2002 seizure of 850 hostages at the Dubrovka Theater in Moscow by Chechen extremists; to the brazen, such as the 2001 abduction of 20 tourists from the Dos Palmas resort in Malaysia by Abu Sayyaf Group operatives; to more conventional incidents such as the 2011 abduction of USAID officer Warren Weinstein in Lahore, Pakistan, by al-Qa'ida-affiliated extremists. People in areas of high risk for kidnapping can mitigate much of the threat by being aware of sudden changes in their environment and by varying their routines, especially transportation.

Terrorist Incidents of Kidnapping Worldwide











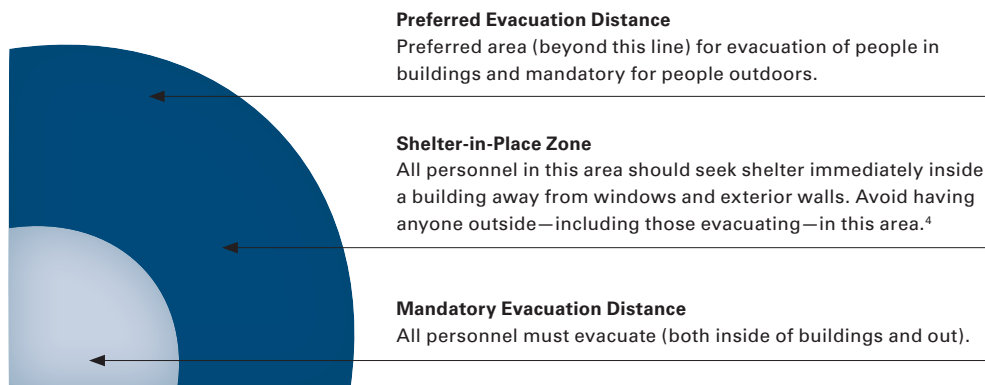
Kidnapping Victims by Country, 2011



Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

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

	Explosives Capacity ¹ (TNT Equivalent)	Mandatory Evacuation Distance ²	Preferred Evacuation Distance ³
 Pipe bomb	5 lbs/2.3 kg	70 ft/21 m	1,200 ft/366 m
 Suicide vest	20 lbs/9.2 kg	110 ft/34 m	1,700 ft/518 m
 Briefcase/suitcase bomb	50 lbs/23 kg	150 ft/46 m	1,850 ft/564 m
 Sedan	500 lbs/227 kg	320 ft/98 m	1,900 ft/580 m
 SUV/van	1,000 lbs/454 kg	400 ft/122 m	2,400 ft/732 m
 Small delivery truck	4,000 lbs/1,814 kg	640 ft/195 m	3,800 ft/1159 m
 Container/water truck	10,000 lbs/4,536 kg	860 ft/263 m	5,100 ft/1555 m
 Semi-trailer	60,000 lbs/27,216 kg	1,570 ft/479 m	9,300 ft/2835 m



¹ Based on maximum volume or weight of explosive (TNT equivalent) that could reasonably fit in a suitcase or vehicle.
² Governed by the ability of typical US commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse following a blast.
³ Governed by the greater of fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazard distance. Note that pipe and briefcase bombs assume cased charges that throw fragments farther than vehicle bombs.
⁴ A known terrorist tactic is to attract bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside with gunfire, small bombs, or other methods and then detonate a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.

Common Explosives—Identification and Characteristics

Primary Explosive Boosters



Triacetone-Triperoxide (TATP) is an improvised primary explosive that is relatively easy to synthesize. It can be very unstable and sensitive to heat, shock, and friction. TATP is made of a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and acetone with the addition of an acid, such as sulfuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid.

Secondary Explosive/Main Charge



Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO) is an explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate and an organic fuel. Because of its ready availability and cheap material cost, ANFO has been used extensively as the main charge in improvised weapons around the world and is the most common commercial explosive. ANFO is a secondary/tertiary explosive, and requires little specialized skills or machinery to mix.

Military/Commercial Explosives



Trinitrotoluene (TNT) is one of the most commonly used explosives for military and industrial purposes. Its insensitivity to shock and friction reduces the risk of accidental detonation. It appears as a yellow solid and is commonly mixed with other explosives materials in commercial boosters and military munitions or used as a main charge.



Hexamethlene Triperoxide Diamine (HMTD) is an improvised primary explosive prepared from three basic precursors: hexamine, a weak acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The product is highly sensitive to friction, impact, and electrostatic discharge. HMTD is corrosive in contact in metals and can degrade quickly if improperly synthesized or stored.






