

THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER



COUNTERTERRORISM 2014 CALENDAR



Dear Colleagues,

As the Center approaches our 10th anniversary, we reflect on the terrorist attacks this past year both here at home and around the world. The attack at the Boston marathon, the assault on an Algerian gas facility, and the storming of a shopping mall in Kenya—these all demonstrate the persistent threat of terrorism and the challenges ahead.

Ten years ago, the National Counterterrorism Center was founded on a bold idea—that a joint workforce drawn from across the government should be responsible for the analysis of all terrorism information and the integration of our national effort to combat terrorism. Following the recommendation of the 9/11 Commission, NCTC was established by Executive Order in August 2004 as the successor to the Terrorist Threat Integration Center. Congress then codified the creation of NCTC in the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004*. Ten years later, NCTC is fulfilling the vision that led to its creation and now occupies a place at the center of our nation's counterterrorism effort.

This year, we celebrate a decade of dedication and hard work from our workforce and across the intelligence community. Looking forward, we are committed to working with all of our partners here at the Center and around the government, strengthening the culture of leadership, integrity, excellence, and collaboration that remain the hallmark of NCTC and our counterterrorism fight.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matthew G. Olsen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Matthew G. Olsen
Director



The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2014 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of issues pertaining to international terrorism: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar also marks dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

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

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

Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement and observation of the moon. The Islamic year contains 12 months, none of which can exceed 30 days. Each month starts when the lunar crescent is first seen after a new moon. Because 12 lunar months multiplied by 29.53 days equals 354.36 days, the Islamic calendar will always be approximately 11 days shorter than the Western, or Gregorian, calendar. For example, 1 Muharram, the first day of Islamic year 1435 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), fell on 5 November 2013; in A.H. 1436, 1 Muharram falls on 25 October 2014. Because of lunar observation and differences in time zones, the observance of Islamic holidays may vary from region to region.

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.

Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms

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

Map Boundaries

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

The information in this calendar is valid as of 16 September 2013. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.

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

IMAGE COVER

The Boston Globe
By: David L. Ryan / Globe Staff

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 the fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities. The listed groups appear in chronological order of designation.

For the current FTO list, as well as fact sheets on all FTOs, visit
<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm>.

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

Al-Qa'ida (AQ)



Ayman al-Zawahiri

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

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

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

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

Despite continued leadership losses, al-Qa'ida remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. The group has advanced a number of unsuccessful plots in the past several years, including against the United States and Europe. This highlights al-Qa'ida's ability to continue some attack preparations while under sustained counterterrorism pressure and suggests it may be plotting additional attacks against the United States at home or overseas.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush	SUNDAY	25 Safar	29
1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests			
2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected	MONDAY	26 Safar	30
2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs	TUESDAY	27 Safar	31
	New Year's Eve		
2011, Egypt: Attack on Coptic church in Alexandria kills 23, wounds almost 100; Army of Islam blamed but group denies responsibility	WEDNESDAY	28 Safar	1
2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible	New Year's Day		
2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted			
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	THURSDAY	29 Safar	2
2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility	FRIDAY	1 Rabi' al-Awwal	3
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	SATURDAY	2 Rabi' al-Awwal	4

Ayman Al-Zawahiri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu’iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz, Dr. Ayman al Zawahiri

DATE OF BIRTH: 19 June 1951

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Brown/black

EYES: Dark

NATIONALITY: Egyptian

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$25 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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	SUNDAY	3 Rabi' al-Awwal	5
1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	MONDAY	4 Rabi' al-Awwal Christian: Epiphany	6
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	TUESDAY	5 Rabi' al-Awwal Orthodox Christian: Christmas (Old Calendar)	7
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings	WEDNESDAY	6 Rabi' al-Awwal	8
2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	THURSDAY	7 Rabi' al-Awwal	9
2013, Pakistan: Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhanghvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility 2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	FRIDAY	8 Rabi' al-Awwal	10
2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected	SATURDAY	9 Rabi' al-Awwal	11

Yasin Al-Suri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: al-Qamishli, Syria

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

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

2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed

SUNDAY

10 Rabi' al-Awwal

12

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

MONDAY

11 Rabi' al-Awwal

13

2008, Afghanistan: Attack on Serena Hotel in Kabul kills six, injures six others including American Thor David Hesla; Taliban claim responsibility
2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing

TUESDAY

12 Rabi' al-Awwal

14

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11 [approximate]; observed by Sunni)

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

WEDNESDAY

13 Rabi' al-Awwal

15

2013, Algeria: Attack on gas facility near In Amenas kills 39, including three Americans; Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar claims responsibility

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

THURSDAY

14 Rabi' al-Awwal

16

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

1991, Iraq: Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins

FRIDAY

15 Rabi' al-Awwal

17

2011, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 50, wounds 150, in attack on police applicants in Tikrit; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Iraq strongly suspected

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

SATURDAY

16 Rabi' al-Awwal

18

Muhsin al-Fadhli



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Muhsin Fadhil 'Ayyid al-Fadhli, Muhsin Fadhil Ayid Ashur al-Fadhli, Abu Majid Samiyah, Abu Samia, Dawud al Asadi

DATE OF BIRTH: 24 April 1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'5" (165 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Kuwaiti

PASSPORT: Kuwait, 001313585;
Kuwait, 106261543

WANTED

Muhsin al-Fadhli is an Iran-based senior al-Qa'ida facilitator and financier. He has reportedly replaced Ezedin Abdel Aziz Khalil (better known as Yasin al-Suri) as al-Qa'ida's senior leader in Iran.

Al-Fadhli was designated by the US Department of the Treasury, pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 15 February 2005, for providing financial and material support to the al-Zarqawi Network and al-Qa'ida. On 17 February 2005, the UN Security Council's al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee listed al-Fadhli for participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetration of al-Qa'ida acts. The listing subjects him to international freezing of assets, a travel ban, and an embargo on supply of equipment and other legal assistance.

At that time, Muhsin al-Fadhli was considered an al-Qa'ida leader in the Gulf countries and provided support to Iraq-based fighters against US and multinational forces. He was also considered a major facilitator to Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi and prior to that was involved in several attacks in October 2002, including the attack on the French ship MV Limburg, which injured four crew members, killed one, and released 50,000 barrels of crude oil along 45 miles of coastline.

He is wanted by law enforcement authorities in

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United States for terrorism-related activities. In June 2005, Saudi authorities placed him on a list of wanted suspects in connection with a series of terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia. Al-Fadhli and three other suspects were convicted in a Kuwaiti court in February 2003 for providing funding for terrorist activities and military training in Afghanistan for purposes of terrorism. Al-Fadhli and his co-conspirators were sentenced to five-year jail sentences.

Al-Fadhli fought alongside the Taliban and al-Qa'ida in Afghanistan and is reported to have been among the few trusted al-Qa'ida operatives who received advance notification that terrorists would strike the United States on 11 September 2001.

REWARD

Up to \$7 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office 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.

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

SUNDAY 17 Rabi' al-Awwal

19

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi
(Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11
[approximate]; observed by Shia)

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

MONDAY 18 Rabi' al-Awwal

20

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

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

TUESDAY 19 Rabi' al-Awwal

21

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

WEDNESDAY 20 Rabi' al-Awwal

22

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

THURSDAY 21 Rabi' al-Awwal

23

2011, Russia: Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imirat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February

FRIDAY 22 Rabi' al-Awwal

24

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

2011, US: Ahmed Ghailani sentenced in civilian court in New York to life in prison for role in 7 August 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

SATURDAY 23 Rabi' al-Awwal

25

1993, US: Aimal Kasi kills two and wounds three outside CIA Headquarters in McLean, Virginia

Adel Radi Saqr al-Wahabi al-Harbi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: 'Adil Radi Saqr al-Wahbi al-Harbi, Adel Radhi Sager Alharbi, Muharib, Abu Ali Muharib

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 December 1986

PLACE OF BIRTH: Buraydah, Saudi Arabia

NATIONALITY: Saudi Arabian

NATIONAL IDENTITY NUMBER:
1059887057

PASSPORT: Saudi Arabia, J110141; issued April 18, 2010; expires 22 February 2015

WANTED

Adel Radi Saqr al-Wahabi al-Harbi is an Iran-based senior al-Qa'ida facilitator and serves as the deputy to Muhsin al-Fadhli. In his capacity as the number two to al-Fadhli, al-Harbi facilitates the travel of extremists to Afghanistan or Iraq via Iran on behalf of al-Qa'ida and is believed to have sought funds to support al-Qa'ida attacks.

Al-Harbi was previously placed on the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Interior's 9 January 2011 list of wanted terrorists and was charged with traveling to Afghanistan to join al-Qa'ida and providing technical support on the Internet to the terrorist group.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office 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, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Assailants kill 36 civilians in several villages; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda widely believed responsible

SUNDAY

24 Rabi' al-Awwal

26

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

MONDAY

25 Rabi' al-Awwal

27

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

1982, Italy: Police rescue US Army Brigadier General James Dozier, kidnapped by Red Brigades on 17 December 1981

TUESDAY

26 Rabi' al-Awwal

28

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

WEDNESDAY

27 Rabi' al-Awwal

29

Chinese New Year
(Year of the Horse)

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

THURSDAY

28 Rabi' al-Awwal

30

2003, US: Richard Reid, failed "shoe bomber" who attempted to bring down American Airlines flight 63 in December 2001, is sentenced to life in prison

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

FRIDAY

29 Rabi' al-Awwal

31

2013, Turkey: Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy in Ankara, killing himself and a guard; DHKP/C claims responsibility

2011, US: Colleen LaRose, also known as "Jihad Jane," pleads guilty to four terrorism-related charges

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

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

SATURDAY

30 Rabi' al-Awwal

1

Saif Al-Adel



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani

DATE OF BIRTH: 11 April 1960 or 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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1-800-US REWARDS.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills 25 police officers, wounds many more in Tarin Kot; Taliban claim responsibility	SUNDAY	1 Rabi' al-Thani	2
2009, Syria & Sudan: Countries sign agreement on fighting terrorism in compliance with Arab Antiterrorism Convention	MONDAY	2 Rabi' al-Thani	3
2009, Colombia: Seventeen civilians stabbed to death near Barbacoas; FARC claims responsibility	TUESDAY	3 Rabi' al-Thani	4
	Sri Lanka: Independence Day		
2001, Algeria & France: Countries sign accord to cooperate in fighting terrorism	WEDNESDAY	4 Rabi' al-Thani	5
2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122	THURSDAY	5 Rabi' al-Thani	6
2000, UK: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February			
1991, UK: Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence wound three; PIRA responsible	FRIDAY	6 Rabi' al-Thani	7
2008, India: Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility	SATURDAY	7 Rabi' al-Thani	8

Adnan G. El Shukrijumah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 4 August 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

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

WEIGHT: Medium to heavy

CITIZENSHIP: Guyanese

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

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.

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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, Sri Lanka: LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvamadu

SUNDAY

8 Rabi' al-Thani

9

2000, Turkey: PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader

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

MONDAY

9 Rabi' al-Thani

10

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

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

TUESDAY

10 Rabi' al-Thani

11

Iran: Revolution Day

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

WEDNESDAY

11 Rabi' al-Thani

12

US: Lincoln's Birthday

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

THURSDAY

12 Rabi' al-Thani

13

2011, Bahrain: Political unrest spawns creation of 14 February Youth Coalition, later suspected of involvement in firebomb and other attacks against Western interests

FRIDAY

13 Rabi' al-Thani

14

Valentine's Day

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

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

SATURDAY

14 Rabi' al-Thani

15

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa Al-Bakri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Abd al-Aziz al-Masri, Hasan
'Umar Ibrahim Ali Saleem Abu
Salsbil, Abu Salsabil Hassan
Omar, Hasan 'Umar Zizo

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 April 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

EYES: Dark

WANTED

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

Before joining al-Qa'ida, al-Bakri was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad 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

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2013, Pakistan: Bomb kills 84, wounds 190 in Hazara, near Quetta; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility
1992, Lebanon: Hizballah General Secretary Abbas Musawi killed in helicopter ambush

SUNDAY 15 Rabi' al-Thani

16

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

MONDAY 16 Rabi' al-Thani

17

US: Washington's Birthday observed

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

TUESDAY 17 Rabi' al-Thani

18

2001, UK: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted

WEDNESDAY 18 Rabi' al-Thani

19

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

THURSDAY 19 Rabi' al-Thani

20

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

FRIDAY 20 Rabi' al-Thani

21

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

SATURDAY 21 Rabi' al-Thani

22

2006, Iraq: Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra' triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility for attack
1969, Syria: Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded

US: Washington's birthday

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: United States

COMPLEXION: Light

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown/hazel

HEIGHT: 5'11 (180 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

BUILD: Medium

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Gadahn has scars on his chest and right forearm.

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$1 Million Reward

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

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, 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	SUNDAY	22 Rabi' al-Thani	23
2009, Sudan: Sixteen military, 21 civilians killed in attack in Malakal; no claim of responsibility but Sudan People's Liberation Army widely suspected 2009, Somalia: Seventeen civilians killed, up to 90 more injured in fighting after attacks in Tarabunka and other locations; Islamic Party claims responsibility	MONDAY	23 Rabi' al-Thani	24
1996, Israel: HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80 1994, Israel: Settler Baruch Goldstein kills 39 Arab worshipers, wounds another 125, at Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron 1991, Iraq: Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm	TUESDAY	24 Rabi' al-Thani	25
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 wounded	WEDNESDAY	25 Rabi' al-Thani	26
2007, Afghanistan: Suicide attack on Bagram Air Base during visit by Vice President Cheney kills 23 and wounds 20 1980, Colombia: M-19 seizes Dominican Embassy, holds 20 ambassadors and 65 others hostage; last hostage released 21 April	THURSDAY	26 Rabi' al-Thani	27
2005, Iraq: Two vehicle-bomb attacks kill more than 160 Iraqis; al-Zarqawi group claims responsibility 1985, UK: PIRA kills nine police officers in mortar attack	FRIDAY	27 Rabi' al-Thani	28
2003, Pakistan: Khalid Shaykh Muhammad is arrested; planned 9/11 attacks in US 2001, UK: 21 groups banned under new terrorism law; LTTE office first to be closed	SATURDAY	28 Rabi' al-Thani	1

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



Nasir al-Wahishi

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

AQAP dispatched Nigerian-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on 25 December 2009—the first attack inside the United States by an al-Qa'ida affiliate since 11 September 2001. That was followed by an attempted attack in which explosive-laden packages were sent to the United States on 27 October 2010. The year 2010 also saw the launch of Inspire magazine, an AQAP-branded, English-language publication, followed by the establishment of AQAP's Arabic-language al-Madad News Agency in 2011. Dual US-Yemeni citizen Anwar al-Aulaqi, who had a worldwide following as a radical ideologue and propagandist, was the most prominent member of AQAP; he was killed in an explosion in September 2011. In August 2013, the US State Department temporarily closed several embassies in response to a threat associated with AQAP.

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

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 oil facilities in Yemen, the first large-scale attack by the group. AQY later claimed responsibility for the attack and, in its first Internet statement in November 2006, vowed to conduct further operations. Ayman al-Zawahiri, at that time al-Qa'ida's second-in-command, in a statement in December 2006 congratulated AQY and encouraged additional attacks.

