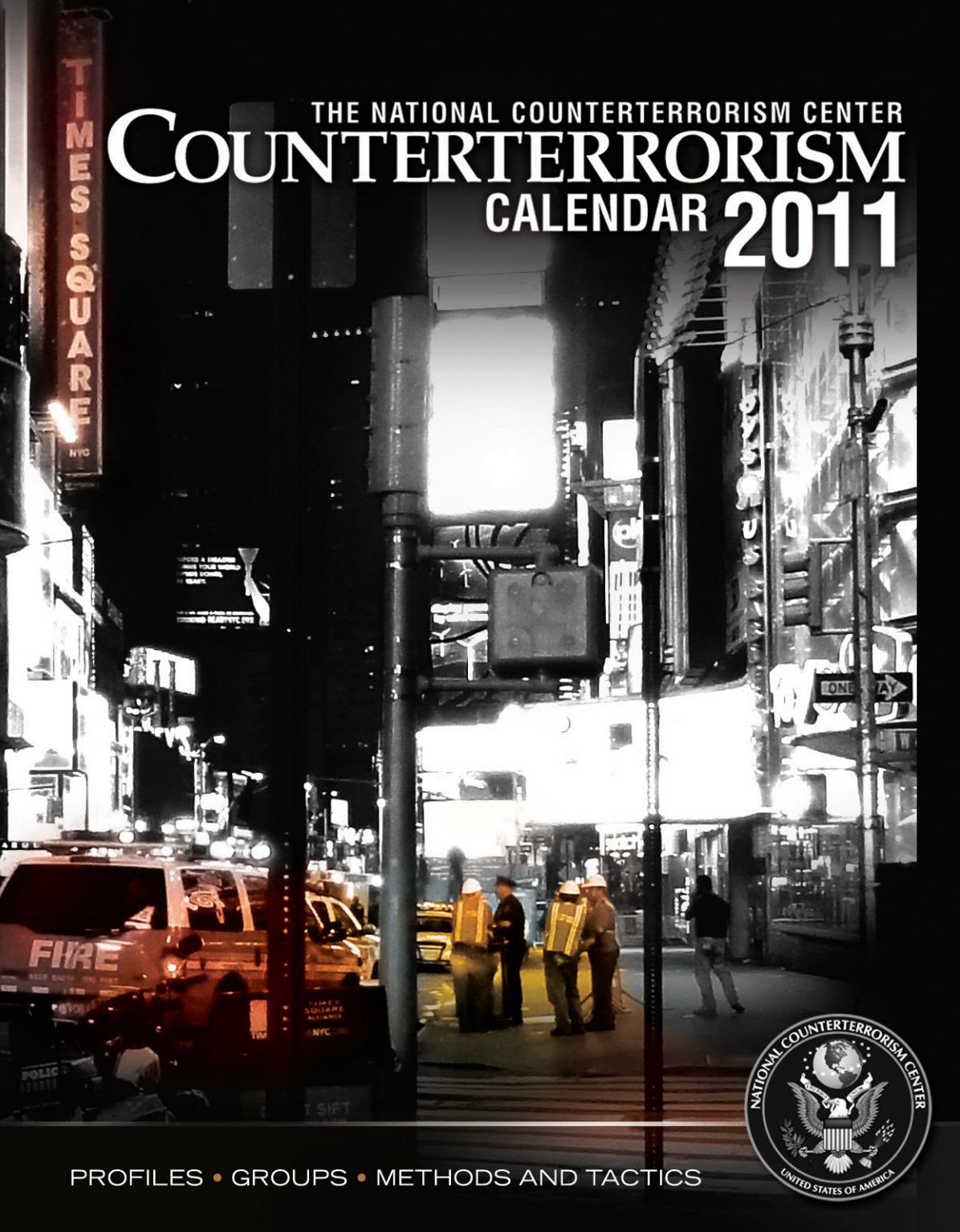


THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER COUNTERTERRORISM CALENDAR 2011



PROFILES • GROUPS • METHODS AND TACTICS





Front Cover

Top: Emergency officials and bystanders in New York look toward the vehicle used in the attempted 1 May 2010 Times Square bombing. Photo by iogi from Tokyo, Japan [CC-BY-2.0 (www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons

TIMES SQUARE

THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER
COUNTERTERRORISM
CALENDAR **2011**



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 1432 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), fell on 8 December 2010; in A.H. 1433, 1 Muharram falls on 27 November 2011; and in A.H. 1434, 1 Muharram will fall on 15 November 2012. As indicated in the footnotes of this calendar, holidays begin at sundown of the previous day. Because of lunar observation and differences in time zones, the observance of Islamic holidays may vary from region to region.

Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms

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

Map Boundaries

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

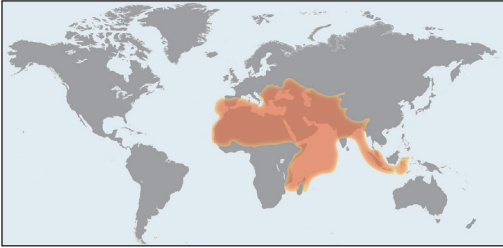
The information in this calendar is valid as of 20 October 2010. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.



The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2011 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains information across a wide range of terrorism-related issues: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar marks dates according to the Gregorian and Islamic calendars, and contains significant dates in terrorism history as well as dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

The CT Calendar is designed as a ready reference guide for law enforcement, intelligence, military, and security personnel; contingency planners; or 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. Readers are invited to visit the interactive version of the calendar at **www.nctc.gov**.

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, killing 17 US sailors and injuring 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, Bin Ladin's deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, publicly claimed al-Qa'ida's involvement in the 7 July 2005 bombings in the United Kingdom. In 2006, British security services foiled an al-Qa'ida plot to detonate explosives on up to 10 transatlantic flights originating from London's Heathrow airport. Also in 2006, al-Zawahiri announced that the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat had joined al-Qa'ida, adopting the name al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb. In 2009, extremist leaders in Yemen and Saudi Arabia reportedly announced they had merged to fight under the banner of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula.

From early 2008 through 2010, al-Qa'ida lost significant parts of its command structure, based in the tribal areas of Pakistan, in a succession of blows as damaging to the group as any since the fall of the Afghan Taliban in late 2001. Key leaders killed included Abu Shaykh Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, one of al-Qa'ida's most senior leaders; Abu Khabab al-Masri, the group's leading expert on explosives and chemical attacks; Khalid Habib, al-Qa'ida's military chief; Abu Layth al-Libi, a key military commander and link between al-Qa'ida and its affiliates in North Africa; and Usama al-Kini, an operational planner who was involved in the 1998 embassy bombings in East Africa.

Despite leadership losses, al-Qa'ida remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. In April 2009, senior al-Qa'ida leader Abu Yahya al-Libi advocated attacking US military, political, economic, and financial targets. Al-Qa'ida trained and deployed Najibullah Zazi, who was arrested in September 2009 for conspiring to use explosives within the United States. Al-Qa'ida is also focused on attacking Europe and has encouraged affiliates to target European interests. Al-Qa'ida also has increased its support for and participation in attacks inside Pakistan, working closely with Pakistani militant allies.

1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseilles, killing hijackers and freeing passengers	Sunday 26
US: Kwanzaa	19 Muharram
2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility	Monday 27
2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210	
1985, Italy and Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded	20 Muharram
1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct	Tuesday 28
	21 Muharram
2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush	Wednesday 29
	22 Muharram
2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and injures at least 30; ASG suspected	Thursday 30
	23 Muharram
2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs	Friday 31
US: New Year's Day (observed) New Year's Eve	24 Muharram
2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and injure 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible	Saturday 1
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 Netanyahu	
1964, Israel: PLO founded	
New Year's Day	25 Muharram, A.H. 1432

Usama Bin Ladin

KILLED



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

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

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

Weight: 160 lbs (73 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Nationality: Saudi Arabian (citizenship revoked)

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Bin Ladin has a full beard, a moustache, and walks with a cane

Status: Deceased

WANTED

Usama Bin Ladin was killed by US forces in Abbottabad, Pakistan on May 1, 2011. He was wanted in connection with the 11 September 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and for the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. More than 3,000 people were killed in these attacks. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded more than 5,000 others. Usama Bin Ladin established and headed the international terrorist network al-Qa'ida.

2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility	Sunday 2
	<i>26 Muharram</i>
2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rud; Taliban claim responsibility	Monday 3
	<i>27 Muharram</i>
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	Tuesday 4
	<i>28 Muharram</i>
2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107 1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone	Wednesday 5
	<i>29 Muharram</i>
1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	Thursday 6
Christian: Epiphany	<i>30 Muharram</i>
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	Friday 7
Christian: Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)	<i>1 Safar</i>
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings	Saturday 8
	<i>2 Safar</i>

Ayman al-Zawahiri

Up to \$25 Million Reward



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 for Usama Bin Ladin. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

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

Place of Birth: Egypt

Hair: Brown/Black

Eyes: Dark

Nationality: Egyptian

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



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

Sunday

9

3 Safar

2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible

Monday

10

4 Safar

Tuesday

11

5 Safar

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

Wednesday

2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed

12

6 Safar

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

Thursday

13

7 Safar

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

Friday

14

8 Safar

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

Saturday

15

9 Safar

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman

Up to \$1 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: 'Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman

Age: Late 30s

Height: 5'5" (165 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Build: Medium

Nationality: Libyan

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

REWARD

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

Sunday
16

10 Safar

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

Monday
17

US: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

11 Safar

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

Tuesday
18

12

2007, Ethiopia: Twenty-five killed in attack on community in Gunagado; Ogaden National Liberation Front believed responsible

Wednesday
19

13 Safar

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

Thursday
20

14 Safar

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

Friday
21

15 Safar

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

Saturday
22

16 Safar

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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

Date of Birth: 18 April 1966

Place of Birth: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

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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

Sunday
 23

17 Safar

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

Monday
 24

18 Safar

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

Tuesday
 25

19 Safar

Wednesday
 26

20 Safar

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

Thursday
 27

21 Safar

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

Friday
 28

22 Safar

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

Saturday
 29

23 Safar

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn

Up to \$1 Million Reward



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, comfort, and services to al-Qa'ida.

Aliases/Name Variants: Azzam al-Amriki, Azzam the American, Abu Suhayb al Amriki, Abu Suhail al Amriki, Abu Suhayb, Yihya Majadin Adams, Adam Pearlman, Yayah, Adam Yahuye Gadahn

Place of Birth: United States

Height: 5'11" (180 cm)

Weight: 210 lbs (95 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown/Hazel

Build: Medium

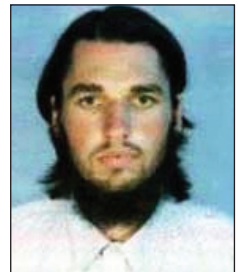
Langages: Arabic, English

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

REWARD

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2010, Afghanistan: Female suicide bomber kills 14 civilians and 3 soldiers in Khar; no claim of responsibility

Sunday

30

24 Safar

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

Monday

31

25 Safar

2009, Iraq: Female suicide bomber kills 46 Shia pilgrims in Baghdad

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

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

Tuesday

1

26 Safar

2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills 25 police officers, wounds many more in Tarin Kowt; Taliban claim responsibility

Wednesday

2

27 Safar

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

Thursday

3

Chinese New Year

28 Safar

2009, Colombia: Seventeen civilians stabbed to death near Barbaocoas; FARC claims responsibility

Friday

4

Sri Lanka: Independence Day

29 Safar

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

Saturday

5

1 Rabi' al-Awwal

Saif al-Adel

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi, Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani, Sayf al-'Adl

Place of Birth: Egypt

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

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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2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122 2000, United Kingdom: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February	Sunday 6	<i>2 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
1991, United Kingdom: Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence injure three; PIRA responsible	Monday 7	<i>3 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2008, India: Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility	Tuesday 8	<i>4 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2009, Sri Lanka: LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvadamu 2000, Turkey: PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader	Wednesday 9	<i>5 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2004, Iraq: Unknown group bombs job applicants at police station, killing 55 and wounding 67	Thursday 10	<i>6 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2010, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen civilians kidnapped, seven later killed in Bisembe; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda believed responsible	Friday 11	<i>7 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
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	Saturday 12	<i>8 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
US: Lincoln's Birthday		<i>8 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>

Abdul Rahman Yasin

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

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

Height: Approximately 5'10" (178 cm)

Weight: Approximately 180 lbs (82 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: United States

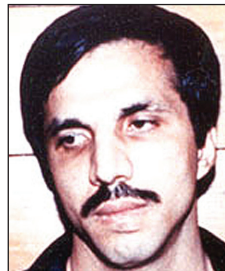
Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Yasin has possible chemical burn on right thigh. Epileptic; takes medication for condition.

