

# Terrorist Incidents

against Jewish Communities  
and Israeli Citizens Abroad  
1968–2010



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## Executive summary

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During the 43 years since 1968, the year when Palestinian terror groups began to attack Jewish and Israeli targets outside the Middle East, some 427 recorded attacks and foiled or aborted plots are known to have taken place.

These 427 actual and foiled terrorist attacks have included plots by Palestinian nationalists, neo-Nazis, radical leftists and, most recently, both Shiite and Sunni Islamists.

The early 1980s saw the highest number of attacks, which coincided with the largest number of terrorist attacks against all other targets, in Europe and Latin America. This was the era of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist terror groups that evolved out of the post-1968 New Left movement, which received help from Soviet Bloc states and which forged ideological and tactical alliances with Palestinian terror groups.

The collapse of the Soviet Bloc and the signing of the Oslo Accords led to a dramatic reduction in terrorism against Jewish and Israeli targets outside Israel in the second half of the 1990s. However, the first decade of the twenty-first century saw the growth of global jihadi and neo-Nazi terrorism, replacing old sources of terrorism with new ones.

There were actual and foiled terrorist attacks on Jews and Israelis abroad in a total of 57 countries outside Israel. The countries with the highest number of attacks were France (51 attacks); the United States (34 attacks); Italy (33 attacks), Argentina and Germany (29 attacks in each).

Since 2000, the countries with the highest number of attacks, both successful and foiled, have been the United States (eight attacks), Morocco (five attacks), the United Kingdom (five attacks) and Germany (four attacks).

Jewish communities were the target of 250 attacks or foiled attacks, whereas Israel-linked institutions and individuals were the target in 189 cases. Of the 250 attacks on Jewish communities, Jewish community buildings, organisations and events were the most frequently attacked (96 incidents).

Synagogues were the targets of 88 actual and attempted terrorist attacks, while Jewish schools were targets on 16 occasions.

The organisations responsible for the largest numbers of attacks, both successful and foiled, during the period covered by the report are the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its various affiliates, with 35 attacks; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), with 31 attacks; Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC, 24 attacks); Al-Qaeda and its affiliates (19 attacks); and Hizbollah (14 attacks).

A total of 208 incidents involved bombings and employed improvised explosive devices of all kinds; 76 incidents involved shootings; while 27 incidents involved letter or parcel bombs. These are the normal modus operandi of sub-state actors. Twelve attacks involved vehicle-borne bombs and seven plots involved suicide bombers. In 80 cases, attacks were interdicted by the authorities, aborted or otherwise foiled during the planning stages.

The early years of the period covered in this report were characterised by shootings and the use of improvised explosive devices delivered to buildings as letter or parcel bombs; the intermediate years by car bombs; and the latter years by suicide bombings. This reflects the change from far-left and far-right terrorism, through secular Palestinian terrorism, to global jihad movement terrorism.

A new terrorist method, which emerged with the 2008 Mumbai attacks, was

that of multiple-site armed attacks by small groups, known as 'swarming'. Information subsequently made public suggests that the global jihad movement is increasingly inclined to adopt this strategy, which relies on self-radicalised small groups who may not have undergone extensive training by Al-Qaeda and its affiliates.

Far-right, 'lone wolf' activists are increasingly resorting to terrorism in Europe and the USA under the influence of the leaderless resistance model.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Bulletin, 1983



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# Terrorist Incidents against Jewish Communities

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## Introduction

The phenomenon of terrorism against Jewish communities and Israeli targets abroad represents the most violent aspect of contemporary antisemitism, and the greatest physical danger to diaspora Jewish communities. It demonstrates how the rational calculations of political violence and the irrational fantasies of extreme ideologies can combine to threaten the lives of ordinary Jews and others all over the world. It explains in the starkest terms why Jewish communities require security at their synagogues, schools and community buildings.

When the first edition of this report was published in 2003, it was the first time that the history of post-1967 anti-Jewish terrorism had been collated comprehensively. It showed that Jewish communities and Israeli-linked targets outside Israel have been attacked by violent extremists from diverse backgrounds: neo-Nazis, Marxist-Leninists, anarchists, Palestinian and other Arab nationalists, Khomeinite revolutionaries and radical Sunni Islamists. In the intervening seven years since this chronology was first published, this picture has come to be dominated by the new wave of terrorism perpetrated by Salafi Jihadists linked to, or supportive of, Al-Qaeda. These are referred to collectively as the global jihad movement, which targets Jews as part of wider terrorist campaigns in Western and Muslim countries.

The report also demonstrates that many terrorists do not make a clear distinction between Jewish and Israeli targets outside Israel, either in their ideology, their propaganda or – most

importantly – in their targeting. For this reason, both types of target are included in the Chronology of Terrorist Attacks and Plots, which forms the main body of this publication.

## Terrorism and antisemitism

Many terrorist groups that target Jews are rooted in political ideologies that incorporate antisemitism into their world view. Neo-Nazi groups, for example, adhere to the view that Jews are racially inferior and conspire to destroy the white race. Islamist terrorists of both Shia and Sunni varieties believe that Jews are morally inferior and conspire to undermine and destroy Islam. Leftist terrorist groups that have targeted Jews have often conflated antisemitism with their anti-American and anti-capitalist viewpoints. The belief in a Jewish or Zionist conspiracy is common to the ideologies that drive most terrorist groups that target Jews and Israel. The idea that Jews, Zionism or Israel are preventing the creation of a new, better world for all is also common across different extremist ideologies.