AQY in early 2008 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.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

2004, Pakistan: Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 44 and wounding 120 1974, Sudan: US ambassador Cleo A. Noel, Jr., and deputy chief of mission George C. Moore assassinated by Black September after attack on Saudi Embassy in Khartoum the previous day	SUNDAY	29 Rabi' al-Thani	2
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 wounding 146 others	MONDAY	1 Jumada al-Ula	3
1999, Turkey: Suspected PKK suicide bomber kills three in Batman	TUESDAY	2 Jumada al-Ula	4
2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber explodes bomb aboard bus, killing 15, including one US citizen, and wounding 40 others 2002, Israel: Bomb explodes inside Arab schoolyard in Jerusalem, wounding eight; Avengers of the Infants claims responsibility 1998, Sri Lanka: Bus bomb kills 37 and wounds more than 250; LTTE blamed	WEDNESDAY	3 Jumada al-Ula Christian: Ash Wednesday	5
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 wounding 190 1999, Venezuela: Bodies of three US peace activists found; FARC responsible	THURSDAY	4 Jumada al-Ula	6
1999, Bangladesh: Two bombs kill 10 and wound 75 at political meeting; Harakat-ul-Jihad backed by Bin Ladin suspected 1973, US: Vehicle bombs defused at El Al terminal at Kennedy Airport, the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, and the Israel Discount Bank in New York City; member of Black September arrested in 1991, sentenced to 30 years in prison	FRIDAY	5 Jumada al-Ula	7
2010, Pakistan: Car bomb kills 13, wounds 90 in attack on security forces building in Lahore; TTP claims responsibility 1995, Pakistan: Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi	SATURDAY	6 Jumada al-Ula Worldwide: International Women's Day	8

Jamal Mohammad Al-Badawi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'5" (165 cm)

WEIGHT: 175 lbs (79 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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 wounds 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility 1977, US: Group of Hanafi Muslims seizes three buildings in Washington, D.C.; siege ends two days later with 149 hostages released, journalist and police officer killed	SUNDAY	7 Jumada al-Ula	9
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE conducts suicide motorcade ambush; 29 killed, 70 wounded	MONDAY	8 Jumada al-Ula	10
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	TUESDAY	9 Jumada al-Ula	11
2011, Israel: Family of five settlers in West Bank stabbed to death while in bed; no claim of responsibility 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	WEDNESDAY	10 Jumada al-Ula	12
1999, Turkey: Bombing at shopping center kills three and wounds six; Revenge Falcons of Apo claims responsibility	THURSDAY	11 Jumada al-Ula	13
2004, Israel: Near-simultaneous attacks by two suicide bombers kill 10, wound 18 in Ashdod port; HAMAS and al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claim responsibility	FRIDAY	12 Jumada al-Ula	14
2001, Turkey: Russian plane hijacked; 45 of 174 hostages freed or escape; two hostages and one hijacker killed, remaining hostages released	SATURDAY	13 Jumada al-Ula	15

Abdullah Al-Rimi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Awaiss, Owaiss, Uwayss,
Zubayr Al-Rimi (possible),
Abdallah Ahmad Salid Al-Rimi,
Abdallah Ahmad Saleh Ahmad
Al-Rimi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1974

PLACE OF BIRTH: Ta'iz, Yemen

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

LANGUAGE: Arabic

WANTED

Abdullah al-Rimi is wanted for questioning in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, in which 17 American sailors were killed. He may be residing in Yemen. If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo



1985, Lebanon: US journalist Terry Anderson kidnapped
1984, Lebanon: US official William Buckley seized, later killed
 by Hizballah

SUNDAY 14 Jumada al-Ula

Jewish: Purim (Feast of Lots)

16

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

MONDAY 15 Jumada al-Ula

Christian: St. Patrick's Day

17

TUESDAY 16 Jumada al-Ula

18

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

WEDNESDAY 17 Jumada al-Ula

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

19

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

THURSDAY 18 Jumada al-Ula

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

Tunisia: Independence Day

20

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

FRIDAY 19 Jumada al-Ula

Iran/Afghanistan: Nowruz (Persian
 New Year)

21

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

SATURDAY 20 Jumada al-Ula

22

Jaber A. Elbaneh



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 9 September 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yemen

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

OCCUPATION: Salesman, taxi driver

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

SUNDAY 21 Jumada al-Ula

23

Pakistan: Pakistan Day

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

MONDAY 22 Jumada al-Ula

24

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

TUESDAY 23 Jumada al-Ula

25

1978, Egypt & Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords

WEDNESDAY 24 Jumada al-Ula

26

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

THURSDAY 25 Jumada al-Ula

27

2007, Iraq: Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tall 'Afar, killing 152

2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 wounded 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

2007, Greece: Grenade attack damages vehicles in Thessaloniki but causes no injuries; anarchists believed responsible

FRIDAY 26 Jumada al-Ula

28

2011, Pakistan: Authorities announce arrest of Umar Patek, wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200

SATURDAY 27 Jumada al-Ula

29

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

Abu Du'a



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1971

PLACE OF BIRTH: Samarra', Iraq

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

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

SUNDAY 28 Jumada al-Ula

30

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

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

MONDAY 29 Jumada al-Ula

31

Islamic: Beginning of "Battle of the Trench;" Muhammad's forces break two-week siege by numerically superior tribes (Western date, 627 C.E.)

1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed

TUESDAY 30 Jumada al-Ula

1

2003, Philippines: JI explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and wounding 55

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

1986, Greece: Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Arab Revolutionary Cells claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY 1 Jumada al-Akhirah

2

2013, Afghanistan: Thirty-four civilians, 10 security personnel killed as Taliban forces storm courthouse in Farah

2011, Pakistan: Suicide bombers attack Sufi shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan, killing 50 and wounding more than 100; TTP claims responsibility

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

THURSDAY 2 Jumada al-Akhirah

3

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

FRIDAY 3 Jumada al-Akhirah

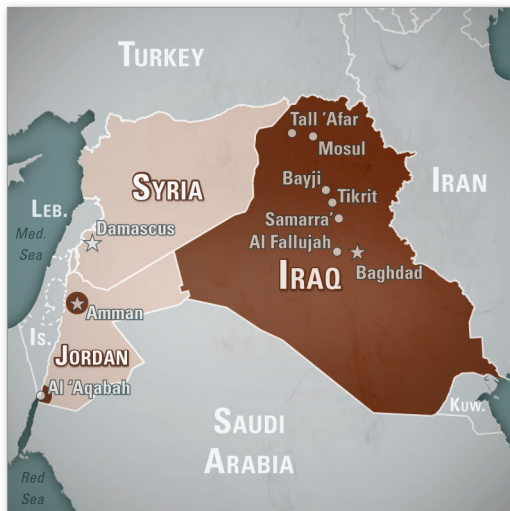
4

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

SATURDAY 4 Jumada al-Akhirah

5

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)/ Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)



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

Al-Zarqawi was killed in a US airstrike on 7 June 2006. The new leader of AQI, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, announced in October 2006 the formation of the Islamic State of Iraq, led by Iraqi national Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, in an attempt to politicize AQI's terrorist activities and place an "Iraqi face" on their efforts.

In 2007 AQI's continued targeting and repression of Sunni civilians caused a widespread backlash—known as the Sunni Awakening—against the group. The development of the Awakening

Councils—composed primarily of Sunni tribal and local community leaders—coincided with a surge in Coalition forces and Iraqi Government operations that denied AQI its safehavens, restricting the organization's freedom of movement and resulting in a decreased attack tempo beginning in mid-2007.

High-profile attacks in 2009 and 2010 demonstrated not just the group's relevance in the wake of the Coalition withdrawal from Iraqi cities in 2009, but also its efforts to posture itself to take advantage of the changing security environment. Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi were killed in April 2010, marking a significant loss for the organization.

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi became AQI's next leader, and the group has continued conducting high-profile attacks in Iraq and has made efforts to expand within the region. Suicide bombers and car bombs during the first half of 2013 caused about 1,000 Iraqi deaths, the highest monthly violent death tolls since 2008. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in April 2013 declared the group was operating in Syria and changed its public name to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. When al-Baghdadi announced the creation of the ISIL, he claimed AQI had founded the al-Nusrah Front in Syria and that the groups were merging. Al-Nusrah Front, however, denied the merger and publicly pledged allegiance to al-Qa'ida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri.

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. The group's official spokesperson and its leader in 2012 made vague threats against Americans everywhere. The arrests in May 2011 of two AQI-affiliated Iraqi refugees in Kentucky highlight the potential threat inside the United States from people associated with AQI.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

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

SUNDAY 5 Jumada al-Akhirah

6

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

MONDAY 6 Jumada al-Akhirah

7

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

TUESDAY 7 Jumada al-Akhirah

8

2009, West Bank: Twelve civilians wounded in attack on Palestinian community in Bayt Safafa, no claim of responsibility but Israeli settlers believed responsible

WEDNESDAY 8 Jumada al-Akhirah

9

Tunisia: Martyrs Day

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

THURSDAY 9 Jumada al-Akhirah

10

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

FRIDAY 10 Jumada al-Akhirah

11

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

SATURDAY 11 Jumada al-Akhirah

12



Al-Nusrah Front is one of the most capable al-Qa'ida-affiliated groups operating in Syria during the ongoing conflict. The group in January 2012 announced its intention to overthrow Syrian President Bashar al-Asad's regime, and since has mounted hundreds of insurgent-style and suicide attacks against regime and security service targets across the country. The group is committed not only to ousting the regime, but also seeks to expand its reach regionally and globally. Initially, al-Nusrah Front did not publicize its links to al-Qa'ida in Iraq or Pakistan.

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)—also known as the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)—played a significant role in founding the group. AQI since 2003 has used Syria as a facilitation hub and transformed this facilitation and logistics network into an organization capable of conducting sophisticated explosives and firearms attacks. AQI leaders since the beginning of al-Nusrah Front's participation in the conflict had provided the group with personnel and resources, including money and weapons.

For most of early 2013, however, al-Nusrah Front and AQI were consumed by a public rift stemming from AQI leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's April announcement of the "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant" (ISIL), which constituted a de facto public merger of both groups. Al-Nusrah Front and AQI have differing agendas in and strategies for Syria, and a public merger between them probably would have undermined al-Nusrah Front's

autonomy in Syria. In April 2013, al-Nusrah Front's leader, Abu Muhammad al-Jawlani, pledged allegiance to al-Qa'ida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Al-Nusrah Front's leaders probably have learned lessons from AQI's experiences in Iraq and have sought to win the hearts and minds of the Syrian populace, providing parts of the country with humanitarian assistance and basic civil services. Several Syria-based armed opposition groups cooperate and fight alongside Sunni extremists, including al-Nusrah Front, and are dependent upon the groups for expertise, training, and weapons. Al-Nusrah Front has managed to seize territory, including military bases and hydroelectric dams in northern Syria.

The group's cadre is predominately composed of Syrian nationals, many of whom are veterans of previous conflicts, including in Iraq. Thousands of fighters from around the world have traveled to Syria since early 2012 to support secular oppositionist groups, although some fighters aspire to connect with al-Nusrah Front and other extremist groups. Several Westerners have joined al-Nusrah Front, including a few who have died in suicide operations. Western government officials have raised concerns that capable individuals with extremist contacts and battlefield experience could return to their home countries to commit violent acts.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209982.htm

2006, Chad: Eighty civilians killed in two attacks in and near Jawara; no claim of responsibility but Janjaweed Militia widely believed responsible

SUNDAY 12 Jumada al-Akhirah

Christian: Palm Sunday

13

2013, Bahrain: Several devices explode in and around Manama; members of 14 February Youth Coalition claim responsibility on social media sites
1986, Libya: US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for La Belle disco bombing on 4 April

MONDAY 13 Jumada al-Akhirah

14

2013, US: Three killed, 264 wounded when bombs explode at Boston Marathon; Djokhar Tsarnaev arrested, Tamerlan Tsarnaev killed in manhunt

TUESDAY 14 Jumada al-Akhirah

15

Jewish: Passover (lasts one week)

2011, Indonesia: Twenty-eight wounded in Jakarta in country's first suicide bombing inside a mosque; no claim of responsibility

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

2012, Afghanistan: Near-simultaneous attacks against Western facilities and government buildings in Kabul end after 18 hours of fighting; Taliban claim responsibility

WEDNESDAY 15 Jumada al-Akhirah

16

2010, Pakistan: Twelve killed, 40 wounded as suicide bomber fires on people in Quetta hospital before detonating device; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility

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

THURSDAY 16 Jumada al-Akhirah

17

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

FRIDAY 17 Jumada al-Akhirah

18

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

Christian: Good Friday

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

SATURDAY 18 Jumada al-Akhirah

19

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



Abdelmalek
Droukdal

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

most active terrorist group in Algeria. The GSPC was renamed in January 2007 after the group officially joined al-Qa'ida in September 2006. GSPC had close to 30,000 members at its height, but the Algerian Government's counterterrorism efforts have reduced its ranks to fewer than 1,000.

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

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

In 2010, AQIM failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years. Multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July 2010 against an AQIM camp—resulted in the deaths of some AQIM members and possibly disrupted some AQIM activity. In 2011, however, AQIM killed two French hostages during an attempted rescue operation, and in 2013 killed one French hostage in retaliation for France's military intervention in Mali.

In 2012, AQIM took advantage of political chaos in northern Mali to consolidate its control there and worked with the secular Azawad National Liberation Movement (MNLA) to secure independence in Kidal, Gao, and Timbuktu for ethnic Tuaregs.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

1998, Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution

SUNDAY 19 Jumada al-Akhirah

Christian: Easter

20

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

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

MONDAY 20 Jumada al-Akhirah

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

21

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

TUESDAY 21 Jumada al-Akhirah

Jewish: Passover (8th day; ends at sundown)

22

2010, US: Zarein Ahmedzay pleads guilty to conspiracy charges associated with Najibullah Zazi's plan to attack New York City subway system

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

WEDNESDAY 22 Jumada al-Akhirah

23

2003, Colombia: Landmine kills one US Marine and wounds five others; FARC believed responsible

THURSDAY 23 Jumada al-Akhirah

24

2008, Sri Lanka: Parcel bomb explodes on commuter bus in Piliyandala, killing 26 and wounding 64; LTTE blamed

2003, India: Bomb explodes at courthouse, killing three and wounding 34

FRIDAY 24 Jumada al-Akhirah

Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day

25

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

SATURDAY 25 Jumada al-Akhirah

26

Terrorism in North and West Africa



While “Those Who Sign With Blood” is a relatively new organization, Belmokhtar has been gathering supporters and prestige in North and West Africa for almost two decades. He traveled to Afghanistan as a teenager in 1989 to fight with the mujahidin and trained with al-Qa’ida, where he lost an eye mishandling explosives. He returned to Algeria in the mid-1990s and joined the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), whose stated mission was to overthrow the Algerian government and establish an Islamic state. By the late 1990s, Belmokhtar seized control over lucrative trans-Saharan smuggling routes, reportedly earning millions by trafficking cigarettes. Having taken over as the GIA’s amir in the Sahara, Belmokhtar helped set up the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) splinter faction in 1998. GSPC evolved into AQIM in 2007.

