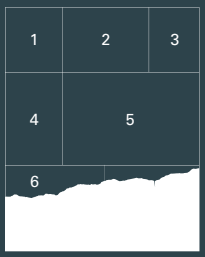
THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

COUNTERTERRORISM 2012 CALENDAR



COVER PHOTO CREDITS

1. The Pentagon on 11 September 2001

2. World Trade Center Memorial, New York City, New York
© 2004-2008, National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Photo credit: Amy Dreher

3. Flight 93 Memorial, Shanksville, Pennsylvania
Photo credit: Tami Heilemann, US Department of the Interior

4. The Pentagon 9/11 Memorial
US Forest Service Photo

5. Usama Bin Ladin's Abbottabad, Pakistan, compound
© Associated Press

6. Times Square in New York City, New York, scene of thwarted vehicle bomb attack on 1 May 2010

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

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 strictly conform to these rules.

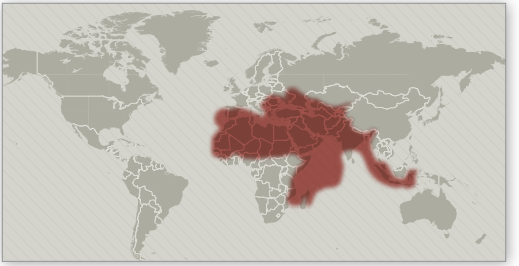
Map Boundaries
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

The information in this calendar is valid as of 21 October 2011. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.

The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2012 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of terrorism-related issues: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar marks dates according to the Gregorian and Islamic calendars, and contains significant dates in terrorism history as well as dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

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

Al-Qa‘ida (AQ)



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

On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qa‘ida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets—two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania—leaving nearly 3,000 people dead. Al-Qa‘ida also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, 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 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, some global 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 leadership losses, al-Qa‘ida remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. The group has advanced several unsuccessful Western plots in the past two 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.

2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible
2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted
2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya

SUNDAY 6 Safar / A.H. 1433 **1**

New Year's Day

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

MONDAY 7 Safar **2**

US: New Year's Day (observed)

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

TUESDAY 8 Safar **3**

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

WEDNESDAY 9 Safar **4**

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

THURSDAY 10 Safar **5**

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded

FRIDAY 11 Safar **6**

Christian: Epiphany

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

SATURDAY 12 Safar **7**

Christian: Christmas
(Orthodox using Old Calendar)

Ayman al-Zawahiri

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 19 June 1951

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Brown/black

EYES: Dark

NATIONALITY: Egyptian

Wanted

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

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

SUNDAY 13 Safar **8**

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

MONDAY 14 Safar **9**

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

TUESDAY 15 Safar **10**

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

WEDNESDAY 16 Safar **11**

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

THURSDAY 17 Safar **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. He was released in 2005 and is believed to be in Lebanon.

FRIDAY 18 Safar **13**

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

SATURDAY 19 Safar **14**

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: ‘Ali Sayyid Muhammad Mustafa al-Bakri, ‘Abd al-Aziz al-Masri, Hasan ‘Umar Ibrahim, Ali Saleem, Abu Salsbil, Abu Salsabil, Abu Salsabil Hassan Omar, Hassan Omar, Hasan ‘Umar Zizo

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 April 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

Wanted

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

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

Reward

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

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

SUNDAY 20 Safar **15**

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

MONDAY 21 Safar **16**

US: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

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

TUESDAY 22 Safar **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

WEDNESDAY 23 Safar **18**

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

THURSDAY 24 Safar **19**

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

FRIDAY 25 Safar **20**

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

SATURDAY 26 Safar **21**

Adam Yahiye 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, Adam Yahuye Gadahn

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: United States

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown/hazel

HEIGHT: 5″11 (180 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Scars on chest and right forearm.

Wanted

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

Reward

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***.

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 27 Safar **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

MONDAY 28 Safar **23**

Chinese New Year
(Year of the Dragon)

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

TUESDAY 29 Safar **24**

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

WEDNESDAY 1 Rabi` al-Awwal **25**

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

THURSDAY 2 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

FRIDAY 3 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

SATURDAY 4 Rabi` al-Awwal **28**

Saif al-Adel

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi, Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani, Sayf al-'Adl

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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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

SUNDAY 5 Rabi` al-Awwal **29**

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

MONDAY 6 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

TUESDAY 7 Rabi` al-Awwal **31**

2011, US: Colleen LaRose, also known as "Jihad Jane," pleads guilty in federal court in Philadelphia to four terrorism-related charges
2009, Iraq: Female suicide bomber kills 46 Shia pilgrims in Baghdad
2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna attacks Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan facilities, kills 117 and wounds 221
2001, Ecuador: US hostage Ron Sanders found shot to death

WEDNESDAY 8 Rabi` al-Awwal **1**

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

THURSDAY 9 Rabi` al-Awwal **2**

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

FRIDAY 10 Rabi` al-Awwal **3**

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

SATURDAY 11 Rabi` al-Awwal **4**

Sri Lanka: Independence Day

Abdul Rahman Yasin

FBI PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 2002

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Abdul Rahman Said Yasin, Aboud Yasin, Abdul Rahman S. Taha, Abdul Rahman S. Taher

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 April 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bloomington, Indiana

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

WEIGHT: 180 lbs (82 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: United States

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Possible chemical burn on right thigh. Epileptic; takes medication for condition.

Wanted

Abdul Rahman Yasin directly assisted terrorist mastermind Ramzi Ahmed Yousef in carrying out the February 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York City. Yousef and Yasin drove a van full of explosives into the basement of the World Trade Center, killing six people and wounding over a thousand. Yasin fled the United States immediately after the bombing to avoid arrest.

After the bombing, law enforcement officials obtained evidence which 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 the fall of 1992. He possesses a US passport.

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

SUNDAY 12 Rabi` al-Awwal **5**

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

2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122
2000, United Kingdom: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February

MONDAY 13 Rabi` al-Awwal **6**

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

TUESDAY 14 Rabi` al-Awwal **7**

2008, India: Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY 15 Rabi` al-Awwal **8**

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

THURSDAY 16 Rabi` al-Awwal **9**

2011, Pakistan: Teenage suicide bomber kills 27 soldiers in attack on military training center in Mardan; local member of TTP claims responsibility
2004, Iraq: Unknown group bombs job applicants at police station, killing 55 and wounding 67

FRIDAY 17 Rabi` al-Awwal **10**

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

SATURDAY 18 Rabi` al-Awwal **11**

Iran: Revolution Day

Husayn Muhammed al-Umari

FBI MOST WANTED TERRORISTS

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Hussein Mohammed al-Umari, Abu Ibrahim, The Bomb Man

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1936

PLACE OF BIRTH: Jaffa, Palestine

HAIR: Black/gray, balding

EYES: Brown

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

OCCUPATION: Mechanic and explosives expert

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Scar from the fingers of right hand extending to forearm; scar on the left hand in the web between his thumb and index finger.

Wanted

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

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

Believed to be a master bomb maker and one-time leader of the "15 May" terrorist group, al-Umari also has been indicted by the Government of France for his role in the 1985 bombing of the Marks and Spencer department store in Paris and a branch of Bank Leumi.

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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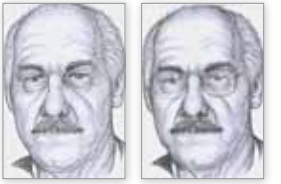
www.rewardsforjustice.net



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

SUNDAY 19 Rabi` al-Awwal **12**

US: Lincoln’s Birthday

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

MONDAY 20 Rabi` al-Awwal **13**

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

TUESDAY 21 Rabi` al-Awwal **14**

Valentine’s Day

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

WEDNESDAY 22 Rabi` al-Awwal **15**

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

THURSDAY 23 Rabi` al-Awwal **16**

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

FRIDAY 24 Rabi` al-Awwal **17**

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

SATURDAY 25 Rabi` al-Awwal **18**

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah, Abu Arif, Ja'far al-Tayar, Jaffar al-Tayyar, Jafar Tayar, Jaafar al-Tayyar

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

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

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2001, United Kingdom: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted

SUNDAY 26 Rabi` al-Awwal **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

MONDAY 27 Rabi` al-Awwal **20**

US: Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday observed)

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

TUESDAY 28 Rabi` al-Awwal **21**

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

WEDNESDAY 29 Rabi` al-Awwal **22**

US: Washington's birthday
Christian: Ash Wednesday

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

THURSDAY 30 Rabi` al-Awwal **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

FRIDAY 1 Rabi' al-Thani **24**

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

SATURDAY 2 Rabi' al-Thani **25**

Jaber A. Elbaneh

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Usama Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair, Jabir al-Banna, Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa

DATE OF BIRTH: 9 September 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yemen

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. In 2008 he was located in Yemen.

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, 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

SUNDAY 3 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

MONDAY 4 Rabi' al-Thani **27**

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

TUESDAY 5 Rabi' al-Thani **28**

2008, Pakistan: Forty killed, 50 injured in suicide IED attack in Mingaora, North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa); no claim of responsibility

WEDNESDAY 6 Rabi' al-Thani **29**

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

THURSDAY 7 Rabi' al-Thani **1**

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

FRIDAY 8 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

SATURDAY 9 Rabi' al-Thani **3**

Amer El-Maati

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Amro Badr Eldin Abou El-Maati, Amro Badr Abouelmaati

DATE OF BIRTH: 25 May 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 6′0″ (183 cm)

WEIGHT: 209 lbs (94 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
May be wearing a full beard and mustache. He requires corrective lenses and may be wearing eyeglasses.

Wanted

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

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo

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

SUNDAY 10 Rabi' al-Thani **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

MONDAY 11 Rabi' al-Thani **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

TUESDAY 12 Rabi' al-Thani **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

WEDNESDAY 13 Rabi' al-Thani **7**

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

THURSDAY 14 Rabi' al-Thani **8**

Worldwide: International Women's Day
Jewish: Purim (Feast of Lots)

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

FRIDAY 15 Rabi' al-Thani **9**

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

SATURDAY 16 Rabi' al-Thani **10**

Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Yusif al-Tunisi, Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, Fakir, Fakir Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Busura

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 March 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Tunisia

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.