This ideological antisemitism, with its conspiratorial and millennial fantasies, combines with real-world grievances such as the Israel/Palestine conflict, to create a specific threat to Jews and their communities from terrorist groups of different hues. For many extremists, Israel and Jews are closely linked in a symbiotic and mutually supportive relationship. They believe that attacking Jewish communities, which are sometimes considered soft targets, may undermine Israel's national resolve. In addition, Jews are perceived as a particular enemy, as opposed to a general opponent such as the West or global capitalism. Jews

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## and Israeli Citizens Abroad, 1968–2010

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are not the primary target for many terrorists; these are currently the USA and states with military forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The extent to which terrorists consider Jews to be a primary target may depend in part on how much traditional antisemitic tropes dominate their world view.

Terrorist threats to Jews in the twenty-first century come in the main from three directions: the global jihad movement (i.e., Al-Qaeda and its affiliates and followers); Iran and its surrogates; and neo-Nazis and white supremacists. Far-left and anarchist groups carried out many terrorist attacks against Jewish communities in the 1970s and 1980s. Although some residual groups of this type remain in Germany, Italy, Greece and Latin America, there is now less financial backing or training available for them than there was from the Soviet Bloc before its implosion. Consequently, the terror threat from this quarter is currently low.

The decline in the leftist terrorism that wracked Europe in the 1970s and 1980s, and the more recent growth of Salafi Jihadist terrorist attacks, reflects a wider shift from state-backed terrorism to autonomous terrorist groups and networks. This has had a degrading impact on their ability to successfully execute terrorist attacks, as evidenced by the relatively high proportion of plots by Al-Qaeda and unaffiliated global jihadists that were intercepted before they could reach fruition.

In assessing the ongoing threat to Jewish communities, it should be noted that British, American, Israeli and other security services have

sometimes publicised their interdiction of terrorist plots against Jewish and Israeli targets. Jewish communities continue to receive discreet warnings to enhance security at communal buildings, and in some countries they receive extra Police protection.

### **Islamist antisemitism**

In several recently foiled plots, Al-Qaeda and its affiliates in the global jihad movement planned to attack Jewish institutions and individuals. Elements of their now widespread ideology manifest a contemporary version of the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, the tzarist-era forgery that provided the rationale and underpinning for twentieth-century antisemitism and the Holocaust, and which now propels jihadi terrorists to attack Jews.

This forgery and its modern variants are now widely available throughout the Muslim world, and it is referred to directly or indirectly in some of the basic documents of Al-Qaeda, Hamas and others.<sup>1</sup>

The core ideological statement of Hamas, its charter, contains many anti-Jewish themes and comments, among which Article 32 states:

“the Zionist plan has no limits, and after Palestine they want to expand [their territory] from the Nile to the Euphrates, and when they finish devouring one area, they hunger for further expansion and so on, indefinitely. The plan is expounded in the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, and their present behaviour is the best proof for what we are saying”.<sup>2</sup>



Antisemitism appears to be growing in the Muslim world, as a consequence of the Islamist influence on traditional Muslim views of Jews as protected but subservient to Islam, as the Pew Research Center established in its 2009 survey of attitudes in 25 countries. It found, for example, that 98 per cent of Lebanese, 97 per cent of Jordanians and 95 per cent of Egyptians hold unfavourable views of Jews. The coming to power of an Islamist government in Turkey may have been a reason for the jump from 32 per cent in 2004 to 73 per cent in 2009. Unsurprisingly, a recent large-scale poll in Muslim countries normally described as moderate indicated that there was widespread support for Palestinian terrorism and little empathy for Jewish suffering during the Holocaust.<sup>3</sup>

Antagonistic references to Israelis are therefore very often couched in anti-Jewish terms, thereby promoting the Israel/Palestine conflict to the level of religious conflict, rather than a territorial dispute.

Radical Muslim religious leaders, whether Palestinian or not, often

frame their arguments in this way. For example, the Supreme Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan, Sheikh Hmam Sa'id, stated in an address to Palestinians in Hebron that, "...you are now waging a war against the Jews. You are well versed in this. We saw how, on a day in 1929, you slaughtered the Jews in Hebron. Today, slaughter them in the land of Hebron. Kill them in Palestine."<sup>4</sup>

Anti-Jewish references are now commonplace in Islamist, and particularly Salafi Jihadi, texts and other publications. Among the many recent examples in Europe, it is worth noting that the Al-Qaeda terrorist Andrew Rowe, who was arrested by the French authorities as he was returning to the UK in October 2003, was said by prosecuting counsel at his 2005 trial in London, to have been carrying audio cassettes of militant sermons about the obligation to wage jihad against "unjust Christians and aggressive Jews" and demanding that Muslim lands be liberated from "the sons of the monkeys and pigs", a derogatory reference to Jews.<sup>5</sup> In 1999, Abu Qatada, said to have

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been the senior Al-Qaeda representative in the UK, gave a blessing for the killing of Jews in a mosque address, according to evidence cited by the Special Immigration Appeal Commission in March 2004 when it turned down his appeal to be freed from detention.<sup>6</sup>

Hassan al Banna, the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood, Abul al a Mawdudi, the founder of the Jamaat e Islami and Sayid Qutb, the post-Second World War ideologue of the Brotherhood, all believed in a Jewish conspiracy to dominate the world. In Qutb's exposition of radical political Islam, *Milestones*, he formulated an ideology of Islamism and its violent jihadi derivative.<sup>7</sup> For Qutb, contemporary Islam had lapsed into a state of darkness (jahiliyah) that could only be overthrown by violence. According to his programme, non-Islamic religions, particularly the Jews – for whom he reserved particular opprobrium – would be required to accept Islamic dominance.