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

Sunday

13

9 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Monday

14

Valentine's Day

10 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Tuesday

15

11 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Wednesday

16

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

12 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Thursday

17

13 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Friday

18

14 Rabi' al-Awwal

2001, United Kingdom: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted

Saturday

19

15 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Husayn Muhammed al-Umari

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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 this 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.

Aliases/Name Variants: Hussein Mohammed al-Umari, Abu Ibrahim, The Bomb Man

Date of Birth: Approximately 1936

Place of Birth: Jaffa, Palestine

Height: 5'6"–5'8" (168-173 cm)

Hair: Black/Gray, Balding

Eyes: Brown

Occupations: Mechanic, Explosives Expert

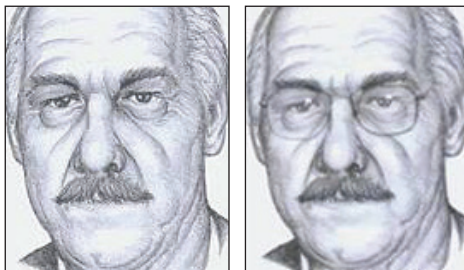
Scars and Marks: Husayn al-Umari has a scar from the fingers of right hand extending to forearm; scar on the left hand in the web between his thumb and index finger

Status: Fugitive

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 a branch of 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.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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	Sunday 20	<i>16 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
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	Monday 21	<i>17 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
US: Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday observed) Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad; observed by Shia)		
2006, Iraq: Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility for attack 2004, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bus bombing in Jerusalem kills eight, wounds 72 1969, Syria: Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded	Tuesday 22	<i>18 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2002, Colombia: Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors, Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell, kidnapped by FARC 1998, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida issue fatwa urging the murder of Americans wherever they are found	Wednesday 23	<i>19 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
	Thursday 24	<i>20 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
1996, Israel: HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80 1994, Israel: Massacre of 39 Arab worshipers at Tomb of the Patriarchs 1991, Iraq: Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm	Friday 25	<i>21 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>
2010, Afghanistan: Taliban attack Kabul guesthouses frequented by foreigners; 17 killed, 30 wounded in bombings and subsequent gunfire 1993, US: World Trade Center bombed, six killed and 1,000 injured	Saturday 26	<i>22 Rabi' al-Awwal</i>

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

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Date of Birth: 4 August 1975

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

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

Weight: Medium to Heavy

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

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

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



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

Sunday
 27

23 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Monday
 28

24 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Tuesday
 1

25 Rabi' al-Awwal

2004, Pakistan: Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 44 and wounding 120
 1980, El Salvador: Right-wing terrorist group assassinates Archbishop Oscar Amulfo Romero

Wednesday
 2

26 Rabi' al-Awwal

2009, Pakistan: Six security personnel killed in attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore; no claim of responsibility
 2007, Algeria: AQIM bombs convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five
 2003, Philippines: MILF explodes bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21 including one US citizen, and injuring 146 others

Thursday
 3

27 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Friday
 4

28 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Saturday
 5

29 Rabi' al-Awwal

Jaber A. Elbaneh

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Usama Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair, Jabir al-Banna, Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa

Date of Birth: 9 September 1966

Place of Birth: Yemen

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

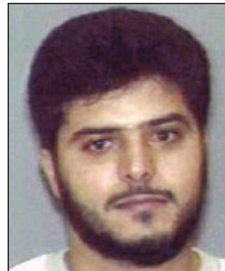
Occupation: Salesman, Taxi Driver

Citizenship: United States, Yemen

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



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

Sunday
6

30 Rabi' al-Awwal

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

Monday
7

1 Rabi' al-Thani

2010, Pakistan: Car bomb kills 13, wounds 90 in attack on security forces building in Lahore; Pakistani Taliban claim responsibility
 1995, Pakistan: Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi

Tuesday
8

Worldwide: International Women's Day

2 Rabi' al-Thani

2004, Turkey: Two suicide bombers in Istanbul kill two, wound six; Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility
 2002, Israel: Suicide bomb kills 11 and injures 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility

Wednesday
9

Christian: Ash Wednesday

3 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Thursday
10

4 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Friday
11

5 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Saturday
12

6 Rabi' al-Thani

Amer El-Maati

FBI Seeking Information



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Amro Badr Eldin Abou El-Maati, Amro Badr Abouelmaati

Date of Birth: 25 May 1963

Place of Birth: Kuwait

Height: 6'0" (183 cm)

Weight: 209 lbs (94 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

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

REMARKS

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo

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

Sunday
13

7 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Monday
14

8 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Tuesday
15

9 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Wednesday
16

10 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Thursday
17

Christian: St. Patrick's Day

11 Rabi' al-Thani

Friday
18

12 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Saturday
19

13 Rabi' al-Thani

Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Yusif al-Tunisi, Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, Fakir, Fakir Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Busura

Date of Birth: 22 March 1964

Place of Birth: Tunisia

Height: 5'7" (170 cm)

Weight: 165 lbs (75 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark

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

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday
 20

Jewish: Purim (Feast of Lots)
 Tunisia: Independence Day

14 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Monday
 21

Iran/Afghanistan: Nowruz (Persian New Year)

15 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Tuesday
 22

16 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Wednesday
 23

Pakistan: Pakistan Day

17 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Thursday
 24

18 Rabi' al-Thani

2009, Afghanistan: Bomb kills 10 civilians, wounds several others in Sabari; no claim of responsibility

Friday
 25

19 Rabi' al-Thani

1978, Egypt & Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords

Saturday
 26

Bangladesh: Independence Day

20 Rabi' al-Thani

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Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Following a return to the Montreal area in 2001 in which he consorted with extremists on methods of joining the jihad, Jdey left Canada. Authorities remain concerned that

Aliases/Name Variants: Farouq Al-Tunisi, Abd Al-Rauf Bin Al-Habib Bin Yousef Al-Jiddi, Abderraouf Dey, A. Raouf Jdey, Abdal Ra'of Bin Muhammed Bin Yousef Al-Jadi, Abderraouf Ben Habib Jeday, Ibrahim, Mustapha, Papa, Marzouk, Farouq, Faruq al-Tunisi, Rub'1 al-Urduni, A. Raouf Jdey, 'Abd al-Ra'uf bin Habib al-Jadi

Date of Birth: 30 May 1965

Place of Birth: Grombalia, Tunisia

Height: 6'0" (183 cm)

Weight: 210 lbs (95 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Jdey has a scar on forehead.

Jdey may attempt to return to Canada or the United States to plan or participate in a terrorist attack.

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



2009, Pakistan: At least 50 worshipers killed and 100 injured 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 injuring 347 2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 injured by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility 2001, Algeria: Abdelmajid Dahoumane arrested for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999	Sunday 27 <i>21 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
2007, Greece: Grenade attack damages vehicles in Thessaloniki but causes no injuries; anarchists believed responsible	Monday 28 <i>22 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
2010, Russia: Almost 40 killed, 60 wounded as female suicide bombers attack two Metro stations in Moscow; on 31 March, Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov claims responsibility for the attacks 1998, West Bank: HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah	Tuesday 29 <i>23 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
2009, Pakistan: Eight security personnel killed in attack on police academy near Lahore; second major attack on security forces within month 2002, Israel: Suicide bombing kills one and injures 30 in Tel Aviv; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility Palestinian: Land Day (Yawm al-Ard), commemoration of death of six people killed during protest of Israeli seizure of land in 1976	Wednesday 30 <i>24 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
2002, Israel: Suicide bomber strikes restaurant in Haifa, killing 15 people and injuring more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility Islamic: Beginning of "Battle of the Trench;" Muhammad's forces break two-week siege by numerically superior tribes (627 C.E.)	Thursday 31 <i>25 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed	Friday 1 <i>26 Rabi' al-Thani</i>
2003, Philippines: J1 explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and injuring 55 2001, Gaza: PIJ official Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al killed in Israeli rocket attack 1986, Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Hawari group blamed	Saturday 2 <i>27 Rabi' al-Thani</i>

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

Qari Mohammad Zafar

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday

3

28 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Monday

4

29 Rabi' al-Thani

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

Tuesday

5

1 Jumada al-Ula

2001, US: Algerian Ahmed Ressay convicted for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 3 December 1999

Wednesday

6

2 Jumada al-Ula

1998, Greece: Rocket attack damages Citibank building and others; 17 November claims responsibility on 9 April 2001

Thursday

7

3 Jumada al-Ula

2004, India: Nine civilians killed, 50 wounded when bomb explodes at election rally in Uri; Save Kashmir Movement claims responsibility

Friday

8

4 Jumada al-Ula

Saturday

9

Tunisia: **Martyrs Day**

5 Jumada al-Ula

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



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

In a 17 October 2004 statement, al-Zarqawi pledged allegiance to Usama Bin Ladin and renamed the group *Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn* ("The Base Organization of Jihad in the Land of the Two Rivers," a common reference for Iraq). As part of its plan to spread jihad into "Greater Syria"—Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan—and establish

an Islamic state there, AQI expanded its targeting outside of Iraq in August 2005 by attempting a rocket attack on a US Navy ship in the Port of Aqaba, Jordan; and in November 2005 with the bombing of three hotels in Amman that left 67 dead and more than 150 injured. In an attempt to unify Sunni jihadists in Iraq, in January 2006 AQI created the Mujahidin Shura Council, an umbrella organization that five other small jihadist groups joined. Al-Zarqawi made it a priority to foster sectarian violence between the Shia and Sunni in Iraq to incite civil war, primarily through the targeting of Shia civilians.

Al-Zarqawi was killed in a US airstrike on 7 June 2006. His successor, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, in October 2006 announced the formation of the "Islamic State of Iraq," led by Iraqi national Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, in an attempt to politicize AQI's terrorist activities and place an "Iraqi face" on their efforts. AQI's continued targeting of Iraqi civilians caused a backlash against the organization, primarily from Sunni tribal and local community leaders. The growth of local anti-AQI groups, along with Coalition and Iraqi security operations, denied AQI its safehavens and restricted the organization's freedom of movement, resulting in a decreased operational tempo. A renewed focus on propaganda and an uptick in high-profile attacks in mid-2009 and into 2010 demonstrated the group's attempt to maintain relevance in the wake of the Coalition withdrawal from Iraqi cities and efforts to posture itself to take advantage of the changing security environment. In April 2010 AQI's top two leaders, Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, were killed, marking a significant loss for the organization. In the wake of their deaths, however, the group has continued to engage in high-profile terrorist attacks in Iraq.