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

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

SUNDAY 17 Rabi' al-Thani **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

MONDAY 18 Rabi' al-Thani **12**

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

TUESDAY 19 Rabi' al-Thani **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

WEDNESDAY 20 Rabi' al-Thani **14**

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

THURSDAY 21 Rabi' al-Thani **15**

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

FRIDAY 22 Rabi' al-Thani **16**

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

SATURDAY 23 Rabi' al-Thani **17**

Christian: St. Patrick's Day

Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey

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

DATE OF BIRTH: 30 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Grombalia, Tunisia

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 6'0" (183 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Has scar on forehead.

Wanted

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

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

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

SUNDAY 24 Rabi' al-Thani **18**

MONDAY 25 Rabi' al-Thani **19**

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

TUESDAY 26 Rabi' al-Thani **20**

Tunisia: Independence Day

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

WEDNESDAY 27 Rabi' al-Thani **21**

Iran/Afghanistan: Nowruz (Persian New Year)

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

THURSDAY 28 Rabi' al-Thani **22**

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

FRIDAY 29 Rabi' al-Thani **23**

2011, Israel: Bomb near Jerusalem's central bus station kills one, wounds 40; no immediate claim of responsibility
1998, Algeria: Seven GIA extremists sentenced to death for assassinating Archbishop of Oran

SATURDAY 1 Jumada al-Ula **24**

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

Qari Mohammad Zafar

Wanted

Qari Mohammad Zafar is wanted for questioning in connection with the 2 March 2002 bombing of the US Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan. The attack killed three Pakistani citizens and David Foy, a US diplomat. Zafar is suspected of being a key figure involved in this attack.

Reward

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

SUNDAY 2 Jumada al-Ula **25**

1978, Egypt and Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords

MONDAY 3 Jumada al-Ula **26**

Bangladesh: Independence Day

2007, Iraq: Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tal Afar, killing 152 and wounding 347
2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 wounded by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility
2001, Algeria: Abdelmajid Dahoumane arrested for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999

TUESDAY 4 Jumada al-Ula **27**

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

WEDNESDAY 5 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
2010, Russia: Almost 40 killed, 60 wounded as female suicide bombers attack two Metro stations in Moscow; Doku Umarov claims responsibility
1998, West Bank: HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah

THURSDAY 6 Jumada al-Ula **29**

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

FRIDAY 7 Jumada al-Ula **30**

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

SATURDAY 8 Jumada al-Ula **31**

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

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)

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

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

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

High-profile attacks in 2009 and 2010 demonstrated the group's relevance in the wake of the Coalition withdrawal from Iraqi cities in 2009 and efforts to posture itself to take advantage of the changing security environment. AQI's top two leaders, Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi, were killed in April 2010, marking a significant loss for the organization. However, in the wake of their deaths the group continues to engage in high-profile attacks in Iraq. On 15 August 2011, AQI conducted attacks across 17 cities, killing over 80 people and injuring hundreds.

Recent events underscore AQI's continued participation in global violent extremism. AQI publicly eulogized Usama Bin Ladin following his death in May 2011 and reaffirmed AQI's support for al-Qa'ida and Ayman al-Zawahiri. The arrest in May of two AQI-affiliated Kentucky-based Iraqi refugees highlights the potential threat posed by US-based AQI associates.

1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed

SUNDAY 9 Jumada al-Ula **1**

Christian: Palm Sunday

2003, Philippines: JI explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and wounding 55
2001, Gaza: PIJ official Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al killed in Israeli rocket attack
1986: Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Hawari group blamed

MONDAY 10 Jumada al-Ula **2**

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

TUESDAY 11 Jumada al-Ula **3**

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

WEDNESDAY 12 Jumada al-Ula **4**

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

THURSDAY 13 Jumada al-Ula **5**

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

FRIDAY 14 Jumada al-Ula **6**

Christian: Good Friday

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

SATURDAY 15 Jumada al-Ula **7**

Jewish: Passover (1st day)

Abu Du'a

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Dr. Ibrahim 'Awwad Ibrahim 'Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai', Ibrahim 'Awad Ibrahim al-Badri al Samarrai, Abu Duaa', Dr. Ibrahim, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1971

PLACE OF BIRTH: Samarra', Iraq

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to $10 Million Reward

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

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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 16 Jumada al-Ula **8**

Christian: Easter
Orthodox Christian: Palm Sunday
Jewish: Passover (2nd day)

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

MONDAY 17 Jumada al-Ula **9**

Tunisia: Martyrs Day
Jewish: Passover (3rd day)

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

TUESDAY 18 Jumada al-Ula **10**

Jewish: Passover (4th day)

1968, Syria: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) founded

WEDNESDAY 19 Jumada al-Ula **11**

Jewish: Passover (5th day)

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

THURSDAY 20 Jumada al-Ula **12**

Jewish: Passover (6th day)

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

FRIDAY 21 Jumada al-Ula **13**

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

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

SATURDAY 22 Jumada al-Ula **14**

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

Abu Yahya al-Libi

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Mohammad Hassan Abu Bakar, Abu Yahya Sheikh Yahya, Al-Libbi, Abu Yahya Yunis al Sahrawi, Hasan Qa'id, Yunis, Muhammad Hassan Qayed

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Libya

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5´8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 195 lbs (88 kg)

NATIONALITY: Libyan

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Wears a black beard.

Wanted

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

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

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

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

SUNDAY 23 Jumada al-Ula **15**

Orthodox Christian: Easter

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

MONDAY 24 Jumada al-Ula **16**

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

TUESDAY 25 Jumada al-Ula **17**

2010, Iraq: Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi, leaders of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid in Baghdad
1983, Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in front of US Embassy, killing 63 and wounding over 100; Hizballah responsible

WEDNESDAY 26 Jumada al-Ula **18**

Israel: Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)

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

THURSDAY 27 Jumada al-Ula **19**

1998, Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution

FRIDAY 28 Jumada al-Ula **20**

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

SATURDAY 29 Jumada al-Ula **21**

Sirajuddin Haqqani

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1973

HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

NATIONALITY: Afghan Pashtun

Wanted

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 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. *-NCTC*

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

SUNDAY 30 Jumada al-Ula **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

MONDAY 1 Jumada al-Akhirah **23**

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

TUESDAY 2 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

WEDNESDAY 3 Jumada al-Akhirah **25**

Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day
Israel: Memorial Day (Yom HaZikaron)

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

THURSDAY 4 Jumada al-Akhirah **26**

Israel: Independence Day

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

FRIDAY 5 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

SATURDAY 6 Jumada al-Akhirah **28**

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad

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

PLACE OF BIRTH: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'5" (165 cm)

WEIGHT: 175 lbs (79 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

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, 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

SUNDAY 7 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

MONDAY 8 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

TUESDAY 9 Jumada al-Akhirah **1**

International: Labor Day

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

WEDNESDAY 10 Jumada al-Akhirah **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

THURSDAY 11 Jumada al-Akhirah **3**

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

FRIDAY 12 Jumada al-Akhirah **4**

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

SATURDAY 13 Jumada al-Akhirah **5**

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi, Fahd al-Quso, Abu Huthaifah, Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni, Abu Huthaifah al-Adani, Abu al-Bara

DATE OF BIRTH: 12 November 1974

PLACE OF BIRTH: Aden, Yemen

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5′6″ (168 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabia

Wanted

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso is wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen. This attack 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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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 14 Jumada al-Akhirah **6**

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

MONDAY 15 Jumada al-Akhirah **7**

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

TUESDAY 16 Jumada al-Akhirah **8**

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

WEDNESDAY 17 Jumada al-Akhirah **9**

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

THURSDAY 18 Jumada al-Akhirah **10**

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

FRIDAY 19 Jumada al-Akhirah **11**

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

SATURDAY 20 Jumada al-Akhirah **12**

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

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

NATIONALITY: Yemeni

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. Al-Rimi may be residing in Yemen.

FBI Seeking Information

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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

www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo

2011, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers kill 80 paramilitary trainees in Shabqadar; TTP claims responsibility, saying attack was in retaliation for death of Usama Bin Ladin
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

SUNDAY 21 Jumada al-Akhirah **13**

US: Mother's Day

1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel

MONDAY 22 Jumada al-Akhirah **14**

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

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

TUESDAY 23 Jumada al-Akhirah **15**

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

WEDNESDAY 24 Jumada al-Akhirah **16**

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

THURSDAY 25 Jumada al-Akhirah **17**

Christian: Ascension Day

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

FRIDAY 26 Jumada al-Akhirah **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

SATURDAY 27 Jumada al-Akhirah **19**

United States: Armed Forces Day

Anas al-Liby

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Anas al-Sabai, Anas al-Libi, Nazih al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghie

DATE OF BIRTH: 30 March 1964 or 15 May 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Tripoli, Libya

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

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

WEIGHT: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Libya

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Has scar on left side of face. Usually wears a full beard.

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

SUNDAY 28 Jumada al-Akhirah **20**

2011, Pakistan: Suicide bomber on motorbike attacks US Consulate vehicle in Peshawar, killing one Pakistani and wounding 10 others; TTP claims responsibility
1999, Turkey: Ex-PKK deputy Semdin Sakik sentenced to death for treason

MONDAY 29 Jumada al-Akhirah **22**

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

TUESDAY 1 Rajab **22**

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

WEDNESDAY 2 Rajab **23**

THURSDAY 3 Rajab **24**

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

FRIDAY 4 Rajab **25**

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

SATURDAY 5 Rajab **26**

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

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Shuaib, Abu Islam al-Surir, Ahmed Ahmed, Ahmed the Egyptian, Ahmed Hemed, Hamed Ali, Ahmed Shieb, Abu Islam, Ahmed Mohammed Ali, Ahmed Hamed, Ahmed Mohammed Abdurehman, Abu Khadiijah, Abu Fatima, Ahmad al-Masri

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5′6″ to 5′8″ (168-173 cm)

WEIGHT: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 6 Rajab **27**

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

2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; no claim of claim responsibility
1997, Greece: Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November
1964, Colombia: Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

MONDAY 7 Rajab **28**

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

2007, Iraq: Car bomb attack near market in Baghdad kills 23, wounds 68 others; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility
1997, US: Mohammed Abouhalima found guilty of aiding his brother in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing

TUESDAY 8 Rajab **29**

2001, Japan: Japanese Red Army founder, Fusako Shigenobu, announces JRA dissolution, regrouping as legal organization
1972, Israel: Three members of Japanese Red Army, acting on behalf of PFLP, kill 24 and wound 78 in attack on (now) Ben Gurion International Airport

WEDNESDAY 9 Rajab **30**

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

THURSDAY 10 Rajab **31**

2004, Iraq: Unknown group explodes car bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more
2001, Israel: HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120

FRIDAY 11 Rajab **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 (PLO) founded

SATURDAY 12 Rajab **2**

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam, 'Abdallah Ahmed 'Abdallah, Abu Maryam, Abu Muhammad al-Masri

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: Medium

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

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

Wanted

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

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

SUNDAY 13 Rajab **3**

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

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

MONDAY 14 Rajab **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

TUESDAY 15 Rajab **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

WEDNESDAY 16 Rajab **6**

2011, Somalia: Harun Fazul, wanted in connection with August 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killed by Somali forces; US Secretary of State sees “significant blow to al-Qa‘ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa”
2006, Iraq: Abu Mus‘ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa‘ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid

THURSDAY 17 Rajab **7**

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

FRIDAY 18 Rajab **8**

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
1997, Egypt: Suspected leader of al-Gama‘at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested

SATURDAY 19 Rajab **9**

Hizballah

Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the "Party of God"), a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group, advocates Shia empowerment within Lebanon. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Coalition forces in Iraq. Hizballah has been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombings of the US Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983, and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984, as well as the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985 and the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996. Although Hizballah's leadership is based in Lebanon, the group has established cells worldwide.