Urea Nitrate is a high explosive produced by combining dissolved urea fertilizer with nitric acid. Urea nitrate is formed as odorless crystals that are colorless to off-white, although additives and or metal from the mixing container may alter the compound's appearance. Urea nitrate is used as a secondary explosive/main charge.



C-4 is a common insensitive military explosive combining cyclonite or cyclotrimethylene trinitramine (RDX) as the explosive agent—usually about 91 percent of the C-4 content—along with plastic binder, plasticizer, and possibly marker chemicals which can help identify the manufacturing source. C-4 appears as an off-white solid with a consistency similar to modeling clay.

TNT Equivalents

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

			
200 Pipe bombs at 1 kg each	20 Suicide vests at 10 kg each	2 small VBIEDs at 100 kg each	Sufficient booster charge for 4,000 kg of homemade explosives in a VBIED

Explosive	Pressure Equivalent	Impulse Equivalent	Maximum Pressure
TNT	1.00	1.00	
C-4	1.30	1.50	
Composition B (60 RDX/40 TNT)	1.20	1.10	
Pentolite	1.42	1.44	
Dynamite 60 percent straight	0.90	0.90	
50 percent	0.90	—	
20 percent	0.70	—	
Blasting gel	0.85	0.85	
ANFO	0.82		
Smokeless powder (dense packing)	0.60		
Black powder (dense packing)	0.60		
Photo flash powder (aluminum, potassium perchlorate 40/60)	0.42		
Fuel-Air (by weight)			
Ethylene oxide	10+		300 psi
MAPP (welding gas)	10		200 psi
Acetylene			150 psi
Propane	6		120 psi
Methane			100 psi
Paint pigments			160 psi
Milk powder			135 psi
Flour	7		150 psi
Wood	7		160 psi
Sugar			134 psi
Aluminum	10		195 psi

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

What Is a “Dirty Bomb?”

A “dirty bomb” is a radiological dispersal device (RDD) that combines a conventional explosive, such as dynamite, with radioactive material that may disperse when the device explodes. Almost any type of radioactive material with military, industrial, or medical applications could be used in a dirty bomb.

The terms dirty bomb and RDD are often used interchangeably in the media. The device kills or injures through the initial blast of the conventional explosive and by spreading radiation and contamination. Any bomb can become “dirty” by simply adding radioactive material.

The idea behind a dirty bomb is to spread radioactive material into some populated area and cause anxiety in those who think they are being, or have been, exposed to radiation. A dirty bomb could contaminate buildings and the local environment, and expose people to radiation emanating from the radioactive material. People could be externally contaminated (on their skin) or internally contaminated with radioactive materials through inhalation, ingestion, or through wounds.

Effects of an RDD Attack—No Need To Panic

The extent of local contamination would depend on a number of factors, including the size of the explosive, the amount and type of radioactive material used, the means of dispersal, and weather conditions. Those closest to the RDD would be the most likely to sustain injuries due to the explosion. As radioactive material spreads, it becomes less concentrated and less harmful.

It is extremely unlikely that anyone who survives the explosion will become sick from radiation. Immediate health effects from exposure to the low radiation levels expected from an RDD would likely be minimal. Just because people are near radioactive material for a short time or get a small amount of radioactive dust on them does not mean they will get cancer, and any additional risk is likely to be extremely small.

Indicators of Exposure

You cannot rely on your senses to tell if you are being exposed to a harmful level of radioactivity. Radiation detection equipment and devices like Geiger counters and pocket dosimeters are needed. Hazmat crews and many fire trucks routinely carry such equipment with them, and they would probably be the first to detect abnormal levels of radioactivity.



Scanning for radioactivity.

Protective Actions

If you are not involved in the immediate emergency response, the best thing you can do after a bomb blast is try to leave the area quickly and calmly. If the attack includes radioactive material, moving quickly away from the blast area will reduce the time and intensity of your exposure.

In an RDD attack, most people are unlikely to learn that the attack involved radioactive materials until hours or days later. As a precaution, make sure to bag your outer layer of clothing, take a shower, and wash your hair once you reach a safe location.

- Removing shoes and outer clothes may get rid of up to 90% of radioactive dust
- Washing will remove any remaining dust
- Follow FEMA instructions on what to do next—listen to the news or go online

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

Sources of Radioactive Material

Radioactive materials are routinely used at medical, research, and industrial sites. The vast majority of these materials are not useful in an RDD. The materials that are the most deadly are also the hardest to obtain and handle.

