

TERRORISM

update

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focus

THE PHILIPPINES AND TERRORISM



EPA/Dennis Sabangan

Abu Sayyaf leader Ghalib Andang, alias Commander Robot, captured by Philippine forces on December 7, 2003 upon arrival in Villamor Airbase, Philippines, on December 8, 2003.

The Philippines is a strong political, economic and military ally of the United States and a close partner in the global war on terrorism. With the spread of Al Qaeda across the globe and the growth of the Al Qaeda-linked South East Asian terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), the stability and security of the Philippines and U.S.-Philippines counterterrorism efforts take on a new urgency.

Political and Strategic Background

Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris that ended the Spanish-American War in 1898, Spain ceded the Philippines to the U.S. The

nation was under American administration until the Japanese took control during World War II. In 1946, the Philippines became an independent representative democracy.

From 1946 to 1992, the U.S. maintained air and naval bases in the Philippines. They were closed at the request of the Philippine government in 1992. In 1952, the two nations forged the U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT) and in 1998, they concluded the Visiting Forces Agreement, paving the way for increased military cooperation. The U.S. conducts ship visits to

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COUNTERTERRORISM AT HOME...

ARRESTS/INDICTMENTS

n In Washington State, U.S. National Guard Specialist Ryan Anderson, 26, was charged with "aiding the enemy by wrongfully attempting to communicate and give intelligence to the **Al Qaeda** terrorist network." (2/13/04)

n In San Diego, the U.S. Attorney announced the arrest of Omar Abdi Mohamed, the President of the **Western Somali Relief Agency**, and the unsealing of a two-count indictment charging him with

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Counterterrorism ABROAD...

ARRESTS/INDICTMENTS

n German state prosecutors charged a Tunisian man, identified only as Ihsan G., 33, with trying to form a terrorist group to attack U.S. and Jewish targets in Germany. According to the indictment, Ihsan G. attended an **Al Qaeda** training camp in Afghanistan in 2001, entered Germany in January 2003 on false papers, and tried to recruit militants at a Berlin mosque to set off a series of bombs around the time of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003. (1/16/04)

n Israel announced the arrest of two Israeli

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Philippine ports and engages in military exercises with Philippine forces. In May 2003, President Bush announced that the U.S. would designate the Philippines as a major non-NATO ally.

The Philippines receives various forms of U.S. military assistance. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, \$2.4 million in FY 2003, was the largest in Asia and the second largest in the world. The Philippines is the number one recipient in Asia of Excess Defense Articles from the U.S. military.

The U.S. and the Philippines also maintain strong trade ties. The Philippines ranks as America's 19th-largest export market and 20th-largest supplier. The U.S. is the Philippines' largest foreign investor.

Terrorist Groups in the Philippines

There are four major terrorist groups active in the Philippines today: The Moro National Liberation Front, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Abu Sayyaf and the New People's Army. The first three are Islamic groups that operate primarily in the south of the nation, where most of the country's Muslim minority live. The Communist New People's Army operates in the northern Philippines.

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)

Emerging in the early 1970s, the MNLF sought an independent Islamic nation in the Filipino islands with sizeable Muslim populations. In 1996, the MNLF signed a peace agreement with Manila that created the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), an area composed of two mainland provinces and three island provinces in which the predominantly Muslim population enjoys a degree of self-rule. MNLF chairman and founder Nur Misuari was installed as the region's governor but his rule ended in violence when he led a failed uprising against the Philippines government in November 2001. He is currently in jail and MNLF leader Parouk Hussin took over as ARMM governor in 2002. Nur Misuari reportedly still has a

small band of followers who remain actively opposed to the current arrangement.

Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)

The largest Islamic extremist group in the Philippines, the MILF split from the MNLF in 1977 and continues to wage war against Manila. Headed by Islamic cleric Salamat Hashim, the MILF seeks a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines. Although it signed a peace agreement with Manila in 2001, MILF-sponsored violence has continued. Manila accuses the MILF of responsibility for the March 2003 Davao City airport bombing that killed 21 people, and for harboring members of the small militant Pentagon gang accused of kidnapping foreigners in recent years.

The MILF has an estimated strength of 12,000 members.

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)

The smallest, most active and most violent Islamic separatist group in the southern Philippines, Abu Sayyaf (Bearer of the Sword) emerged in 1991 as a splinter group of the MNLF. Its founder, Abdurajik Abubakar Janjalani, was a veteran of the Islamic mujahideen movement in Afghanistan and was killed in a clash with Philippine police in 1998. ASG's current head is thought to be Janjalani's younger brother Khadafi Janjalani.