AI-Mulathamun Battalion

AI-Mulathamun Battalion and its subordinate unit al-Muwaqi’un Bil-Dima (“Those Who Sign With Blood”), led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar, splintered from al-Qa’ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in fall 2012 due to leadership disputes between Belmokhtar and AQIM’s leadership.

The group claimed responsibility for the 16 January attack on the In Amenas oil facility in southern Algeria, which resulted in a four-day hostage crisis in which his group held at least 40 Western captives, including several US citizens. The group also jointly carried out a pair of suicide attacks in Niger in conjunction with the likeminded extremist group Tawhid Wal Jihad in West Africa in May 2013. Belmokhtar claimed responsibility for a prison attack in early June in Niamey, Niger.

Belmokhtar in December 2012 issued a public statement calling on jihadists to travel to Mali to fight against Western nations during anticipated military intervention. Belmokhtar also promised to take the fight to the West, vowing that Western nations’ interests would be threatened within their own borders.

TWJWA

Al-Tawhid Wal Jihad in West Africa (TWJWA), also known as the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), was founded in late 2011 as an offshoot of al-Qa’ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). TWJWA is led by a former AQIM spiritual adviser, Hamad el-Khairi, who has close ties to former AQIM commander and now al-Mulathamun Battalion leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar. TWJWA has coordinated and planned terrorist attacks across North and West Africa and has used local black African populations from West Africa to carry out attacks.

Since the French-led intervention in Mali began in mid-January 2013, TWJWA has conducted a majority of the attacks targeting French and African forces in the vicinity of Gao and Kidal, using suicide bombings, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, and landmines. TWJWA has been more active than AQIM in targeting intervening forces because TWJWA—which is largely comprised of individuals from Mali, Mauritania, and Niger—probably perceives Western-led intervention in Mali as a threat to the sub-Saharan region, which is home to a majority of TWJWA’s members.

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

SUNDAY 26 Jumada al-Akhirah

27

2011, Morocco: Bomb kills 15 in Marrakech café frequented by Westerners in first major attack in country since May 2003; government blames AQIM but group denies responsibility
2007, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 70 civilians, wounds 170 more, in attack on Imam Abbas shrine (Shia); no claim of responsibility

MONDAY 27 Jumada al-Akhirah

28

Israel: Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)

2009, Iraq: Two car bomb attacks in Baghdad kill 50 civilians, wound 75 more; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible

TUESDAY 28 Jumada al-Akhirah

29

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

WEDNESDAY 29 Jumada al-Akhirah

30

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

THURSDAY 1 Rajab

1

International: Labor Day

2012, Afghanistan: Seven killed in separate attacks in Kabul two hours after US President departs; Taliban claim responsibility
2011, Pakistan: Usama Bin Ladin, leader of al-Qa'ida and responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States that killed nearly 3,000 people, is killed by US forces in Abbottabad
2008, Yemen: Car bomb attack at mosque in Sa'dah kills 18, wounds 45; Huthi rebels reject government's charge of responsibility

FRIDAY 2 Rajab

2

2010, US: Faisal Shahzad arrested for role in 1 May attempted vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City
2006, US: Zacarias Moussaoui sentenced to life in prison for aiding the 9/11 attacks

SATURDAY 3 Rajab

3

Mokhtar Belmokhtar



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Belaouer the One Eyed, Abou al-Abbes, Mister Marlboro

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 June 1972

PLACE OF BIRTH: Ghardaia, Algeria

COMPLEXION: Medium

HAIR: Black

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Blind in one eye

WANTED

Mokhtar Belmokhtar is the leader and the founder of the Signed-in-Blood Battalion. Under Belmokhtar's command, the Battalion conducted a deadly attack in January 2013 on a gas facility in In-Amenas, Algeria. At least 37 hostages—including American citizens Frederick Buttacio, Victor Lynn Lovelady, and Gordon Lee Rowan—were killed in the four-day siege of the complex.

Prior to his founding of the Signed-in-Blood Battalion, Belmokhtar was a senior commander in the terrorist group al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). In this position, Belmokhtar conducted numerous kidnapping operations against Westerners, acquired weapons for use in terrorist attacks, and was involved in various negotiations for hostages taken by AQIM. Belmokhtar, a former Algerian soldier, was trained in camps in Afghanistan.

In June 2004, a tribunal in Algeria sentenced Belmokhtar in absentia to life in prison for forming terrorist groups, robbery, and use of illegal weapons. In March 2007, an Algerian court sentenced Belmokhtar to death in absentia. The US Department of Treasury designated Belmokhtar pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 24 October 2003; and on 11 November 2003, the United Nations listed Belmokhtar pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Resolution 1390 (2002).

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2005, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 69, wounds 110 in Erbil; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility

SUNDAY

4 Rajab

4

2009, Afghanistan: Separate attacks in Bala Buluk, Hukmati, and Muta Khan kill 12 policemen and civilians; Taliban claim responsibility or are widely believed to have committed the attacks

MONDAY

5 Rajab

5

Israel: Memorial Day (Yom Hazikaron)

2012, Yemen: Fahd al-Quso, wanted in connection with 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, killed in explosion in Shabwah Governorate
2001, Spain: Politician Manuel Jimenez killed in attack in Zaragoza; ETA blamed

TUESDAY

6 Rajab

6

Israel: Independence Day (Yom Ha'atzmaut)

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

WEDNESDAY

7 Rajab

7

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

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

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

THURSDAY

8 Rajab

8

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

FRIDAY

9 Rajab

9

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

SATURDAY

10 Rajab

10

Yahya Abu el Hammam



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Yahia, Akkacha Djamel

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: Reghaia, Algeria

RACE: White

NATIONALITY: Algerian

WANTED

Yahya Abu el Hammam serves as a senior leader of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), planning operations and kidnapping Westerners in North and West Africa. Hammam has played a key role in perpetuating AQIM's terrorist activities in West Africa and Mali, and participated in several AQIM terrorist attacks in Mauritania. In July 2010, Hammam was reportedly involved in the killing of a seventy-eight-year-old French hostage in Niger. In 2006, Hammam was sentenced to death in absentia by Algerian authorities for terrorism-related charges. Hammam was designated by the US Department of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 14 February 2013. Hammam was also listed by the United Nations al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee on 5 February 2013.

AQIM, previously known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), has conducted dozens of terrorist attacks in the northwest Africa region. AQIM has claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, kidnappings of Westerners, assassinations, and improvised explosive device attacks. The group conducted two simultaneous suicide operations in December 2007, attacking a United Nations program headquarters and the Algerian Constitutional Council, killing 42 people and wounding

158 others. AQIM also claimed responsibility for the June 2009 murder of American citizen Christopher Leggett, who was in Mauritania conducting missionary work. In September 2012, AQIM encouraged members to threaten US embassies and kill US ambassadors. AQIM announced its official alliance to al-Qa'ida in September 2006, and has since reaffirmed its intention to attack Western targets.

The US Department of State named the GSPC a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 27 March 2002, and renewed the group's designation under its new name of AQIM on 16 October 2009. The US Department of Treasury named the group a Specially Designated Terrorist Entity under Executive Order 13224 on 21 February 2008.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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1-800-US REWARDS.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

11 Rajab

11

US: Mother's Day

2010, Iran: Sixteen soldiers killed, six injured in separate attacks near Marivan and Zir Ab; Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK) claims responsibility
2001, Spain: ETA car bomb in central Madrid wounds 14 on eve of Basque vote

MONDAY

12 Rajab

12

2011, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers kill 80 paramilitary trainees in Shabqadar; TTP claims responsibility
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

TUESDAY

13 Rajab

13

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

1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel

WEDNESDAY

14 Rajab

14

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

THURSDAY

15 Rajab

15

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

2003, Morocco: Al-Sirat al-Mustaqim members conduct near-simultaneous explosive attacks at five locations in Casablanca, killing 42 and wounding 100

FRIDAY

16 Rajab

16

1978, Italy: Statesman Aldo Moro murdered by Red Brigades

1989, West Germany: Court convicts Muhammed Ali Hamadei of hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985

SATURDAY

17 Rajab

17

US: Armed Forces Day

Oumar Ould Hamaha



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Oumar Ould Hama, Oumar
Ould Hana

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kidal, Mali

HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: 71 inches (180 cm)

NATIONALITY: Malian

WANTED

Oumar Ould Hamaha, previously a member of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), is now the spokesperson for the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA), an AQIM offshoot group. As a member of AQIM, Hamaha participated in kidnappings of foreigners for ransom, including the kidnapping of Canadian diplomat Robert Fowler from Niamey, Niger, in December 2008. Hamaha also made threats against Westerners in Mali and has been associated with the abduction of Europeans in the region.

REWARD

Up to \$3 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

1980, Peru: Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) begins terrorist operations	SUNDAY	18 Rajab	18
2007, Lebanon: Fatah al-Islam extremists clash with military and security forces in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp; 150 killed in fighting that continues through 21 June	MONDAY	19 Rajab	19
2011, Pakistan: Suicide bomber on motorbike attacks US Consulate vehicle in Peshawar, killing one Pakistani and wounding 10 others; TTP claims responsibility 1999, Turkey: Ex-PKK deputy Semdin Sakik sentenced to death for treason	TUESDAY	20 Rajab	20
2012, Yemen: Suicide bomber kills more than 90, wounds some 200 more in attack in Sanaa; Ansar al-Sharia, affiliated with AQAP, claims responsibility 2002, Peru: Car bomb detonates outside US Embassy, killing nine Peruvians; Shining Path suspected 1991, India: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several others killed by female LTTE suicide bomber	WEDNESDAY	21 Rajab	21
2004, Colombia: Bomb explodes in crowded disco in Apartado, killing six, wounding 82; FARC suspected 2001, Philippines: ASG rebels raid beach resort on Samal Island, Davao, killing two and wounding three	THURSDAY	22 Rajab	22
	FRIDAY	23 Rajab	23
2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 34, wounds 60 more in Al Fallujah; Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahidin Shura Council believed responsible	SATURDAY	24 Rajab	24

Malik Abou Abdelkarim



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abd al Karim, Abou Abdoul Karim, Abu Abd al Karim al Tariqi, Abou Hamid Abdel Karim, Abd al Karim the Malian

DATE OF BIRTH: 1972

HAIR: Black

COMPLEXION: Dark

NATIONALITY: Malian

WANTED

Malik Abou Abdelkarim is a senior leader of a company of fighters within the terrorist group al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Under Abdelkarim's command, his company has acquired weapons and conducted kidnappings and small-scale terrorist attacks in North and West Africa. Abdelkarim was reportedly responsible for killing a seventy-eight-year-old French hostage in Niger in July 2010. An attack in June 2010 carried out by Abdelkarim's company resulted in the death of 11 Algerian gendarmes.

AQIM, previously known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), has conducted dozens of terrorist attacks in the northwest Africa region. AQIM has claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, kidnappings of Westerners, assassinations, and improvised explosive device attacks. The group conducted two simultaneous suicide operations in December 2007, attacking a United Nations program headquarters and the Algerian Constitutional Council, killing 42 people and wounding 158 others. AQIM also claimed responsibility for the June 2009 murder of American citizen Christopher Leggett, who was in Mauritania conducting missionary work. In September 2012, AQIM encouraged members to threaten US embassies and kill US ambassadors. AQIM announced its official alliance

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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 wounding 45 Israelis

SUNDAY

25 Rajab

25

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

MONDAY

26 Rajab

26

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

TUESDAY

27 Rajab

27

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

Islamic: Laylat al-Mi'raj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven; approx 621 C.E.)

2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; no claim of responsibility

WEDNESDAY

28 Rajab

28

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

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

2007, Iraq: Car bomb attack near market in Baghdad kills 23, wounds 68 others; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility

THURSDAY

29 Rajab

29

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

Christian: Ascension Day

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

FRIDAY

30 Rajab

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

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

SATURDAY

1 Sha'ban

31



The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin—commonly known as al-Shabaab—was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Despite the group's defeat by Somali and Ethiopian forces in 2007, al-Shabaab—a clan-based insurgent and terrorist group—has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has exerted temporary and, at times, sustained control over strategic locations in those areas by recruiting, sometimes forcibly, regional sub-clans and their militias, using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Somali Federal Government (SFG), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations. As of 2013, however, pressure from AMISOM and Ethiopian forces has largely degraded al-Shabaab's control, especially in Mogadishu but also in other key regions of the country, and conflict among senior leaders has exacerbated fractures within the group.

As evidenced by the increasing levels of infighting among leadership, al-Shabaab is not centralized or monolithic in its agenda or goals. Its rank-and-file members come from disparate clans, and the group is susceptible to clan

politics, internal divisions, and shifting alliances. Most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the SFG and not supportive of global jihad. Al-Shabaab's senior leadership is affiliated with al-Qa'ida and are believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. The merger of the two groups was publicly announced in February 2012 by the amir of al-Shabaab and Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qa'ida.

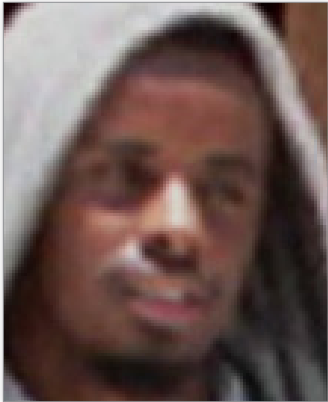
Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials, AMISOM, and perceived allies of the SFG. Some al-Shabaab personalities have previously threatened the West and vowed to launch attacks in neighboring countries; associated extremists are likely responsible for the rash of bombings that have occurred in Kenya.

The group was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people, including five bombers, and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab also claimed responsibility for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010 that killed more than 70 people, as well as a June 2013 attack in Mogadishu on a United Nations compound that killed 22. Al-Shabaab is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists, and for blocking the delivery of aid from some Western relief agencies during the 2011 famine that killed tens of thousands of Somalis. In 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 (as amended). In 2012, the Rewards for Justice program added several al-Shabaab leaders to its site, offering large rewards for information leading to their capture.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

2009, US: Attack on soldiers in Little Rock, Arkansas, kills one, wounds one; Abdulhakim Muhammad, also known as Carlos Leon Bledsoe, found guilty, sentenced to life in prison 2004, Iraq: Unknown group explodes car bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more 2001, Israel: HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120	SUNDAY	2 Sha'ban	1
2006, Canada: Police arrest 17 in Ontario; group believed to be planning attacks using truck bombs, small-arms fire 1964, Egypt: Palestine Liberation Organization founded	MONDAY	3 Sha'ban	2
2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to blow up jet fuel supply tanks and pipelines at JFK International Airport in New York 1989, Iran: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies after 10-year rule	TUESDAY	4 Sha'ban	3
2012, Pakistan: Abu Yahya al-Libi, seen as al-Qa'ida second-in-command and "general manager," killed; White House sees "major blow" to group's capabilities 1999, Turkey: Police kill two DHKP/C terrorists preparing to attack US Consulate in Istanbul	WEDNESDAY	5 Sha'ban	4
2002, Israel: Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and wounding 38; Islamic Jihad responsible 2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on army camp kills 10	THURSDAY	6 Sha'ban	5
2003, Afghanistan: Taxi rigged with explosives rams into a bus carrying German peacekeepers in Kabul, killing five and wounding 29; al-Qa'ida probably responsible 2001, Canada: Bomb maker Singh Reyat charged in 1985 Air India bombing and jailed in Japan	FRIDAY	7 Sha'ban	6
2011, Somalia: Harun Fazul, wanted in connection with the August 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killed by Somali forces; US Secretary of State sees "significant blow to al-Qa'ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa" 2006, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid	SATURDAY	8 Sha'ban	7

Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Ahmed Abdi Aw Mohammed,
Muktar Abdulrahim Abuzubair,
Shaykh Mukhtar, Abu Zubeyr,
Godani, Godane

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 July 1977

PLACE OF BIRTH: Hargeysa, Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Dark

NATIONALITY: Somali

WANTED

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

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

of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa’ida announced their formal alliance.