2011

April

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

Sunday

10

6 Jumada al-Ula

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

Monday

11

7 Jumada al-Ula

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

Tuesday

12

8 Jumada al-Ula

Wednesday

13

9 Jumada al-Ula

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

Thursday

14

10 Jumada al-Ula

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

Friday

15

11 Jumada al-Ula

Saturday

16

12 Jumada al-Ula

Abu Yahya al-Libi

Up to \$1 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Mohammad Hassan Abu Bakar, Abu Yahya Sheikh Yahya, Al-Libbi, Abu Yahya Yunis al Sahrawi, Hasan Qa'id, Yunis, Muhammad Hassan Qayed

Date of Birth: 1 January 1963

Place of Birth: Libya

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Weight: 195 lbs (88 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Nationality: Libyan

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

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

Sunday
17

Christian/Orthodox Christian: Palm Sunday

13 Jumada al-Ula

2010, Iraq: Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi, leaders of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid in Baghdad

Monday
18

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

14 Jumada al-Ula

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

Tuesday
19

Jewish: Pesach (Passover 1st day)

15 Jumada al-Ula

1998, Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution

Wednesday
20

Jewish: Pesach (Passover 2nd day)

16 Jumada al-Ula

2004, Iraq: Suicide attackers detonate five car bombs in Basra, killing 73 and wounding 20

2004, Saudi Arabia: Unknown terrorist car-bombs Riyadh police headquarters, killing 10 and wounding 125

Thursday
21

Jewish: Pesach (Passover 3rd day)

17 Jumada al-Ula

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

Friday
22

Christian: Good Friday

Jewish: Pesach (Passover 4th day)

18 Jumada al-Ula

2010, Iraq: Multiple blasts targeting Shia mosques in Baghdad kill 69, wound more than 100; Iraqi officials blame al-Qa'ida

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

Saturday
23

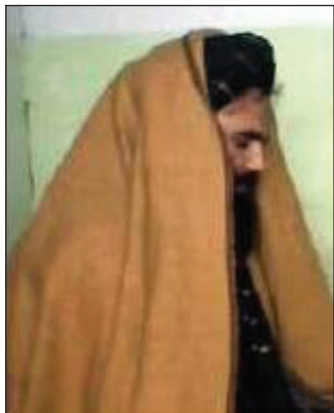
Jewish: Pesach (Passover 5th day)

19 Jumada al-Ula

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Sirajuddin Haqqani

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

Place of Birth: Unknown

Height: 5'7" (170 cm)

Weight: 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Nationality: Afghan Pashtun

Status: Fugitive

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



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

Sunday
24

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

20 Jumada al-Ula

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

Monday
25

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

21 Jumada al-Ula

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

Tuesday
26

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

22 Jumada al-Ula

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

Wednesday
27

23 Jumada al-Ula

Thursday
28

24 Jumada al-Ula

Friday
29

25 Jumada al-Ula

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber attacks Tel Aviv pub, killing three and injuring 64, including one US citizen
2000, Colombia: FARC launches Movement for New Colombia

Saturday
30

26 Jumada al-Ula

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

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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 23 October 1963

Place of Birth: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

Height: Approximately 5'5" (193-198 cm)

Weight: 175 lbs (79 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Citizenship: Yemen

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, Pakistan: Usama Bin Ladin, leader of al-Qa`ida and responsible for 11 September attacks in the United States, killed by US forces in Abbottabad and buried at sea; US President says "Justice has been done"</p> <p>2010, US: Vehicle bomb fails to detonate in Times Square, New York City, as alert street vendor notifies police of smoking vehicle; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility for the attempted attack</p> <p>1993, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber kills President Premadasa during May Day celebration</p> <p>International: Labor Day</p> <p>Israel: Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)</p>	<p>Sunday</p> <p>1</p> <p><i>27 Jumada al-Ula</i></p>
	<p>Monday</p> <p>2</p> <p><i>28 Jumada al-Ula</i></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>Tuesday</p> <p>3</p> <p><i>29 Jumada al-Ula</i></p>
<p>2005, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 69, wounds 110 in Arbil; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility</p>	<p>Wednesday</p> <p>4</p> <p><i>30 Jumada al-Ula</i></p>
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Separate attacks in Balabolok, Mata Khan, and Hokumati kill 12 policemen and civilians; Taliban claim responsibility or are widely believed to have committed the attacks</p>	<p>Thursday</p> <p>5</p> <p><i>1 Jumada al-Akhirah</i></p>
<p>2001, Spain: Politician Manuel Jimenez killed in attack in Zaragoza; ETA blamed</p>	<p>Friday</p> <p>6</p> <p><i>2 Jumada al-Akhirah</i></p>
<p>2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to attack Fort Dix military base in New Jersey</p> <p>2004, Pakistan: Unknown suicide bomber attacks historic mosque, killing 15 and wounding 96</p> <p>2002, Israel: Suicide bomber at club in Tel Aviv kills 15 and injures 55; HAMAS responsible</p>	<p>Saturday</p> <p>7</p> <p><i>3 Jumada al-Akhirah</i></p>

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

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi, Fahd al-Quso, Abu Huthaifah, Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni, Abu Huthaifah al-Adani, Abu al-Bara, Fahd Muhammad Ahmad al-Kusso

Date of Birth: 12 November 1974

Place of Birth: Aden, Yemen

Height: Approximately 5'6" (168 cm)

Weight: Approximately 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Nationality: Saudi Arabia

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, 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

Sunday
8

US: Mother's Day
Israel: Memorial Day (Yom HaZikaron)

4 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Monday
9

Israel: Independence Day

5 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Tuesday
10

6 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Wednesday
11

7 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Thursday
12

8 Jumada al-Akhirah

2008, India: Seven near-simultaneous blasts in Jaipur kill more than 60; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility

2003, Saudi Arabia: Al-Qa'ida bombs the Vinnell, al-Hamra, and Ishbilyah housing compounds, killing seven US citizens and 13 others; another 194 wounded

1981, Italy: Mehmet Ali Agca attempts assassination of Pope John Paul II

Friday
13

9 Jumada al-Akhirah

1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel

Saturday
14

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

10 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Abdullah al-Rimi

FBI Seeking Information



Aliases/Name Variants: Awaiss, Owais, Uwayss, Zubayr Al-Rimi (possible), Abdallah Ahmad Salid Al-Rimi, Abdallah Ahmad Saleh Ahmad Al-Rimi

Date of Birth (used): 1974

Place of Birth: Ta'iz, Yemen

Height: Unknown

Weight: Unknown

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Nationality: Yemen

WANTED

Should be considered armed and dangerous. 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. Al-Rimi may be residing in Yemen.

www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo



2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb detonates at police checkpoint in Dilaram, killing 19 and wounding 30; Taliban claim responsibility

Sunday
15

11 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Monday
16

12 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Tuesday
17

13 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Wednesday
18

14 Jumada al-Akhirah

Thursday
19

15 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Friday
20

16 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Saturday
21

United States: Armed Forces Day

17 Jumada al-Akhirah

Anas al-Liby

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

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

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Libya

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

Languages: Arabic, English

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, 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

Sunday
22

18 Jumada al-Akhirah

Monday
23

19 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Tuesday
24

20 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Wednesday
25

21 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Thursday
26

22 Jumada al-Akhirah

2009, Pakistan: Attack on security facilities in Lahore using car bomb, grenades, and firearms kills at least 30, wounds more than 250; Taliban claim responsibility
2001, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 20, including three Americans—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—in raid on Dos Palmas Resort off Palawan Island

Friday
27

23 Jumada al-Akhirah

2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; Taliban claim responsibility
1997, Greece: Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November
1964, Colombia: Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Saturday
28

24 Jumada al-Akhirah

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed

KILLED



WANTED

Indicted on charges of responsibility for the attacks on US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 1998, Fazul 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.”

Aliases/Name Variants: Abdallah Fazul, 'Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed Fazul, Fazul Abdilahi Mohammed, Fazul Adballah, Fazul Abdalla, Fazul Mohammed, Haroon, Harun, Haroon Fazul, Harun Fazul, Fadiil Abdallah Muhamad, Fadhil Haroun, Abu Seif Al Sudani, Abu Aisha, Abu Luqman, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali, Fouad Mohammed, Abu Al Fazul al-Qamari, Abu Sayf al-Sudani

Date of Birth: 5 August 1972, 5 December 1974, 5 February 1974, or 2 August 1972

Place of Birth: Comoros Islands

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

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

Hair: Black

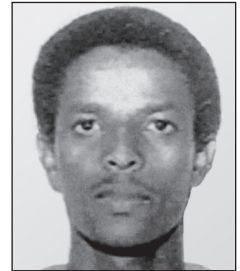
Eyes: Brown

Nationality: Coastal African, Comoros Island

Birth Name: Abdullah Muhammad Ali Fadiil Husayn Mullah Ali

Languages: English, French, Swahili, Arabic, Comoran

Status: Deceased



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

Sunday

29

25 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Monday

30

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

US: Memorial Day

26 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Tuesday

31

27 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Wednesday

1

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

28 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Thursday

2

Christian: Ascension Day

29 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

Friday

3

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

1 Rajab

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

Saturday

4

2 Rajab

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

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

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

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: Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and injuring 38; Islamic Jihad responsible
 2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on army camp kills 10

Sunday
5

3 Rajab

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

Monday
6

4 Rajab

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

Tuesday
7

5 Rajab

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

Wednesday
8

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

6 Rajab

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

Thursday
9

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

7 Rajab

2009, Iraq: Car bomb kills 24 in vegetable market; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected

Friday
10

8 Rajab

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

Saturday
11

9 Rajab

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

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah

Up to \$25 Million Reward



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.

Aliases/Name Variants: Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam, 'Abdallah Ahmed 'Abdallah, Abu Maryam, Abu Muhammad al-Masri

Date of Birth: Approximately 1963

Place of Birth: Egypt

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Build: Medium

Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

Citizenship: Egypt

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

Status: Fugitive

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

2011

June

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

Sunday
12

10 Rajab

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

Monday
13

11 Rajab

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

Tuesday
14

12 Rajab

US: Flag Day

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

Wednesday
15

13 Rajab

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

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

Thursday
16

14 Rajab

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

Friday
17

15 Rajab

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

Saturday
18

16 Rajab

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Hizballah



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

Since the passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1559 in fall 2004, which called for the disarmament of all armed militias in Lebanon, Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself within Lebanon as the only reliable bulwark against Israeli aggression. To this end, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers on the Israeli side of the Israel-Lebanon border on 12 July 2006 in a gambit to negotiate the release of Lebanese and other Arab prisoners being held by Israel. In response, Israel launched an extensive military campaign against Hizballah in Lebanon with the aim of eradicating the organization. Following the UN-brokered cease-fire in August 2006, Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival and has since sought to use the conflict to justify its need to retain its arms as a Lebanese resistance force.

In February 2008, Hizballah’s military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb set off by unknown persons in Damascus. Hizballah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation.

Press reporting since 2009 has cast Hizballah as the main suspect in the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon’s (STL) investigation of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri’s assassination—Hariri was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. In a March 2010 television interview, Nasrallah agreed to cooperate with the STL under certain conditions but continues to stress the role of Hizballah members as witnesses instead of suspects. He stressed Israel was the first to accuse Hizballah of involvement in al-Hariri’s killing, and repeated past claims that Israel and the United States are driving the investigation.

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

Sunday
19

US: Father's Day

17 Rajab

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

Monday
20

18 Rajab

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

Tuesday
21

19 Rajab

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

Wednesday
22

20 Rajab

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

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

Thursday
23

21 Rajab

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

2000, Colombia: Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios

Friday
24

22 Rajab

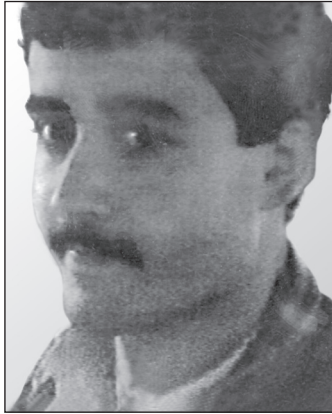
1996, Saudi Arabia: Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible

Saturday
25

23 Rajab

Ali Atwa

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Ammar Mansour Bouslim, Hassan Rostom Salim

Date of Birth: Approximately 1960

Place of Birth: Lebanon

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Build: Medium

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Lebanon

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

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

Sunday

26

24 Rajab

2004, Iraq: Car bombs explode in Al Hillah, killing 40 and wounding 22

1994, Japan: Sarin gas attack kills seven and wounds 600 in Matsumoto; Aum Shinrikyo responsible

1976, Greece: Air France flight hijacked by PFLP; two hostages and one hijacker are killed

Monday

27

25 Rajab

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

Tuesday

28

26 Rajab

2007, United Kingdom: Two car bombs safely dismantled in London

1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan sentenced to be hanged for treason

Wednesday

29

Islamic: Laylat al-Mi'raj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven)

27 Rajab

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

Thursday

30

28 Rajab

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

Friday

1

Canada: Canada Day

29 Rajab

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

Saturday

2

30 Rajab

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

Mohammed Ali Hamadei

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Mohammod Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadi, Castro, Muhammad 'Ali Hamaday, Muhammad 'Ali Hamadai

Date of Birth: 13 June 1964

Place of Birth: Lebanon

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Weight: 150 lbs (68 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark Brown