Abu Sayyaf engages in kidnappings, bombings, assassinations and extortion from businesses and wealthy businessmen. Most of its activities are centered in the southern island of Mindanao, but in recent years, the group has broadened its reach.

In April 2000, ASG kidnapped 21 people, including 10 foreign tourists, from a resort in Malaysia and in a separate incident, abducted several foreign journalists and an American citizen. In May 2001, Abu Sayyaf kidnapped 20 people from a resort island in the Philippines and murdered several of the hostages, including American citizen Guillermo Sobero. In June 2002, U.S.-trained Philippine commandos tried to rescue three hostages being held by Abu Sayyaf on Basilan island. Two of the hostages, including American citizen Martin Burnham, were killed in the resulting shootout. Philippine authorities believe that the ASG had a role in the October 2002 bombing near a Philippine military base in Zamboanga that killed three

Filipinos and a U.S. serviceman.

In February 2004, Abu Sayyaf claimed responsibility for a Philippine ferry fire, but at this writing, Philippine authorities doubted the claim.

The group finances its operations primarily through robbery, piracy and ransom kidnappings. Both the MNLF and MILF condemn Abu Sayyaf's activities.

Philippine forces have apprehended a number of Abu Sayyaf terrorists. Most recently, in December 2003, Philippine soldiers captured senior Abu Sayyaf commander Ghalib Andang, a.k.a. Commander Robot. Andang is suspected of involvement in the April 2000 kidnapping of Western tourists in Malaysia.

Today, Abu Sayyaf is composed of several semi-autonomous factions with an estimated cadre of several hundred active fighters and about 1,000 supporters.

New People's Army (NPA)

The NPA is the military wing of the Communist People's Party of the Philippines (CPP). Founded in 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the Philippines government through guerrilla warfare, the NPA strongly opposes the U.S. military presence in the Philippines and publicly expressed its intent to target U.S. personnel in the Philippines in January 2002, warning that any American troops who enter their stronghold areas will be considered "legitimate targets." The NPA primarily targets Philippine security forces, politicians, judges, government informers and former NPA rebels. The NPA's founder, Jose Maria Sison, lives in self-imposed exile in the Netherlands and reportedly directs operations from there.

Manila is committed to a negotiated peace settlement with the NPA but peace talks between the CPP and the Philippine government stalled in June 2001, after the NPA admitted killing a Filipino congressman. In September 2002, the NPA claimed responsibility for assassinating a mayor, attacking a police station and killing the police chief, and blowing up a mobile telecommunications-transmission station.

The NPA derives most of its funding from supporters in the Philippines and Europe and from so-called revolutionary taxes extorted from local businesses. Together, the CPP/NPA has an estimated strength of over 10,000 members.

Links to International Terrorism

The MILF and Abu Sayyaf are believed to have links with international terrorism, particularly with Jemaah Islamiyah and Al Qaeda. The MILF is suspected of training JI members at MILF training camps in the southern Philippines.

It is suspected that early funding and organizational support of Abu Sayyaf was provided by Osama Bin Laden associate and brother-in-law Muhammad Jamal Khalifa. In 1997, the U.S. State Department designated Abu Sayyaf a foreign terrorist organization.

In January 2002, Filipino police arrested Indonesian Islamic extremist Fathur Rohman Al-Ghozi, 31, a self-confessed member of Jemaah Islamiyah and an Al Qaeda explosives expert. Following his arrest, Ghozi led Filipino authorities to a large cache of arms and explosives in Mindanao and told a Filipino court that he planned to use the explosives for jihad attacks in Asia. He was sentenced to 17 years in prison. In July 2003, Al-Ghozi escaped from prison and in October 2003, Philippine forces tracked him down and killed him.

In November 2003, the Philippines arrested Taufik Rifki, who reportedly admitted he was the financier for a Jemaah Islamiyah training camp in the southern Philippines.

Most recently, in February 2004, Filipino Jaybe Ofrasio, 31, was arrested in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and charged with funneling money to JI.

The U.S. designated the CPP/NPA a foreign terrorist organization in August 2002, and listed NPA founder Jose Maria Sison as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). Authorities in the Netherlands froze assets in his bank accounts there and cut off his social benefits.