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

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

In July 2011 the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hizballah members—including a senior Hizballah official—for the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, who was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. 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.

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

SUNDAY 20 Rajab **10**

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

MONDAY 21 Rajab **11**

2004, Saudi Arabia: US contractor Paul Johnson is kidnapped by AQAP near Riyadh; group murders him several days later
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

TUESDAY 22 Rajab **12**

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

WEDNESDAY 23 Rajab **13**

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

THURSDAY 24 Rajab **14**

US: Flag Day

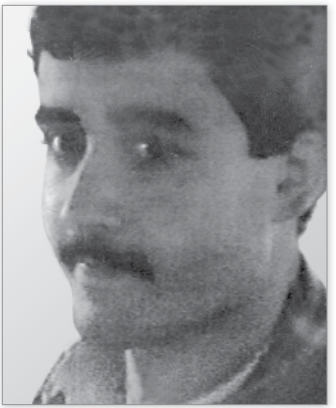
2001, India: Sudanese citizen Abdul Rauf Hawash and Indian national Shameem Sarvar arrested for plotting to blow up US Embassy in New Delhi on Bin Ladin's orders

FRIDAY 25 Rajab **15**

2011, Worldwide: Al-Qa'ida names Ayman al-Zawahiri as new head of the group following death of Usama Bin Ladin, according to statements released to several extremist Web sites
2011, Nigeria: Attack on national police headquarters kills six. Boko Haram claims responsibility; attack is believed to be first suicide bombing in the country

SATURDAY 26 Rajab **16**

Ali Atwa



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

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Brown

HEIGHT: 5’8” (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 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 Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

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

Reward

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

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

SUNDAY 27 Rajab **17**

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

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

MONDAY 28 Rajab **18**

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

TUESDAY 29 Rajab **19**

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

WEDNESDAY 30 Rajab **20**

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

THURSDAY 1 Sha`ban **21**

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

FRIDAY 2 Sha`ban **22**

2009, Mauritania: American Christopher Leggett killed in Nouakchott; AQIM claim of responsibility cites "Christianizing activities"
1985, Canada: Bomb explodes on Air India flight 182, killing 329; Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri held responsible and captured on 28 October 2001

SATURDAY 3 Sha`ban **23**

Mohammed Ali Hamadei

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Mohammod Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadi, Castro, Muhammad 'Ali Hamaday, Muhammad 'Ali Hamadai

DATE OF BIRTH: 13 June 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, German

CITIZENSHIP: Libyan

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Has a mole on his right cheek below his eye.

Wanted

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 4 Sha`ban **24**

2011, Pakistan: Husband and wife suicide bombers attack police station in Kolachi, killing 10; TTP claims responsibility
1996, Saudi Arabia: Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible

MONDAY 5 Sha`ban **25**

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

TUESDAY 6 Sha`ban **26**

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

WEDNESDAY 7 Sha`ban **27**

2011, Afghanistan: Gunmen attack Hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding more than a dozen before all eight attackers detonate themselves; Taliban claims responsibility
1988, Greece: US Defense Attaché, Navy Captain William Nordeen, assassinated in Athens by 17 November

THURSDAY 8 Sha`ban **28**

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

FRIDAY 9 Sha`ban **29**

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

SATURDAY 10 Sha`ban **30**

Hasan Izz-al-Din

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ahmed Garbaya, Samir Salwwan, Sa'id, Hasan 'Izz al-Din

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

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

WEIGHT: Thin

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 11 Sha`ban **1**

Canada: Canada Day

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

MONDAY 12 Sha`ban **2**

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

TUESDAY 13 Sha`ban **3**

2010, Lebanon: Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizballah, dies in Beirut
1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap two UK citizens and two US citizens in Kashmir
1976, Uganda: Israelis raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; three hostages and all hijackers killed

WEDNESDAY 14 Sha`ban **4**

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

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

THURSDAY 15 Sha`ban **5**

Algeria: Independence Day

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

FRIDAY 16 Sha`ban **6**

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

SATURDAY 17 Sha`ban **7**

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ali Saed bin Ali al-Huri, 'Ali Saed Bin 'Ali El-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

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

Reward

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

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

SUNDAY 18 Sha`ban **8**

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

MONDAY 19 Sha`ban **9**

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

TUESDAY 20 Sha`ban **10**

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

WEDNESDAY 21 Sha`ban **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

THURSDAY 22 Sha`ban **12**

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 *The Satanic Verses*, assassinated by unknown gunman

FRIDAY 23 Sha`ban **13**

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

SATURDAY 24 Sha`ban **14**

France: Bastille Day

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.

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

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

SUNDAY 25 Sha`ban **15**

2002, Ireland: IRA issues unprecedented apology for all previous casualties
2000, Japan: Two Aum Shinrikyo members sentenced to death for sarin gas attack in 1995

MONDAY 26 Sha`ban **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

TUESDAY 27 Sha`ban **17**

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

WEDNESDAY 28 Sha`ban **18**

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

THURSDAY 29 Sha`ban **19**

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

FRIDAY 1 Ramadan **20**

Islamic: Ramadan
(fasting begins at dawn)
Colombia: Independence Day

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

SATURDAY 2 Ramadan **21**

HAMAS

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

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

In early 2006 HAMAS won legislative elections in the Palestinian territories, ending the secular Fatah party's hold on the Palestinian Authority and challenging Fatah's leadership of the Palestinian national movement. HAMAS continues its refusal to recognize Israel or renounce violence against Israelis and, since early 2008, has conducted one suicide bombing, which killed one civilian, and numerous mortar and rocket attacks that injured civilians. The US Government has designated HAMAS as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

HAMAS in June 2008 entered into a six-month agreement 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.

SUNDAY 3 Ramadan **22**

2011, Norway: Lone attacker bombs government buildings in Oslo, then goes on shooting rampage in Utoya; more than 70 killed, dozens wounded
2002, Israel: HAMAS leader and 14 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike

MONDAY 4 Ramadan **23**

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

TUESDAY 5 Ramadan **24**

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

WEDNESDAY 6 Ramadan **25**

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

THURSDAY 7 Ramadan **26**

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

FRIDAY 8 Ramadan **27**

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

SATURDAY 9 Ramadan **28**

Peru: Independence Day

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 pilgirms in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks
2004, Iraq: Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Baquba kill 70, wound 56

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ibrahim Salih Muhammad al-Ya'qub

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.

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 10 Ramadan **29**

Islamic: Occupation of Mecca by Muhammad's army (1 Jan. 630 C.E.)
Jewish: Tisha B'Av (commemoration of destruction of First and Second Temples)

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

MONDAY 11 Ramadan **30**

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

TUESDAY 12 Ramadan **31**

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

WEDNESDAY 13 Ramadan **1**

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

THURSDAY 14 Ramadan **2**

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

FRIDAY 15 Ramadan **3**

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

SATURDAY 16 Ramadan **4**

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
'Abd al-Karim Husayn Muhammad al-Nasir

DATE OF BIRTH: Between 1942-1952

PLACE OF BIRTH:
Al Ihsa, 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 housed US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2010, Afghanistan: Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province; Taliban claim responsibilty.
2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mahsud killed in missile strike; Mahsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007
2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible

SUNDAY 17 Ramadan **5**

Islamic: Battle of Badr (17 March 624 C.E.)

2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Some 100 civilians kidnapped and killed in Niangara; Lord's Resistance Army widely believed responsible
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

MONDAY 18 Ramadan **6**

2010, Iraq: Two vehicle bombs and two other devices kill 43, wound 185 in Al Basrah; no claim of responsibility
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

TUESDAY 19 Ramadan **7**

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

WEDNESDAY 20 Ramadan **8**

2008, Algeria: Suicide bombing kills 8, wounds 17 others in Zemmouri; AQIM claims responsibility
2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad

THURSDAY 21 Ramadan **9**

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

FRIDAY 22 Ramadan **10**

2011, Indonesia: Umar Patek, believed responsible for the October 2002 bombing in Bali that killed more than 200, extradited from Pakistan
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

SATURDAY 23 Ramadan **11**

Jemaah Islamiya (JI)

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 when Singaporean authorities disrupted a cell that was planning to attack targets associated with the US Navy. JI is responsible for a series of lethal bombings targeting Western interests in Indonesia and the Philippines from 2000-2005, including attacks in 2002 against two nightclubs in Bali that killed 202 people; the 2003 car bombing of the JW Marriott hotel in Jakarta that killed 12; the 2004 truck bombing of the Australian Embassy that killed 11; and the 2005 suicide bombing of three establishments in Bali that killed 22. A JI splinter group under Noordin Mat Top in July 2009 conducted suicide bombings at two hotels in Jakarta.

Southeast Asian governments since 2002 have captured more than 300 suspected terrorists, significantly degrading JI's network. Thai authorities detained 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 and in February 2010 disrupted an extremist training camp in Aceh led by former JI operative and Philippines-based terrorist Dulmatin, who was implicated in the 2002 Bali bombings and killed in March 2010. Pakistani authorities in January 2011 arrested Indonesian terrorist Umar Patek, an experienced former JI operative also implicated in the 2002 Bali bombings; Patek was extradited to Indonesia in August 2011.