Terrorist Pursuit of Radiological Weapons

Terrorists for many years have sought to acquire radioactive material for use in attacks. In 2004, British authorities arrested a British national, Dhiren Barot, and several associates on various charges, including conspiring to commit public nuisance by the use of radioactive materials. In 2006, Barot was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.

Other Fact Sheets on Radiological Weapons

- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/dirty-bombs-bg.html
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/dirtybombs.asp
- World Health Organization
www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/en/WHORAD_InfoSheet_Dirty_Bombs21Feb.pdf

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



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

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

VX

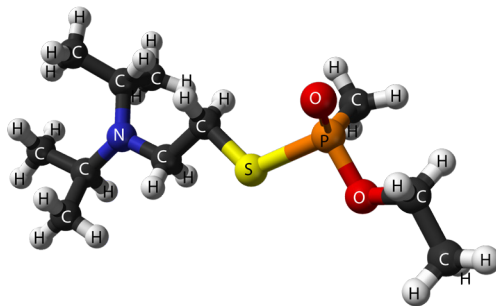
VX ($C_{11}H_{26}NO_2PS$), a chemical nerve agent, paralyzes the nervous system. It is more toxic and longer-lived than related nerve agents Tabun and Sarin, which dissipate quickly and have only short-term effects.

Symptoms

VX binds to an enzyme that transmits signals to the nerves and inhibits them. As a result, the nerves become isolated and uncontrollable.

Treatment

The antidote, atropine, is a toxin itself but counteracts VX by removing it from the enzyme. Atropine is normally injected into the arm or thigh; in the case of gas attacks, however, atropine must be injected directly into the heart. Full body protection and gas masks are essential to avoid exposure in a VX attack.



Model of a VX molecule.

www.emergency.cdc.gov/agent/vx/index.asp

Suspicious Substance?

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



Toxic Industrial Chemicals—Mitigation Measures



Tanks like this can contain as much as 9,000 gallons of toxic material.

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

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

Chlorine

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

Symptoms

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

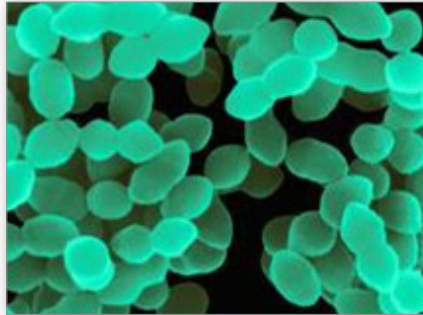
Treatment

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

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

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

Biological Threats



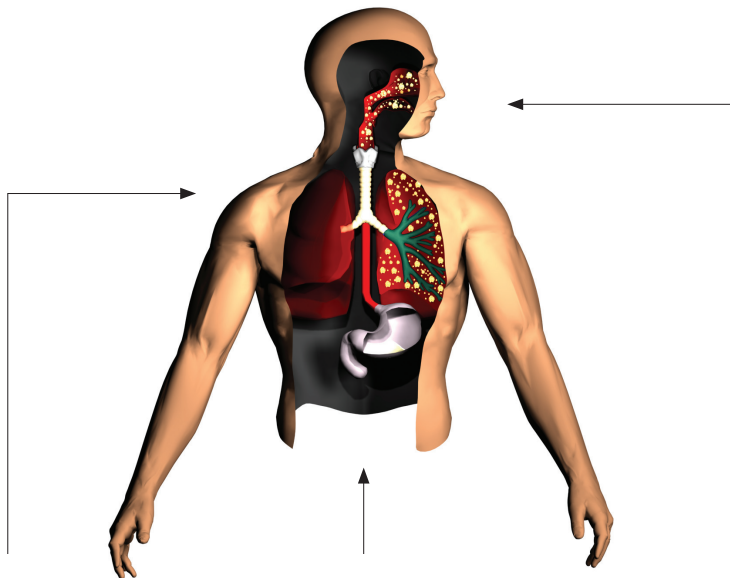
Botulinum Toxin.

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

Anthrax

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

www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/anthrax/pages/overview.aspx



Cutaneous Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Intestinal Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Inhalation Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Ricin

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

Inhalation

Symptoms

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

Ingestion

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/



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

Suspicious Financial Activity Indicators



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

Indicators of False Travel Documents

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

False travel documents are often based on lost or stolen passports. Prompt reporting of missing documents can be an effective deterrent to this threat.

If you are overseas, report your lost or stolen passport to the nearest US embassy or consulate immediately.