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

REWARD

Up to \$7 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2001, India: Four killed and 50 wounded in grenade attack on Kashmir mosque by unknown attacker	SUNDAY	9 Sha'ban	8
2000, Greece: British Attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, killed in ambush; 17 November claims responsibility			
2009, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack on Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar kills 18, wounds at least 50; little-known group Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade claims responsibility	MONDAY	10 Sha'ban	9
1997, Egypt: Suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested			
2009, Iraq: Car bomb kills 24 in vegetable market; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected	TUESDAY	11 Sha'ban	10
1985, Lebanon: Jordanian flight to Amman hijacked, hostages freed the next day; plane destroyed, hijackers escape	WEDNESDAY	12 Sha'ban	11
2004, Saudi Arabia: US contractor Paul Johnson is kidnapped by AQAP near Riyadh; group murders him several days later	THURSDAY	13 Sha'ban	12
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			
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	FRIDAY	14 Sha'ban	13
1985, Greece: Two Hizballah members hijack TWA flight 847 and murder US Navy diver, Robert Stethem, in Beirut; other hostages released, hijackers escape	SATURDAY	15 Sha'ban	14
	US: Flag Day Islamic: Nisfu Sha'ban (Night of Repentance, observed from preceding night)		

Mukhtar Robow



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1969

Possibly 10 October 1969

PLACE OF BIRTH: Xudur or Keren, Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Dark

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

WANTED

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

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and

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

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REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

16 Sha'ban

US: Father's Day

15

2011, Worldwide: Al-Qa'ida names Ayman al-Zawahiri as new head of the group following death of Usama Bin Ladin

2011, Nigeria: Attack on national police headquarters kills six. Boko Haram claims responsibility; attack is believed to be first suicide bombing in the country

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

MONDAY

17 Sha'ban

16

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

TUESDAY

18 Sha'ban

17

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

WEDNESDAY

19 Sha'ban

18

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

THURSDAY

20 Sha'ban

19

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

FRIDAY

21 Sha'ban

20

2012, Afghanistan: Suicide bombers attack Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul, killing 20; Taliban claim responsibility

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

SATURDAY

22 Sha'ban

21

Fuad Mohamed Khalaf



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Medium

NATIONALITY: Somali, Swedish

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

WANTED

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

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

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

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REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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1-800-US REWARDS.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

23 Sha'ban

22

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

MONDAY

24 Sha'ban

23

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

2009, Iraq: More than 70 people killed, 100 wounded in bombing of market in Baghdad's Sadr City; no claim of responsibility
2000, Colombia: Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios

TUESDAY

25 Sha'ban

24

2011, Pakistan: Husband and wife suicide bombers attack police station in Kolachi, killing 10; TTP claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY

26 Sha'ban

25

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

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

THURSDAY

27 Sha'ban

26

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

FRIDAY

28 Sha'ban

27

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

2011, Afghanistan: Gunmen attack Hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding more than a dozen before all eight attackers detonate themselves; Taliban claim responsibility

SATURDAY

29 Sha'ban

28

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

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Dark

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

NATIONALITY: Somali

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

WANTED

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

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

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REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 1 Ramadan

29

Islamic: Ramadan (fasting begins at dawn)

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

MONDAY 2 Ramadan

30

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

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

TUESDAY 3 Ramadan

1

Canada: Canada Day

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

WEDNESDAY 4 Ramadan

2

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

THURSDAY 5 Ramadan

3

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

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

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

FRIDAY 6 Ramadan

4

US: Independence Day

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

SATURDAY 7 Ramadan

5

Algeria: Independence Day

Ibrahim Haji Jama



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

WANTED

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

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

In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

8 Ramadan

6

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

MONDAY

9 Ramadan

7

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

TUESDAY

10 Ramadan

8

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

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

WEDNESDAY

11 Ramadan

9

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

THURSDAY

12 Ramadan

10

Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day

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

FRIDAY

13 Ramadan

11

2011, Afghanistan: Ahmed Wali Karzai, half-brother of Afghan president, killed in Kandahar by bodyguard; Taliban claim responsibility
2000, Spain: ETA car bomb wounds 10 in Madrid's Callao Plaza

SATURDAY

14 Ramadan

12

Jehad Serwan Mostafa



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Emir Anwar, Ahmed Gurey, Anwar al-Amriki, "Ahmed" (moniker), "Anwar" (moniker)

DATE OF BIRTH: 28 December 1981;
11 November 1986

PLACE OF BIRTH: Waukesha,
Wisconsin

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Blue

BUILD: Tall, thin

COMPLEXION: Light

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 170 lbs (77 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: United States

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Somali,
English

SPECIAL IDENTIFIERS: Mostafa is left-handed. He wears a full beard and glasses. He has a large scar on his right hand and a small scar on the top of his left index finger.

WANTED

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

Jehad Serwan Mostafa, has performed various functions for al-Shabaab, including acting as a training camp instructor and a leader of foreign fighters. He is also skilled in the group's media activities. Mostafa is an American citizen who lived in San Diego, California, before moving to Somalia in 2005. He may have or is likely to visit the following areas: Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, and other African countries.

Mostafa is on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list, and is sought by the FBI for his alleged terrorist activities. On 9 October 2009, a federal arrest warrant was issued for Mostafa in the United States District Court, Southern District of California.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2011, India: Three blasts in crowded areas kill 18 and wound more than 130 in Mumbai; attack is said to commemorate birthday of sole surviving gunman of November 2008 Mumbai siege 1999, India: Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped 1991, Japan: Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> , assassinated by unknown gunman	SUNDAY	15 Ramadan	13
2004, Iraq: Car bomb attack near Iraqi Interim Government headquarters and British Embassy in Baghdad kills 10, wounds 40	MONDAY	16 Ramadan	14
	France: Bastille Day		
2010, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills five, wounds 60 in attack on military convoy; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility	TUESDAY	17 Ramadan	15
	Islamic: Battle of Badr (13 March 624 C.E.)		
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	WEDNESDAY	18 Ramadan	16
2009, Indonesia: Near-simultaneous bombings of JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta kill nine and wound more than 50; Noordin Mat Top and Jemaah Islamiya strongly suspected 2002, Greece: Police arrest Alexandros Giotopoulos, leader and founder of 17 November	THURSDAY	19 Ramadan	17
2012, Bulgaria: Suicide bomber attacks bus in Burgas, killing six Israelis, one Bulgarian, himself, and wounding more than 30 others; no claim of responsibility but Israeli prime minister blames Iran and Hizballah 1994, Argentina: Buenos Aires Jewish Community Center bombed, killing 85 and wounding hundreds; Hizballah responsible	FRIDAY	20 Ramadan	18
2004, Iraq: Fuel tanker driven into Baghdad police station, killing nine and wounding 60	SATURDAY	21 Ramadan	19



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Zakariye Ismail Ahmed Hirsi,
Zaki Madobe, Ahmed Diriye

WANTED

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

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

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REWARD

Up to \$3 Million Reward

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

22 Ramadan

20

Colombia: Independence Day

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

MONDAY

23 Ramadan

21

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

2011, Norway: Lone attacker bombs government buildings in Oslo, then goes on shooting rampage in Utoya; more than 70 killed, dozens wounded

TUESDAY

24 Ramadan

22

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

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

WEDNESDAY

25 Ramadan

23

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

THURSDAY

26 Ramadan

24

2008, India: Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore

1995, France: Bombing at Paris Saint-Michel Metro station is first of seven others conducted over next three months; altogether 8 killed, 157 wounded; GIA responsible

FRIDAY

27 Ramadan

25

Islamic: Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power; the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad, begins this evening)

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

SATURDAY

28 Ramadan

26

Abdullahi Yare



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

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

RACE: Black

NATIONALITY: Somali

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$3 Million Reward

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2011, Afghanistan: Attacker kills Kandahar mayor with bomb concealed in turban; Taliban claim responsibility

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

SUNDAY

29 Ramadan

27

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 Ba'qubah kill 70, wound 56

MONDAY

30 Ramadan

28

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

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

TUESDAY

1 Shawwal

29

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

WEDNESDAY

2 Shawwal

30

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

THURSDAY

3 Shawwal

31

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

FRIDAY

4 Shawwal

1

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

1990, Iraq: Invasion of Kuwait begins

SATURDAY

5 Shawwal

2

Boko Haram



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

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

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

Since late 2011, the group has conducted multiple attacks per week against a wide range of targets, including Christians, Nigerian security and police forces, the media, schools, and politicians. Since late 2012, Boko Haram and its splinter group Ansaru have claimed responsibility for three kidnappings of Westerners, raising their international profile and emphasizing the growing threat they pose to Western and regional interests. As of July 2013 Ansaru was holding a French hostage. Also in 2013, Boko Haram expanded its activity in neighboring countries and continues to clash with Nigerian military forces trying to oust it from northeastern Nigeria.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209979.htm

2001, UK: RIRA car bomb wounds six near London railway station	SUNDAY	6 Shawwal	3
1998, Colombia: ELN and FARC coordinate attacks that kill dozens of soldiers and civilians			
2002, Israel: Bus bombing kills 10 passengers and wounds more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility	MONDAY	7 Shawwal	4
2001, Philippines: Soldiers rescue 13 hostages after ASG beheads 10 of 23 kidnapped on 2 August			
2010, Afghanistan: Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province; Taliban claim responsibility, US Secretary of State condemns "despicable act of wanton violence"	TUESDAY	8 Shawwal	5
2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mahsud killed in missile strike; Mahsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007	Jewish: Tisha B'Av (commemoration of destruction of First and Second Temples)		
2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible			
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Some 100 civilians kidnapped and killed in Niangara; Lord's Resistance Army widely believed responsible	WEDNESDAY	9 Shawwal	6
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			
2010, Iraq: Two vehicle bombs and two other devices kill 43, wound 185 in Al Basrah; no claim of responsibility	THURSDAY	10 Shawwal	7
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			
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	FRIDAY	11 Shawwal	8
2008, Algeria: Suicide bombing kills eight, wounds 17 others in Zemmouri; AQIM claims responsibility	SATURDAY	12 Shawwal	9
2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad			

Abubakar Shekau



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Bakr Skikwa, Imam Abu Bakr Shiku, Abu Muhammad Abu Bakr Bin Muhammad Al Shakwi Al Muslimi Bishku, Abubakar Shakkau

DATE OF BIRTH: 1965, 1969, 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yobe, Nigeria

HEIGHT: Tall

BUILD: Slim

COMPLEXION: Dark

ETHNICITY: Kanuri

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri

WANTED

Abubakar Shekau is the leader of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah il-Da'awati wal-Jihad, more commonly known as Boko Haram. Boko Haram, which means "Western education is forbidden," is a Nigeria-based terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. The group has existed in various forms since the late 1990s. There are reported communications, training, and weapons links between Boko Haram, al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al-Shabaab, and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, which may strengthen Boko Haram's capacity to conduct terrorist attacks.

Shekau was previously the group's second-in-command. In July 2010, Shekau publicly claimed leadership of Boko Haram and threatened to attack Western interests in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with al-Qa'ida and threatening the United States. Under Shekau's leadership, Boko Haram's operational capabilities have grown.

The group set off its first vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (IED) in June 2011, and has increasingly used IEDs in attacks against soft targets. Boko Haram's 26 August 2011 vehicle-bomb attack on the

United Nations headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, marked the group's first lethal operation against Western interests. At least 23 people were killed and 80 more were injured, in the attack. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian government interests.

On 1 May 2012, less than one week after the group bombed a Nigerian newspaper building in Abuja, Boko Haram issued a video statement threatening more attacks on local and international news outlets, including the Voice of America and Sahara Reporters, a New York-based media service.

On 21 June 2012, the US Department of State designated Shekau a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.

REWARD

Up to \$7 Million Reward

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

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2006, UK: Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida believed responsible</p> <p>1987, Greece: 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 wounded</p>	<p>SUNDAY 13 Shawwal</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2011, Indonesia: Umar Patek, responsible for the October 2002 bombing in Bali that killed more than 200, extradited from Pakistan</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Eight killed, 30 wounded as vehicle bombs and IEDs explode in separate attacks in Baghdad; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	<p>MONDAY 14 Shawwal</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2001, Israel: Suicide bomb attack in restaurant near Haifa kills the bomber and wounds 20; Palestine Islamic Jihad suspected</p>	<p>TUESDAY 15 Shawwal</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>2011, Pakistan: Warren Weinstein, contractor for an American firm, kidnapped in Lahore; Ayman al-Zawahiri claims responsibility on behalf of al-Qa'ida</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Twenty-one killed as two suicide bombers attack café in Kala; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 16 Shawwal</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok</p> <p>1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison</p>	<p>THURSDAY 17 Shawwal</p> <p>Pakistan: Independence Day</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>2007, Iraq: At least 400 killed, hundreds wounded in four truck-bomb explosions in Ninawa Governorate</p> <p>2001, India: Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 18 Shawwal</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>2002, Iraq: Abu Nidal, mastermind of 1985 attacks on Vienna and Rome airports, dies under mysterious circumstances in Baghdad</p> <p>1993, Germany: Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window</p>	<p>SATURDAY 19 Shawwal</p>	<p>16</p>

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



Joseph Kony

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

in 1988 with the claim of restoring the honor of his ethnic Acholi people and to install a government based on his personal version of the Ten Commandments. Since 2005, the LRA is believed to have committed hundreds of attacks resulting in well over 5,000 deaths and considerably more wounded and kidnapped.

The LRA has its roots in the conflict between the Acholi tribe of northern Uganda and other tribes in southern Uganda that began during Idi Amin Dada's regime (1971-1979). Power changed hands between two equally ruthless Acholi leaders after Idi Amin was overthrown, but the Acholi were forced to flee back to the north when Museveni seized power in 1986. Alienated Acholi troops subsequently formed a less extreme Holy Spirit movement to counter the Ugandan government. However, following their defeat in 1988, a more violent movement—the LRA—emerged under Kony. LRA soldiers

quickly gained a reputation for murder, torture, rape, and mutilations aimed primarily at Acholi communities, as well as abducting tens of thousands of children over the years to use as sex slaves and child soldiers.

In 2002 Uganda launched "Operation Iron Fist" to defeat the insurgency in northern Uganda; however, this only increased attacks and caused a dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced people. In 2005 and 2006, after years of increasing military pressure, the LRA shifted forces to the DRC to regroup, during which time the rebellion took the form of a regional militia that terrorized populations in the DRC, CAR, Uganda, and what is now South Sudan.