In his later study, *Our Struggle With the Jews*, Qutb went further, stating that the struggle between Islam and Judaism must continue because Jews would only be satisfied with the destruction of Islam. Therefore, Muslims must fight against Jewish treachery, and subjugate the Jews:

"The Jews have confronted Islam with enmity from the moment the Islamic state was established in Medina...the Muslim community continues to suffer the same Jewish machinations and double dealing which discomfited the early Muslims...This is a war which has not been extinguished...for close on fourteen centuries its blaze has raged

in all the corners of the earth and continues to this moment."<sup>8</sup>

The underlying antisemitic sentiments are echoed by Qutb's successors in Al-Qaeda and the global jihad movement. The latter's foremost ideologue, Abu Mus'ab al-Suri, wrote in the *Global Islamic Call* that among the most important targets were:

"..... all kinds of Zionist or American delegations, responsible for normalization of relations with Israel and that the important targets in America and Western countries included media personalities and media centres that are leading the war against the Muslims and justifying the attacks on them, coming from the Zionists and Zionist-friendly Crusader media institutions".<sup>9</sup>

In the same document, he also wrote that, although jihadis should not attack places of worship, they should attack "places where Jews are gathered, their leading personalities and institutions in Europe."<sup>10</sup>

Ayman al Zawahiri, the Al-Qaeda deputy leader, has published several calls to attack Jews, in addition to Israelis. In his book, *Knights under the Prophet's Banner*, published in the London-based mainstream newspaper *al-Sharq al-Awsat* in December 2001, he wrote:

"Tracking down the Americans and the Jews is not impossible. Killing them with a single bullet, a stab, or a device made up of a popular mix of explosives or hitting them with an iron rod is not impossible. Burning down their property with Molotov Cocktails is not difficult. With the available



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means, small groups could prove to be a frightening horror for the Americans and the Jews.”<sup>11</sup>

In April 2008 he endorsed “every operation against Jewish interests” and promised to “strive as much as we can to deal blows to the Jews inside Israel and outside it”.<sup>12</sup> He also called specifically for attacks on Jews outside Israel:

“Today there is no room for he who says that we should only fight the Jews in Palestine...Let us strike their interests everywhere, just like they gathered against us from everywhere.”<sup>13</sup>

Shortly thereafter he released a videotape in which he responded to a question why Al-Qaeda avoided attacking Israel:

“Does the person asking the question not know that Al-Qaeda struck the Jews in Djerba, Tunisia and Israeli tourists in their hotel in Mombasa. We promise our Muslim brothers that we will do our best to strike the Jews both inside and outside Israel, and with the help of Allah, we will succeed.”

In the same video he went on to call on mujahideen to “attack Crusader and Jewish interests everywhere.”<sup>14</sup>

During the conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza and southern Israel in December 2008 and January 2009, Zawahiri called on Muslims everywhere to “fight against the Zionist-Christian campaign, and strike its interests wherever you encounter them... [and] so thwart the efforts of these traitors by striking the interests

of the enemies of Islam – namely, the Christians and the Jews - wherever and by whatever means you can.”<sup>15</sup>

The leading theological influence on the contemporary Muslim Brotherhood, and on Hamas following the assassination of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, is Sheikh Yusuf al Qaradawi. Despite his stated objection to the indiscriminate violent jihad practised by Al-Qaeda and its affiliates, he frequently makes antisemitic statements. His messages influence Palestinian Islamists and their supporters worldwide. In his 2007 *Fatawa on Palestine* he wrote:

“[We] believe that the battle between us and the Jews is coming. Such a battle is not driven by nationalistic causes or patriotic belonging: it is rather driven by religious incentives. The battle is not going to happen between Arabs and Zionists, or between Jews and Palestinians, or between Jews and anybody else. It is between Muslims and Jews as is clearly stated in the hadith. This battle will occur between the collective body of Muslims and the collective body of Jews, i.e., all Muslims and Jews.”<sup>16</sup>

In an antisemitic broadcast made on Al Jazeera television during the 2008–2009 war in Gaza, he stated:

“Oh Allah, take your enemies, the enemies of Islam. Oh Allah. take the Jews, the treacherous aggressors. Oh Allah, take this profligate, cunning, arrogant band of people. Oh Allah, they have spread much tyranny and corruption in the land. Pour your wrath upon them. Oh our God. Lie in wait for them...Oh Allah take this oppressive, Jewish, Zionist band of

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people. Oh Allah do not spare a single one of them. Oh Allah, count their numbers, and kill them, down to the very last one.”<sup>17</sup>