Citizenship: Lebanon

Languages: Arabic, German

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

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



Sunday

3

1 Sha'ban

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: Israeli raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; two hostages and one hijacker killed

Monday

4

*2 Sha'ban***US: Independence Day**

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

Tuesday

5

*3 Sha'ban***Algeria: Independence Day**

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

Wednesday

6

4 Sha'ban

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

Thursday

7

5 Sha'ban

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

Friday

8

6 Sha'ban

2010, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack government building in Yakaghund, killing 62 and wounding more than 110; no immediate claim of responsibility
 2002, Philippines: One soldier killed and six wounded in clash with ASG guerrillas

Saturday

9

7 Sha'ban

Hasan Izz-al-Din

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants:

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

Date of Birth: 1963

Place of Birth: Lebanon

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

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Build: Slender

Citizenship: Lebanon

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday

10

8 Sha'ban

2010, Uganda: Twin blasts kill 74, wound more than 70 in Kampala during telecast of World Cup; al-Shabaab claims responsibility

Monday

11

2006, India: Synchronized blasts on the Mumbai rail system kill nearly 200 and wound 900; LT believed responsible

1988, Greece: Attack on island ferry City of Poros kills nine and wounds dozens; ANO responsible

9 Sha'ban

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

Tuesday

12

10 Sha'ban

1999, India: Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped

1991, Japan: Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of *The Satanic Verses*, assassinated by unknown gunman

Wednesday

13

11 Sha'ban

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

Thursday

14

France: Bastille Day

12 Sha'ban

Friday

15

13 Sha'ban

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

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

Saturday

16

14 Sha'ban

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Saed bin Ali al-Huri, 'Ali Saed Bin 'Ali El-Houri

Date of Birth: 10 July or 11 July 1965

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'2" (157 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Black

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

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

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

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

Sunday
 17

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

15 Sha'ban

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

Monday
 18

16 Sha'ban

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

Tuesday
 19

17 Sha'ban

Wednesday
 20

18 Sha'ban

2005, United Kingdom: No injuries reported as another four bombs explode in London transportation system two weeks after similar attacks
 1999, Spain: Government releases two former ETA leaders in hope of ending years of killing in Basque country

Thursday
 21

19 Sha'ban

2002, Israel: HAMAS leader and 14 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike

Friday
 22

20 Sha'ban

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

Saturday
 23

21 Sha'ban

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

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Abu Omran

Date of Birth: 26 June 1967

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'4" (163 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

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

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

Sunday
24

22 Sha'ban

2008, India: Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore
1995, France: Bombing at Paris Saint-Michel Métro station is first of seven others conducted over next three months; altogether 8 killed, 157 wounded; GIA responsible

Monday
25

23 Sha'ban

2008, India: Twenty-one bomb blasts within 70 minutes kill 56, wound 200 in Ahmedabad; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility

Tuesday
26

24 Sha'ban

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

Wednesday
27

25 Sha'ban

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
2008, Iraq: Female suicide bombers attack Shia pilgrims in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks
2004, Iraq: Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Baquba kill 70, wound 56

Thursday
28

Peru: Independence Day

26 Sha'ban

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

Friday
29

27 Sha'ban

1997, Israel: Double suicide attack kills 16 and wounds 150 in Jerusalem; HAMAS responsible

Saturday
30

28 Sha'ban

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's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and areas of the West Bank.

HAMAS has a paramilitary arm, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, which, beginning in the 1990s, 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. While the group receives some support from foreign countries and movements, it remains independent.

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

HAMAS in June 2008 entered into a six-month agreement for calm with Israel that significantly reduced rocket attacks. Following the temporary calm, HAMAS resumed its rocket attacks, which precipitated the launching of a major military operation by Israel on 27 December 2008. After destroying much of HAMAS's infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, Israel declared a unilateral cease-fire on 18 January 2009. Through 2009 and into 2010, 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. The seizure of the ship led to a violent confrontation and resulted in the death of nine passengers. HAMAS publicly condemned the incident, which it characterized as a massacre, and urged international activists to continue their attempts—with additional flotillas if necessary—to break the blockade. In late August, 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.

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

Sunday
31

29 Sha'ban

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

Monday
1

Islamic: Ramadan (fasting begins at dawn)

1 Ramadan

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

Tuesday
2

2 Ramadan

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

Wednesday
3

3 Ramadan

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

Thursday
4

4 Ramadan

2010, Afghanistan: Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province. Taliban claim responsibility, US Secretary of State condemns "despicable act of wanton violence"
2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mahsud killed in missile strike, according to Pakistani official and later confirmed by group spokesman; Mahsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007
2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible

Friday
5

5 Ramadan

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

Saturday
6

6 Ramadan

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

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Ibrahim Salih Muhammad al-Ya'qub

Date of Birth: 16 October 1966

Place of Birth: Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'4" (162 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

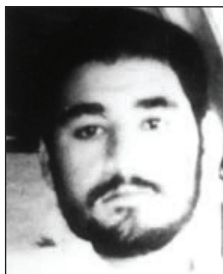
Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

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

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



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

Sunday
7

7 Ramadan

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

Monday
8

8 Ramadan

2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad

Tuesday
9

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

9 Ramadan

2006, United Kingdom: Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida suspected
1987, Greece: 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 wounded

Wednesday
10

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

10 Ramadan

Thursday
11

11 Ramadan

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

Friday
12

12 Ramadan

Saturday
13

13 Ramadan

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Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser

Up to \$5 Million Reward



Aliases/Name Variants: 'Abd al-Karim Husayn

Muhammad al-Nasir

Date of Birth: Between 1942-1952

Place of Birth: Al Ihsa, Saudi Arabia

Height: 5'8" (173 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Citizenship: Saudi Arabia

WANTED

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

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

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

2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok 1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison	Sunday 14	14 Ramadan
Pakistan: Independence Day 2007, Iraq: At least 400 killed, hundreds wounded in four truck-bomb explosions in remote northern desert 2001, India: Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility	Monday 15	15 Ramadan
1993, Germany: Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window	Tuesday 16	16 Ramadan
1995, France: Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17	Wednesday 17	17 Ramadan
Islamic: Battle of Badr (17 March 624 C.E.) 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 2001, Spain: Car bomb explodes in tourist area near Barcelona after warning call; ETA responsible	Thursday 18	18 Ramadan
2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber attacks hospital in Dera Ismail Khan, killing more than 30; Taliban elements claim responsibility 2008, Algeria: Suicide car bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Issers; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected 2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and wounding 140	Friday 19	19 Ramadan
2008, Algeria: Two synchronized car bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected 1998, Afghanistan, Sudan: US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings	Saturday 20	20 Ramadan

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

Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jemaah Islamiya 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 at camps in Afghanistan and the southern Philippines, began conducting attacks in 1999. The network's existence was discovered in late 2001 when 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 under Noordin Mat Top in July 2009 conducted a suicide bombing at two hotels in Jakarta.

Southeast Asian governments since 2002 have captured more than 300 suspected terrorists, significantly degrading JI's network. Thai authorities detained JI'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 Top and in February 2010 disrupted an extremist training camp in Aceh led by former JI operative and Philippines-based terrorist Dulmatin, who was implicated in the 2002 Bali bombings. Police killed Dulmatin in March 2010 and continue to pursue fugitives from the camp, including at least 14 previously incarcerated terrorists.

Since 2009, JI's activities have been overshadowed by the activities of its fragments and other Indonesia-based terrorists, some of whom are experienced operatives previously affiliated with JI or convicted terrorists who completed prison sentences and have since resumed their activities. As of May 2010, the Indonesian Government had released 192 detainees convicted on terrorism charges since 2003. Only 13 of 70 terrorists convicted for their role in JI's attacks from 2002-2004—which killed 238 people—remain incarcerated.

2008, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility	Sunday
1999, Pakistan: Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens	21
1995, Israel: HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus	<i>21 Ramadan</i>
	Monday
	22
	<i>22 Ramadan</i>
2001, Colombia: Car bomb outside police station in Marintilla kills one and wounds 25; ELN blamed	Tuesday
	23
	<i>23 Ramadan</i>
2010, Somalia: Two suicide bombers kill 33, including four members of parliament, in attack on Muna Hotel in Mogadishu; al-Shabaab claims responsibility	Wednesday
1975, France: Turkish ambassador to France and driver killed in Paris; Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia responsible	24
	<i>24 Ramadan</i>
2009, Afghanistan: At least 40 killed, 60 wounded in car bomb attack in Kandahar; no claim of responsibility but Taliban strongly suspected	Thursday
1983, West Germany: Carlos-led group bombs French cultural center in West Berlin, killing one and wounding 23	25
	<i>25 Ramadan</i>
	Friday
	26
	<i>26 Ramadan</i>
Islamic: Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power, the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad; begins this evening)	
2006, Iraq: Separate vehicle bomb and RPG attacks in Diyala, Baghdad, and Kirkuk kill 50 civilians; no claim of responsibility	Saturday
	27
	<i>27 Ramadan</i>

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

Zulkifli bin Hir

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan, Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul, Abdul Hir bin Zulkifli

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

Place of Birth: Muar, Johor, Malaysia

Citizenship: Malaysia

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

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

Sunday

28

28 Ramadan

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

Monday

29

29 Ramadan

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

Tuesday

30

Islamic: Eid al-Fitr (feast of fast-breaking after Ramadan; begins tonight, lasts 3 days)

30 Ramadan

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

Wednesday

31

1 Shawwal

2010, Pakistan: Three explosions kill 18 and injure 140 during a Shia procession in Lahore
2010, Israel: Second shooting in two days leaves two wounded; Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades again claims responsibility
2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen-associated terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776
1970, Jordan: Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day

Thursday

1

Libya: National Day

2 Shawwal

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

Friday

2

3 Shawwal

2009, Chad: Five Darfur aid workers kidnapped on or about this date; no claim of responsibility but Justice and Equality Movement believed responsible

Saturday

3

4 Shawwal

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

Umar Patek

Up to \$1 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Umar Kecil, Umar (Arab), Pa'tek, Pak Taek, Abu Syekh, Zacky

Date of Birth: 1970

Height: 5'3" (166 cm)

Weight: 130-135 lbs (60 kg)

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Brown

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

2007, Denmark: In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks	Sunday
2007, Germany: Three arrested in Oberschledorn as authorities foil plot to attack US and other targets; Islamic Jihad Union claims responsibility for failed attack	4
2006, Philippines: ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout on Jolo island	
1999, Russia: Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64	5 Shawwal
2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized	Monday
1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September	5
US: Labor Day	6 Shawwal
1986, Turkey: ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue	Tuesday
	6
	7 Shawwal
1995, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected	Wednesday
	7
	8 Shawwal
1999, Russia: Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility	Thursday
	8
	9 Shawwal
2010, Russia: At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz	Friday
2004, Indonesia: Al-Qa'ida attacks Australian Embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 and wounding 150	
2003, Israel: Suicide bomber kills eight persons, including two US citizens, near the Asaf Harolf Hospital; no responsible group identified	9
2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers	10 Shawwal
2001, Colombia: FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists	Saturday
	10
	11 Shawwal

Zulkarnaen



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Aris Sumarsono, Zulkarnaen, Daud

Date of Birth: 1963

Place of Birth: Central Java, Jakarta

Build: Thin, small

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

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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	Sunday 11
<i>US: Patriot Day</i>	<i>12 Shawwal</i>
2009, Afghanistan: Attack on convoy in Farah kills 11, wounds 12; Taliban claim responsibility. Separate attack in Emam Saheb kills 7 police officers; no claim of responsibility	Monday 12
1993, Israel and PLO sign peace agreement	Tuesday 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	Wednesday 14
2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three	Thursday 15
2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills two civilians, injures five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility	Friday 16
1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant	Saturday 17
	<i>18 Shawwal</i>

Abdul Basit Usman

Up to \$1 Million Reward



Nationality: Philippines

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1997, Egypt: Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans

Sunday

18

19 Shawwal

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

Monday

19

20 Shawwal

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

Tuesday

20

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

21 Shawwal

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

Wednesday

21

22 Shawwal

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

Thursday

22

23 Shawwal

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

Friday

23

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

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

24 Shawwal

Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom

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

Saturday

24

25 Shawwal

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah, Ramadan ‘Abdallah Muhammad Shallah, Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah

Date of Birth: 1 January 1958

Place of Birth: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

Height: 6’1” (185 cm)

Weight: 225 lbs (102 kg)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Light

Nationality: Palestinian

Languages: Arabic, English

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

Sunday

25

26 Shawwal

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

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

Monday

26

27 Shawwal

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

Tuesday

27

28 Shawwal

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

Wednesday

28

29 Shawwal

2003, Colombia: FARC motorcycle bomb explodes, killing 10 and injuring 54, including three police officers

1998, Sri Lanka: Lionair flight from Jaffna to Colombo shot down, killing 55; LTTE blamed

Thursday

29

Jewish: Rosh Hashanah (New Year, 1st day)

1 Dhu al-Qa'da

Friday

30

Jewish: Rosh Hashanah (New Year, 2nd day)

2 Dhu al-Qa'da

2005, Bali: Resort bombings kill 26 and injure more than 100; JI bombmaker Azahari bin Husin believed responsible

1995, US: Shaykh Umar 'Abd al-Rahman convicted in plot to blow up UN Headquarters and other landmarks in New York

Saturday

1

3 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)



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

The ASG has used terror both for financial profit and to promote its jihadist agenda. In April 2000, an ASG faction kidnapped 21 persons—including 10 Westerners—from a Malaysian resort, and, in May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three US citizens and 17 Filipinos from a resort in Palawan, Philippines, later murdering several of the hostages, including

one US citizen. On 27 February 2004, members of 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 are providing shelter to fugitive JI members from Indonesia.