In 2008, following Kony's refusal to sign a negotiated peace agreement, Ugandan, DRC, and southern Sudanese armies launched a joint military offensive, "Operation Lightning Thunder," against the LRA in northeastern Congo. The operation succeeded in cutting off supplies and destroying some of the main camps but ultimately failed to capture or kill LRA leaders.

In May 2010 the US Congress passed the "Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act," which follows the US State Department inclusion of the LRA on the Terrorist Exclusion List in 2001 and designation of Joseph Kony as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13324 in 2008. In October 2011 the United States sent a force of 100 soldiers—in an advisory role—to regional militaries aimed at removing Kony from the battlefield.

On 22 November 2011, the African Union (AU) formally designated the LRA a terrorist group and authorized an initiative to enhance regional cooperation toward its elimination. In March 2012, the AU launched its own military force to assist regional counter-LRA efforts. However, instability resulting from a March 2013 coup by the Seleka rebel group in the Central African Republic has hindered Ugandan-led counter-LRA military operations in the region.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209979.htm

2010, Iraq: Suicide bomber in Baghdad kills 57 civilians and wounds 118 others in addition to killing and wounding many military recruits; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility 1995, France: Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17	SUNDAY 20 Shawwal Indonesia: Independence Day	17
2011, Israel: Terrorists crossing from Egypt kill six, wound 25 in three attacks near Eilat 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	MONDAY 21 Shawwal	18
2011, Pakistan: Bomb attack during Ramadan against mosque in Ghundi kills 40, wounds 85; no claim of responsibility 2008, Algeria: Suicide car bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Les 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	TUESDAY 22 Shawwal	19
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	WEDNESDAY 23 Shawwal	20
2008, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility 1999, Pakistan: Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens 1995, Israel: HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus	THURSDAY 24 Shawwal	21
2011, Pakistan: Atiyah Abd al-Rahman, al-Qa'ida second-in-command, killed in explosion in North Waziristan Agency 2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 25 policemen and 20 civilians in Bayji; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible	FRIDAY 25 Shawwal	22
2013, US: Nidal Malik Hasan convicted on 13 counts of premeditated murder in attack at Ft. Hood, Texas, on 5 November 2009 2001, Colombia: Car bomb outside police station in Marintilla kills one and wounds 25; ELN blamed 1996, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin issues first declaration of war against the United States and the West, calling for the death of Americans wherever they are found	SATURDAY 26 Shawwal	23



Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the “Party of God”), a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group, advocates Shia empowerment globally. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Western interests in Iraq. Hizballah Secretary General Hasan Nasrallah publically indicated in May 2013 that Hizballah was supporting Bashar al-Asad’s regime by sending fighters to Syria. The European Union designated Hizballah’s military wing as a terrorist organization on 22 July 2013, following the March conviction of a Hizballah member in Cyprus, a July 2012 bus bombing in Bulgaria, and the group’s intervention in Syria.

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

Hizballah has participated in the Lebanese government since 1992. With the 2004 passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which called for the disarmament of all armed militias in Lebanon, Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself as the defender of Lebanon against Israeli aggression. On 12 July 2006, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, sparking the 2006 war in which Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival. In May 2008, Hizballah militants seized parts of Beirut in response to calls by the government to restrict Hizballah’s secure communications and arms. In negotiations to end the violence, Hizballah gained veto power in the government and retained its arms and secure communications.

In February 2008, Hizballah’s military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb in Damascus. Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation. Several Hizballah operations have been disrupted since Mughniyah’s death, including the 2008 disruption of a cell in Baku, Azerbaijan, targeting the Israeli embassy there, and the late-2008 disruption of a Hizballah cell in Egypt targeting Israeli tourists and ships transiting the Suez Canal.

In July 2011 the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hizballah members—including a senior Hizballah official—for the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, who was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. Nasrallah has publicly stated that Hizballah will not allow any members to be arrested, and continues to paint the STL as a proxy of Israel and the United States.

In July 2012, a bomb exploded on a bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing five Israeli tourists and a Bulgarian. The Israeli prime minister announced his government had “unquestionable” intelligence indicating Hizballah conducted the attack, and in February the Bulgarian Interior Minister said there was “well grounded” evidence Hizballah was behind the bombing.

2010, Somalia: Two suicide bombers kill 33, including four members of parliament, in attack on Muna Hotel in Mogadishu; al-Shabaab claims responsibility

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

SUNDAY

27 Shawwal

24

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

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

MONDAY

28 Shawwal

25

2011, Nigeria: Vehicle bombing of UN headquarters in Abuja kills 23, wounds more than 80; Boko Haram claims responsibility

2009, Pakistan: Attackers kill 29 civilians in Manglaur; no claim of responsibility

TUESDAY

29 Shawwal

26

2006, Iraq: Separate vehicle bomb and RPG attacks in Diyala, Baghdad, and Kirkuk kill 50 civilians; no claim of responsibility

WEDNESDAY

1 Dhu al-Qa'da

27

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

THURSDAY

2 Dhu al-Qa'da

28

2003, Iraq: Shia Muslim cleric Ayatollah al-Hakim assassinated in Al Basrah

2001, Canada: Mahmud Jaballah arrested for involvement in al-Qa'ida bombing of US embassies

1995, Georgia: President Shevardnadze wounded in car-bomb attack

FRIDAY

3 Dhu al-Qa'da

29

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

SATURDAY

4 Dhu al-Qa'da

30

Hasan Izz-Al-Din



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ahmed Garbaya, Samir
Salwwan, Sa-id

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

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

BUILD: Slender

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2010, Israel: Four settlers killed by gunfire in Qiryat 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

SUNDAY

5 Dhu al-Qa'da

31

2010, Israel: Second shooting attack in two days leaves two wounded; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, again claims responsibility

2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen 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

MONDAY

6 Dhu al-Qa'da

1

US: Labor Day

Libya: National Day

2000, West Bank: Palestinians sentence HAMAS bombmaker Mahmud Abu-Hanud to 12 years imprisonment

1999, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills top Tamil militia leader who supported Sri Lankan Army

TUESDAY

7 Dhu al-Qa'da

2

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

WEDNESDAY

8 Dhu al-Qa'da

3

2007, Denmark: In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks

2007, Germany: Three arrested in Oberschledorn as authorities foil plot to attack US and other targets; Islamic Jihad Union claims responsibility for failed attack

2006, Philippines: ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout on Jolo Island

1999, Russia: Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64

THURSDAY

9 Dhu al-Qa'da

4

2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized

1986, Pakistan: ANO terrorists hijack Pan Am flight 73 in Karachi; 20 passengers killed, more than 100 wounded

1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September

FRIDAY

10 Dhu al-Qa'da

5

1986, Turkey: ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue

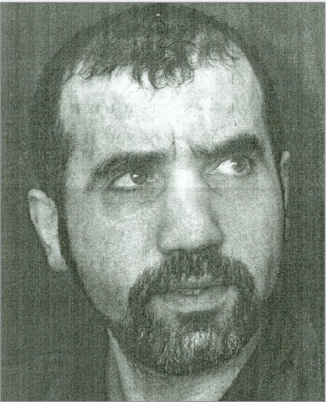
SATURDAY

11 Dhu al-Qa'da

6

Islamic: Death of 'Ali al-Rida', eighth Shia Imam (26 May 818 C.E.)

Faouzi Mohamad Ayoub



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

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Beirut, Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Light

HEIGHT: 5’7” (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 169 lbs (77 kg)

BUILD: Medium

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

WANTED

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

Ayoub 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.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists

1999, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected

SUNDAY

12 Dhu al-Qa'da

7

1999, Russia: Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility

MONDAY

13 Dhu al-Qa'da

8

2010, Russia: At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz

TUESDAY

14 Dhu al-Qa'da

9

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 Harofe Hospital; no responsible group identified

2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers

2001, Colombia: FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists

WEDNESDAY

15 Dhu al-Qa'da

10

2012, Libya: US diplomatic facilities in Benghazi attacked; Amb. Christopher Stevens and three other Americans killed

THURSDAY

16 Dhu al-Qa'da

11

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

US: Patriot Day

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

FRIDAY

17 Dhu al-Qa'da

12

2011, Afghanistan: US Embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul hit in simultaneous attacks with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire; Taliban claim responsibility

SATURDAY

18 Dhu al-Qa'da

13

1993: Israel and PLO sign peace agreement

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. 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 LT and froze its assets in 2002. In 2008 the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on four senior LT leaders, and in April 2012 two senior LT leaders were placed on the US State Department Rewards for Justice list.

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

David Headley, an American citizen who acknowledged attending LT training camps, pleaded guilty in March 2010 to scouting targets for the Mumbai attacks. On 21 November 2012, India executed the lone surviving Mumbai attacker, Pakistani Ajmal Kasab, after the Indian Supreme Court upheld his death sentence. India accused LT of involvement in other high-profile attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed more than 180 people, and the December 2001 armed assault on the Indian Parliament building that left 12 dead. Indian authorities have speculated that LT also may have contributed surveillance and planning for the 13 February 2010 bombing of a German bakery in Pune, India.

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

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

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

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	SUNDAY	19 Dhu al-Qa'da	14
2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three 1981, West Germany: US Army General Frederick Kroesen injured in RPG attack in Heidelberg; "Kommando Gudrun Ensslin" of Red Army Faction claims responsibility	MONDAY	20 Dhu al-Qa'da	15
2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills two civilians, wounds five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility	TUESDAY	21 Dhu al-Qa'da	16
1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant	WEDNESDAY	22 Dhu al-Qa'da	17
1997, Egypt: Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans	THURSDAY	23 Dhu al-Qa'da	18
1989: UTA Flight 772 to Paris explodes over Niger, killing 170; Libya held responsible	FRIDAY	24 Dhu al-Qa'da	19
2008, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack against Marriott Hotel in Islamabad kills more than 60, wounds 200; al-Qa'ida strongly suspected 1984, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Organization responsible for truck bomb at US Embassy annex in Beirut; 23 killed	SATURDAY	25 Dhu al-Qa'da	20

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed



DATE OF BIRTH: 5 June 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sargodha,
Punjab Province, Pakistan

HAIR: Red

EYES: Brown

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2013, Kenya: Gunmen kill more than 70, wound 200 in attack on Westgate mall in Nairobi; al-Shabaab claims responsibility
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

SUNDAY

26 Dhu al-Qa'da

21

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

MONDAY

27 Dhu al-Qa'da

22

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

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

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

TUESDAY

28 Dhu al-Qa'da

23

Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom

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

WEDNESDAY

29 Dhu al-Qa'da

24

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

THURSDAY

30 Dhu al-Qa'da

25

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

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

FRIDAY

1 Dhu al-Hijja

26

Jewish: Rosh Hashanah (2nd Day)

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

SATURDAY

2 Dhu al-Hijja

27

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: Circa 1948

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bahawalpur,
Punjab Province, Pakistan

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$2 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

3 Dhu al-Hijja

28

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

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

MONDAY

4 Dhu al-Hijja

29

2011, Yemen: Anwar al-Aulaqi, radical ideologue and attack planner for al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, killed in explosion near Khashef

TUESDAY

5 Dhu al-Hijja

30

2005, Indonesia: Resort bombings kill 26 and wound more than 100 in Bali; 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

WEDNESDAY

6 Dhu al-Hijja

1

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

THURSDAY

7 Dhu al-Hijja

2

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

FRIDAY

8 Dhu al-Hijja

3

Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, begins

2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured

SATURDAY

9 Dhu al-Hijja

4

Islamic: Yawm Arafat
Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Umar Patek

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

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

Southeast Asian governments since 2002 have arrested more than 300 suspected terrorists, significantly degrading JI's network. Thai authorities detained the network's operations chief in 2003. Indonesian police killed JI's most experienced bombmaker in 2005 and arrested its two senior leaders in mid-2007. Malaysian authorities arrested two senior JI operatives in Kuala Lumpur in early 2008 and in April 2009 recaptured fugitive Singapore JI leader Mas Selamat Kasteri, who escaped from his Singaporean prison cell in early 2008. Indonesian police in September 2009 killed Noordin Mat Top.

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

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

2010, US: Faisal Shahzad convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, for role in failed vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City 2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally	SUNDAY	10 Dhu al-Hijja	5
	Islamic: Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)		
2002, Yemen: French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible 1981, Egypt: President Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad 1973, Middle East: Yom Kippur War begins	MONDAY	11 Dhu al-Hijja	6
2004, Egypt: Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded 2001, Afghanistan: US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks 1985, Mediterranean: Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed	TUESDAY	12 Dhu al-Hijja	7
	Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, ends		
2002, Kuwait: Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one	WEDNESDAY	13 Dhu al-Hijja	8
1983, Burma: North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials	THURSDAY	14 Dhu al-Hijja	9
	Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; lasts one week)		
2009, Pakistan: Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; TTP claims responsibility	FRIDAY	15 Dhu al-Hijja	10
1993, Norway: Norwegian publisher of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives	SATURDAY	16 Dhu al-Hijja	11

Zulkifli Bin Hir



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Muar, Johor

CITIZENSHIP: Malaysia

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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 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	SUNDAY	17 Dhu al-Hijja	12
2005, Russia: More than 250 armed assailants kill 50, wound 195 in attack on Nalchik; Kabardino-Balkariyan Sector of the Caucasus Front claims responsibility	MONDAY	18 Dhu al-Hijja	13
	US: Columbus Day		
	TUESDAY	19 Dhu al-Hijja	14
2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; TTP claims responsibility for Lahore attack 2003, Gaza Strip: Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors 1997, Egypt: Three EIJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts	WEDNESDAY	20 Dhu al-Hijja	15
2000, Saudi Arabia: Two Saudis commandeer flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed 1997, Sri Lanka: LTTE truck bomb at hotel next to Trade Center in Colombo kills 18 and wounds more than 100, including seven US citizens	THURSDAY	21 Dhu al-Hijja	16
	Jewish: Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day)		
2001, Israel: Cabinet Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi is killed by PFLP 1995, France: Paris Metro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected	FRIDAY	22 Dhu al-Hijja	17
	Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)		
2003, Indonesia: Imam Samudra sentenced to death for role in 12 October 2002 bombing in Bali	SATURDAY	23 Dhu al-Hijja	18

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)



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

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

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

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

In February 2012, a Philippine military airstrike against a terrorist encampment on Jolo Island killed senior ASG leader Gumbahali Jumdale, also known as Dr. Abu. In March 2013, the ASG released an Australian citizen the group had held hostage for fifteen months.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

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

SUNDAY

24 Dhu al-Hijja

19

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

MONDAY

25 Dhu al-Hijja

20

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

TUESDAY

26 Dhu al-Hijja

21

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

WEDNESDAY

27 Dhu al-Hijja

22

2002, Russia: Fifty Chechens seize Podshipnikov Zavod theater in Moscow, taking more than 800 hostages; all Chechens and 124 hostages, including one American, killed during rescue

THURSDAY

28 Dhu al-Hijja

23

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

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

FRIDAY

29 Dhu al-Hijja

24

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

SATURDAY 1 Muharram, A.H. 1436

Islamic: First of Muharram
(Islamic New Year)

25

Isnilon Hapilon



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 March 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

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

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

May have chin hair and slight mustache.