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 and other convicted terrorists who completed prison sentences and have since resumed their activities. An Indonesian court in June 2011 sentenced extremist cleric and JI co-founder Abu Bakar Bashir to 15 years imprisonment for his role in planning and funding the disrupted terrorist training camp in Aceh.

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

SUNDAY 24 Ramadan **12**

2009, Iraq: Twenty-one killed as two suicide bombers attack café in Kala; no claim of responsibility

MONDAY 25 Ramadan **13**

2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok
1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison

TUESDAY 26 Ramadan **14**

Pakistan: Independence Day

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

WEDNESDAY 27 Ramadan **15**

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

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

THURSDAY 28 Ramadan **16**

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

FRIDAY 29 Ramadan **17**

Indonesia: Indpendence Day

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

SATURDAY 30 Ramadan **18**

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

Zulkifli bin Hir

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan, Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul, Abdul Hir bin Zulkifli

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 January 1966 or 10 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Muar, Johor, Malaysia

CITIZENSHIP: Malaysia

Wanted

Zulkifli bin Hir is a Malaysian citizen born in 1966 in Muar, Johor. An engineer trained in the United States, he is believed to be the head of the Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiya'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

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

Photograph above taken in 2000; FBI.

SUNDAY 1 Shawwal **19**

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 Issers; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected
2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and wounding 140

MONDAY 2 Shawwal **20**

2008, Algeria: Two synchronized car bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected
1998, Afghanistan, Sudan: US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings

TUESDAY 3 Shawwal **21**

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

WEDNESDAY 4 Shawwal **22**

2011, Pakistan: 'Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman, al-Qa'ida second-in-command, killed in explosion in North Waziristan
2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 25 policemen and 20 civilians in Bayji; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible

THURSDAY 5 Shawwal **23**

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 US and the West, calling for the death of Americans wherever they are found

FRIDAY 6 Shawwal **24**

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

SATURDAY 7 Shawwal **25**

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

Zulkarnaen

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Aris Sumarsono, Zulkarnaen, Daud

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH:
Central Java, Jakarta

HEIGHT/WEIGHT: Small, thin

Wanted

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

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

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

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

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

Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 8 Shawwal **26**

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

MONDAY 9 Shawwal **27**

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

TUESDAY 10 Shawwal **28**

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

WEDNESDAY 11 Shawwal **29**

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

THURSDAY 12 Shawwal **30**

2010, Israel: Four settlers killed by gunfire in Kiryat Arba; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility
2006, Thailand: One killed as more than 20 bombs explode almost simultaneously inside banks in south
2004, Israel: Two HAMAS bus bombings kill 16 in Beersheba
2001, Algeria: Islamic militants blamed for two attacks that kill 13

FRIDAY 13 Shawwal **31**

2010, Pakistan: Three explosions, at least two of them detonated by suicide bombers, kill 18 and wound 140 during a Shia procession in Lahore
2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen-associated terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776
1970, Jordan: Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day

SATURDAY 14 Shawwal **1**

Libya: National Day

Abdul Basit Usman

NATIONALITY: Filipino

Wanted

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

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

Reward

Up to $1 Million Reward

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 15 Shawwal **2**

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

MONDAY 16 Shawwal **3**

US: Labor Day

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

TUESDAY 17 Shawwal **4**

2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized
1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September

WEDNESDAY 18 Shawwal **5**

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

THURSDAY 19 Shawwal **6**

1995, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected

FRIDAY 20 Shawwal **7**

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

SATURDAY 21 Shawwal **8**

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah, Ramadan 'Abdallah Muhammad Shallah, Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1958

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 225 lbs (102 kg)

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

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

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

Reward

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

SUNDAY 22 Shawwal **9**

2010, Russia: At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz
2003, Israel: Suicide bomber kills eight, including two US citizens, near the Asaf Harolfe Hospital; no responsible group identified
2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers

MONDAY 23 Shawwal **10**

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

TUESDAY 24 Shawwal **11**

US: Patriot Day

2001, US: Four passenger planes hijacked; two crash into World Trade Center in New York City; one crashes into Pentagon; fourth crashes into field in Shanksville, PA; nearly 3,000 killed; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible

WEDNESDAY 25 Shawwal **12**

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

THURSDAY 26 Shawwal **13**

2011, Afghanistan: US Embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul hit in simultaneous attacks with rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire; Taliban claim responsibility
1993: Israel and PLO sign peace agreement

FRIDAY 27 Shawwal **14**

2003, Colombia: ELN militants kidnap four Israelis, two Britons, one German, and one Spaniard
1986, South Korea: Bomb at Kimpo airport kills five and wounds 29; North Korea blamed

SATURDAY 28 Shawwal **15**

2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three

Abd al Aziz Awda

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: Jabaliya, Gaza Strip

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

CITIZENSHIP: Palestine

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Normally wears a mustache and a beard.

Wanted

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

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

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

2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills two civilians, wounds five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility

SUNDAY 29 Shawwal **16**

1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant

MONDAY 1 Dhu al-Qa'da **17**

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

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

TUESDAY 2 Dhu al-Qa'da **18**

Rosh Hashanah (2nd Day)

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

WEDNESDAY 3 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

THURSDAY 4 Dhu al-Qa'da **20**

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

FRIDAY 5 Dhu al-Qa'da **21**

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

SATURDAY 6 Dhu al-Qa'da **22**

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)

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

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

In July 2007, 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 and held them for ransom.

SUNDAY 7 Dhu al-Qa'da **23**

Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom

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

MONDAY 8 Dhu al-Qa'da **24**

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

TUESDAY 9 Dhu al-Qa'da **25**

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

WEDNESDAY 10 Dhu al-Qa'da **26**

Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

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

THURSDAY 11 Dhu al-Qa'da **27**

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

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

FRIDAY 12 Dhu al-Qa'da **28**

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

SATURDAY 13 Dhu al-Qa'da **29**

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

Isnilon Hapilon

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

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

WEIGHT: Thin

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 Jemaah Islamiya and al-Qa'ida.

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

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

Reward

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

Photograph above taken in 2002; FBI.

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

SUNDAY 14 Dhu al-Qa'da **30**

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

MONDAY 15 Dhu al-Qa'da **1**

Jewish: Sukkot
(Feast of Tabernacles; 1st day)

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

TUESDAY 16 Dhu al-Qa'da **2**

Jewish: Sukkot
(Feast of Tabernacles; 2nd day)

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

WEDNESDAY 17 Dhu al-Qa'da **3**

2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured

THURSDAY 18 Dhu al-Qa'da **4**

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

FRIDAY 19 Dhu al-Qa'da **5**

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

SATURDAY 20 Dhu al-Qa'da **6**

Khair Mundos

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

Wanted

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

Mundos is believed to be hiding in southern Mindanao.

Reward

Up to $500,000 Reward

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

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 21 Dhu al-Qa'da **7**

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

MONDAY 22 Dhu al-Qa'da **8**

US: Columbus Day
Jewish: Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day)

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

TUESDAY 23 Dhu al-Qa'da **9**

Jewish: Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)

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

WEDNESDAY 24 Dhu al-Qa'da **10**

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

THURSDAY 25 Dhu al-Qa'da **11**

2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul
2002, Indonesia: Multiple car bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killling 202; JI responsible
2000, Yemen: Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible

FRIDAY 26 Dhu al-Qa'da **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

SATURDAY 27 Dhu al-Qa'da **13**

Radullan Sahiron

HAIR: Gray

EYES: Dark

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Tausug

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Missing his right hand.

Wanted

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

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

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

Sahiron lost his right hand fighting security forces in the 1970s.

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

SUNDAY 28 Dhu al-Qa'da **14**

MONDAY 29 Dhu al-Qa'da **15**

2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility for Lahore attack
2003, Gaza Strip: Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors
1997, Egypt: Three EIJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts

TUESDAY 30 Dhu al-Qa'da **16**

2000, Saudi Arabia: Two Saudis commandeer flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed
1997, Sri Lanka: LTTE truck bomb at hotel next to Trade Center in Colombo kills 18 and wounds more than 100, including seven US citizens

WEDNESDAY 1 Dhu al-Hijja **17**

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

THURSDAY 2 Dhu al-Hijja **18**

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

FRIDAY 3 Dhu al-Hijja **19**

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

SATURDAY 4 Dhu al-Hijja **20**

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

Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ali al-Jassem Fahd, Jamal Saeed Abdulrahim, Fahad Ali al-Jasseen, Ismael, Fahad

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 September 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'9" (175 cm)

WEIGHT: 154 lbs (70 kg)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

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

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 5 Dhu al-Hijja **21**

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

MONDAY 6 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
1983, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad bombs US Marine barracks in Beirut, killing 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroopers

TUESDAY 7 Dhu al-Hijja **23**

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

WEDNESDAY 8 Dhu al-Hijja **24**

Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, begins

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

THURSDAY 9 Dhu al-Hijja **25**

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

FRIDAY 10 Dhu al-Hijja **26**

Islamic: Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)

SATURDAY 11 Dhu al-Hijja **27**

Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Abdarahman al-Rashid Mansour, Ashraf Naeem Mansour, Zubair, Shamed Khalil Zubair

DATE OF BIRTH: 21 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

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

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 12 Dhu al-Hijja **28**

Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, ends

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

MONDAY 13 Dhu al-Hijja **29**

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

TUESDAY 14 Dhu al-Hijja **30**

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

WEDNESDAY 15 Dhu al-Hijja **31**

Halloween

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

THURSDAY 16 Dhu al-Hijja **1**

Christian: All Saints Day

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

FRIDAY 17 Dhu al-Hijja **2**

2010, Sudan: Assailants kill 37 paramilitaries and wound 30 others in Nyala, Janub Darfur; Justice and Equality Movement claims role in fighting but denies initiating the firefight

SATURDAY 18 Dhu al-Hijja **3**

Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Abdullah Khalil Muhammad, Abdullah Muhammad Khalil, Khalil Antwan Iwan, Khalil Alid, Antawan Kaiwan Khalil

DATE OF BIRTH: 27 November 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

HEIGHT: 5'9" (175 cm)

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: Has scar under left eye, scar on right cheek.