In July 2007, the ASG and Moro Islamic Liberation Front engaged a force of Philippine marines on Basilan Island, killing 14. In November 2007, a motorcycle bomb exploded outside the Philippine Congress, killing a Congressman and three staff members. While there was no definitive claim of responsibility, three suspected ASG members were arrested during a subsequent raid on a safehouse. In January 2009, 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.

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bombing kills 23 and wounds 54 in attack contesting elections	Sunday	2
		<i>4 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
1996, Greece: Bomb explodes under car of Greek NATO officer in Athens; 17 November blamed	Monday	3
		<i>5 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured	Tuesday	4
		<i>6 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2010, US: Faisal Shahzad convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, for role in failed vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City, on 1 May	Wednesday	5
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally		
		<i>7 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2002, French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast of Yemen; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible	Thursday	6
1981, Egypt: President Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad		
1973, Middle East: Yom Kippur War begins		
		<i>8 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2004, Egypt: Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded	Friday	7
2001, Afghanistan: US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks		
1985, Mediterranean: Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed		
		<i>9 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2002, Kuwait: Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one	Saturday	8
		<i>10 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>

Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

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

Isnlon Hapilon

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Aliases/Name Variants: Isnlon Totoni Hapilon, Abu Musab, Sol, Abu Tuan, Esnlon, Salahuddin, The Deputy, Deputy Amir

Date of Birth: Approximately 1966

Place of Birth: Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

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

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

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

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



▲ Photograph taken in 2000

1983, Burma: North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials	Sunday 9
<i>Islamic: Death of 'Ali al-Rida', eighth Shia Imam (26 May 818 C.E.)</i>	<i>11 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2009, Pakistan: Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility	Monday 10
<i>US: Columbus Day</i>	<i>12 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
1993, Norway: Norwegian publisher of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives	Tuesday 11
<i>13 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>	
2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul 2002, Indonesia: Multiple car bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killing 202; JI responsible 2000, Yemen: Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible	Wednesday 12
<i>14 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>	
	Thursday 13
<i>Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; 1st day)</i>	<i>15 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
	Friday 14
<i>Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; 2nd day)</i>	<i>16 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility for Lahore attack 2003, Gaza Strip: Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors 1997, Egypt: Three ElJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts	Saturday 15
<i>17 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>	

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

Khair Mundos

Up to \$500,000 Reward



Hair: Dark

Eyes: Dark

WANTED

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

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

Mundos is believed to be hiding in southern Mindanao.

REWARD

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2000, Saudi Arabia: Two Saudis commandeered flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed	Sunday
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	16
	<i>18 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2001, Israel: Cabinet Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi is killed by PFLP	Monday
1995, France: Paris Métro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected	17
	<i>19 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2003, Indonesia: Imam Samudra sentenced to death for role in 12 October 2002 bombing in Bali	Tuesday
	18
	<i>20 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber wounds 23, including three US tourists, in attack against town hall near Colombo	Wednesday
	19
	<i>21 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
1981, Belgium: Antwerp synagogue bombed, killing two and wounding 99; bomber unknown	Thursday
	20
	<i>22 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
Jewish: Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day)	
2002, Israel: Car bomb explodes next to bus in Karkur, killing 19; PIJ suspected	Friday
	21
	<i>23 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>
Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)	
2000, Spain: ETA car bomb kills prison officer in Basque capital, Vitoria	Saturday
	22
	<i>24 Dhu al-Qa'da</i>

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

Radullan Sahiron

Up to \$1 Million Reward



WANTED

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

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

Hair: Gray

Eyes: Dark

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Sahiron is missing his right hand.

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

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

REWARD

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday
 23

25 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

Monday
 24

26 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

Tuesday
 25

27 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

Wednesday
 26

28 Dhu al-Qa'da

Thursday
 27

29 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

Friday
 28

30 Dhu al-Qa'da

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

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

Saturday
 29

1 Dhu al-Hijja

Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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.

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
Height: 5'9" (175 cm)
Weight: 154 lbs (70 kg)
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Dark
Nationality: Palestinian
Status: Fugitive

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday

30

2 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Monday

31

Halloween

3 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Tuesday

1

Christian: All Saints Day

4 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Wednesday

2

5 Dhu al-Hijja

Thursday

3

6 Dhu al-Hijja

2001, Israel: US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility

Friday

1979, Iran: US Embassy in Tehran seized, 66 taken hostage

4

7 Dhu al-Hijja

Saturday

5

Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, begins

8 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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.

Aliases/Name Variants: Abdarahman al-Rashid Mansour, Ashraf Naeem Mansour, Zubair, Shamed Khalil Zubair

Date of Birth: 21 May 1965

Place of Birth: Kuwait

Height: 5'10" (178 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark

Nationality: Palestinian

Status: Fugitive

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday

6

Islamic: Yawm Arafat

9 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Monday

7

Islamic: Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)

10 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Tuesday

8

11 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Wednesday

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

9

Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, ends

12 Dhu al-Hijja

Thursday

10

13 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Friday

11

US: Veterans Day

14 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Saturday

12

15 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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.

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

Height: 5'9" (175 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark

Nationality: Palestinian

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Muhammad ar-Rahayyal has a scar under left eye, scar on right cheek

Status: Fugitive

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

Sunday
13

16 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Monday
14

17 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Tuesday
15

18 Dhu al-Hijja

Wednesday
16

19 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Thursday
17

20 Dhu al-Hijja

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

Friday
18

21 Dhu al-Hijja

1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by ElJ

Saturday
19

22 Dhu al-Hijja

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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.

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

Height: 5'11" (180 cm)

Hair: Black

Eyes: Dark

Nationality: Palestinian

Status: Fugitive

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.

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2000, Gaza: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible	Sunday 20
<i>23 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
2002, Lebanon: Female US citizen shot as she enters church-run facility in Sidon; 'Asbat al-Ansar suspected 2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE starts "Heroes Week" with grenade attack on army patrol, killing two civilians and wounding two	Monday 21
<i>24 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
1979, Pakistan: False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants' attack on US Embassy in Islamabad	Tuesday 22
<i>25 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
1996, Comoros Islands: Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American 1985, Greece: Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible	Wednesday 23
<i>26 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
2000, India: Gunman kills six Hindu, four Sikh bus passengers; LT blamed	Thursday 24
<i>27 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
US: Thanksgiving Day 1984, Portugal: US Embassy hit by four mortar rounds; 25 April Movement responsible	Friday 25
<i>28 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	
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	Saturday 26
<i>29 Dhu al-Hijja</i>	

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



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

Since the 1990s, the group has focused most of its attacks on Algerian security personnel and facilities to achieve its primary goal of overthrowing the Algerian Government and establishing an Islamic caliphate. Following its formal alliance with al-Qa'ida, AQIM expanded its aims and declared its intention to attack Western targets. In late 2006 and early 2007, it conducted several improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against convoys of

foreign nationals working in the energy sector. AQIM in December 2007 attacked United Nations offices in Algiers with a car bomb and in February 2008 attacked the Israeli Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, with small arms.

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

In 2010, AQIM failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years, and multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July against an AQIM camp—resulted in deaths and possibly disrupted some AQIM activity.

2009, Russia: Derailment of Moscow-St. Petersburg train kills 26, injures 100. Investigators find elements of an explosive device; no claim of responsibility	Sunday 27
<i>Islamic: First of Muharram (Islamic New Year)</i>	
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	Monday 28
2000, India: Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility	
<i>2 Muharram</i>	
1987, Korean Airlines flight 858 blown up over Andaman Sea near Burma by two North Korean agents; all 115 passengers killed	Tuesday 29
<i>3 Muharram</i>	
1989, Germany: Alfred Herrhausen, head of Deutsche Bank AG, assassinated; Red Army Faction suspected	Wednesday 30
<i>4 Muharram</i>	
2001, Israel: Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility	Thursday 1
1997, India arrests Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists	
<i>5 Muharram</i>	
1983, Spain: Basque group Iraultza bombs eight US facilities in Spanish Basque territory to protest US involvement in Central America	Friday 2
<i>6 Muharram</i>	
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	Saturday 3
1984, United Arab Emirates: Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed	
<i>7 Muharram</i>	

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



Saudi operatives under a common banner and signaled the group's intention to serve as a hub for regional operations targeting local government and Western interests both in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The group is now pursuing a global strategy. 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.

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. Several escapees helped reestablish the group and later identified fellow escapee al-Wahishi as the group's new amir.

AQY operatives conducted near-simultaneous suicide attacks in September 2006 against separate oil facilities in Yemen, the first large-scale attack by the group. AQY later claimed responsibility for the attack and, in its first Internet statement in November 2006, vowed to conduct further attacks. Al-Qa'ida's second-in-command Ayman al-Zawahiri in a statement in December 2006 congratulated AQY and encouraged additional attacks.

AQY in early 2008 dramatically increased its operational tempo, carrying out small-arms attacks on foreign tourists and a series of mortar attacks against the US 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 outside the control of the Yemeni Government.

Yemen-based al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula since 2009 has orchestrated high-profile attacks and expanded its activities outside of Yemen, most notably by sending Nigerian-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight

on 25 December 2009—to engage in the first US homeland attack by an al-Qa'ida affiliate since 11 September 2001. Dual US-Yemeni citizen and radical ideologue Anwar al-Aulaqi is a known leader of AQAP. Al-Aulaqi has been named a Specially Designated Global Terrorist by the United States Government.



▲ *Anwar al-Aulaqi: AQAP propagandist and ideologue*

AQAP emerged in January 2009 following an announcement that unified Yemeni and

2000, Israel: Awad Selmi, senior HAMAS leader on wanted list, killed during terrorist mission	Sunday 4
	<i>8 Muharram</i>
2000, Jordan: Ra'id Hijazi sentenced to death for planning Millennium attacks against US and Israeli targets	Monday 5
	<i>9 Muharram</i>
2000, Sri Lanka: Landmine believed planted by LTTE kills four bus passengers and wounds 21	Tuesday 6
<i>Islamic: Ashura (primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn)</i>	<i>10 Muharram</i>
2009, Pakistan: Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility	Wednesday 7
	<i>11 Muharram</i>
2009, Iraq: Near-simultaneous vehicle bombs at official buildings kill 127; government blames al-Qa'ida militants 2000, Yemen: Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing	Thursday 8
	<i>12 Muharram</i>
1999, UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism	Friday 9
	<i>13 Muharram</i>
	Saturday 10
	<i>14 Muharram</i>

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Al-Shabaab



The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab)—also known as al-Shabaab, Shabaab, the Youth, Mujahidin al-Shabaab Movement, Mujahideen Youth Movement, Mujahidin Youth Movement, and other names and variations—was the militant wing of the 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 routed 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 southern and central Somalia by recruiting, at times forcibly, regional sub-clans and their militias, using guerrilla asymmetrical warfare and terrorist tactics against the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia and its allies, African Union peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations.