WANTED

Isnilon 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 Jamaah Islamiya and al-Qa'ida.

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

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

Hapilon was indicted in the District of Columbia for his alleged involvement in terrorist

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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2012, Afghanistan: Suicide bombing at mosque in Maymana kills 41, wounds 56; no claim of responsibility
1995, Malta: Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shaqaqi killed by unknown assassin

SUNDAY

2 Muharram

26

MONDAY

3 Muharram

27

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

TUESDAY

4 Muharram

28

2005, India: Bombings in New Delhi kill 55, wound almost 200; Islamic Inquilab Mahaz group claims responsibility
1972, 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

WEDNESDAY

5 Muharram

29

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

THURSDAY

6 Muharram

30

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

FRIDAY

7 Muharram

31

Halloween

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

SATURDAY

8 Muharram

1

Christian: All Saints Day

Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)



Abu Bakr Bashir

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

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

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

in Indonesia, said the United States must be destroyed and expressed his hope for an incident bigger than the one on 11 September 2001.

Bashir in June 2011 was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for his role in planning and financing a terrorist training camp disrupted by Indonesian authorities in February 2010. He was transferred to a maximum security prison in January 2013.

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

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195542.htm

2000, Colombia: ELN releases remaining 21 hostages kidnapped from Cali on 17 September	SUNDAY	9 Muharram	2
2010, Sudan: Assailants kill 37 paramilitaries and wound 30 others in Nyala, Southern Darfur State; Justice and Equality Movement claims role in fighting but denies initiating the firefight	MONDAY	10 Muharram	3
	Islamic: Ashura (primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn, in 61 A.H., 10 October 680 C.E.)		
2001, Israel: US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility	TUESDAY	11 Muharram	4
2011, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Damaturu and other locations over 4 and 5 November kill more than 150; Boko Haram claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY	12 Muharram	5
2010, Pakistan: Bombing attack against mosque in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, kills 67 and wounds 108; TTP claims responsibility			
2009, US: Nidal Malik Hasan kills 13, wounds 29 at Fort Hood, Texas; convicted on 23 counts of murder on 23 August 2013			
2001, Spain: ETA car bomb detonates during rush hour in Madrid, wounding 100	THURSDAY	13 Muharram	6
1985, Colombia: More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building	FRIDAY	14 Muharram	7
1987, UK: Thirteen killed by PIRA bomb during Remembrance Day celebration	SATURDAY	15 Muharram	8



Lashkar-e-Jhangvi was founded in 1996 as a militant offshoot of Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan, a Deobandi and anti-Shia group that emerged in the mid-1980s in reaction to class-based conflict and the domestic Pakistani Shia revival that followed the Iranian revolution. LJ seeks to transform Pakistan into a Deobandi-dominated Sunni state, and primarily targets Shia and other religious minorities.

Akram Lahori is the leader of LJ but in 2002 was arrested, later convicted of sectarian killings, and is currently incarcerated. Lahori officially remains LJ's amir and Malik Mohammad Ishaq, one of LJ's founding members, is believed to have taken command since his release from prison in 2011. According to Pakistani media reporting, LJ consists of at least eight loosely coordinated cells spread across Pakistan with independent chiefs for each cell. At least seven of these cells—Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al Alami, Asif Chotoo group, Akram Lahori group, Naeem Bukhari group, Qari Zafar group, Qari Shakeel group, and Farooq Bengali group—are active in Pakistan's largest city, Karachi. Many are linked to al-Qa'ida and Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) but still recognize Ishaq as the head of LJ. In particular, LJ cells also often coordinate

with TTP factions in Karachi when targeting law enforcement agencies and Shia.

LJ collaborates and has overlapping membership with other Pakistan-based radical Sunni groups including al-Qa'ida and TTP. Pakistani authorities suspected LJ collaborated with these groups in the 2009 attack on the Pakistan Army General Headquarters in Islamabad and in several attacks in 2010 targeting Pakistan's Criminal Investigation Department. LJ members reportedly also have been linked to a number of high-profile kidnappings and killings of Westerners in the region, such as the 1997 killing of four US oil workers in Karachi, the 2002 kidnapping and execution of US journalist Daniel Pearl, the August 2010 kidnapping of the son-in-law of the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, and the August 2011 kidnapping of a US citizen that was later publicly claimed by al-Qa'ida.

In 2013, LJ claimed credit for some of the most deadly sectarian attacks in Pakistan's history. In January, a billiard hall in Quetta, Balochistan Province, was hit by two blasts, first by a suicide bomber and about 10 minutes later by a car bomb, killing 92 people and injuring more than 120, mostly Shia. In February, explosives hidden in a water tanker exploded in a crowded market in Hazara town, a Shia-dominated area on the edge of Quetta. The blast killed 81 people and wounded 178, stoking anger and frustration among Shia at the authorities' inability or unwillingness to crack down on LJ. The group, with al-Qa'ida, also claimed responsibility for a June suicide attack in Quetta against a bus carrying Pakistani female university students. A female suicide bomber was one of the attackers, and at least 25 people were killed, which included a follow-on assault on a nearby hospital.

The US State Department designated LJ as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in January 2003.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

<p>2005, Jordan: Three near-simultaneous bomb attacks against Western hotels in Amman kill more than 50, wound 110; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility</p> <p>2003, Saudi Arabia: Eighteen killed, 122 wounded in bomb attack on residential compound in Riyadh</p>	<p>SUNDAY</p>	<p>16 Muharram</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2009, India: Eight civilians killed in attack in North Tripura; National Liberation Front of Tripura claims responsibility</p>	<p>MONDAY</p>	<p>17 Muharram</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2000, Kuwait: Seven arrested in crackdown on groups planning to bomb US military targets</p>	<p>TUESDAY</p> <p>US: Veterans Day</p>	<p>18 Muharram</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2003, Iraq: Italian Carabinieri barracks bombed, killing four Iraqi citizens; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>1997, Pakistan: Four US citizens and one Pakistani driver killed in Karachi ambush</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY</p>	<p>19 Muharram</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>THURSDAY</p>	<p>20 Muharram</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2002, US: Aimal Kasi executed for 1993 murder of two CIA employees</p>	<p>FRIDAY</p>	<p>21 Muharram</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>1983, Greece: US Navy Captain George Tsantes killed in Athens; 17 November responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY</p>	<p>22 Muharram</p>	<p>15</p>

Central Asia Terrorism



The Imirat Kavkaz, (IK, or Caucasus Emirate), founded in late 2007 by Chechen extremist Doku Umarov, is an Islamist militant organization based in Russia's North Caucasus. Its stated goal is the liberation of what it considers to be Muslim lands from Moscow. The group regularly conducts attacks against Russian security forces in the North Caucasus. In the period 2010-2011, it carried out high-profile suicide bombings against civilian targets in Moscow that killed dozens. The US State Department in May 2011 designated Imirat Kavkaz as a Specially Designated Terrorist group under Executive Order 13224 and authorized a \$5 million reward for information leading to Umarov's arrest. Umarov on 2 July 2013 urged militants in Russia to attack the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, stating that Moscow "plan[s] to hold the Olympics on the bones of our ancestors, on the bones of many dead Muslims . . . and we mujahedin are obliged not to permit that."

The Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the early 2000s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IJU, which is committed to toppling the government in

Uzbekistan, conducted two attacks there in 2004 and one in 2009. The IJU is also active in Afghanistan, where the group operates alongside the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani Network. The group has had particular success in recruiting German nationals and achieved international notoriety following the 2007 disruption of an IJU plot by the so-called Sauerland Cell to attack various targets in Germany. The US State Department in June 2005 designated the IJU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

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

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209983.htm

	SUNDAY	22 Muharram	16
<hr/>			
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 wounded; 17 November takes its name from this incident	MONDAY	23 Muharram	17
<hr/>			
2000, Philippines: Car bomb explodes in Carmen, killing one and wounding two; grenade wounds three more in Isulan; MILF suspected	TUESDAY	24 Muharram	18
<hr/>			
1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ	WEDNESDAY	25 Muharram	19
<hr/>			
2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2000, Gaza Strip: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible	THURSDAY	26 Muharram	20
<hr/>			
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	FRIDAY	27 Muharram	21
<hr/>			
1979, Pakistan: False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants' attack on US Embassy in Islamabad	SATURDAY	28 Muharram	22
	Lebanon: Independence Day		

Doku Umarov



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Dokka Umarov, Dokku Umarov

DATE OF BIRTH: 13 April 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Kharsenoi, Chechnya

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

CITIZENSHIP: Russia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and a mustache.

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

1996, Comoros: Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American 1985, Greece: Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible	SUNDAY	30 Muharram	23
2000, India: Gunman kills six Hindu, four Sikh bus passengers; LT blamed	MONDAY	1 Safar	24
1984, Portugal: US Embassy hit by four mortar rounds; 25 April Movement responsible	TUESDAY	2 Safar	25
2008, India: Terrorists attack several sites in Mumbai; sieges end three days later with more than 170 dead and 300 wounded; surviving attacker says LT responsible 2000, Israel: Hizballah bomb attack kills one soldier and wounds two others near Shab'a Farms area	WEDNESDAY	3 Safar	26
2009, Russia: Derailment of Moscow-Saint Petersburg train kills 26, wounds 100. Investigators find elements of an explosive device; no claim of responsibility	THURSDAY	4 Safar	27
	US: Thanksgiving Day		
2002, Kenya: Three suicide bombers drive vehicle into front of Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, killing 15 and wounding 40; al-Qa'ida and other groups claim responsibility 2000, India: Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility	FRIDAY	5 Safar	28
1987: Korean Airlines flight 858 blown up over Andaman Sea near Burma by two North Korean agents; all 115 passengers killed	SATURDAY	6 Safar	29

Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Muhammad Makkawi Ibrahim
Muhammad

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1984

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sudan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark Brown

NATIONALITY: Sudanese

LANGUAGES: English, Arabic

WANTED

On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Makawi had ties to a group in Sudan called al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles, which plotted to attack US, other Western, and Sudanese interests. He was the leader of the group that carried out the

attack on 1 January 2008, and was identified as one of two shooters in the murders. After escaping from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, Makawi went to Somalia.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

7 Safar

30

2001, Israel: Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility

MONDAY

8 Safar

1

1997, India: Authorities arrest Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists

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

TUESDAY

9 Safar

2

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

WEDNESDAY

10 Safar

3

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

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

THURSDAY

11 Safar

4

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

FRIDAY

12 Safar

5

2011, Afghanistan: Attacks on Shia mosques in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif kill more than 60; Lashkar-e-Janghvi al-Alami claims responsibility

SATURDAY

13 Safar

6

2000, Sri Lanka: Landmine believed planted by LTTE kills four bus passengers and wounds 21

Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad



DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1979;
1983

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sudan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark Brown

NATIONALITY: Sudan

LANGUAGES: English, Arabic

WANTED

On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and al-Qaida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Abdelbasit was the second shooter in the murders. He escaped from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, and is currently in Somalia.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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1-800-US REWARDS.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Pakistan: Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility	SUNDAY	14 Safar	7
2009, Iraq: Near-simultaneous vehicle bombs at government buildings kill 127; authorities blame al-Qa'ida militants 2000, Yemen: Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing	MONDAY	15 Safar	8
1999: UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism	TUESDAY	16 Safar	9
2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills 85, wounds 200 in attack in Kurram; Taliban widely believed responsible	WEDNESDAY	17 Safar	10
2007, Algeria: Two car bombs in Algiers kill at least 60, including 10 UN personnel, wound more than 170; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility	THURSDAY	18 Safar	11
1997, Egypt: Security forces kill 'Abd al-Hafiz, al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for Luxor attack on 17 November 1983, Kuwait: US and French embassies bombed, killing six and wounding 80; Hizballah responsible	FRIDAY	19 Safar	12
2001, India: Parliament bombed, killing 13; Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed are responsible	SATURDAY	20 Safar	13

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

BUILD: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

STATUS: Fugitive

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
May wear a mustache and has scar on right side of his lower lip.

WANTED

Abdullah may wear a mustache and has a scar on the right side of his lower lip. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY

21 Safar

14

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

MONDAY

22 Safar

15

1983, UK: PIRA bombs Harrods department store in London, killing nine including one US citizen, and wounding 91 others

TUESDAY

23 Safar

16

Jewish: First night of Hannukah;
lasts one week

1996, Peru: MRTA rebels take 700 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima; all rebels killed in successful rescue
1981, Italy: US Army Brigadier General James Dozier kidnapped by Red Brigades in Verona, rescued unharmed on 28 January 1982

WEDNESDAY

24 Safar

17

Jewish: First day of Hannukah

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

THURSDAY

25 Safar

18

1998, Philippines: Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island

FRIDAY

26 Safar

19

1999, Ecuador: Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC

SATURDAY

27 Safar

20

Ali Saed Bin Ali El-Hoorie



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 or 11 July 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'2" (157 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a mole on his face.

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

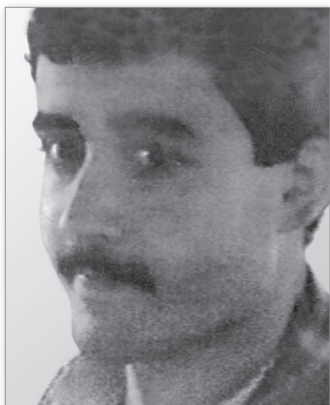
If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar. Outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility 1988, UK: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible 1975, Austria: "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die	SUNDAY	28 Safar	21
2001, US: Richard Reid attempts to detonate a bomb on board American Airlines flight 63 but is subdued by passengers 2000, West Bank: HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Mehola kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers	MONDAY	29 Safar	22
1975, Greece: CIA station chief Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November responsible	TUESDAY	1 Rabi' al-Awwal	23
1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975	WEDNESDAY	2 Rabi' al-Awwal	24
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 wounded 37	THURSDAY Christian: Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox)	3 Rabi' al-Awwal	25
1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseille, killing hijackers and freeing passengers	FRIDAY US: Kwanzaa	4 Rabi' al-Awwal	26
2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2002, Russia: 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	SATURDAY	5 Rabi' al-Awwal	27



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ammar Mansour Bouslim,
Hassan Rostom Salim

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

BUILD: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

WANTED

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

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

Ali Atwa was indicted for his role in planning and participating in this attack on a commercial airliner. This hijacking resulted in the assault of multiple passengers and crew members, and the murder of one US citizen.