If in the United States, report your lost or stolen passport to the Department of State's Passport Services group; call 1-877-487-2778.

If you find a passport, mail it to:

US Department of State

Passport Services
 Consular Lost/Stolen Passport Section
 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20036

For more information, please visit:

www.travel.state.gov/passport/lost/lost_848.html



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



Stolen South African passport.

Have Suspicions?

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

Report Suspicious Activity	
Want to report suspicious persons or activity?	<p>Rewards for Justice Website: www.rewardsforjustice.net, then click “Submit a Tip” E-mail: rfj@state.gov Phone: In the United States, call 1-800-US REWARDS (1-800-877-3927)</p> <p>FBI Website: https://tips.fbi.gov Phone: In the United States, call 202-324-3000 [FBI main switchboard]</p> <p>To find phone numbers of regional FBI offices in the United States, visit: www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field</p> <p>If outside the United States and want to reach the FBI, call the nearest US Embassy or Consulate office; for phone numbers, see www.fbi.gov/contact-us/legat</p> <p>CIA Website: www.cia.gov</p>
Think you’ve seen a wanted person?	<p>To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.rewardsforjustice.net • www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists • www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo
Wondering whether a business, charity, Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), or other entity has terrorist ties?	<p>Do you want to make sure you can donate money to such an organization legally? View designated individuals and groups at these sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm • Individuals and entities designated under Executive Order 13224 www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm • Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/t11sdn.pdf www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt
Other Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US National Counterterrorism Center www.nctc.gov • US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism www.state.gov/s/ct • US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm

State Sponsors of Terrorism

Countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism are designated pursuant to three laws: section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act. Taken together, the four main categories of sanctions resulting from designation under these authorities include restrictions on US foreign assistance; a ban on defense exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions.



Cuba
1 March 1982



Iran
19 January 1984



Sudan
12 August 1993



Syria
29 December 1979

Designation under the above-referenced authorities also implicates other sanctions laws that penalize persons and countries engaging in certain trade with state sponsors. Currently there are four countries designated under these authorities: Cuba (designated on 1 March 1982), Iran (19 January 1984), Sudan (12 August 1993) and Syria (29 December 1979).

In order to designate a country as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, the Secretary of State must determine that the government of such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. Once a country has been designated, it continues to be a State Sponsor of Terrorism until the designation is rescinded in accordance with statutory criteria. A wide range of sanctions are imposed as a result of a State Sponsor of Terrorism designation, including:

- A ban on arms-related exports and sales
- Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism
- Prohibitions on economic assistance
- Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions

For more information, please visit:
www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/170260.htm

Logos

Law enforcement officers should be on the watch for these emblems and/or named groups during traffic stops and other contacts. These emblems may be found on jewelry, documents, posters, or other material. Displaying them may indicate membership in these groups and/or financial or general support for them. All groups whose logos are displayed on these pages have been designated by the US Department of State as either a Foreign Terrorist Organization or under Presidential Executive Order 13224.



17 November
Revolutionary
Organization (17N)



Abu Nidal Organization
(ANO)



Abu Sayyaf Group
(ASG)



Al-Aqsa Martyrs
Brigade



Al-Qa'ida (AQ)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



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



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Islam



Army of Islam (AOI)



Aum Shinrikyo a.k.a.
Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and
Liberty (ETA)



Conspiracy of
Fire Nuclei



Continuity Irish
Republican Army
(CIRA)



Revolutionary Armed
Forces of Colombia
(FARC)



HAMAS



Harakat ul-Mujahidin



Hizballah
(Party of God)



Imarat Kavkaz



Islamic Movement
of Uzbekistan (IMU)

Logos



Jaish-e-Mohammed
(JEM)



Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jundallah (Iran)



Kahane Chai (KACH)



Kata'ib Hizbullah (Iraq)



Kongra-Gel
(KKG, formerly
Kurdistan Worker's
Party, PKK, KADEK)



Liberation Tigers of
Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



Lord's Resistance Army
(LRA)



National Liberation
Army (ELN)



New People's Army
(NPA)



Palestine Islamic
Jihad (PIJ)



Palestinian Liberation
Front (PLF)



Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(PFLP)



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



Sect of Revolutionaries
(Greece)



Shining Path
(Sendero Luminoso)



United Self-Defense
Forces of Colombia
(AUC)

Captured or Killed

2012

Abu Yahya al-Libi – Al-Qa’ida second-in-command, widely seen as group’s “general manager,” was killed in Pakistan in June 2012; White House sees “major blow” to group’s capabilities.