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. While most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the TFG and not supportive of global jihad, al-Shabaab's senior leadership is affiliated with al-Qa'ida, and certain extremists aligned with al-Shabaab are believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. Al-Shabaab has issued statements praising Usama Bin Ladin and linking Somalia to al-Qa'ida's global operations. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab 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 has been accused by Ugandan officials of conducting 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 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.

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

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

Sunday
11

15 Muharram

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

Monday
12

16 Muharram

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

Tuesday
13

17 Muharram

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

Wednesday
14

18 Muharram

2009, Iraq: Series of vehicle bombs in Baghdad and Mosul kills eight; al-Qa'ida in Iraq blamed

Thursday
15

19 Muharram

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

Friday
16

20 Muharram

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

Saturday
17

21 Muharram

Ansar al-Islam (AI)



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

Now detained Ansar al-Sunna leader Abu 'Abdallah al-Shafi'i in December 2007 announced that the group was reverting to its original name of Ansar al-Islam, previously used from the time of its establishment in 2001 until mid-2003. Al-Shafi'i claimed the

change was intended to signify a consolidation of the group's Salafi jihadist principles. It may have also been an attempt to distance itself from members of AS who, in May 2007, announced an agreement with the Islamic Army in Iraq and the Army of the Mujahidin to form a united group called "The Jihad and Reformation Front." In late July 2009, several AI members, including the group's deputy and operational commander, Mullah Halgurd, were arrested. In May 2010 Iraqi security forces arrested AI leader al-Shafi'i. The capture of al-Shafi'i, along with other key AI figures, represents a significant blow to the group's operational capabilities.

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

In the first seven months of 2010, Ansar al-Islam released 54 statements claiming responsibility for attacks on US and Iraqi forces or expressing ideological and political messages. In their statements, Ansar al-Islam criticized the Iraqi elections, praised attacks on US and Iraqi military forces, eulogized the death of AQI leader Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, and discussed religious decrees and rulings.

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	Sunday 18
	22 Muharram
1998, Philippines: Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island	Monday 19
	23 Muharram
1999, Ecuador: Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC	Tuesday 20
	24 Muharram
2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar. Outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility	Wednesday
1988, United Kingdom: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible	21
1975, Austria: "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die	
<u>Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 1st day)</u>	25 Muharram
2000, West Bank: HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Meholah kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers	Thursday 22
<u>Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 2nd day)</u>	26 Muharram
1975, Greece: US diplomat Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November terrorist group responsible	Friday 23
<u>Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 3rd day)</u>	27 Muharram
1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975	Saturday 24
<u>Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 4th day)</u>	28 Muharram

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Greek Domestic Terrorism



Greek domestic terrorism stems from radical leftist and anarchist ideologies that developed as part of the resistance to the military dictatorship that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. Shortly after the dictatorship's collapse, radical leftist elements that opposed this junta, and what they regarded as US and other Western support for it, emerged to form two of Greece's most notorious terrorist groups, Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA).

17N, which took its name from the date of the dictatorship's violent suppression of student protests at the Athens Polytechnic University on 17 November 1973, espoused a violently anti-US, anti-NATO, and anti-imperialist agenda. 17N's first major operation was the assassination of US diplomat Richard Welch on 23 December 1975. Over the next 25 years, 17N became Greece's most lethal terrorist group, responsible for the deaths of at least 23 individuals, including four Americans. ELA also appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most prolific terrorist organization, conducting

approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets.

These two groups, as well as several more obscure radical leftist organizations, terrorized Greek, US, and Western government and commercial interests until the early 2000s through targeted bombings and assassinations. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994, while Greek authorities largely disrupted 17N in 2002 in an effort to stem domestic terrorism prior to the beginning of the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004.

Greek domestic terrorism has witnessed a steady resurgence following the 2004 Athens Olympics, with activity spiking after Greek police killed a teenager on 6 December 2008 in Exarcheia, a Bohemian and counterculture section of Athens known as a hangout for leftist and anarchist extremists. Two of the most prominent active groups are Revolutionary Struggle (EA) and Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), who have targeted Greek, US, and other Western government and commercial interests for attacks over the past few years.

EA is an armed, radical leftist group that is ideologically aligned with 17N; it emerged in September 2003, when it conducted a bombing at an Athens courthouse where trials of 17N members were being held. EA has conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against Greek and Western interests, most notably a rocket-propelled grenade attack against the US Embassy in Athens on 12 January 2007. Greek authorities arrested six EA members and confiscated a large weapons and explosives cache in April 2010, but the whereabouts and activities of the group's remaining members are unknown.

SPF, a radical anarchist terrorist group, has conducted coordinated attacks in Greece's two major urban centers, Athens and Thessaloniki, against Greek Government targets and may be implicated in a March 2010 bomb attack against a US bank in Athens.

2009, US: Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempts to detonate plastic explosives aboard Northwest Airlines flight 253 en route to Detroit. Attempt fails; al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula claims responsibility for the failed attack 2000, India: Suicide car bomber kills 11 and wounds more than 20 near Army zone in Srinagar; Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility; blast coincides with bomb attacks in Pakistan that injured 37 US: Christmas Christian: Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox) Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 5th day)	Sunday 25 29 Muharram
1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseilles, killing hijackers and freeing passengers US: Christmas (observed) Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 6th day) US: Kwanzaa	Monday 26 30 Muharram
2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210 1985, Italy, Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 7th day)	Tuesday 27 1 Safar
1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct Jewish: Hanukkah (Festival of Lights, 8th day)	Wednesday 28 2 Safar
2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush	Thursday 29 3 Safar
2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and injures at least 30; ASG suspected	Friday 30 4 Safar
2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs	Saturday 31 5 Safar
New Year's Eve	

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Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, 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, and concern over new LT attacks in India remains high. The United States and United Nations have designated LT an international terrorist organization. The Pakistani Government banned the LT and froze its assets in 2002. In 2008 the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on four senior LT leaders.

The Indian Government implicated LT in 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 also implicated LT for 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.

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 Headley's arrest 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.

2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and injure 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible	Sunday
2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted	1
2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya	
1964, Israel: PLO founded	
<i>New Year's Day</i>	6 Safar
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	Monday
	2
<i>US: New Year's Day (observed)</i>	7 Safar
2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rud; Taliban claim responsibility	Tuesday
	3
	8 Safar
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	Wednesday
	4
	9 Safar
2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide bomber attacks kill 23 persons and wound 107	Thursday
1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") is killed by booby-trapped cell phone	5
	10 Safar
1963, Founding of the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN)	Friday
	6
<i>Christian: Epiphany</i>	11 Safar
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	Saturday
	7
<i>Christian: Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)</i>	12 Safar

Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)



The Islamic Jihad Union—also known as al-Djihad al-Islami, Dzhamaat Modzhahkedov, and the Islamic Jihad Group of Uzbekistan, among other names—is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the early 2000s. It adheres to an anti-Western ideology, opposes secular rule in Uzbekistan, and seeks to replace the current regime with a government based on Islamic law.

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

In July 2004 the group struck again, with near-simultaneous suicide bombings of the US and Israeli Embassies and the Uzbekistani Prosecutor General's office in Tashkent. The IJU again claimed responsibility via an Islamic Web site and stated that martyrdom

operations by the group would continue. The statement also indicated that the attacks were committed in support of IJU's Palestinian, Iraqi, and Afghan brothers in the global insurgency. The date of the July attack corresponded with the trial of individuals arrested for their alleged participation in the April 2004 attacks.

In September 2007, German authorities detained three IJU operatives, disrupting an IJU plot against unidentified US or Western facilities in Germany. The operatives had acquired about 700 kg of hydrogen peroxide and an explosives precursor, which was enough raw material to make the equivalent of approximately 1,200 lbs of TNT. The IJU subsequently claimed responsibility for the foiled plot. The three operatives, along with a fourth man detained several months later in Turkey, were put on trial in Germany in 2009. All four were convicted and given jail terms of up to 12 years.

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

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



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. Abdul Jabbar was detained for suspected involvement in the December 2003 assassination attempts against President Pervez Musharraf, but was released from Pakistani custody in August 2004. Pakistan banned KUI and JUF in November 2003.

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

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

In June 2008, JEM reportedly was working to resolve its differences with other Pakistani extremist groups and began shifting its focus from Kashmir to Afghanistan in order to step up attacks against US and Coalition forces. 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 machineguns, assault rifles, mortars, improvised explosive devices, and rocket-propelled grenades in its attacks.



▲ Masood Azhar, founder of Jaish-e-Mohammed

Kongra-Gel (KGG)



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

Despite the unilateral cease-fire, attacks continued in response to Turkish security operations against the group. In particular,

the KGG-affiliated Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK) began using terrorist tactics—including suicide bombings—to target Turkish tourist destinations in 2005 in order to damage the Turkish economy. The KGG in July 2008 kidnapped three German tourists on Mount Ararat, Turkey, in retaliation for German actions against the group, including banning KGG's primary media outlet, Roj-TV, from operating in Germany. In early 2008 Germany convicted two KGG members on terrorism charges. Using the KGG-affiliated Firat News Agency Web site, in February 2008 TAK announced a new wave of terrorist actions against Turkey; the announcement was similar to the group's March 2007 statement that it would continue targeting Turkish tourist sites, specifically citing the February 2007 arrests of KGG members in Europe and warning that "we [TAK] are going in particular to target European tourists."

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 KGG. This initiative has faltered, however, due to public and political opposition, and Ocalan in June 2010 announced an end to the unilateral cease-fire. The KGG has since stepped up its violent campaign against the Turkish military, which has conducted air raids and small-scale ground operations against KGG strongholds in northern Iraq.

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)



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

FARC tactics include bombing, murder, mortar attack, kidnapping, extortion, and hijacking, as well as guerrilla and conventional military action against Colombian political, military, and economic targets. The FARC has well-documented ties to a range of drug trafficking activities including taxation, cultivation, and distribution. The group considers US persons

to be legitimate military targets because of US support for the Colombian Government.

The group had a number of setbacks in 2009 highlighted by the loss of several key mid-level commanders and the continuing decline of its fighting force, now down to 8,000 members. The FARC in October 2009 attempted to confront the Colombian Government with an offensive aimed at a wide range of military and civilian targets. Colombian security forces largely thwarted the attacks in another setback for the group. Bogota frustrated similar FARC attempts to disrupt the March 2010 congressional and May 2010 presidential elections. In September 2010, Colombian forces killed veteran FARC military commander Victor Julio Suarez Rojas, better known as Mono Jojoy.

Juan Manuel Santos, elected as president in May 2010, will likely continue Bogota's policy of aggressive military operations—known as Democratic Security—against the FARC. Santos, a former defense minister, has publicly vowed to strengthen Colombia's military and police forces in order to defeat the FARC and end the conflict, now nearly 50 years long.

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 madrasas, or religious schools. The Taliban found a foothold and consolidated their strength in southern Afghanistan.

By 1994, the Taliban had quickly captured province after province from various armed factions fighting a civil war that ensued 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 stripe, and religious minorities.

In the years leading up to the 11 September 2001 attack 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.

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is an alliance of militant groups in Pakistan, formed in 2007 to prevent the military from dividing and conquering the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. TTP leaders also hope to impose a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction throughout Pakistan and to expel Coalition troops from Afghanistan.

Islamabad has blamed TTP for most attacks within Pakistan, including the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in December 2007. In 2010, TTP likely was responsible for at least two mass-casualty operations: a suicide attack at a political rally that killed 45 and assaults against two religious centers that killed 95. TTP also targets US interests within Pakistan, claiming responsibility for arson attacks against NATO supply convoys in December 2008, a bomb

blast in the northwest that killed US soldiers in February 2010, and an assault against the US Consulate in Peshawar in April 2010.

Baitullah Mahsud, the first TTP leader, was killed in an explosion on 5 August 2009 and was succeeded by Hakimullah Mahsud.