Antisemitism in Muslim countries, however, is by no means confined to political Islamists. The late Dr Muhammad Sayyad Tantawi, sheikh of the prestigious seat of learning at Al Azhar, wrote his 1969 doctoral dissertation on what he called the roots of violence in Jewish civilisation from the arrival of the Jews in Egypt to their departure. Extracts serialised in recent editions of the Egyptian daily *Al Masri Al Yawm* characterised Jews as selfish and arrogant liars, quick to adopt crime and aggression, who are to be excluded from God’s mercy. According to these serialisations, Tantawi endorsed two of the central themes of historic antisemitism, the blood libel and *The Protocols*:

“[Tantawi’s] study examines an assortment of murders and assassinations that were recorded by the [Roman] historian Cassius [Dio] in the 78th volume [of his works], the most egregious of which is that ‘the Jews in the second century AD massacred the Romans and Greeks, ate their flesh, skinned them, split many of their bodies in two from the head down, and cast many of them to predatory beasts, to the extent that the number of dead reached 220,000.”<sup>18</sup>

“[Tantawi’s] study states that the most notorious of these crimes [the use of Gentiles’ blood for baking matzoh] was what occurred in 1840 [in Damascus], when it was proven that [the Jews] murdered Father

Toma and his servant.”<sup>19</sup>

About *The Protocols*, he wrote that,

“The leaders of the Jews held 23 conferences between 1897 and 1951... there they decided on their secret plan to enslave the entire world under the crown of a king descendent from David, may he rest in peace.”<sup>20</sup>

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### **Salafi Jihadi terrorism against Jewish communities**

Unsurprisingly, given the incitement against Jews in their public discourse, Al-Qaeda and its affiliates and supporters in the global jihad movement seek to attack Jewish targets. Jews are not always their primary targets, but they are important secondary objectives. Attacking them fulfils a basic element in the Salafi Jihadi strategy.

The cross-examination of Al-Qaeda's operations chief, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, published in March 2007, revealed that attacks on Jews featured very high on the organisation's list of priorities. In listing Al-Qaeda's successful and unsuccessful attacks, he noted that he was responsible for efforts to attack Israeli targets in Australia, Azerbaijan, India, Kenya and the Philippines and Israeli flights into and out of Bangkok and Mombasa, and he provided financial support for others to attack Jewish targets in America, Turkey and the United Kingdom. He justified these attacks on the basis that, while killing Christians and Jews is forbidden by the Koran, Al-Qaeda had made an exception because of the invasion of Iraq. In a separate interrogation, Mohammed stated that Al-Qaeda discussed bombing a US location with a large Jewish population, but that no specific targets were agreed.<sup>21</sup>

Recent investigations note that a February 2002 meeting in Istanbul between leaders of the Moroccan Islamist Combatant Group, Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (which has since renounced terrorism), Tunisian jihadists and others almost certainly led to the plans for the Madrid

bombing of 2004, the 2002 attacks in Djerba and Casablanca, and the second attack in Casablanca a year later in 2003. It is now known that the participants agreed that jihad should not be limited to the immediate conflict zones, but should be carried into the countries from which members of these groups originated, or in which they were residing. Additional information suggests the agreement to do so also reached into east Asia. While the primary reason for the agreement was the desire to force the USA and its allies out of Iraq (and this was spelled out in Bin Laden's October 2003 audio message on Al Jazeera in which he threatened Spain, the USA and five other countries), a second objective was clearly the wish to attack Jewish targets.<sup>22</sup>

Training instructions posted to an internet forum in 2008 warned Salafi Jihadis not to attack religious figures, but prioritised targets as follows: Jews, but Jews from Israel and the USA took priority over British and French Jews; Christians; apostates.<sup>23</sup> The reality, however, is that synagogues in the Middle East and North Africa and elsewhere have often been priority targets, as the April 2002 Djerba and November 2003 Istanbul bombings indicate.

A new threat has arisen with the internationalisation of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), which has sought cover under its parent organisation Jamaat ud Dawa since its 2008 banning by the Pakistani government. It remains independent of Al-Qaeda, but aspires to a role beyond that of liberating Kashmir. The assault on the Mumbai Chabad-Lubavitch Centre at Nariman House in 2008 was followed by at least one, and possibly

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two more attempted assaults on Jewish targets in India, by people who had current or previous connections to LeT. On 17 February 2010, 17 persons died in an attack on the German Bakery, a popular meeting place in Pune (Poona). The Chief Minister of Maharashtra later told members of the Legislative Assembly that the attack had originally been planned against the local Chabad centre, but the terrorists were deterred by increased security around the building.<sup>24</sup> On 13 March 2010, Police and army units surrounded the Paradesi Synagogue in Cochin Kerala, the oldest synagogue in India, after a terrorist alert by the Home Ministry, thereby forestalling a further expected attack.<sup>25</sup>

Ajmal Kasab, the sole surviving member of the terrorist group that attacked in Mumbai, revealed that the assault was planned and carried out by LeT, and that reconnaissance for it had been carried out by David Coleman

Headley, a Pakistani-born American citizen, who had scouted other Jewish and Israeli targets in India and who also carried out surveillance on targets in Denmark, including Jewish institutions. What also emerged was evidence that some Pakistani government intelligence officers were involved in the Mumbai attacks. They would have provided the capacities and the international reach of a government institution, which a local terrorist group would have lacked. Headley confirmed this in his own interrogations by the US authorities.<sup>26</sup>

Anti-Jewish rhetoric has also been employed by the Pakistani Taliban, a separate entity to the Afghan Taliban, while threatening in July 2010 to attack India. Their spokesman added that, "For us, whether they are Hindus or Jews, they all are the same. Soon, we will teach India a lesson. India's defeat at the hands of the Mujahideen is written in our religious books."<sup>27</sup>