Wanted

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

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

SUNDAY 19 Dhu al-Hijja **4**

2010, Pakistan: Bombing attack against mosque in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, kills 67 and wounds 108; TTP claims responsibility

MONDAY 20 Dhu al-Hijja **5**

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

TUESDAY 21 Dhu al-Hijja **6**

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

WEDNESDAY 22 Dhu al-Hijja **7**

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

THURSDAY 23 Dhu al-Hijja **8**

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

FRIDAY 24 Dhu al-Hijja **9**

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

SATURDAY 25 Dhu al-Hijja **10**

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Sliman Ali Ahmad el-Turki, Salman Ali el-Turki, Bou Baker Muhammad, Sulaiman Alturki, Sulaiman Turki

DATE OF BIRTH: 21 June 1955

PLACE OF BIRTH: Baghdad, Iraq

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

Wanted

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

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

SUNDAY 26 Dhu al-Hijja **11**

US: Veterans Day

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

MONDAY 27 Dhu al-Hijja **12**

US: Veterans Day (observed)

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

TUESDAY 28 Dhu al-Hijja **13**

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

WEDNESDAY 29 Dhu al-Hijja **14**

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

THURSDAY 1 Muharram, A.H. 1434 **15**

Islamic: First of Muharram (Islamic New Year)

FRIDAY 2 Muharram **16**

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

SATURDAY 3 Muharram **17**

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

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

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

AQIM, which operates primarily in northern coastal areas of Algeria and in parts of the desert regions of southern Algeria and northern Mali, mainly employs conventional terrorist tactics, including guerrilla-style ambushes and mortar, rocket, and IED attacks. Its principal sources of funding include extortion, kidnapping, donations, and narcotics trafficking. The group added the use of suicide bombings in April 2007, with attacks against government ministry and police buildings in Algiers that killed more than 30 people. AQIM leader Abdelmalek Droukdal announced in May 2007 that suicide bombings were going to become the group's main tactic. The group claimed responsibility for a suicide truck bomb attack that killed at least eight soldiers and injured more than 20 at a military barracks in Algeria on 11 July 2007, the opening day of the All-Africa Games. AQIM continues to target Westerners and has successfully kidnapped numerous Westerners for ransom, a tactic that predates the merger with al-Qa'ida. In May 2009, AQIM announced it had killed a British hostage after months of failed negotiations. In June of the same year, the group publicly claimed responsibility for killing US citizen Christopher Leggett in Mauritania because of his missionary activities. This was the first time the group had killed an American. In 2011, a Mauritanian court sentenced a suspected AQIM member to death and two others to jail for the American's murder.

In 2010, AQIM failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years, and multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July against an AQIM camp—resulted in 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. AQIM continues to hold four French hostages, demanding at least €90 million for their release. An Italian tourist kidnapped in Algeria is also still being held.

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

SUNDAY 4 Muharram **18**

1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ

MONDAY 5 Muharram **19**

2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility
2000, Gaza: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible

TUESDAY 6 Muharram **20**

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 n army patrol, killing two civilians and wounding two

WEDNESDAY 7 Muharram **21**

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

THURSDAY 8 Muharram **22**

US: Thanksgiving Day
Lebanon: Independence Day

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

FRIDAY 9 Muharram **23**

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

SATURDAY 10 Muharram **24**

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

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

Anwar al-Aulaqi: AQAP ideologue and propagandist.

Yemen-based Sunni group al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula since 2009 has orchestrated high-profile terrorist attacks and expanded its activities outside of Yemen, most notably by sending Nigerian-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on 25 December 2009—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 release of the first three issues of the *Inspire* magazine, an AQAP-branded, English-language publication that first appeared in July. Dual US-Yemeni citizen Anwar al-Aulaqi, who had a worldwide following as a radical ideologue and propagandist, was the most prominent member of AQAP; he was killed in an explosion in September 2011.

AQAP emerged in January 2009 following an announcement that Yemeni and Saudi terrorists were unifying under a common banner, signaling the group's intent to serve as a hub for regional terrorism in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The leadership of this new organization was composed of the group's amir, Nasir al-Wahishi; deputy amir Sa'id al-Shahri; and military commander Qasim al-Rimi, all veteran extremist leaders. The group has targeted local, US, and Western interests in the Arabian Peninsula, but is now pursuing a global strategy. Currently, AQAP is attempting to seize control of parts of Yemen's Abyan Governorate in response to local unrest.

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 second-in-command, in a statement in December 2006 congratulated AQY and encouraged additional attacks.

AQY in early 2008 dramatically increased its operational tempo, carrying out small-arms attacks on foreign tourists and a series of mortar attacks against the US and Italian Embassies in Sanaa, the Presidential Compound, and Yemeni military complexes. In September 2008 the group conducted its largest attack to date, targeting the US Embassy in Sanaa using two vehicle bombs that detonated outside the compound, killing 19 people, including six terrorists.

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

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

SUNDAY 11 Muharram **25**

2008, India: Terrorists attack several sites in Mumbai; sieges end three days later with more than 170 dead and 300 wounded; surviving attacker says LT responsible
2000, Israel: Hizballah bomb attack kills one soldier and wounds two others near Shab'a Farms area

MONDAY 12 Muharram **26**

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

TUESDAY 13 Muharram **27**

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

WEDNESDAY 14 Muharram **28**

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

THURSDAY 15 Muharram **29**

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

FRIDAY 16 Muharram **30**

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

SATURDAY 17 Muharram **1**

Al-Shabaab

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

Al-Shabaab is not centralized or monolithic in its agenda or goals. Its rank-and-file members come from disparate clans, and the group is susceptible to clan politics, internal divisions, and shifting alliances. While most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the TFG and not supportive of global jihad, al-Shabaab's senior leadership is affiliated with al-Qa'ida, and certain extremists aligned with al-Shabaab are believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. Al-Shabaab has issued statements praising Usama Bin Ladin and linking Somalia to al-Qa'ida's global operations. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people, including five bombers, and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab has also been accused by Ugandan officials of conducting the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010 that killed more than 70 people. Al-Shabaab's leaders also have ordered their fighters—which include Americans and other Westerners—to attack African Union peace-keeping troops based in Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. The group gained additional notoriety by blocking the delivery of aid from some Western relief agencies during a 2011 famine that has killed tens of thousands and still threatens millions of Somalis.

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

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

SUNDAY 18 Muharram **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
1984, UAE: Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed

MONDAY 19 Muharram **3**

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

TUESDAY 20 Muharram **4**

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

WEDNESDAY 21 Muharram **5**

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

THURSDAY 22 Muharram **6**

2009, Pakistan: Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility

FRIDAY 23 Muharram **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

SATURDAY 24 Muharram **8**

Greek Domestic Terrorism

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

17N's first major operation was the assassination of CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch on 23 December 1975; ELA also appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most active terrorist organization, conducting approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets. These two groups, as well as several more obscure radical leftist organizations, terrorized Greek, US, and Western government and commercial interests until the early 2000s through targeted bombings and assassinations. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994, while Greek authorities largely disrupted 17N in 2002 in an effort to stem domestic terrorism prior to the beginning of the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004.

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

EA, an armed radical leftist group that is ideologically aligned with 17N, has conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against Greek and Western interests since its emergence in 2003, most notably a rocket-propelled grenade attack against the US Embassy in Athens on 12 January 2007. Greek authorities in April 2010 arrested six EA members and confiscated a large weapons and explosives cache—largely disrupting the group's operations—but the whereabouts and activities of the group's remaining members are unknown.

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

Radical leftist SE, Greece's most deadly active terror group, reappeared in July 2010 after a 13-month hiatus to assassinate a Greek journalist outside of his Athens home; it also assassinated a Hellenic Police officer in June 2009 and has threatened other Greek government and media targets with attacks. The United States listed SE as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist group in February 2011.

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

SUNDAY 25 Muharram **9**

Jewish: First day of Hanukkah

2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills 85, wounds 200 in attack in Kurram; Taliban widely believed responsible

MONDAY 26 Muharram **10**

Jewish: Hanukkah (2nd day)

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

TUESDAY 27 Muharram **11**

Jewish: Hanukkah (3rd day)

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

WEDNESDAY 28 Muharram **12**

Jewish: Hanukkah (4th day)

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

THURSDAY 29 Muharram **13**

Jewish: Hanukkah (5th day)

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

FRIDAY 30 Muharram **14**

Jewish: Hanukkah (6th day)

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

SATURDAY 1 Safar **15**

Jewish: Hanukkah (7th day)

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)

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

The Indian Government charged LT with committing the 26–29 November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, in which gunmen using automatic weapons and grenades attacked several sites, killing more than 160 people. Pakistani authorities have detained and are prosecuting several LT leaders for the Mumbai attacks. David Headley, an American citizen who acknowledged attending LT training camps, pleaded guilty in March 2010 to scouting targets for the Mumbai attacks. India also implicated LT for other high-profile attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed more than 180 people, and the December 2001 armed assault on the Indian Parliament building that left 12 dead. Indian authorities have speculated that LT also may have contributed surveillance and planning for the 13 February 2010 bombing of a German bakery in Pune.

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

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

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

SUNDAY 2 Safar **16**

Jewish: Hanukkah (8th day)

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

MONDAY 3 Safar **17**

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

TUESDAY 4 Safar **18**

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

WEDNESDAY 5 Safar **19**

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

THURSDAY 6 Safar **20**

2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar; outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility
1988, United Kingdom: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible

FRIDAY 7 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

SATURDAY 8 Safar **22**

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

The Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) in the early 2000s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). 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 IMU is an extremist organization that formed in the late 1990s and is currently based in Pakistan's FATA. The IMU seeks to overthrow the regime 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 group with a springboard for future operations in Central Asia, particularly Tajikistan. 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.

1975, Greece: CIA Station Chief Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November terrorist group responsible

SUNDAY 9 Safar **23**

1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975

MONDAY 10 Safar **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

TUESDAY 11 Safar **25**

US: Christmas
Christian: Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox)

1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseilles, killing hijackers and freeing passengers

WEDNESDAY 12 Safar **26**

US: Kwanzaa

2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility
2002, Chechnya: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210
1985, Italy, Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 8 dead and 121 wounded

THURSDAY 13 Safar **27**

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

FRIDAY 14 Safar **28**

2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush
1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mihor Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests

SATURDAY 15 Safar **29**

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-born 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 designated Umarov as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 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

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

SUNDAY 16 Safar **30**

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

MONDAY 17 Safar **31**

US: New Year's Day (observed)
New Year's Eve

2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible
2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted
2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya

TUESDAY 18 Safar **1**

New Year's Day

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

WEDNESDAY 19 Safar **2**

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

THURSDAY 20 Safar **3**

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

FRIDAY 21 Safar **4**

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide 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

SATURDAY 22 Safar **5**

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. In 2009, Pakistani authorities detained several JEM members suspected of taking part in a 3 March attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore.