TTP leaders since January 2008 have repeatedly threatened to attack the US homeland. The alliance has maintained close ties to senior al-Qa'ida leaders, including al-Qa'ida's former head of operations in Pakistan. After Baitullah's death in August 2009, the new leader of the alliance vowed to deploy suicide operatives to the United States, and a TTP spokesman claimed responsibility for the failed vehicle bomb attack in Times Square in New York City on 1 May 2010.



Mullah Omar

Up to \$10 Million Reward



WANTED

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

Height: Tall

Hair: Black

Nationality: Afghan

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

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

Up to \$5 Million Reward



WANTED

The self-proclaimed emir of the Pakistani Taliban is wanted in connection with his involvement in the murder of seven American citizens on 30 December 30 2009 at Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost, Afghanistan. He 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 Area (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 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.

Aliases/Name Variants: Hakeemullah Mehsud, Hakimullah Mahsud

Date of Birth: Unknown

Place of Birth: Kotkai region, South Waziristan

Hair: Dark brown

Eyes: Dark brown

Citizenship: Pakistani

Status: Fugitive

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Mehsud has a full beard and mustache.

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

Wali Ur Rehman

Up to \$5 Million Reward



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 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.

Date of Birth: Unknown

Place of Birth: South Waziristan, Pakistan

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Nationality: Pakistan

Status: Fugitive

Scars/Distinguishing Characteristics: Wali Ur Rehman has a full beard and mustache.

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.

TTP 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.

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Radicalization

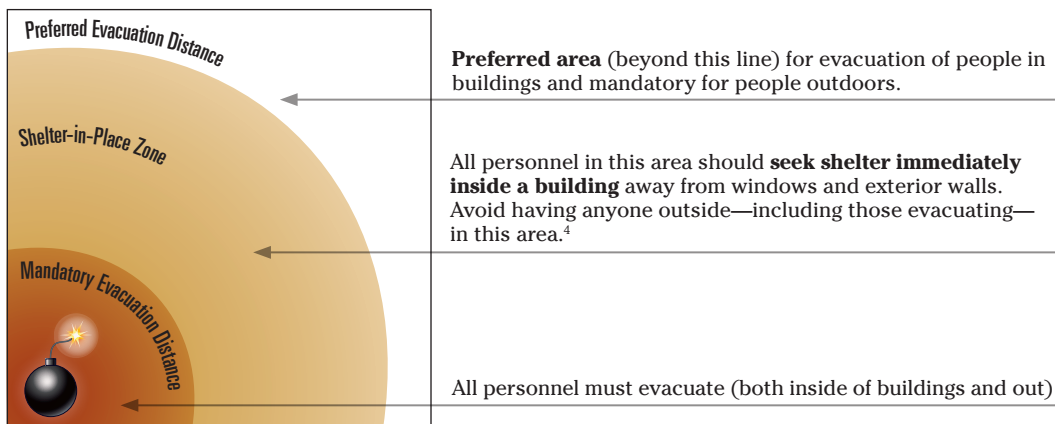
This framework represents how individuals radicalize, mobilize and, in some cases, commit violence. Radicalization is a dynamic and multi-layered process involving several factors that interact with one another to influence an individual. There is no single factor that explains radicalization and mobilization.



Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

Threat Description		Explosives Capacity ¹ (TNT Equivalent)	Mandatory Evacuation Distance ²	Preferred Evacuation Distance ³
	Pipe Bomb	5 lbs/2.3 kg	70 ft/21 m	1200 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

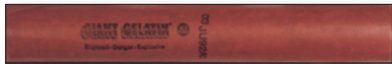
This table is for general emergency planning only. A given building's vulnerability to explosions depends on its construction and composition. The data in these tables may not accurately reflect these variables. Some risk will remain for any persons closer than the Outdoor Evacuation Distance.



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

Common Explosives

Images are not shown to scale.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

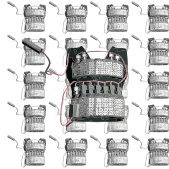
TNT Equivalents

A terrorist cell's skill in constructing Improvised Explosive Devices or Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (IED, VBIED) is likely to influence the type of attack. Bombmakers with only rudimentary skills may be restricted to assembling basic devices. A skilled journeyman bombmaker

may have the competence needed to build a range of IEDs from small to large that are highly concealable or have advanced capabilities such as multiple triggering methods, directional blasts, or increased blast effect. Two hundred kilograms of explosives can make:



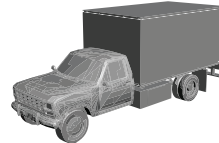
▲ 200 Pipe Bombs @ 1 kg each



▲ 20 Suicide Vests @ 10 kg each



▲ 2 small VBIEDs @ 100 kg each



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

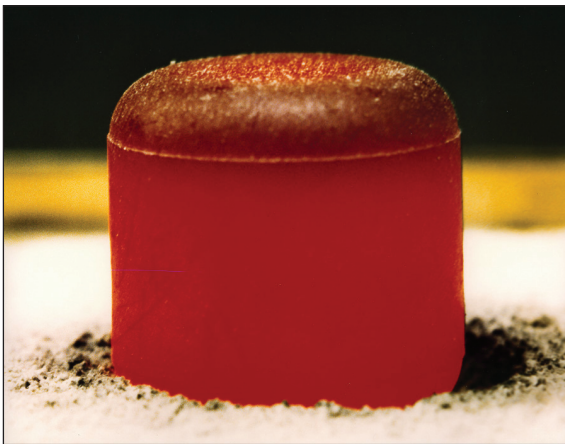
Explosive	Pressure Equivalent	Impulse Equivalent	Remarks/Maximum Pressure
TNT	1.0	1.0	
C-4	1.3	1.5	
Composition B (60 RDX/40 TNT)	1.2	1.1	
Pentolite	1.42	1.44	
Dynamite 60 percent straight	0.9	0.9	
50 percent	0.9	—	
20 percent	0.7	—	
Blasting gel	0.85	0.85	
ANFO	0.82		
Smokeless powder	0.6		Dense Packing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

Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident



Indicators

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

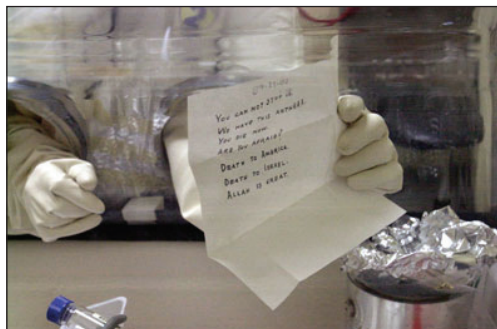


▲ *If oxygen and humidity levels are adequate, a sufficient mass of certain plutonium isotopes may become pyrophoric (able to glow from its own heat).*

Suspicious Substance?



▲ Anthrax investigators in 2001

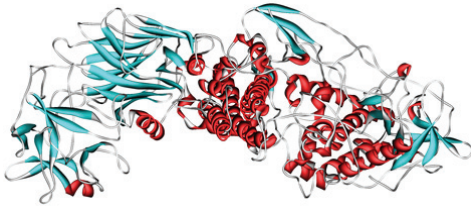


▲ Anthrax-contaminated letter sent to Senator Patrick Leahy

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

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

Biological Threats



▲ *Botulinum Toxin*

Clinical Features	Diagnosis	Medical Management
Botulinum Toxins		
<p><i>Symptoms appear several hours to one to two days after exposure.</i></p> <p>Initial Blurred vision, drooping eyelids, difficulty understanding language, difficulty in speaking, muscle weakness.</p> <p>Progression—Day 3 Mucous in throat, neuromuscular symptoms, respiratory distress, difficulty in swallowing, feels like a cold without fever.</p> <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. Symptoms begin acutely.</i></p> <p>Phase I Symptoms Malaise, fever, chills, vomiting, headache, backache. Light-skinned patients may exhibit rash during this phase.</p> <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>

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



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

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

Chemical Agents



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

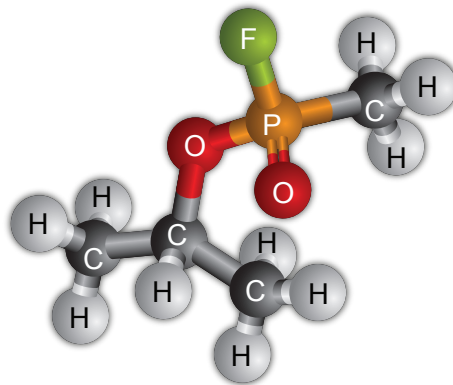
Sarin

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

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

Timely decontamination is imperative. Contaminated equipment should be cleaned

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



▲ Model of a Sarin molecule

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

VX

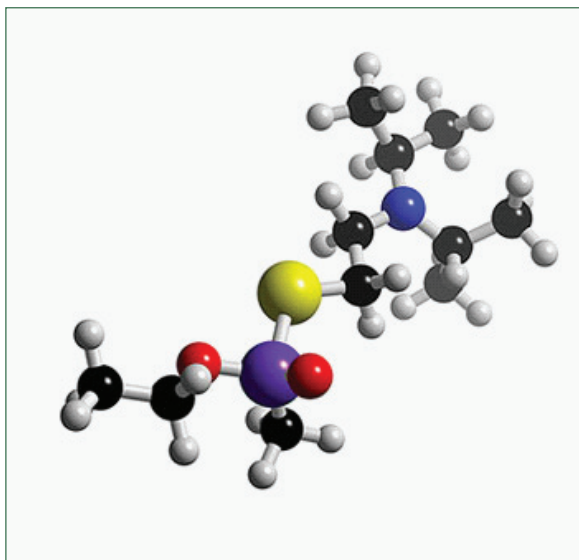
VX ($C_{11}H_{26}NO_2PS$), a chemical nerve agent, paralyzes the nervous system. It is more toxic and longer-lived than related nerve agents Tabun and Sarin, which dissipate quickly and have only short-term effects.

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.



Toxic Industrial Chemicals— Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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



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

CHLORINE

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

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Ricin

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

SYMPTOMS

Inhalation

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

Ingestion

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

TREATMENT

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



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

Anthrax

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

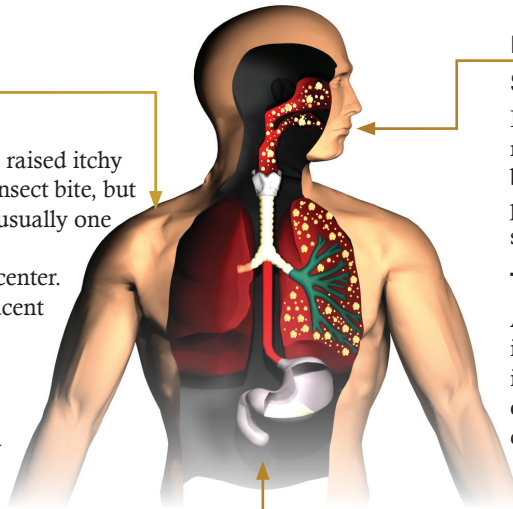
CUTANEOUS

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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



INHALATION

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

INTESTINAL

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Suspicious Financial Activity Indicators



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

Indicators of False Travel Documents

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



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



▲ Ahmed Ressim, 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

Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS)

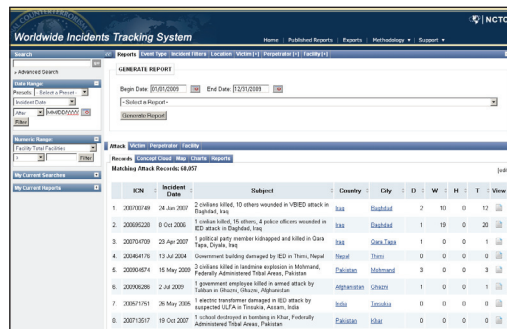
NCTC maintains the US Government's authoritative database on terrorist attacks compiled exclusively from open source data.* The Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), which is publicly available at www.nctc.gov, provides a variety of consumers—to include users within the government, police departments, first responders, military, academia, the press, and the public—with an easily accessible, Internet-based database. Users can filter and sort attack data by a broad range of characteristics, browse attack records, and derive statistics on terrorism around the world. Using two types of searches (simple and advanced), the public can query the database to find out, for example, how many people were kidnapped in the Gaza Strip in 2009 (866 in 40 incidents), how many improvised explosive devices were detonated or placed in Iraq in 2007 (2,363), or even use the WITS data to provide annual trends of suicide attacks in Iraq.