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### **Iranian-inspired terror**

Terror attacks are not limited to Al-Qaeda-linked Sunni Islamists. Terrorism by Iran and its surrogates predates Al-Qaeda by a decade and still poses a threat. The late Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini and his successors, especially current Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, have repeatedly threatened Israel with destruction. Although Khomeini criticised Jews, the Islamic regime has mostly not terrorised its own Jewish population, notwithstanding periodic outbursts of repression. During the 1980s and 1990s, however, Iran and Hizbollah repeatedly carried out terrorist attacks against Jewish or Israeli targets outside Israel. They included: the bombings of Jewish communal institutions in Paris in September 1986 by Lebanese Shiites under Hizbollah control; a failed car bombing against a Jewish community building in Bucharest in 1992, later discovered to have been carried out by Hizbollah; a (failed) ambush against Turkish Jewish leader Jacques Kimche in January 1993 by the Iran-linked Persevering Workers of Islam group; the truck bomb attack against the Buenos Aires Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) headquarters in July 1994, now known to have been ordered by Iranian government leaders, which killed 85 people; and the expulsion of the Iranian-born head of the Shiite community in Malmo, Sweden in December 1994 for gathering operational intelligence against the local Jewish community.<sup>28</sup>

Following the 2006 war between Israel and Hizbollah in Lebanon, calls to attack Jews were made in some Iranian media outlets. For example:

“Isn’t it true that many sensitive centres of the Zionists, Americans and

some pro-Israel European countries are in the hands of Muslims. Isn’t it true that there is easy access to many Zionists in different parts of the world? Therefore which human and legal rule can prevent an attack against such centres and individuals?...Why shouldn’t Muslim nations attack the supporters of the Zionists in nooks and corners of the world?”<sup>29</sup>

During the 1980s and 1990s, Iran used terrorism abroad, against Jewish and also Iranian opposition elements, as a tool of foreign policy. There is a danger that if the current diplomatic conflict between Iran, Israel and the West escalates, and possibly even encompasses military conflict, Iran will once again turn to terror against Jewish communities.

When Hizbollah operations director Imad Mughniyeh, who frequently operated on behalf of Iran, was killed by a car bomb in Syria in February 2008, Hizbollah threatened revenge. Yet, the nature of the threat suggested that Hizbollah would not limit itself to attacking Israel, as then Hizbollah MP Ismail Sukeyir put it:

“Hizbollah has the right to retaliate anywhere in the world and in any way it sees fit.”<sup>30</sup>

### **Palestinian and leftist terrorism**

This report does not include Palestinian terrorism inside Israel (except where it reflects a terrorist capacity outside the Israel/Palestine theatre), but nonetheless the early part of the chronology, from the late 1960s through to the late 1980s, is dominated by the activities of secular Palestinian terrorist groups. A plethora

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of both nationalist and Marxist-Leninist organisations waged campaigns of terror against Jewish and Israeli targets across Europe, Latin America and elsewhere. The chronology traces the rise and fall of the terrorist campaigns of different Palestinian factions: 1972 and 1973 are marked by a series of attacks in the name of Fatah Black September, while by 1974/75 the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was the most active Palestinian terrorist group in Europe.

The international activities of these groups declined markedly in the aftermath of the 1991 Madrid Conference and the 1993 Oslo Accords, following which they renounced terrorism beyond the Israeli theatre. In the aftermath of the 2008/09 Gaza conflict and the Israeli interception of 'aid' convoys, demonstrations and vandalism attacks on Jewish targets in Europe constituted a harder response than hitherto seen. There is a possibility that this escalating reaction may yet move from direct action to terrorist attacks, rather than the street violence against people and property seen so far, as it did for the far left in the 1960s and 1970s.

Palestinian terrorism in Europe in the 1970s was often conducted with help from local far-left terrorist organisations. The best known of these attacks was the June 1976 hijacking of an Air France flight by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Red (Army Faction's Revolutionary Cells aka the Baader-Meinhof Gang), in which Jewish and Israeli passengers were separated from the others and held hostage at Entebbe airport until their rescue by an Israeli commando

operation. But between 1979 and 1989, over 20 terrorist attacks were perpetrated by far-left groups acting on their own, in France, Greece, Portugal and Latin America.<sup>31</sup> These attacks were carried out in pursuit of the groups' own political goals, or at the behest of Palestinian groups with whom they cooperated. Since the end of the 1980s, terror against Jews by far-left groups has declined, with the collapse of their Soviet Bloc patrons.

Palestinian groups still periodically threaten terrorism overseas, even if their capacity to deliver on their threats is in doubt. For example, in April 2006, it was reported that the Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade (a branch of Fatah) and Palestinian Islamic Jihad threatened Jews beyond the Middle East in order to force the release of Palestinian terrorists held in Israeli jails.

The Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade stated:

"This is an open call to all our fighters in the homeland to focus on kidnapping Israeli soldiers and civilians inside our occupied land. And if the enemy does not release our prisoners, then Zionists outside Palestine will be an easy target for our fighters."<sup>32</sup>

A Hamas infrastructure capable of supporting terrorism in North America became apparent after the convictions of Mohammed Salah, Abdelhaleem Ashqar and Ismail Elbarasse following their arrests in August 2004 – the first two for providing material support to Hamas, the latter for videotaping a bridge structure in Maryland. Shortly thereafter, Jamal Aqal was convicted by an Israeli court for receiving Hamas weapons and explosives training in preparation of terrorist attacks in New York and Canada.<sup>33</sup>

## Anti-Jewish terrorism from the far right

The antisemitism of the far right does not need explanation; anti-Jewish terrorism perpetrated by neo-Nazi and white supremacist groups in the post-1945 era remains a continuing threat. These attacks tend to focus almost exclusively on Jewish targets rather than Israeli ones.

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the antisemitic ideologies of the far right naturally drew on the example of Nazi Germany, but were modified to accommodate the political realities of the age. Among those who advocated violence against Jews, Francis Parker Yockey was important for defining and promoting a transatlantic and trans-European alliance. His failure to persuade several disparate elements to work together within the European Liberation Front, which he founded in 1949 after breaking away from British far right

leader Sir Oswald Mosley, led to his relocation to Egypt, where he worked with former Nazi Major General Otto Ernst Remer, former SS Colonel Otto Skorzeny and Haj Amin Al Hussein, all then living there in exile.<sup>34</sup>

A generation later in the early 1960s, the former Belgian Nazi collaborator, Jean Francois Thiriart, established the Jeune Europe movement with the realisation that the trappings of Nazism had to be abandoned if young people were to be attracted. He also advocated a wider European collaboration, from the Atlantic to the Urals, excluding America. Like Yockey, he urged the militarisation of the white struggle against communism and non-European migration into Europe.<sup>35</sup> As with Povl Riss Kudsen, the contemporary leader of the World Union of National Socialists, he adopted elements of leftist thinking into his evolving ideology, and supported the Palestinian cause against Israel.<sup>36</sup>

### Combat 18

## BOMB THE BA STARDS!



Over the next few pages we will show you how to manufacture various bombs. Its all very well us giving you loads of addresses but what you really want is to blow the fuckers up. Not just the scum in redwatch but there are thousands of mosques, synagogues, communist headquarters, nigger estates, T.V. companies, newspapers all just waiting to be blown to bits!

We will try to explain in simple terms, the material required, their sources, and their construction. When you make a bomb there are several things needed obviously the main explosive, you also need to detonate it, so you need to be able to make a detonator, this involves making a fuse and a primary explosive to to ignite it. We will now show you how to make primary explosives and fuse cord, needed to make a detonator. Then we will show you how to make the main

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During the 1970s, a violent far-right vanguard emerged from the German National Democratic Party (Nationale Demokratische Partei), and spawned the Action Front of National Activists (Aktionsfront Nationaler Aktivisten) and later the New Front Group (Gruppe die Neue Front). Their terrorist actions, including an armed assault on a NATO establishment in 1978, led to the imprisonment of leader Michael Kuhnen in 1979, and the suppression of the groups.<sup>37</sup>

Between 1968 and 2004, far-right violence resulted in over 30 terrorist attacks against Jews worldwide. These ranged from Molotov cocktail attacks to the substantial September 2003 plot by the German neo-Nazi Kameradenschaft – Süd group. The latter plot involved bombing the opening ceremony of the rebuilt Munich Synagogue, which, had it come to fruition, would have led to the deaths of Jewish community leaders and of the German Federal President Johannes Rau.<sup>38</sup>

Far-right terrorism does not appear on the surface to be planned or coordinated at either a national or international level. Rather, it is often the consequence of a small minority acting out their extreme ideology. However, a 2007 analysis by Europol noted that:

“Although violent acts perpetuated by right-wing extremists and terrorists may appear sporadic and situational, right-wing extremist activities are organised and transnational.”<sup>39</sup>

The inspiration for many is almost certainly the philosophy of ‘leaderless resistance’, as popularised by the

American neo-Nazi Louis Beam, and the messages contained in the American novels of National Alliance founder William Pierce, *The Turner Diaries* and *Hunter*. The former depicts a violent revolution in the USA that leads to the overthrow of the federal government and the extermination of all Jews and non-whites; the latter describes a campaign of targeted assassinations of couples in inter racial marriages and civil rights activists carried out by a Vietnam War veteran who gets drawn into a white nationalist group planning insurrection.<sup>40</sup>

*The Turner Diaries* was a formative influence on David Copeland, the London Nail Bomber, a former member of both the British National Party and the more extreme National Socialist Movement, who was imprisoned for life after a bombing campaign in London in 1999, which killed three and injured over 200. The Police investigation into his three bombings, which targeted minority communities in the capital, showed that he also considered bombing a Jewish target.<sup>41</sup>

One trans-European group is the Racial Volunteer Force (RVF), which emerged out of the British Combat 18, with branches in the UK, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. It describes itself as an “international militant Pro White Organisation”, hints at violence and warns potential members to think hard before joining. The Dutch security service identified the Force’s members as “strongly ideologically developed and capable of playing an important role in furthering and cementing contacts.”<sup>42</sup>



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Preparing for terrorism is an element in the strategies of all these groups, although it does not necessarily indicate a readiness to act. During April and July 2005, the German authorities confiscated large caches of arms and explosives in raids on neo-Nazis' homes, although the security service commented that the intention appeared to have been to possess the arms rather than use them immediately.<sup>43</sup> A 2008 Europol report noted an increasing number of far-right terror plots in the United Kingdom by individuals classified as "lone wolves", who share "an ideological or philosophical identification with an extremist group, but do not communicate with the group they identify with."<sup>44</sup>