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct

SUNDAY

6 Rabi' al-Awwal

28

2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush

MONDAY

7 Rabi' al-Awwal

29

1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests

2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected

TUESDAY

8 Rabi' al-Awwal

30

2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by Intifada Martyrs

WEDNESDAY

9 Rabi' al-Awwal

31

New Year's Eve

2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible

THURSDAY

10 Rabi' al-Awwal

1

2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted

New Year's Day, 2015

2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya

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

FRIDAY

11 Rabi' al-Awwal

2

2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility

SATURDAY

12 Rabi' al-Awwal

3

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi
(Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11
[approximate]; observed by Sunni)

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed Al-Nasser



DATE OF BIRTH: Between 1942-1952

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible

SUNDAY

13 Rabi' al-Awwal

4

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

MONDAY

14 Rabi' al-Awwal

5

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded

TUESDAY

15 Rabi' al-Awwal

6

Christian: Epiphany

2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY

16 Rabi' al-Awwal

7

Christian: Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)

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

THURSDAY

17 Rabi' al-Awwal

8

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11 [approximate]; observed by Shia)

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

FRIDAY

18 Rabi' al-Awwal

9

2013, Pakistan: Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhanghvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible

SATURDAY

19 Rabi' al-Awwal

10

Ahmad Ibrahim Al-Mughassil



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Omran

DATE OF BIRTH: 26 June 1967

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'4" (163 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected

SUNDAY 20 Rabi' al-Awwal

11

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

MONDAY 21 Rabi' al-Awwal

12

2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed

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, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon

TUESDAY 22 Rabi' al-Awwal

13

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

WEDNESDAY 23 Rabi' al-Awwal

14

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

THURSDAY 24 Rabi' al-Awwal

15

2013, Algeria: Attack on gas facility near In Amenas kills 39, including three Americans; Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar claims responsibility

FRIDAY 25 Rabi' al-Awwal

16

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

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

SATURDAY 26 Rabi' al-Awwal

17

1991, Iraq: Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed Al-Yacoub



DATE OF BIRTH: 16 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'4" (162 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has a receding hairline and may wear a beard.

WANTED

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

SUNDAY

27 Rabi' al-Awwal

18

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

MONDAY

28 Rabi' al-Awwal

19

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

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

TUESDAY

29 Rabi' al-Awwal

20

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

WEDNESDAY

30 Rabi' al-Awwal

21

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

THURSDAY

1 Rabi' al-Thani

22

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

FRIDAY

2 Rabi' al-Thani

23

2011, Russia: Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imirat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February

SATURDAY

3 Rabi' al-Thani

24

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

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

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

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

The Afghan Taliban are responsible for many attacks in Afghanistan, including the simultaneous coordinated attacks on 15 April 2012 against the US and other Western embassies and Afghan Government targets in Kabul—and separate Coalition targets in neighboring provinces—which the group said

marked the beginning of the year's fighting campaign. The Taliban also conducted the 11 September 2011 suicide truck bombing of a US military outpost in Wardak Province that killed five Afghan citizens, including a three-year-old girl, and injured up to 77 US military personnel. Two days later the Taliban conducted a day-long assault against major targets in Kabul, including the US Embassy, ISAF Headquarters, the Presidential Palace, and the Afghan National Directorate of Security Headquarters. The Pakistan-based Haqqani Network also participated in these attacks.

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

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

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

Taliban Presence in Afghanistan



Mullah Omar



HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: Tall

NATIONALITY: Afgani

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
Has a shrapnel wound to his
right eye.

WANTED

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

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Hakimullah Mehsud



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hakeemullah Mehsud

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

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kotkai region,
South Waziristan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Olive

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

STATUS: Fugitive

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and
a mustache.

STATUS UPDATE

Hakimullah Mehsud was reported killed in November 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

Sirajuddin Haqqani



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

DATE OF BIRTH: Circa 1973

HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: 5' 7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

COMPLEXION: Light, with wrinkles

NATIONALITY: Afghan Pashtun

STATUS: Fugitive

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

The Haqqani Network is primarily based in North Waziristan, Pakistan, and conducts cross-border operations into eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. The Haqqanis are considered the most lethal insurgent group targeting Coalition and Afghan forces in Afghanistan. The Haqqani Network is responsible for many high-profile attacks in Afghanistan, including the June 2011 assault on the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel, conducted jointly with the Afghan Taliban, and two major suicide bombings—in 2008 and 2009—against the Indian Embassy in Kabul. For more, see <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm>.

-NCTC

**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Fazeel-A-Tul Shaykh Abu
Mohammed Ameen
Al-Peshawar, Abu Mohammad
Amin Bishawri, Sheik
Aminullah, Shaykh Ameen,
Shaykh Aminullah
al-Peshawari, Abu Mohammad
Aminullah Peshawari, Abu
Mohammad Shaykh Aminullah
al Bishauri, Shaykh Abu
Mohammed Ameen
al-Peshawari

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 1961, 1967,
1973

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Konar Province, Afghanistan

HEIGHT: 5' 10" (180 cm)

COMPLEXION: Light

BUILD: Thin, with large, round
stomach

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Wears a full beard and
a mustache.

WANTED

Shaykh Aminullah is wanted for questioning in connection with providing material support to al-Qa'ida, the Taliban and anti-Coalition militias, with the aid of a Pakistan-based terrorist group, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT). Shaykh Aminullah is the founder and director of the Ganj Madrassa, a religious institution, and operates as a financier, recruiter, and weapons facilitator for the Madrassa.

Aminullah wears thick glasses and has a curly, chest-length salt-and-pepper beard. He may be residing in the Ganj District (or Ganji District), Peshawar, Pakistan.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted

Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin



Gulbuddin
Hekmatyar

Hezb-e-Islami, or “Party of Islam,” is a political and paramilitary organization in Afghanistan founded in 1976 by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who has been prominent in various Afghan conflicts since the late 1970s. Hezb-e-Islami

Gulbuddin (HIG) is an offshoot of that original Hezb-e-Islami, and is a virulently anti-Western insurgent group whose goal is to replace Afghan President Hamid Karzai’s regime with an Islamic state rooted in sharia (Islamic law), in line with Hekmatyar’s vision of a Pashtun-dominated Afghanistan. His group conducts attacks against Coalition forces, Afghan Government targets, and Western interests in Afghanistan.

HIG is distinct from Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan (HIA), a legal Afghan political party composed of, among others, some reconciled HIG members. HIG is also separate from Hezb-e-Islami Khalis (HIK), an insurgent group formed after another original Hezb founder, Mohammed Younis Khalis, splintered from the main party in 1979, after which Hekmatyar’s faction came to be known as the HIG.

Hekmatyar served as Afghanistan’s prime minister from 1993-1994 and then briefly again in 1996. His and HIG’s influence in Afghanistan started to wane in 1996, when the Taliban assumed control of most of the country following a series of clashes between the two groups, forcing HIG from southern Kabul and driving Hekmatyar into exile in Iran. HIG re-emerged in Afghanistan following the US-led operation in October 2001, and has carried out attacks on Afghan and Coalition forces, primarily in the eastern Kunar and Nuristan Provinces. HIG also uses Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province as a staging area for logistics, fundraising, and recruitment efforts, particularly in the Shamshatu refugee camp located near Peshawar. HIG shares many elements of Taliban ideology and HIG insurgents cooperate with the Taliban in some parts of Afghanistan despite some ideological differences. Hekmatyar publicly denies any ties to al-Qa’ida or the Taliban.

HIG in its public statements refers to itself as HIA, and Hekmatyar does not appear to distinguish between the two organizations. HIG conveys its communiqués via a newspaper, *Shahadat* (“Martyrdom”), which is available in printed format in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region and on the Internet.

Hekmatyar and his deputies, Ghairat Baheer and Qutbuddin Hilal, continue to participate sporadically in negotiations with the Afghan Government. The group has conducted some widely publicized attacks during the past few years even while negotiations were under way. Most recently, HIG spokesman Haroon Zarghoon claimed responsibility for a 16 May 2013 suicide VBIED attack in Kabul, which destroyed a US armored SUV, killing two US soldiers, four US civilian contractors, eight Afghans—including two children—and wounded at least 37 others. The attack marked the deadliest incident against US personnel in Kabul in over a year.

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



Masood Azhar:
founder of
Jaish-e-Mohammed

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

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

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

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

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

JEM has at least several hundred armed supporters located in Pakistan, India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions, and in the Kashmir Valley. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris, but also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war against the Soviets. The group uses light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, improvised explosive devices, and rocket-propelled grenades in its attacks. The US State Department designated JEM a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 2001.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm

Greek Domestic Terrorism



Greek domestic terrorism stems from radical leftist and anarchist ideologies that developed in reaction to the military dictatorship that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. Shortly after the dictatorship's collapse, radical leftist elements emerged to form Greece's two most notorious terrorist groups, Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA). Their main targets were centrist and conservative Greek officials and businessmen and US and NATO government representatives in Greece.

17N's first major operation was the assassination of CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch in 1975. For the next 27 years, 17N was Greece's most lethal terrorist group, killing at least 23 individuals, including four Americans. ELA appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most active terrorist organization, conducting approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994.

A new generation of terrorist groups subsequently emerged, the three most prominent of which were Revolutionary Struggle (RS), Sect of Revolutionaries (SE), and Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF).

EA, a radical leftist group conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against Greek and Western interests after its emergence in 2003, including a rocket-propelled grenade attack against the US Embassy in Athens in January 2007. Greek authorities in April 2010 arrested six EA members and confiscated several weapons and explosives caches, largely disrupting the group's operations. Two EA members, including the group's ringleader, in mid-2012 disappeared, prompting concerns they might try to revive operations.

SPF, an anarchist group, conducted coordinated attacks against Greek Government targets and claimed responsibility for a November 2010 parcel bomb campaign that targeted international leaders and institutions outside Greece, a first for Greek domestic terrorists. A number of individuals in the first half of 2013 were arrested for links to SPF—some involved in bank robberies to fund terrorist operations. In June, SPF claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the car of the director of Korydallos prison—where many domestic terrorists are currently held—promising more attacks, and declaring a common front with other like-minded groups and the international Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front.

Radical leftist SE last acted in 2010 after a 13-month hiatus to assassinate a Greek journalist outside of his Athens home. SE has not claimed an attack since 2010.

Largely unknown groups in 2012 claimed an attempt on the Athens metro using a crude incendiary device and an incendiary attack that severely damaged Microsoft offices in Athens. These groups espoused an anarchist and anti-authoritarian ideology and solidarity with imprisoned members of the more established terrorist groups. Attacks increased in 2013. Some of them were claimed by new or little-known anarchist groups, often expressing solidarity with imprisoned leftist and anarchist leaders and anti-authoritarian squatters arrested in confrontations with authorities.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209981.htm

Domestic Terrorism in Turkey



DHKP/C

The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) was created in 1994 when its predecessor group, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered after factional infighting. The group espouses an anti-US, anti-NATO, and anti-Turkish establishment ideology and has targeted US interests intermittently for several decades, most recently in February 2013 when a suicide bomber targeted the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. Its goals are the overthrow of the Turkish state, the removal of the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and the abolition of one- to three-man prison cells, called F-type prisons, in Turkey. DHKP/C finances its activities chiefly through donations and extortion.

In the 1990s Dev Sol began attacking foreign interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities. DHKP/C added suicide bombings to its tactics in 2001, with successful attacks against Turkish police, in addition to improvised explosive devices and targeted assassinations. Increased attacks in 2003 probably were a reaction to Turkey's support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Turkish press reporting suggested the death of the group's

leader, Dursun Karatas, in August 2008 initiated a leadership struggle within the organization. In 2009, DHKP/C engaged in limited operational activity against Turkish targets, followed by a lull until mid-2012 when the group resumed attacks against Turkish police targets. Following the February 2013 US Embassy attack, DHKP/C in March conducted two more attacks against Turkish government targets in Ankara, highlighting that the group remained operationally viable despite crackdowns.



Abdullah Ocalan

Kongra-Gel

The Kurdistan People's Congress (Kongra-Gel or KGK, formerly the Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK) is a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey. Composed mostly

of Turkish Kurds, the group in 1984 began a campaign of armed violence, including terrorism, which has resulted in over 45,000 deaths. Historically, KGK directed operatives to target Turkish security forces, government offices, and villagers who opposed the group. The KGK's imprisoned leader, Abdullah Ocalan, in 2012 entered into peace negotiations with the Turkish Government, emphasizing the group's goals of obtaining constitutional guarantees for greater local autonomy and Kurdish cultural and political rights. KGK leaders, however, have warned the Turkish Government that it needs to take a reciprocal step by 1 September 2013. Nevertheless, in late July, Ocalan said that KGK members would return to Turkey unarmed to participate in the political process.

In addition to its stronghold in northern Iraq, to which KGK fighters probably are withdrawing according to the peace settlement, the KGK's Syrian affiliate, the Democratic Union Party, has increased its presence in northern Syria by establishing control in Kurdish areas, resulting in increased tensions along the border.

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209981.htm

Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 March 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Tunisia

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 165 lbs (75 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

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

WANTED

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

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

Abderrauof Ben Habib Jdey



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 30 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Grombalia, Tunisia

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 6'0" (183 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Has scar on forehead.

WANTED

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

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1958

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Light

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 225 lbs (102 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

WANTED

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

Shallah was one of the original founding members of the PIJ and since 1995 has been the secretary-general and leader of the organization, which is headquartered in Damascus.

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Abd Al Aziz Awda



FBI MOST WANTED TERRORISTS

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 20 December 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Jabaliyah, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Light

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Palestine

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Normally wears a mustache and a beard.

WANTED

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

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

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted

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

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

In May 2012, HAMAS claimed to have established a 300-strong force to prevent other Palestinian resistance groups from firing rockets into Israel. Conflict broke out again in November, however, after an Israeli airstrike in the Gaza Strip killed the leader of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades following an increase in rocket attacks on southern Israel. HAMAS has worked to maintain the cease-fire brokered by Egypt that ended the week-long conflict, but other Palestinian jihadist groups have flouted it with sporadic rocket attacks in 2013, including during President Obama's visit to Israel in March.

Abdul Rahman Yasin



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 April 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Bloomington, Indiana

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

COMPLEXION: Olive

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

WEIGHT: 180 lbs (82 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

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

WANTED

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

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

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

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Rewards for Justice Program

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

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

The Rewards for Justice Program is very effective. Since the program's inception, the United States has paid over \$125 million to more than 80 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.

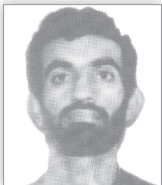
Ten years later, on 3 July 2003, RFJ initiated an advertising campaign that was responsible for information that led US Armed Forces to Uday and Qusay Husayn, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn. This campaign produced the fastest result in RFJ history—a turnaround of just 18 days. In that 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 US federal, state, or local Government agency on behalf of persons who have already provided information that has prevented or favorably resolved an act of international terrorism against US persons or property.



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



Ramzi Ahmed Yousef
Convicted



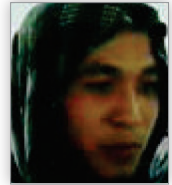
Uday Husayn
Deceased



Qusay Husayn
Deceased











Abu Solaiman
Deceased



Khadafi Janjalani
Deceased

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

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

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

Preferred Evacuation Distance

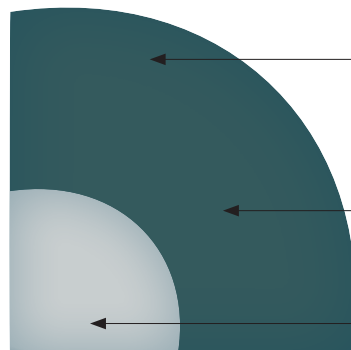
Preferred area (beyond this line) for evacuation of people in buildings and mandatory for people outdoors.