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

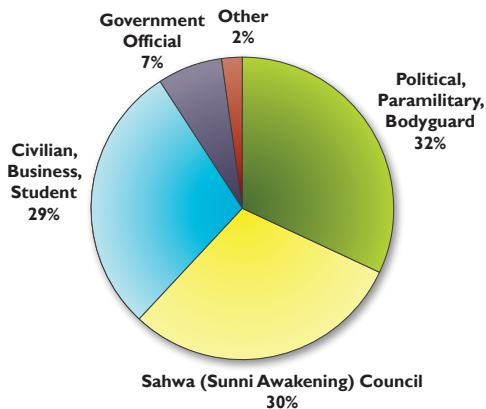
NCTC also provides the US State Department with statistical data on the number of individuals killed, injured, or kidnapped by terrorist groups, all taken from the WITS database. This information is used to help complete the Congressionally

mandated Country Reports on Terrorism, the US Government's authoritative report on terrorism incidents that occurred in the previous calendar year.

The WITS database lists 68,057 incidents from its creation on 1 January 2004 through 30 April 2010.



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



▲ 2008: Targets of Suicide Attacks in Iraq

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

Rewards for Justice

The Rewards for Justice program is a highly valuable US Government asset 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.

The Rewards for Justice program is very effective. Since the program's inception, the United States has paid over \$100 million to more than 60 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 Web site—www.rewardsforjustice.net. Additionally, RFJ welcomes reward payment nominations from any federal, state, or local US 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.

If you want to propose adding a key terrorist leader to the RFJ Most Wanted List and Web site or to nominate a source for a reward, please contact the RFJ program:

Email: RFJ@state.gov

Internet: www.rewardsforjustice.net

Telephone: 1-800-877-3927

Mailing Address:

Rewards for Justice
Washington, DC 20522-0303



Have Suspicions?



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

To report suspicious persons or activity, please visit:

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

Think you’ve seen a wanted person?

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

- <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>
- http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists

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

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

- Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations: <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>
- Terrorist Exclusion List: <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123086.htm>
- Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons: <http://www.treasury.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/t11sdn.pdf>

Other resources:

- US National Counterterrorism Center: <http://www.nctc.gov>
- US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism: <http://www.state.gov/s/ct>

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.



17 November Revolutionary Organization



Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)



Abu Sayyaf Group



Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade



Al-Qa'ida



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq



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



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Islam



Aum Shinrikyo
A.K.A. Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)



Continuity IRA



FARC
Revolutionary Armed Forces
of Colombia



HAMAS



Hizballah
(Party of God)



Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)

Logos



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Kahane Chai (KACH)



Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Worker's Party, PKK, Kadek)



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



Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)



National Liberation Army (ELN)



New People's Army (NPA)



Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)



Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)



Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)



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



Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/ Front



Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)

Captured or Killed



Usama Bin Ladin

Usama Bin Ladin was killed by US forces on 1 May 2011 in Abbottabad, Pakistan. He was wanted in connection with the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and for the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya.

Shaykh Sa'id al-Masri

Also known as Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, presumed third in command of al-Qa'ida was killed in missile strike 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

Dulmatin, believed to be one of the masterminds behind the 12 October 2002 nightclub attacks in Bali that killed more than 200, was killed by Indonesian police on 9 March 2010.

Noordin Mohammad Top

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

Saleh Nabhan

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

Baitullah Mahsud

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

Usama al-Kini and Shaykh Swedan

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

Aafia Siddiqui

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

Abu Khabab al-Masri

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

'Imad 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.

Captured or Killed

Abu Solaiman

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

'Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi

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

Dhiren Barot

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

Khadafi Janjalani

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

Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi

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

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah

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

Hamza Rabi'a

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

Azahari bin Husin

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

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar

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

Abu Faraj al-Libi

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

Hambali

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

Khalid Shaykh Muhammad

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

Mir Amal Kanshi

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

Abu Zubaydah

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

Muhammad Atef

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

Ramzi Yousef

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

'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman

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

State Sponsors of Terrorism



State sponsors of terrorism provide critical support to many non-state terrorist groups. Without state sponsors, these groups would have greater difficulty obtaining the funds, weapons, materials, and secure areas they require to plan and conduct operations. The United States will continue to insist that these countries end the support they give to terrorist groups.

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

The designation of countries that repeatedly provide support for acts of international terrorism as state sponsors of terrorism carries with it four main sets of US Government sanctions:

- 1 A ban on arms-related exports and sales.
- 2 Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism.
- 3 Prohibitions on economic assistance.
- 4 Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions, including:
 - Requiring the United States to oppose loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions;
 - Exception from the jurisdictional immunity in US courts of state sponsor countries, and all former state sponsor countries (with the exception of Iraq),

with respect to claims for money damages for personal injury or death caused by certain acts of terrorism, torture, or extrajudicial killing, or the provision of material support or resources for such acts;

- Denial to companies and individuals tax credits for income earned in terrorist-list countries;
- Denial of duty-free treatment of goods exported to the United States;
- Authority to prohibit any US citizen from engaging in a financial transaction with a terrorist-list government without a Treasury Department license; and
- Prohibition of Defense Department contracts above US \$100,000 with companies in which a state sponsor government owns or controls a significant interest.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2009/140889.htm>

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.

- 1 Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
- 2 Abu Sayyaf Group
- 3 Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
- 4 Al-Shabaab
- 5 Ansar al-Islam
- 6 Asbat al-Ansar
- 7 Aum Shinrikyo
- 8 Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- 9 Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
- 10 Continuity Irish Republican Army
- 11 Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)
- 12 HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)
- 13 Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (HUJI)
- 14 Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
- 15 Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- 16 Hizballah (Party of God)
- 17 Islamic Jihad Group
- 18 Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
- 19 Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)
- 20 Jemaah Islamiya organization (JI)
- 21 Kahane Chai (Kach)
- 22 Kata'ib Hizballah
- 23 Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK, KADEK)
- 24 Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)
- 25 Lashkar i Jhangvi
- 26 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- 27 Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
- 28 Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
- 29 Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
- 30 National Liberation Army (ELN)
- 31 Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- 32 Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- 33 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- 34 PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- 35 Al-Qa'ida
- 36 Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- 37 Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly GSPC)
- 38 Real IRA
- 39 Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- 40 Revolutionary Organization 17 November
- 41 Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
- 42 Revolutionary Struggle
- 43 Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
- 44 Tanzim Qa'يدات al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qaida in Iraq) (formerly Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad, JTJ, al-Zarqawi Network)
- 45 Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan
- 46 United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>

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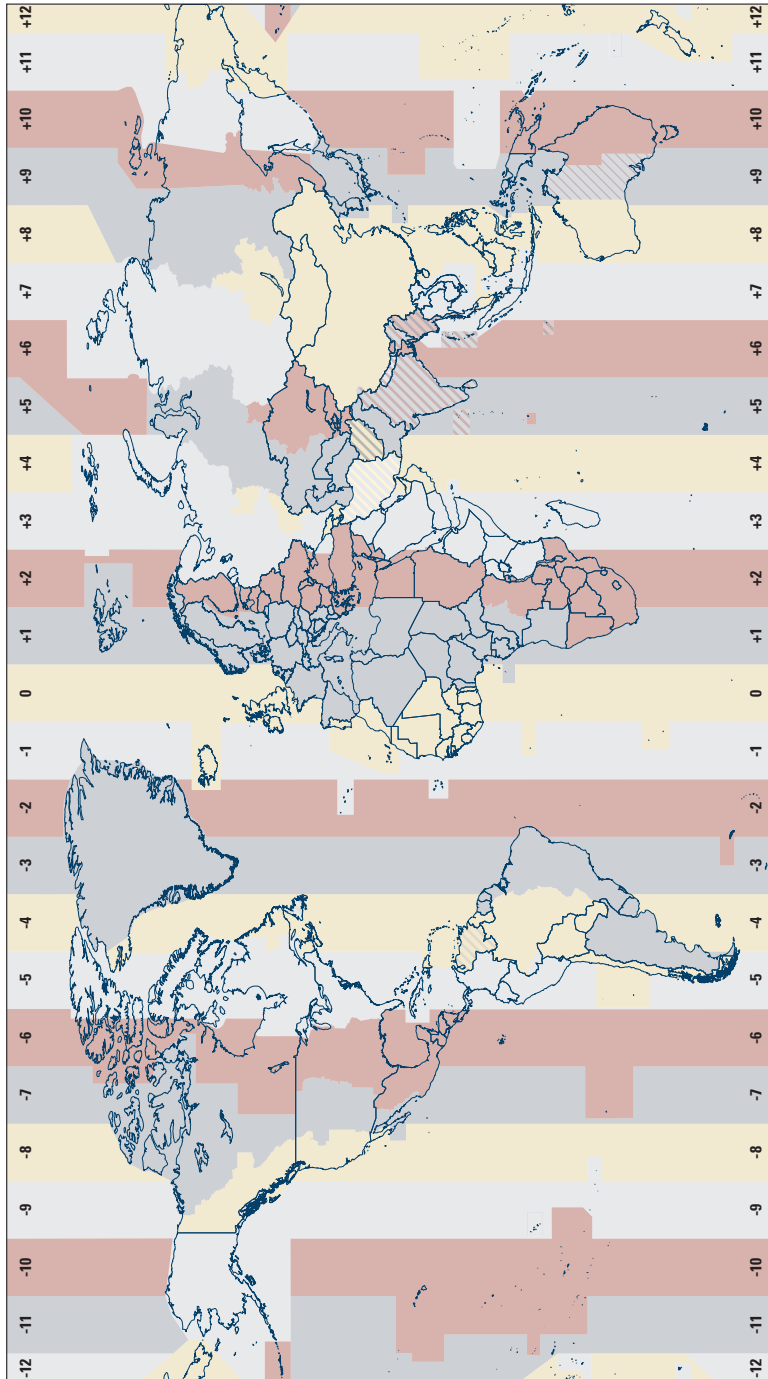
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Notes

Standard Time Zones of the World



January						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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29	30	31				

February						
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March						
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April						
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29	30					

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July						
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September						
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

October						
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

November						
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25	26	27	28	29	30	

December						
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Bomb Threat Call Procedures

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

Date
Time of Call
Time Caller Hung Up
Ext. No.

Exact message (if possible):

Ask Caller:

- Where is bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)
- When will it go off?
- What did it look like?
- Why?
- Who put it there?
- Caller's Name

Information About Caller:

- Where is caller? (Describe background and level of noise)
- Sex: Male Female
- Pitch of Voice: Low Moderate High
- Speech: Stutter Accent Peculiar Dialect
- Other:
- Estimated age:
- Name & Room Number of Person Receiving Call:

Caller's Voice

Calm Nasal
 Angry Stutter
 Excited Lisp
 Slow Raspy
 Rapid Deep
 Soft Ragged
 Loud Clearing Throat
 Laughter Deep Breathing
 Crying Crackling Voice
 Normal Disguised
 Distinct Accent
 Slurred Whispered

Background Sounds

Street Noises Factory Machinery
 Crockery Animal Noises
 Voices Clear
 PA System Static
 Music Local
 House Noises Long Distance
 Motor Booth
 Office Machinery Other

Threat Language

Well Spoken (Educated)
 Foul
 Irrational
 Message Read by Threat Maker
 Taped
 Incoherent

Report Call Immediately To:

Name:
 Phone Number:
 Today's Date:
 Your Name:
 Position:
 Phone Number:

Basma
Toxic Industrial Chemicals
Abu Sayyaf Group
TNT
Attacks
Hasan Izz-al-Din
HAMAS
Counterterrorism
Groups
Radicalization
Osama Bin Ladin
Chemical Agents
Sarin
Ricin
Al-Qa'ida
Profiles
Al-Qaida in the
Arabian Peninsula

Basma
Abu Sayyaf Group
Attacks
Counterterrorism
Groups

Osama Bin Ladin
Al-Qa'ida
Radicalization

Basma
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Attacks
Counterterrorism
Groups
Radicalization
Osama Bin Ladin
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