Fahd al-Quso – Al-Quso, wanted in connection with 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, which killed 17 US military personnel and wounded 39 others, was killed in an explosion in southern Yemen in May 2012, according to multiple media accounts.

2011

Anwar al-Aulaqi – Al-Aulaqi, a radical ideologue and attack planner associated with al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula, was killed in an explosion in Yemen in September 2011.

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman – Atiyah, considered to be al-Qa’ida’s second-in-command at the time of his death, was killed in an explosion in North Waziristan, Pakistan, in August 2011.

Umar Patek – Wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200, Patek was extradited from Pakistan to Indonesia in August 2011.

Harun Fazul – Indicted on charges of responsibility for the attacks on US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 1998, Fazul—who was also known as Fazul Abdullah Mohammed—was killed at a border checkpoint in Somalia in June 2011. US Secretary of State sees “significant blow to al-Qa’ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa.”

Ilyas Kashmiri – Prominent al-Qa’ida planner and trainer was widely reported killed in Pakistan in June 2011.

Usama Bin Ladin – Responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the al-Qa’ida leader was killed by US forces in May 2011 in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and buried at sea; US President says, “Justice has been done.”

2010

Shaykh Sa’id al-Masri – Also known as Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, presumed third in command of al-Qa’ida, was killed in Pakistan in May 2010.

Abu Ayyub al-Masri and ‘Umar al-Baghdadi – Abu Ayyub and ‘Umar, both of them top leaders of the Islamic State of Iraq and its predecessor, al-Qa’ida in Iraq, were killed in a Coalition raid in April 2010.

Dulmatin – Believed to be one of the masterminds of the 12 October 2002 nightclub attacks in Bali that killed more than 200, Dulmatin was killed by Indonesian police in March 2010.

2009

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

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

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

Captured or Killed

Usama al-Kini and Shaykh Swedan – Al-Kini, whose real name was Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, and Shaykh Ahmed Salim Swedan were killed in an explosion in Waziristan in January 2009. They were indicted for their role in the 1998 attacks on the US Embassies in East Africa.

2008

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

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

Abu Layth al-Libi – Al-Qa’ida military commander and spokesman was killed in January 2008.

2007

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

2006

‘Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi – Al-Qa’ida No. 3 and chief of external operations, was detained in late 2006.

Dhiren Barot – Al-Qa’ida operative, also known as Issa al-Hindi, was sentenced to life imprisonment in November 2006 for providing al-Qa’ida detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on several buildings in the United States.

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

Abu Mus’ab al-Zarqawi – Head of al-Qa’ida in Iraq, responsible for hundreds of deaths, was killed in June 2006 in Iraq.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah – Extremist charged with participation in attack on US embassies in Africa in 1998, was killed in April 2006 in Pakistan.

2005

Hamza Rabi’a – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, chief of external operations, was killed in December 2005 in Pakistan.

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

2003

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

2002

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

1997

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

1996

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

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Bomb Threat Call Procedures

- Keep caller on the line—the longer he/she talks, the more we can learn.
- Record as much of the message as possible on the form below—try to get exact words.
- Tell the caller (if applicable) that the building is occupied and that the threatened action could result in the death or serious injury to many innocent persons.
- Immediately upon termination of the call report information to Security.

Date: _____ **Time of Call:** _____ **Time Caller Hung Up:** _____ **Ext. No.:** _____

Exact message (if possible):

Ask Caller:

Where is bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)

When will it go off?

What did it look like?

Why?

Who put it there?

Caller's Name?

Information About Caller:

Where is caller? (Describe background and level of noise)

Sex: Male Female

Pitch of Voice: Low Moderate High

Speech: Stutter Accent Peculiar Dialect

Other:

Estimated age:

Name and Room Number of Person Receiving Call:

Caller's Voice		Background Sounds		Threat Language
Calm	Nasal	Voices	Static	Well Spoken (Educated)
Angry	Stutter	Music	Local	Foul
Excited	Lisp	Motor	Booth	Irrational
Slow	Raspy	Clear	Other	Message Read by Threat Maker
Rapid	Deep	Crockery		Taped
Soft	Ragged	Street Noises		Incoherent
Loud	Clearing Throat	Office Machinery		
Laughter	Deep Breathing	Factory Machinery		
Crying	Cracking Voice	Animal Noises		
Normal	Disguised	Long Distance		
Distinct	Accent	House Noises		
Slurred	Whispered	PA System		

Report Call Immediately To:

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Today's Date: _____

Your Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone Number: _____