These concerns have since been borne out by a succession of terrorism convictions of British neo-Nazis. These include Ian and Nicky Davison, the founders of the Aryan Strike Force, who manufactured ricin poison and pipe bombs, and were described in court as "Nazi zealots who believed in white supremacy and revered Adolf Hitler. They hated minority ethnic groups, be they Black, Asian, Muslim or Jewish...It is clear that they wanted to take violent, direct action"; Trevor Hannington and Michael Heaton, also Aryan Strike Force members, who were found guilty on terrorism charges and whose website threatened to "kill Jews and burn down a synagogue today"; and Martin Gilleard, a member of several neo-Nazi groups, who was found guilty of preparing an act of terror, and described in court as "actively planning to commit terrorist acts against people and communities he hated", including Jews.<sup>45</sup>

Within Europe at least, the primary targets for far-right terror in recent years have been Muslims rather than Jews. This correlates to a wider change in the agenda of the European far-right, both violent and non-violent, from antisemitism to Islamophobia, although openly neo-Nazi groups still express and promote antisemitism. Muslims are now the primary victims of political agitation by racist groups in Europe. This is partly because they are more easily identifiable targets, and partly because Muslim migration and integration are the focus of mounting public debate across Europe.

### **Cooperation across extremes**

Historically, links between different terrorist movements have existed, though it is more accurate to view each as discrete rather than engaged in formal alliances. These connections should not be ignored, however, as they continue to be renewed and replicated. Violent extremists of the far right have sometimes sought to make common cause with others, or have been recruited by others, in their plans to attack Jewish communities. Fortunately, their capabilities have seldom matched their intentions. The close collaboration in the 1940s between the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al Husseini, and Hitler's Third Reich was mirrored, at least in small measure, by the training offered to both neo-Nazis and anarcho-syndicalist terror groups in Palestinian camps in Lebanon during the 1970s.<sup>46</sup> Members of both the German neo-Nazi Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann and the leftist Red Army Faction were trained by Al Fatah; Italian neo-Nazis were invited to Iran for training after the Islamic Revolution; and members of the Red Army Faction and the Popular

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Front for the Liberation of Palestine cooperated in the 1976 Air France hijacking that ended at Entebbe.<sup>47</sup>

These examples show how extremists from seemingly opposite ends of the political spectrum, but with a common and unifying hatred of Israel, Zionism and Jews, cooperate in joint actions. If terrorism is the consequence of radicalisation processes, then it is also important to note the 'conveyor belt' process that can lead radicalised people to extremism, and potentially on to becoming terrorists. It is therefore necessary that any efforts to identify the sources and direction of future terrorist threats should incorporate an analysis of currently non-violent, but extremist, movements and activities, particularly if they display evidence of an ideological or rhetorical move towards violence.

Cooperation across different political extremes is more common in non-violent activities. A lasting legacy of the post-1968 era of far-left activism has been continuing international liaison between groups, and an antisemitism that transcends continents, although it may now be channelled into anti-Zionism and anti-Israel activity. This is most commonly found between far-left groups and Islamists, in what has been widely characterised as the 'left-Islamist alliance' or the 'red-green alliance'. Less well known, and fewer in number, are the examples of far-right groups that attempt to link up with Arab nationalists and Islamists, and have taken part in pro-Palestinian demonstrations. For example, the Dutch Anti-Zionist Movement (Antizionistische Beweging), a neo-Nazi group, participated

in pro-Palestinian marches and has published names and addresses of Jewish institutions, together with a call to members to "deal with them", on its Werewolf internet page.<sup>48</sup>

The Dutch far right Dutch Peoples-Union (NVU) and RVF organised an anti-Israel demonstration in July 2005, jointly protesting against the assassination of Hizbollah military chief Imad Mughnieh in March 2008. The Nationale Volksfront (NVF) leader, Etie Homan, participated in the Netherlands' Al Quds demonstration, an annual demonstration and rally around the world originally established by the late Ayatollah Khomeini to protest against Israel's control of Jerusalem and to call for the 'liberation' of Palestine.<sup>49</sup>

### **Changing patterns**

The fluctuating intensity of terrorism against Jewish and Israeli targets around the world reflects grand movements in global politics, tactical shifts in the Israel/Palestine conflict and developments in new extremist ideologies. Conflict can sometimes act as a 'trigger event' for terrorism: the highest number of attacks in a single year was recorded in 1982, which coincided with Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Christian Falangist massacres of Palestinians in Sabra and Chatila, for which Israel was indirectly blamed. Similarly, high numbers of attacks in 1980 and 1985 were responses, in part, to the Israeli interception of Fatah and Force 17 ships off the northern coast of Israel and Israel's bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis.<sup>50</sup> Terrorism can also generate its own momentum: the assault by Black September on the Munich Olympics, resulting in the deaths of 11 Israeli athletes, was the first of 40 attacks



in just 18 months. Yet peace can also act as a trigger for terrorism: an increase in attacks in 1994 reflected efforts to derail the Oslo Accords between Israel and the PLO, and a peace treaty signed by Israel and Jordan.