Shelter-in-Place Zone

All personnel in this area should seek shelter immediately inside a building away from windows and exterior walls. Avoid having anyone outside—including those evacuating—in this area.⁴

Mandatory Evacuation Distance

All personnel must evacuate (both inside of buildings and out).



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

²Governed by the ability of typical US commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse following a blast.

³Performances can vary significantly, however, and buildings should be analyzed by qualified parties when possible.

⁴Governed 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.

⁵A 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.

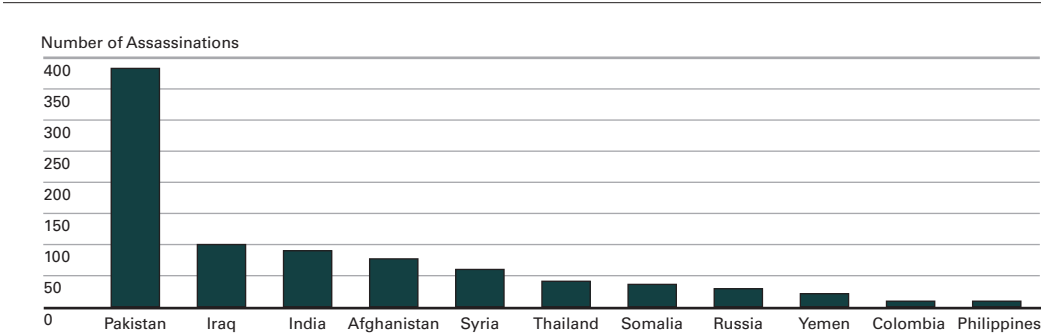
Assassination as Terrorist Tactic

Assassination is a tactic used by nearly all terrorist groups, although far less frequently than other types of armed attacks. Assassination, when used as a terrorist tactic, is the targeted killing of a country’s public officials or individuals who represent the political, economic, military, security, social, religious, media, or cultural establishments. The killings can be motivated by ideology, religion, politics, or nationalism. Most terrorist groups conduct assassinations to eliminate enemies, intimidate the population, discourage cooperation, influence public opinion, decrease government effectiveness, gain media attention, or simply to exact revenge.

Simple terrorism-related assassinations can be carried out with a minimum of personnel, training, or equipment, and they are usually successful when aimed at public figures who are protected least. An example of such an attack was the 2004 killing of filmmaker Theo Van Gogh by a Dutch-Moroccan extremist in the Netherlands. By contrast, assassination operations directed against highly protected individuals, such as heads of state, are difficult and costly. Although impressive when successful—such as the 2007 killing of former Pakistan prime minister and party leader Benazir Bhutto—these operations are rare and prone to failure. Similar to attacks on other hard targets, they require extensive planning, financing, personnel, training, and equipment.

There have been 26 incidents of terrorism-related assassination attempts in the United States over the past 100 years. The last events of this type were in 1990, when Jewish Defense League founder Meir Kahane and Qur’anic scholar and teacher Rashid Khalifi were killed by extremists linked to foreign terrorism. Only eight of these attacks may be directly or indirectly attributed to foreign groups or state sponsors of terrorism. The majority of US assassination attempts have been conducted by homegrown violent extremists with little or no connection to foreign organizations and most often directed against public figures having minimal security, if any. Terrorism-related attempted assassinations of highly protected public figures are an extremely rare occurrence in the United States, with the 1950 attempt on President Truman by Puerto Rican nationalists the only one that truly qualifies as such. Robert F. Kennedy, whose killer claimed an international nexus due to Kennedy’s support for Israel, is on the chart but cannot be considered a highly protected official. He had minimal personal security when he was killed, and it was this assassination that generated future Secret Service protection for presidential candidates. Anyone who does not have a high level of security should vigilantly pay attention to their surroundings, vary their everyday routines and travel, and be aware of individuals loitering nearby.

Terrorism Related Assassination Incidents by Selected Country, 2012



Terrorist-Associated Assassination Incidents in the United States

Year	Group	Target/Location/Result	Method
1990	HVE-Jamaat ul-Fuqra (JF) (Community of the Impoverished)	Qur'anic scholar and teacher Rashid Khalifa - Tucson, AZ - killed	Stabbing
1990	HVE-None	JDL founder Meir Kahane - NY City, NY - killed	Shooting
1985	HVE-Jewish Defense League (JDL)	Director of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, Alex Odeh – Santa Ana, CA - killed	Bombing
1985	HVE-Possible JDL	Local NJ political figure and former Waffen SS member Tscherim Soobzokov – Paterson, NJ - killed	Bombing
1982	Justice Commandos Against Armenian Genocide (JCAG)	Unnamed US citizen witness to the killing of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz – Somerville, MA - wounded	Shooting
1982	JCAG	Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz (second attempt) - Somerville, MA - killed	Shooting
1982	JCAG	Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz (first attempt) - Somerville, MA - unsuccessful	Bombing
1982	JCAG	Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan - Los Angeles, CA - killed	Shooting
1980	Iran-directed	President of the Iran Freedom Foundation and vocal opponent of Ayatollah Khomeini, Ali Akbar Tabatabaei - Bethesda, MD - killed	Shooting
1976	Direccion de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA-Chilean Secret Police)	Former Chilean Foreign Minister, Ambassador to the United States and outspoken critic of the Pinochet regime, Orlando Letelier - Washington, DC. - killed	Car bomb
1974-77	Intra-Cuban Exile Groups	Eight anti-Castro Cuban exiles: Jose De La Torriente (1974 Coral Gable, FL); Rolando Masferrer (1975 Miami, FL); Luciano Nieves (1975 Miami, FL); Ramon Donestevos (1976 Miami, FL); Aldo Vera Serafin (1976 San Juan, PR); Jesus Gonzalez Cartas (1976 Miami, FL) and Jose Peruyero (1977 Miami, FL) – killed - Emilio Milian (1976 Miami, FL) - wounded	Bombing and shooting
1973	Possible Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)	Israeli Assistant Air/Naval Attache Yosef Alon - Chevy Chase, MD - killed	Shooting
1973	HVE-Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA)	Oakland CA School Superintendent Marcus Foster and his deputy Robert Blackburn – Oakland, CA – killed and wounded	Shooting
1973	HVE-Armenian Nationalist Extremist	Turkish Consul General Mehmet Baydar and Vice Consul Bahadir Demir - Santa Barbara, CA - killed	
1972	HVE-JDL	Performing arts impresario Sol Hurok - NY City, NY - wounded	Bombing
1968	HVE-None	Presidential candidate Senator Robert Kennedy - Los Angeles, CA - killed	Shooting
1950	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	President Harry Truman - Washington, DC - unsuccessful	Shooting
1938	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	Puerto Rico Governor Blanton Winship – Ponce, PR - unsuccessful	Shooting
1936	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	Puerto Rico Chief of Police E. Francis Riggs - San Juan, PR - unsuccessful	Shooting

HVE: Homegrown Violent Extremist

Common Explosives—Identification and Characteristics

Primary Explosive Boosters



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

Secondary Explosive/Main Charge



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

Military/Commercial Explosives



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



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



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



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

TNT Equivalents

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



200 Pipe bombs
at 1 kg each



20 Suicide vests
at 10 kg each



2 small VBIEDs
at 100 kg each



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

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

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

What Is a “Dirty Bomb?”

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

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

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

Effects of an RDD Attack—No Need To Panic

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

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

Do not go to the Emergency Room just because you think you were exposed to radiation. Seek medical care only if you truly feel sick and need help.

Indicators of Exposure

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



Scanning for radioactivity.

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

Protective Actions

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

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

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

The greatest radiation threat from a radiological weapon comes from fine particles that get inside your body, such as from breathing or rubbing your eyes. Moving away from the attack site and removing any dust on your clothes, skin, and hair are your best protection.

Sources of Radioactive Material

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

Terrorist Pursuit of Radiological Weapons

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

Fact Sheets on Radiological Weapons

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

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



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

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

VX ($C_{11}H_{26}NO_2PS$), 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.

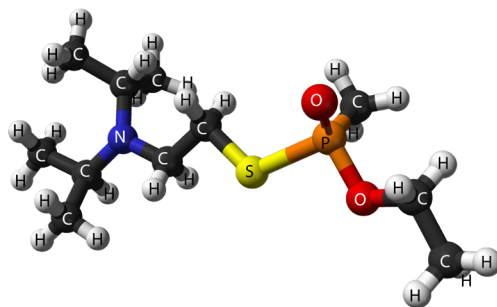
Symptoms

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.

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



Model of a VX molecule.

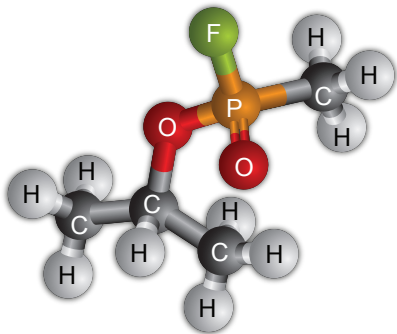
Suspicious Substance?

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



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, then can be mixed immediately before use to create the desired chemical.



Model of a Sarin molecule.

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.

www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/sarin/basics/facts.asp

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

Toxic Industrial Chemicals—Mitigation Measures



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



The term “toxic industrial chemicals” refers to a variety of chemicals used or created by industry that can have a significant

impact on human health if released into the air or water. A potential threat exists for individuals located downwind or downstream from an accidental or intentional release of chemicals or for people situated near toxic industrial processes.

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

Chlorine

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

Symptoms

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

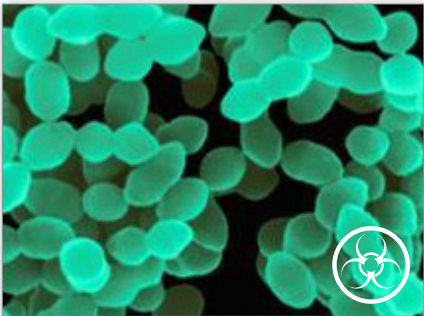
Treatment

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

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

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

Biological Threats



Botulinum Toxin.

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

Ricin

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

Inhalation

Symptoms

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

Ingestion

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

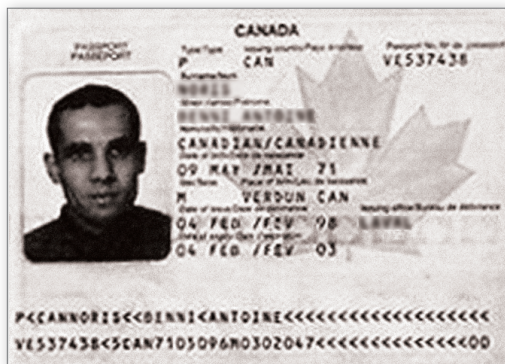
www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/



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

Indicators of False Travel Documents

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



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



Stolen South African passport.

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

- If you are overseas, report your lost or stolen passport to the nearest US embassy or consulate immediately.
- In the United States, report your lost or stolen passport to the Department of State's Passport Services group; call 1-877-487-2778.
- If you find someone else's lost passport, mail it to:

US Department of State

Passport Services

Consular Lost/Stolen Passport Section

600 19th Street, NW, Suite 500

Washington, DC 20036

For more information, please visit:

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

Radicalization

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the full text of these documents, please visit:

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

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

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.

Want to report suspicious persons or activity?

Rewards for Justice

Website: www.rewardsforjustice.net, then click “Submit a Tip”

E-mail: rfj@state.gov

Phone: In the United States, call 1-800-US REWARDS (1-800-877-3927)

FBI

Website: <https://tips.fbi.gov>

Phone: In the United States, call 202-324-3000 [FBI main switchboard]

To find phone numbers of regional FBI offices in the United States, visit:
www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field

If outside the United States and want to reach the FBI, call the nearest US Embassy or Consulate office; for phone numbers, see
www.fbi.gov/contact-us/legat

CIA

Website: www.cia.gov

Think you’ve seen a wanted person?

To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites:

- www.rewardsforjustice.net
- www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists
- www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo

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

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

- **Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations**
www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm
- **Individuals and entities designated under Executive Order 13224**
www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm
- **Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons**
www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/t11sdn.pdf
www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt

Other Resources

- **US National Counterterrorism Center**
www.nctc.gov
- **US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism**
www.state.gov/s/ct
- **US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism**
www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm

State Sponsors of Terrorism

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



Cuba
1 March 1982



Iran
19 January 1984



Sudan
12 August 1993



Syria
29 December 1979

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

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

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

For more information, please visit:

www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/170260.htm

Logos

Law enforcement officers should be on the watch for these emblems and/or named groups during traffic stops and other contacts. These emblems may be found on jewelry, documents, posters, or other material. Displaying them may indicate membership in these groups and/or financial or general support for them. All groups whose logos are displayed on these pages, with one exception, have been designated by the US Department of State as either a Foreign Terrorist Organization or under Executive Order 13224. Lord's Resistance Army's logo is shown because its leader, Joseph Kony, has been designated under E.O. 13224.



17 November
Revolutionary
Organization (17N)



Abu Nidal Organization
(ANO)



Abu Sayyaf Group
(ASG)



Al-Aqsa Martyrs
Brigade



Al-Nusrah Front



Al-Qa'ida (AQ)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



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



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Islam



Army of Islam (AOI)



Aum Shinrikyo a.k.a.
Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and
Liberty (ETA)



Conspiracy of
Fire Nuclei



Continuity Irish
Republican Army
(CIRA)



Revolutionary Armed
Forces of Colombia
(FARC)



HAMAS



Harakat ul-Mujahidin



Hizballah
(Party of God)



Imirat Kavkaz



Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)



Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



Jemaah Anshurut Tauhid



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jundallah (Iran)



Kahane Chai (KACH)



Kata'ib Hizballah (Iraq)



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



Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



National Liberation Army (ELN)



New People's Army (NPA)



Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)



Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF)



Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)



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



Sect of Revolutionaries (Greece)



Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)



United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

Captured or Killed (Selected)

2013

Wali Ur Rehman – Second-in-command and chief military strategist of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan was killed in an explosion in Pakistan in May 2013, according to multiple media reports and a spokesman for the group.

Sulayman Bu Ghayth – Al-Qa'ida spokesman and son-in-law of Usama Bin Ladin transferred to US custody in March 2013 after arrest earlier in the year.

2012

Abu Yahya al-Libi – Al-Qa'ida second-in-command, widely seen as group's "general manager," was killed in Pakistan in June 2012.

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

2011

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

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman – Atiyah, considered to be al-Qa'ida's second-in-command, was killed in an explosion in North Waziristan, Pakistan, in August 2011.

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

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

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

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

2010

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

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

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

2009

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

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

Baitullah 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.

Captured or Killed (Selected)

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

2008

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

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

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

2007

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

2006

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

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

2005

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

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

Abu Faraj al-Libi – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005.

2003

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.

2002

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

2001

Muhammad Atef – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, also known as Abu Hafs al-Masri, charged with directly planning the attacks on US embassies in East Africa in 1998, was killed in Afghanistan in November 2001.

1997

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

1996

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

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Bomb Threat Call Procedures

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

Date:	Time of Call:	Time Caller Hung Up:	Ext. No.:
Exact message (if possible):			

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

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

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

Report Call Immediately To:
Name:
Phone Number:
Today's Date:
Your Name:
Position:
Phone Number:

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