Anti-Terror Initiatives and U.S.-Philippines Counter-terrorism Cooperation

The Philippines combats terrorism through political, legal and military means.

The U.S. assisted the Philippines in amending their anti-money laundering legislation to meet international standards, and Manila passed its revised legislation in March 2003.

TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE IN ISRAEL



EPA/Avi Ohayon

February 27, 2004: Palestinian terrorists shot to death two Israelis driving in their car south of Hebron.

February 22, 2004: A Palestinian suicide bomber blew up a Jerusalem bus during rush-hour, killing eight people and injuring 50 others.

January 29, 2004: A Palestinian suicide bomber blew up a Jerusalem bus, killing ten people and wounding 45 others.

January 19, 2003: Hezbollah killed an Israeli soldier along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

January 14, 2004: A female Hamas suicide bomber killed four Israeli border guards at the Erez border crossing between Israel and Gaza.

Israeli rescue workers searching the wreckage of a destroyed bus in Jerusalem following a suicide bombing that killed eight people and injured 50 others on February 22, 2004.

January 13, 2004: The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for the drive-by shooting death of an Israeli civilian in the West Bank.

December 25, 2003: The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing at a bus stop near Tel Aviv that killed four Israelis.

Washington also installed the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) in the Philippines with equipment, software and training to enhance their capacity to secure their borders.

U.S.-Philippines law enforcement cooperation is strong. In 2002, the two nations' law enforcement agencies cooperated to bring

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TERRORISM ADDENDA...

- n A German court acquitted Moroccan Abdelghani Mzoudi, 31, who was accused of providing logistical support for the **Al Qaeda** Hamburg cell that planned the September 11th attacks. The judge told the defendant that he was acquitted not because the court was convinced of his innocence but rather because his guilt could not be proven. (2/5/04)
- n The deadly poison **ricin** was found in the office of Senate majority leader Bill Frist, closing down Senate office buildings for several days. (2/2/04)
- n Pakistani authorities confirmed that Egyptian-born Canadian citizen and terrorist suspect Ahmed Said Khadr was killed during an October 2003 raid. Sought by U.S. authorities, Khadr was suspected of diverting charitable funds from the Canadian-based Human Concern International to **Al Qaeda**. (1/24/04)
- n The **U.S. Supreme Court** ruled it would not second-guess the government's policy of secrecy in holding hundreds of foreigners after the September 11th attacks. (1/12/04)
- n More than half of U.N. member nations have yet to report on their efforts to crack down on the **Al Qaeda** network, as required by the Security Council in September 2001. (1/12/04)
- n **Libya** signed a \$170 million compensation deal with the families of the 170 people killed in the 1989 bombing of a UTA airliner over the Niger desert. (1/9/04)
- n **Palestinian nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs) refused to sign a US-sponsored commitment stating they will not transfer funds to individuals or groups that engage in terrorism. (1/3/04)
- n About 50 percent of ships and about 80 percent of the nation's ports, ferry terminals and fuel-chemical tank farms failed to meet a U.S. deadline for submitting **maritime security** plans showing how they will deal with terrorism threats. Congress had ordered the maritime shipping industry to tighten security amid fears of a seaport attack. (12/31/03)
- n Colombia's **ELN/National Liberation Army** freed five foreign tourists, four Israelis and one Briton, held hostage in the northern Colombian mountains for more than three months. (12/22/03)
- n After years as a pariah state and as part of a process of re-entering the community of nations, **Libya** announced it would abandon, disclose and dismantle its weapons of mass destruction programs. (12/19/03)
- n The United States Supreme Court agreed to review the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that President Bush does not have the power to detain American citizen Jose Padilla. Padilla has been held as an enemy combatant since his arrest in Chicago in May 2002 on suspicion of plotting to detonate a "**dirty bomb**." (2/20/04)
- n After months of international pressure, **Iran** signed an accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) agreeing to open its nuclear facilities for unannounced international inspections. (12/18/03)

COUNTERTERRORISM: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION...