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

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

1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded

SUNDAY 23 Safar **6**

Christian: Epiphany

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

MONDAY 24 Safar **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

TUESDAY 25 Safar **8**

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

WEDNESDAY 26 Safar **9**

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

THURSDAY 27 Safar **10**

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

FRIDAY 28 Safar **11**

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

SATURDAY 29 Safar **12**

Kongra-Gel (KGK)

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

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

In November 2009, the Turkish Government announced its plan to grant social and economic rights to Turkey's Kurdish population, largely to undercut support for the KGK. This initiative has faltered, however, due to public and political opposition. The KGK since 2010 has repeatedly extended its unilateral cease-fire, but the group continues to take an active defense posture against Turkish military operations in southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq. On 14 July 2011, a clash between Turkish forces and the KGK in Diyarbakir Province resulted in the deaths of thirteen Turkish soldiers, the most in a single incident since 2008.

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 found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. He was abruptly released in 2005 and is believed to be in Lebanon.

SUNDAY 1 Rabi` al-Awwal **13**

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

MONDAY 2 Rabi` al-Awwal **14**

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

TUESDAY 3 Rabi` al-Awwal **15**

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

WEDNESDAY 4 Rabi` al-Awwal **16**

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

THURSDAY 5 Rabi` al-Awwal **17**

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

FRIDAY 6 Rabi` al-Awwal **18**

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

SATURDAY 7 Rabi` al-Awwal **19**

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

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

FARC tactics include bombings, murder, mortar attacks, kidnapping, extortion, and hijacking, as well as guerrilla and conventional military action against Colombian political, military, and economic targets. The FARC has well-documented ties to a range of drug trafficking activities including taxation, cultivation, and distribution. The group considers US persons to be legitimate military targets due to US support for the Colombian Government. FARC's most widely known operation was its kidnapping of three US contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell; together with French politician Ingrid Betancourt—in February 2002. The four were freed by Colombian security forces in July 2008.

The group had a number of setbacks in 2010 highlighted by the September 2010 Colombian military raid that resulted in the death of the FARC's senior military commander Victor Julio Suarez Rojas, better known as Mono Jojoy. In addition, Bogota frustrated FARC attempts to disrupt the March 2010 congressional and May 2010 presidential elections. However, the group in June 2011 conducted some small-scale attacks and kidnappings to demonstrate its continued relevance.

Juan Manuel Santos, elected as president in May 2010, has continued Bogota's policy of aggressive military operations—known as Democratic Security—against the FARC as evidenced by the raid that killed Mono Jojoy and continuing government raids targeting FARC Supreme Leader Alfonso Cano. Santos, a former defense minister, has publicly vowed to strengthen Colombia's military and police forces in order to defeat the FARC and end the conflict, now nearly 50 years long.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chinese New Year
(Year of the Dragon)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Afghan Taliban are responsible for many attacks in Afghanistan, including the late-June 2011 assault on the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul, conducted jointly with the Pakistan-based Haqqani Network, and the July 2011 assassination of Ahmed Wali Karzai, chief of Kandahar's Provincial Council and the half-brother of Afghan President Hamid Karzai.

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

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

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

Islamabad has blamed TTP for most of the terrorist attacks in Pakistan since the group was founded, including the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in December 2007. TTP in 2011 claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Pakistan in the aftermath of Bin Ladin's death—including a bombing of a Frontier Constabulary training center, an assault on a Pakistani naval base in Karachi, a bombing of a Criminal Investigation Division building in Peshawar, and a bombing of a police station. TTP claimed each attack was in retaliation for Bin Ladin's death.

Taliban Strength

Mullah Omar

HAIR: Black

HEIGHT: Tall

NATIONALITY: Afghan

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

Wanted

Mullah Omar's Taliban regime in Afghanistan sheltered Usama Bin Ladin and his al-Qa'ida network in the years before the 11 September attacks.

Although Operation Enduring Freedom removed the Taliban regime from power, Mullah Omar remains at large and represents a continuing threat to 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, Hakimullah Mahsud

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kotkai region, South Waziristan

HAIR: Dark brown

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

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

Wanted

The self-proclaimed emir of the Pakistani Taliban is wanted in connection with his involvement in the murder of seven American citizens on 30 December 2009 at Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost, Afghanistan. He has been indicted on charges of conspiracy to murder US citizens abroad and conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction (explosives) against US citizens abroad.

Hakimullah Mehsud, a resident of the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) in Pakistan, is the leader of the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP), or what is more commonly known as the Pakistani Taliban.

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

The TTP has had alleged roles in, or claimed responsibility for, a number of acts of violence, including the September 2008 bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, which resulted in the deaths of more than 50 people and another 300 wounded, including several Americans. These attacks are often coordinated with other insurgents or terrorist groups, including the Taliban and al-Qa'ida.

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

Reward

Up to $5 Million Reward

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

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

Wali Ur Rehman

PLACE OF BIRTH: South Waziristan, Pakistan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

NATIONALITY: Pakistan

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

Wanted

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

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

Boko Haram

Boko Haram, which refers to itself as "Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da 'awati wal-Jihad" (JASDJ; other variants are possible) and "Nigerian Taliban," is a Nigeria-based group that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian Government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. The group 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 *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. Since that time, Boko Haram has continued to regroup and to conduct periodic attacks targeting Nigerian interests.

In July 2010, the group'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.

Boko Haram's 26 August 2011 vehicle-bomb attack on the UN headquarters in Abuja, which killed at least 23 people and injured more than 80, marked the group's first lethal operation against Western interests. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian Government interests.

Rewards for Justice Program

The Rewards for Justice Program, established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, has developed into a global, interagency effort led by the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

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 $100 million to more than 70 people who provided information that led to the successful resolution of terrorist cases.

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.

On 3 July 2003, RFJ initiated an advertising campaign that was responsible for information that led US armed forces to Uday and Qusay Hussein, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. This campaign produced the fastest result in RFJ history—a turnaround of just 18 days. RFJ paid a reward of $30 million for information leading to the Hussein brothers' location.

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

RFJ appreciates 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 for qualified persons.

Rewards for Justice
Washington, DC 20522-0303
www.rewardsforjustice.net
RFJ@state.gov | 1-800-877-3927

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef
Convicted

Uday Hussein
Deceased

Qusay Hussein
Deceased

Abu Solaiman
Deceased

Khaddaffy Janjalani
Deceased

Alternatives to "Mumbai-style" Attacks

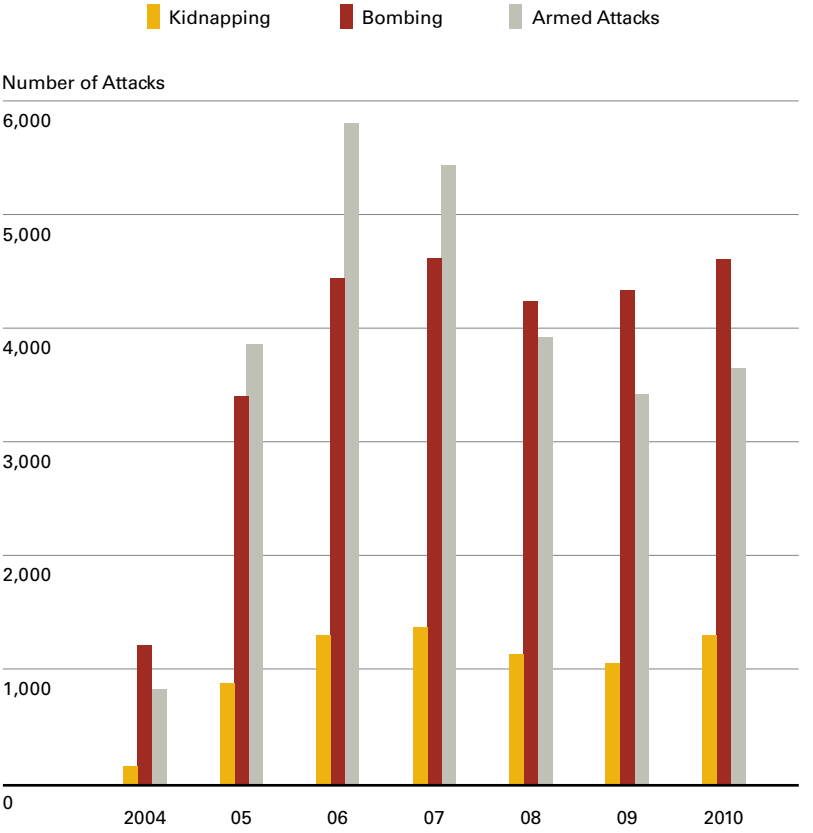
Conventional terrorist attacks can be accurately described by specifying the number of attackers, weapons, tactics, and targets rather than using terms such as "commando" or "Mumbai-style."

Location, Year	Weapon	Tactic	Target	Example Attack Description (Weapon + Tactic+ Target)
Frankfurt, Germany 2011	Handgun	Assault by a single attacker	Unarmed military, civilians	An attacker used a handgun to assault unarmed soldiers, killing two, in a US military bus in an international airport.
Sanaa, Yemen 2010	Rocket-Propelled Grenade (RPG)	Ambush by two attackers	Diplomatic convoy, armored vehicle	Two AQAP assailants used a light anti-armor weapon to ambush a British diplomat in an armored vehicle.
Mogadishu, Somalia 2010	Small arms, explosives	Assault by fewer than five attackers	Hotel, civilians, political figures, security forces	Fewer than five al-Shabaab terrorists used small arms and explosives to attack a hotel, killing Somali lawmakers, security forces, and civilians.
Ft. Hood, TX 2009	Handgun	Assault by a single attacker	Unarmed military	An attacker used a handgun to kill 12 unarmed soldiers and one Army civilian at a pre-deployment center on a US Army post.
Lahore, Pakistan 2009	Automatic rifles, grenades, explosives, RPGs	Assault by 12 attackers	Civilians	Twelve terrorists armed with automatic rifles, grenades, explosives, and RPGs attacked a bus carrying the Sri Lankan national cricket team, injuring six team members and killing six Pakistani police and two civilians.
Sanaa, Yemen 2008	Automatic rifles, VBIEDs	Assault by several attackers	US Embassy	Al-Qa'ida members with automatic rifles and two VBIEDs attacked an embassy security checkpoint, killing 12 and wounding 16.
Mumbai, India 2008	Small arms, grenades, explosives	Assault by 10 attackers, seize and hold, carjacking, hostage taking	Maritime, train station, hotels, hospital, religious site, civilians, café	Ten LT terrorists hijacked a vessel to begin near-simultaneous attacks using small arms, grenades, and IEDs against hotels, a train station, café, hospital, and a religious site; the five two-man teams also used carjacking, hostage taking, and assassination during the 60-hour operation.
Beslan, Russia 2004	Small arms, explosives	Assault by 30 attackers, seize and hold, hostage taking	School, civilians	Thirty Islamic extremists used small arms and IEDs in an attack and three-day siege of a middle school, killing 330 people including 186 children.
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia 2004	Small arms, explosives	Assault by five attackers	US Consulate	A five-man al-Qa'ida team used small arms and improvised explosives in an assault against the US Consulate that killed several guards.