- n Delegates from 25 countries, mostly in Asia and Europe, met in Bali, **Indonesia**, to strengthen regional anti-terrorism efforts. Delegates agreed to work on making it easier to share evidence across borders and extradite terror suspects. (2/5/04)
- n **Turkey** and **Pakistan** pledged to work together to combat international terrorism. (1/20/04)
- n The **U.S.** and **China** agreed to increase cooperation on nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism efforts. (1/12/04)
- n Following a request by the U.S. Treasury Department, the UN Sanctions Committee designated two terrorist organizations that had avoided international sanctions by virtue of name changes. The Saudi-based charity **Al-Haramain** has resumed operations in Bosnia under the name Vazir, and the Liechtenstein-based BA Taqwa has resumed operations as Hochburg AG. (12/26/03)
- n **Turkey** and **Israel** signed a security accord creating an active mechanism for anti-terror cooperation. (12/24/03)
- n Meeting in Kuwait, the **Gulf Cooperation Council** (GCC) agreed on new measures to combat terrorism, including purging anti-Jewish and anti-Christian rhetoric from school textbooks. (12/22/03)
- n **Japan** and **Uzbekistan** agreed to further their anti-terror cooperation. (12/22/03)

MAJOR ACTS OF TERROR AND VIOLENCE WORLDWIDE



AP Photo/Julie Jacobson

March 2, 2004: Two suicide bombings at Shiite Muslim shrines in Baghdad and Karbala killed 181 people and wounded 573 others.

February 23, 2004: A car bomb exploded at a police station in the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk killing seven people.

February 18, 2004: A car bomb attack at the entrance to a Polish military base south of Baghdad killed 10 people.

February 11, 2004: A car bomb exploded outside an Iraqi army recruiting office in Baghdad killing 46 people.

February 10, 2004: A car bomb exploded outside an Iraqi police station in Iskandariya killing at least 50 people.

February 6, 2004: A suicide bomber detonated himself aboard a Moscow subway car during rush hour, killing 41 people and injuring more than 100.

February 1, 2004: Ansar al-Sunna claimed responsibility for the twin suicide attacks against the offices of the two

Scene of a suicide bomb attack of the Kurdish Democratic Party office in Irbil, Iraq, one of two near-simultaneous attacks against offices of Kurdish parties on February 1, 2004 that killed a total of 105 people.

Kurdish parties in Irbil, Iraq, killing 105 people.

January 31, 2004: A car bomb exploded outside a police station in Mosul, Iraq, killing nine people and wounding 45 others.

January 28, 2004: A suicide bomber detonated himself outside a downtown Baghdad hotel killing four people and wounding 11 others.

January 27, 2004: Assailants shot and killed two CNN employees in a drive-by shooting outside Baghdad.

January 18, 2004: A car bomb exploded outside the main entrance gates to the headquarters of the U.S.-led administration in Baghdad killing 20 people.

January 9, 2004: A suicide bombing outside a Shiite mosque in the Iraqi city of Baqouba killed four people and wounded dozens of others.

December 31, 2003: A car bomb exploded in a Baghdad restaurant killing eight Iraqis and wounding 35 others, including two American journalists.

December 29, 2003: Gunmen shot and killed the Vatican ambassador in Burundi.

December 25, 2003: Three suicide attackers tried to bomb the Pakistani president's motorcade in Rawalpindi killing 12 people.

December 15, 2003: A suicide bomber killed eight Iraqi policemen and wounded at least five civilians in an attack on a Baghdad police station.

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charges against 15 Abu Sayyaf terrorists, implement an extradition treaty and train some 700 Filipino law enforcement officers.

The Philippines receives anti-terrorist financial assistance from the U.S. Following Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's May 2003 visit to the U.S., Washington pledged to provide new funds to the Philippines for training and equipping Philippine forces to deal with terrorist groups and funds to spur development in the Mindanao region, where Islamic extremists are based.

In 2002, the U.S. sent about 650 American advisers to train Philippine soldiers in counterterrorism techniques. The Bush administration proposed sending U.S. combat troops to the Philippines in March 2003, but was met with strong Philippine opposition to the idea.

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COUNTERTERRORISM AT HOME...

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making a false statement in a naturalization application. According to the government, Mohamed lied about receiving over three hundred thousand dollars from the Global Relief Foundation, listed as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). (1/22/04)

n A federal grand jury in Minneapolis indicted Mohammed Abdullah Warsame, 30, a Canadian citizen of Somali descent, on charges of conspiracy to provide material support to **Al Qaeda**. According to press reports, Warsame admitted to federal authorities that he attended a training camp in Afghanistan at the same time as Osama bin Laden. (1/20/04)

n A federal grand jury in Dearborn, Michigan unsealed an indictment against Mahmoud Kourani, 32, charging him with conspiracy to provide material support to the foreign terrorist organization **Hezbollah**. According to the government, Kourani was "a member, fighter, recruiter and fundraiser for Hezbollah." (1/15/04) [For more information please see www.adl.org/learn/news/Hezbollah_Mahmoud_Kourani.asp]

n Federal agents in Cleveland arrested prominent Muslim cleric Fawaz Damra, 41, and charged him with lying on his citizenship application by not disclosing his affiliation with the terrorist group **Palestinian Islamic Jihad**. (1/13/04)

n University of Idaho computer science graduate student Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, 34, arrested in February 2003 on visa fraud charges, now faces an additional charge of supporting terrorism. Through his use of the Internet for recruitment and fundraising, Al-Hussayen is charged with providing **material support** or resources for terrorist activity. (1/12/04) [For more information please see www.adl.org/learn/news/Hussayen.asp]

Convictions/Sentencing

n A U.S. District court judge in Seattle sentenced James Ujaama, 38, to two years in prison. Arrested in July 2002, Ujaama was originally charged with conspiring to set up a terrorist training camp in Oregon. In April 2003, the government dropped those charges, and Ujaama pleaded guilty to charges that he brought money, computer

equipment and a recruit to **Taliban** officials in Afghanistan. Ujaama also agreed to cooperate with terrorism investigations. (2/14/04)

n Two defendants in the Virginia jihad network case, Randall Todd Royer, 30, and Ibrahim Al-Hamdi, 26, pleaded guilty to federal weapons and explosives charges. In his plea agreement, Royer admitted to aiding and abetting his co-defendants in gaining entry to a terrorist training camp in Pakistan operated by **Lashkar-e-Taiba**. A month earlier, Virginia jihad defendant Muhammed Aatique, 30, was sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty to similar charges. (1/16/04, 12/17/03)

n A Chicago jury convicted newspaper publisher Khaled Dumeisi, 61, of spying for **Iraq** and of serving as an unregistered agent of Saddam Hussein. (1/12/04)

n **Abu Nidal** terrorist Zayd Hassan Abd Al-Latif Masud Al Safarini pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC, to 95 charges, including murder and attempted murder, in connection with the 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am jet in Pakistan that killed 22 people. In an effort to avoid the death penalty, Safarini agreed to a sentence of three consecutive life terms plus 25 years. (12/16/03)

n A U.S. District Court Judge in Buffalo sentenced two Yemeni-American members of the "Lackawanna 6" to prison terms. Shafal Mosed, 25, received eight years in prison and Yahya Goba, 26, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Six members of the alleged terrorist cell admitted attending the **Al Qaeda**-run Al Faruq training base in Afghanistan. (12/9/03, 12/10/03)

Anti-Terror Initiatives

n The State Department revoked the diplomatic visas of 16 people, 11 of whom are Saudi citizens, affiliated with the Fairfax-based **Institute for Islamic and Arabic Sciences**. Following accusations that the Institute was promoting extremist Islam, the Saudi government recently decided that it would no longer be attached to the Saudi embassy. (1/28/04)

n A federal judge in Providence, Rhode Island ordered the Palestinian terrorist group **Hamas** to pay \$116 million in damages for the deaths of American citizen Yaron Ungar and his Israeli wife Efrat Ungar, killed in a 1996 drive-by shooting near the Israeli city of Beit Shemesh. (1/27/04)

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Arab brothers, Muhammad Shamali, 22, and Ahmad Shamali, 24, accused of providing assistance to **Hezbollah** terrorists in Lebanon, including passing information, receiving instructions to purchase technical literature, and smuggling drugs into Israel. (12/30/03)

n Jordan's military prosecutor charged three Iraqis, Ahmed Mohammed Ali Ayed, 26, Lawrence Hamid Rashid Muhanna, 28, and fugitive Muawiyah Muhanna, with plotting terror attacks against **American** and **Israeli targets** in Jordan. (12/19/03)

n Colombian police arrested suspected **Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia/FARC** leader Wilmer Antonio Marin Cano, 55, wanted for the murder of a kidnapped Japanese executive and the February 2003 bombing of a Bogota nightclub that killed 33 people. (12/15/03)

n Turkish authorities captured Adnan Ersoz, a Turkish man suspected of planning all four of the November 2003 Istanbul car bombings. Ersoz reportedly confessed to undergoing explosives training in **Al Qaeda** camps in Afghanistan in 2001 and 2002. (12/15/03)

n In a nationwide sweep of nearly 1,200 homes, German police targeted members and sympathizers of Caliphate State, a banned group advocating the overthrow of Turkey's secular government. Five people were arrested and firearms, ammunition, computers, phones and propaganda material were seized. Included in the raid was the home of reputed Islamic extremist Metin Kaplan, founder of **Caliphate State**. (12/11/03)

n In a significant blow to the Basque separatist group **ETA**, French anti-terrorism police arrested ETA's alleged military chief, Gorka Palacios Alday, 29, and logistics chief Juan Luis Rubenach, 41, in southwest France, near the Spanish border. (12/9/03)