Trends in Armed Attacks

In 2005, the number of armed attacks using small arms exceeded bombings as the most prevalent terrorist tactic worldwide—for the first time since the US Government began keeping records. The rise in armed attacks in Iraq after 2005 accounts for one-third of the total of armed attacks. As the Iraqi conflict subsided from 2007 onward, bombings once again supplanted small arms attacks. The overall number of armed attacks remains high, occurring primarily in countries that suffer from civil disorder, insurgency, or a high terrorist threat such as Afghanistan, Israel, India, Thailand, and Pakistan. The chart on this page details patterns of kidnappings, bombings, and armed attacks over much of the past decade.

Patterns in Armed Attacks

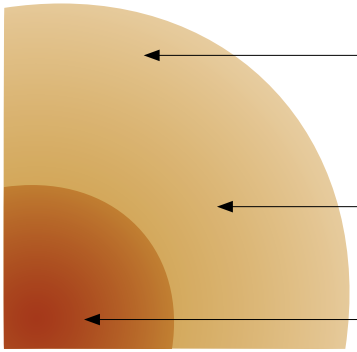


Source: NCTC WITS Database, ***www.wits.nctc.gov***

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.

Threat Description		Explosives Capacity[1] (TNT Equivalent)	Mandatory Evacuation Distance[2]	Preferred Evacuation Distance[3]
	Pipe Bomb	5 lbs/2.3 kg	70 ft/21 m	1200 ft/366 m
	Suicide Vest	20 lbs/9.2 kg	110 ft/34 m	1,700 ft/518 m
	Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb	50 lbs/23 kg	150 ft/46 m	1,850 ft/564 m
	Sedan	500 lbs/227 kg	320 ft/98 m	1,900 ft/580 m
	SUV/Van	1,000 lbs/454 kg	400 ft/122 m	2,400 ft/732 m
	Small Delivery Truck	4,000 lbs/1,814 kg	640 ft/195 m	3,800 ft/1159 m
	Container/Water Truck	10,000 lbs/4,536 kg	860 ft/263 m	5,100 ft/1555 m
	Semi-Trailer	60,000 lbs/27,216 kg	1,570 ft/479 m	9,300 ft/2835 m



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).

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

Common Explosives—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 a 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. The optimum blend for ANFO (if properly prepared) could yield greater explosive power than TNT.

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 91percent 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. 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

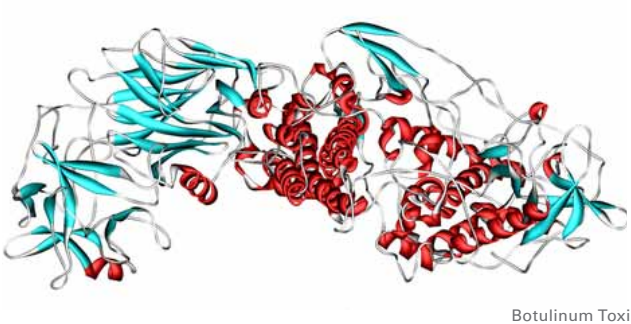
Sufficient booster charge
for 4,000 kg of homemade
explosives in a VBIED

Explosive	Pressure Equivalent	Impulse Equivalent	Remarks/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	0.60		Dense Packing
Black powder	0.60		Dense Packing
Photo flash powder (aluminum, potassium perchlorate 40/60)	0.42		
Fuel-Air (by weight)			
Ethylene oxide	10+		300 psi
MAPP (welding gas)	10		200 psi
Acetylene			150 psi
Propane	6		120 psi
Methane			100 psi
Paint pigments			160 psi
Milk powder			135 psi
Flour	7		150 psi
Wood	7		160 psi
Sugar			134 psi
Aluminum	10		195 psi

Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident

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

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



Botulinum Toxin.

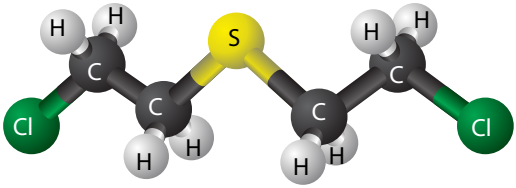
Clinical Features	Diagnosis	Medical Management
Botulinum Toxins		
Symptoms appear several hours to one to two days after exposure. **Initial** Blurred vision, drooping eyelids, difficulty understanding language, difficulty in speaking, muscle weakness. **Progression—Day 3** Mucous in throat, neuromuscular symptoms, respiratory distress, difficulty in swallowing, feels like a cold without fever. **Progression—Day 4** Indistinct speech, pupils moderately dilated, retarded eye motions, "mental numbness."	An epidemic of cases of bulbar and neuromuscular disease. 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.	Respiratory failure is the principal cause of death. Tracheostomy, endotrachael intubation, and ventilatory assistance may be required. Antitoxins are available, but they are horse serums and may produce reactions in those allergic to horse serum.
Smallpox		
Incubation average 12 days. Symptoms begin acutely. **Phase I Symptoms** Malaise, fever, chills, vomiting, headache, backache. Light-skinned patients may exhibit rash during this phase. **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).	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. No specific therapy. Supportive care to prevent secondary infections.

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident

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

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

Chemical Agents

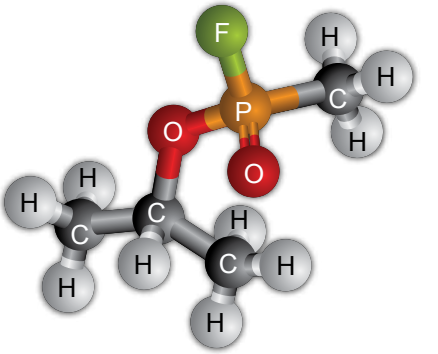


Model of a Sulfur Mustard molecule.

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

Sarin

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



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.

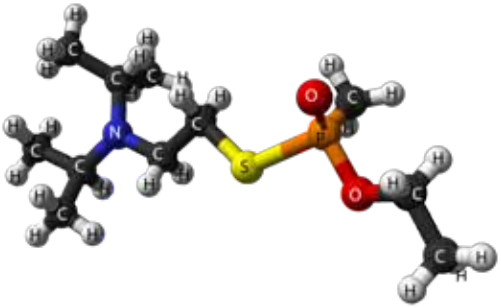
Method	Onset	Symptoms
Dermal exposure to liquid	Minutes to hours	**Mild Exposure:** Increased sweating at the site of exposure; muscular twitching at site **Moderate Exposure:** Same as above plus nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, generalized weakness **Severe Exposure:** Same as above plus loss of consciousness,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

VX

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

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

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



Model of a VX molecule.

Suspicious Substance?

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

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 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:

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

Ricin

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

Inhalation

Symptoms

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

Ingestion

Symptoms

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

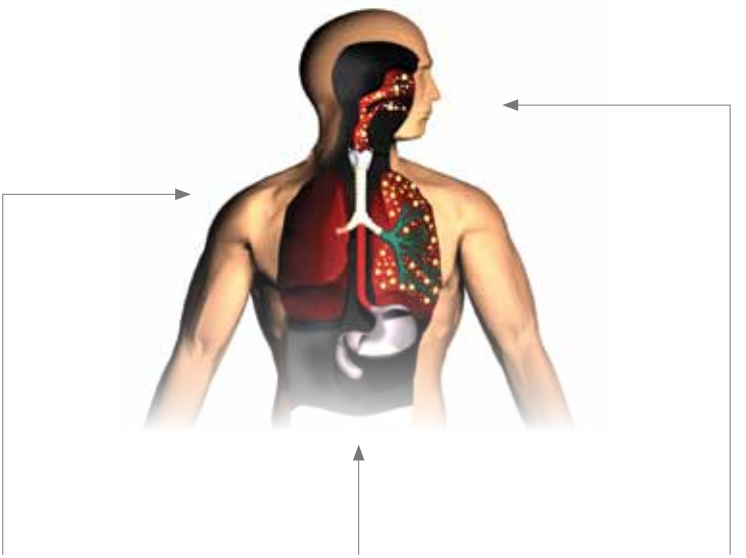
Treatment

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

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

Anthrax

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



Cutaneous

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Intestinal

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

Inhalation

Symptoms

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

Treatment

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

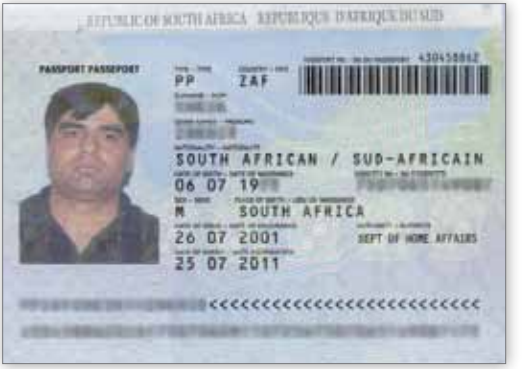
Suspicious Financial Activity Indicators

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

Indicators of False Travel Documents

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

Ahmed Ressam, 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.