Convictions/Sentencing

n A Japanese court sentenced to death **Aum Shinrikyo** leader Shoko Asahara after he was found guilty of planning a series of

crimes, including the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system that killed 12 people and made thousands sick. Several weeks earlier, Aum Shinrikyo chemist Masami Tsuchiya, 39, who headed the cult's drive to develop chemical weapons, was sentenced to death. (2/27/04, 1/31/04)

n An Italian court convicted five men, an Egyptian, an Algerian, a Moroccan and two Tunisians, of providing financial and logistic support to the Algerian terrorist organization **Salafist Group for Preaching and**

Bali bombings terrorist Zaenal Abidin, a.k.a. Sarjiyo, 32, to life imprisonment for his role in helping to make the bombs that killed 202 people in the October 2002 Bali attack. (1/29/04)

n A Moscow court sentenced Yusuf Krymshamkhalov and Adam Dekkushev to life imprisonment for their role in a series of 1999 **apartment house bombings** in Moscow and Volgodonsk that killed 246 people. (1/12/04)



EPAToshiki Sawaguchi

TV monitors showing images of Aum Shinrikyo leader Shoko Asahara, who was sentenced to death by a Japanese court on February 27, 2004 after he was found guilty of planning a series of crimes, including the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system that killed 12 people and made thousands sick.

Combat, believed to have ties with Al Qaeda. They were sentenced to between four and eight years in prison. (2/2/04)

n An Indonesian court sentenced convicted

n A Lebanese military court convicted 32 people of bombing **American and British businesses** and imposed sentences ranging from three months to life imprisonment. Five people were wounded in the string of bombings in Beirut and Tripoli. (12/20/03)

Anti-Terror Initiatives

n Spain's highest court upheld a ban on the radical Basque separatist political party Batasuna, accused by the government of forming part of the armed separatist group **ETA**. (1/16/04)

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n In Iraq, American forces captured two suspected **Al Qaeda** leaders. U.S. military officials believe that Hasan Guhl, a.k.a. "The Gatekeeper," is responsible for providing money, transportation and safe havens for Al Qaeda terrorists, and Husam al Yemeni, a.k.a. "Firas," is number two in the terrorist group Ansar al Islam and is suspected of planning and executing terrorist attacks against U.S. forces in Iraq. (1/22/04)

n The U.S. Treasury Department designated **Al Qaeda** spokesman Sulaiman Jassem Sulaiman Abo Ghaith a Specially Designated Global Terrorist. (1/20/03)

n The U.S. Navy seized a boat carrying between \$8-10 million worth of drugs in the Persian Gulf. Aboard the boat were a dozen men, three of them believed to have **Al Qaeda** connections. (12/15/03)

RESOURCES ON TERRORISM

n Assaf Moghadam and Matthew Levitt, Washington Institute for Near East Policy-Policywatch/*Radical Islamist Groups in Germany: A Lesson In Prosecuting Terror In Court* (2/19/04)
[www.washingtoninstitute.org]

n David Ochmanek, RAND/*Military Operations Against Terrorist Groups Abroad: Implications for the United States Air Force* (2004)
[www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1738/]

n Jonathan Schanzer, Middle East Quarterly/*Ansar al-Islam: Back in Iraq* (Winter 2004)
[www.meforum.org/article/579]

n Hearing of the International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and

Human Rights Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee/*Preventing Terrorists From Entering the United States* (2/13/04) [http://www.house.gov/international_relations/ithrhear108.htm#Hearings/Meetings%20of%20108th%20Congress]

n Hearing of the National Security, Emerging Threats and International Relations Subcommittee of the House Government Reform Subcommittee/*Terrorism: Fighting Strategies* (2/3/04)
[http://reform.house.gov/NSETIR/Hearings/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=723]



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