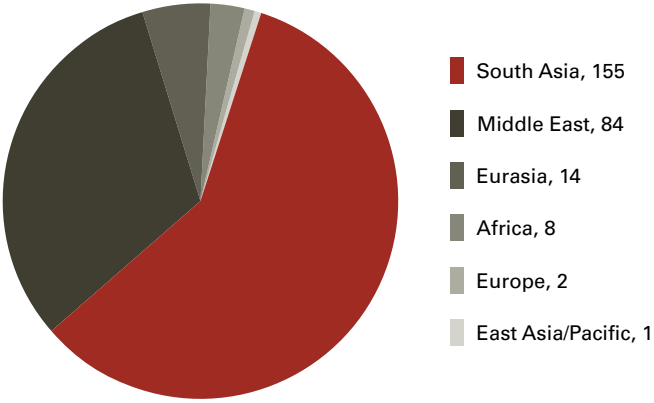


Stolen South African passport.

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

Worldwide Incident Tracking System (WITS)

2010 Suicide Attacks by Region



NCTC maintains the US Government's authoritative database on terrorist[5] attacks compiled exclusively from open source data, known as the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS). This database is publicly available at www.nctc.gov, and provides an accessible, Internet-based database to a variety of consumers, including the government, police departments, first responders, military, academia, the press, and the public. WITS allows users to filter and sort attack data by a broad range of characteristics, browse attack records, and derive statistics on terrorism around the world. Using a variety of searches, the public can query the database to research activity by region and determine, for example, how many improvised explosive device (IED) attacks occurred in Afghanistan in 2010 (1,129), how many incidents in 2010 were suicide attacks (264), and the category of victims that were frequently targeted (civilian, military, political).

To be included in the database, terrorist attacks must have been premeditated, politically motivated, and executed on noncombatants. WITS does not include spontaneous hate crimes not intended to cause mass casualties, or failed or foiled attacks or hoaxes. A complete explanation of the WITS methodology is available on the Web site.

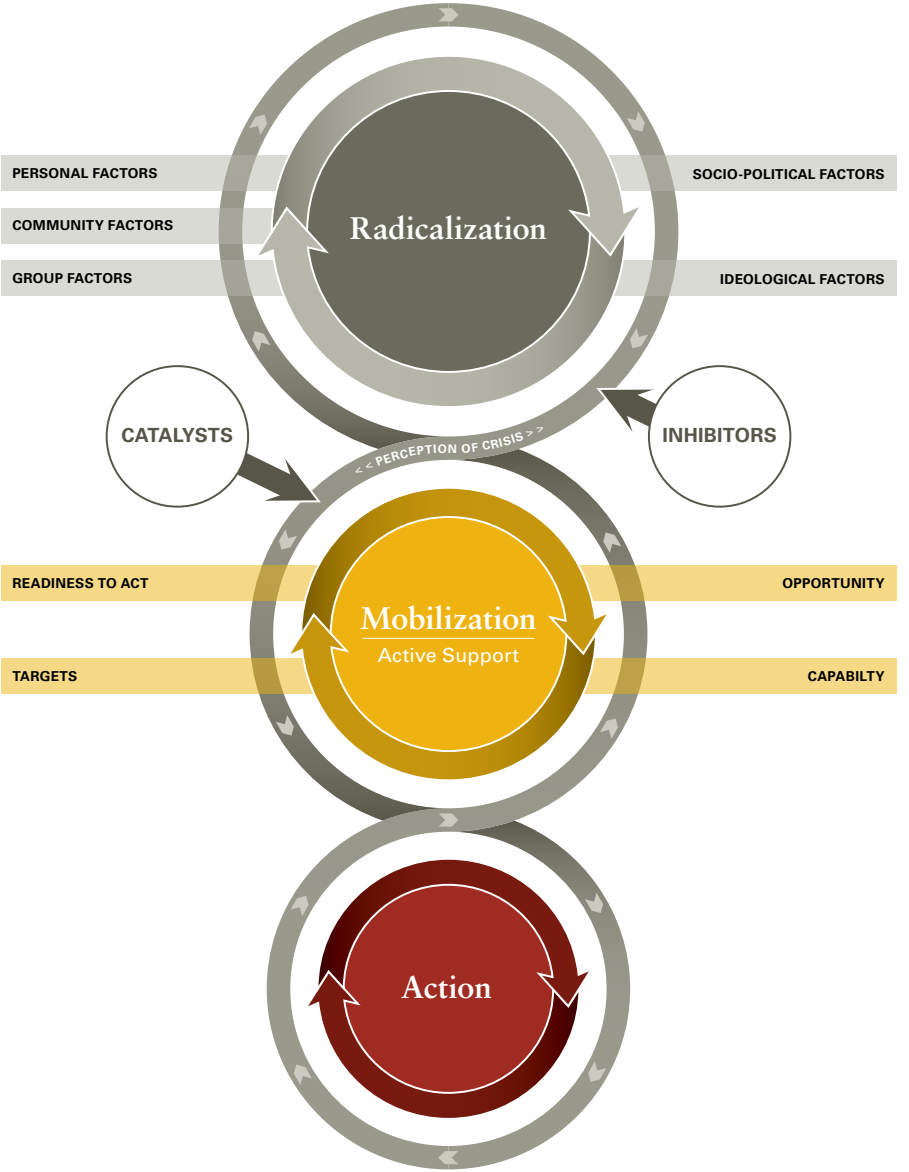
NCTC also provides the US State Department with statistical data derived from the WITS database on the number of individuals killed, injured, or kidnapped by terrorist groups. This information is used to help complete the congressionally mandated Country Reports on Terrorism, the US Government's annual authoritative report on terrorism incidents.

The WITS database lists 73,866 incidents from 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2010.

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

Radicalization

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



Have Suspicions?

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

Report Suspicious Activity	
Want to report suspicious persons or activity?	**Rewards for Justice** **Website:** *http://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: *http://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 *http://www/fbi.gov/contact-us/legat* **CIA** **Website:** *http://www.cia.gov*
Think you've seen a wanted person?	To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites: • *http://www.rewardsforjustice.net* • *http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists*
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** *http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm* • **Terrorist Exclusion List** *http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123086.htm* • **Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons** *http://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt*
Other Resources	• **US National Counterterrorism Center** *http://www.nctc.gov* • **US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** *http://www.state.gov/s/ct*

Logos

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

17 November Revolutionary Organizer

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

Abu Sayyaf Group

Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade

Al-Qa'ida

Al-Qa'ida in Iraq

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

Al-Shabaab

Ansar al-Islam

Army of Islam (Palestinian)

Aum Shinrikyo A.K.A. Aum Supreme Truth

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)

Continuity IRA

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

HAMAS

Harakat ul-Mujahidin

Hizballah (Party of God)

Imarat Kavkaz

Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)

Logos

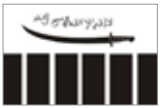
Jemaah Islamiya (JI)

Jundallah (Iran)

Kahane Chai (KACH)

Kata'ib Hizballah (Iraq)

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



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)

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

Sect of Revolutionaries (Greece)

Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)

United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

Captured or Killed

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Captured or Killed

'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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abu Faraj al-Libi: Al-Qa'ida No. 3, was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Sponsors of Terrorism

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

Cuba
1 March 1982

Iran
19 January 1984

Sudan
12 August 1993

Syria
29 December 1979

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

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

For more information, please visit:
http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2009/140889.htm

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

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

1. Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
2. Abu Sayyaf Group
3. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
4. Al-Shabaab
5. Ansar al-Islam
6. Asbat al-Ansar
7. Aum Shinrikyo
8. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
9. Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
10. Continuity Irish Republican Army
11. Gam'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)
12. HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)
13. Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (HUJI)
14. Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
15. Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
16. Hizballah (Party of God)
17. Islamic Jihad Group
18. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
19. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)
20. Jemaah Islamiya organization (JI)
21. Kahane Chai (KACH)
22. Kata'ib Hizballah
23. Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK, KADEK)
24. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)
25. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
26. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
27. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
28. Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
29. Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
30. National Liberation Army (ELN)
31. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
32. Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
33. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
34. PFLP–General Command (PFLP–GC)
35. Al-Qa'ida
36. Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
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38. Real IRA (RIRA)
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41. Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
42. Revolutionary Struggle
43. Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
44. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qaida in Iraq) (formerly Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad, JTJ, al-Zarqawi Network)
45. Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
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For more information, please visit:
http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm

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Zacarias Moussaoui 39
Zafar, Qari Mohammad 28
Zarein Ahmedzay 37
Zazi, Najibullah 19, 37
Zubaydah, Abu 104, 145
Zulkarnaen 72
Zulkifli bin Hir 70

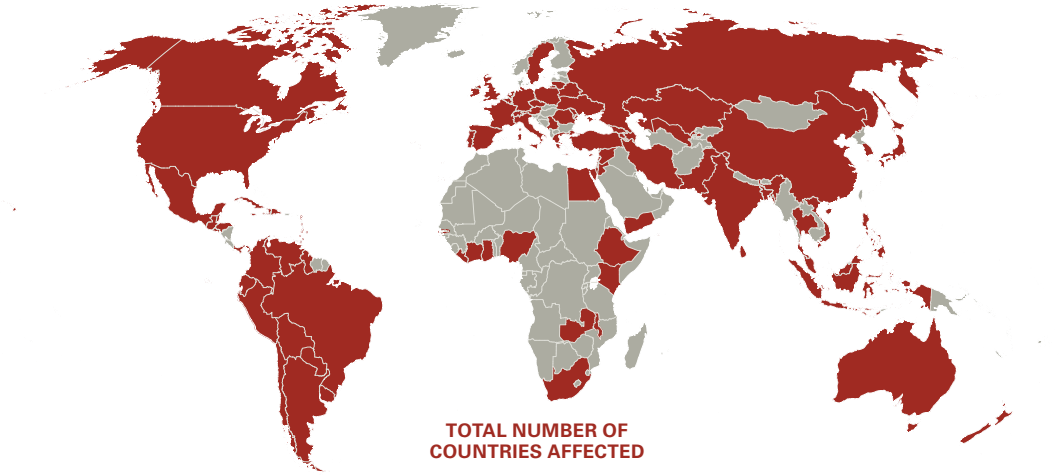
Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

9/11 Victims, by Country



TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AFFECTED

91

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Ethiopia
- France
- Gambia, The
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Lithuania
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Paraquay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Thailand
- Togo
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Yugoslavia
- Zambia

Note: Countries are represented as of 2006.
Source: Secretary Condoleeza Rice, "Remarks on 9/11 Anniversary," US Department of State, 11 September 2006.

2013

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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	Crackling 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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