As noted above, one consequence of the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Madrid peace conference in the same year and the 1993 Oslo Accords was a reduction in terrorist attacks by Palestinian groups and their sympathisers against Jewish communities and Israeli institutions abroad, in the second half of the 1990s. However, these were followed by attacks by the global jihad movement in the first decade of the twenty-first century, thereby replacing one threat with another one.

The most devastating terrorist acts in recent years have been by means of car bombs or bombs delivered in bags or belts and triggered remotely (e.g., by telephone signal), or by suicide bombers. This compares with the use of firearms and letter bombs during the 1960s and 1970s. However, Western scrutiny over the sale of domestic chemicals, such as acetone

and peroxide, which are core constituents of home-made explosives, may herald a new trajectory: that of multiple-site armed attacks using firearms, perhaps purchased through criminal associations. The 2008 assault on Mumbai was the first such attack; as this report went to press, media reports suggested that Al-Qaeda was looking to replicate that attack in European cities. Military strategists, such as David Ronfeldt and John Arquilla, have been warning for some years that sub-state violent groups would adopt the tactic of 'swarming', aided by the communications revolution, in order to defeat larger military or security forces.<sup>51</sup>

Another trend which became apparent in the 1990s was the shift in countries targeted by terrorists. During the 1970s and 1980s, Germany, Italy and, above all, France were the primary targets in Europe. In Latin America, it was Argentina. These countries were confronted by indigenous terrorist threats from radical leftist groups, as well as from Palestinian secular groups, led by the PLO and Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC). At that

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time, according to Dennis Pluchinsky, Europe in particular offered: a manpower pool that facilitated the building and maintenance of a logistical infrastructure; geographic proximity to the Middle East and the former Soviet Union, which assisted in training; easy cross-border movement; attractive and unprotected targets; guaranteed publicity; and a substitute battleground for Palestinian groups.<sup>52</sup> In the twenty-first century, primary targets for Al-Qaeda in particular have become countries with troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, or Denmark and those countries where the press has published cartoons of Mohammed. The growth in neo-Nazi terrorism has seen the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany become significant arenas for anti-Jewish terrorist efforts, as well as the Salafi Jihadi terrorism that has struck Jewish communities in Muslim countries such as Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

The 1980s witnessed the highest number of terrorist attacks against all types of targets.<sup>53</sup> However, the large number of Jewish targets was also a consequence of states' failure to recognise that Jews and Israelis abroad were particular targets and therefore required additional protection. States had yet to learn how to confront terrorism without compromising democratic institutions, and their unpreparedness and willingness to accede to terrorists' demands added to the terrorists' confidence.

Towards the end of the 1980s, however, Western resolve began to assert itself, and retaliatory measures all contributed to a severe reduction in anti-Jewish terror for almost a decade. Examples of this retaliation include the US bombing of Libya for

aiding Palestinian and leftist terrorists; the cut in diplomatic ties by European states with Syria for its involvement in Nizar Hindawi's 1986 plot to smuggle a bomb onto an El Al flight out of London; and the convictions of leftist terror group members.

### **Home-grown radicalisation and diversifying threats**

Authoritative reports now note the continuous degrading of Al-Qaeda's core operational capability, particularly in Pakistan where its leadership resides. Yet the same reports note the comparatively large numbers of British, European and American citizens travelling to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia for military training, who then return home skilled and inspired to carry out attacks.<sup>54</sup> The quantity of plots against the West has shown no signs of diminution, despite continuous counterterrorist action both at home and abroad.

A second documented trend is the worrying rise in home-grown radicalisation. According to the US State Department there were 46 reported incidents of domestic radicalisation and terrorist recruitment between September 2001 and 2010, of which 30 per cent took place in 2009.<sup>55</sup> Again, and according to the annual Europol report on terrorism within the European Union, two-thirds of violent Islamist terrorists arrested on terrorism charges in Europe were not linked to a particular terrorist group.<sup>56</sup> Indeed, in the majority of terrorist plots in the USA and Canada since September 2001, the players were self-radicalised and not part of any Al-Qaeda-linked group. While these plots often involve some element of formal terrorist training at camps in Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen or elsewhere, the

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radicalisation process is facilitated by Al-Qaeda's use of English and other languages, and internet broadcasts to ensure that its message reaches a wider Western audience, as well as the activity of Islamist radicals who, though they may denounce terror tactics against the West, nevertheless convey a message of intolerance and even hatred of the West. Antisemitism constitutes a core part of their messaging.

The consequence of these trends is a diversification of the Salafi Jihadi terrorist threat, as Al-Qaeda and its supporters step up their efforts to recruit nationals within every country in Europe and North America who are capable of blending into the local environment, who subscribe to the violent aspirations of the global jihad movement, and who have absorbed its antisemitic ideology. Home-grown terrorists are less well-trained, and therefore less capable of successfully seeing a terrorist plot through to completion; but they are also less likely to have attracted the attention of the authorities, and may be satisfied with a more crude form of attack. The stabbing and attempted murder of Stephen Timms MP by Roshonara Choudhry in April 2010 is a case in point.<sup>57</sup>

The foiled Najibullah Zazi plot against the New York City Subway system in 2009 demonstrates the continuing intention and ability of the surviving central Al-Qaeda leadership to organise and direct a major terrorist strike; however, it is the Al-Qaeda affiliates and the Al-Qaeda-inspired recruits to the global jihad movement who pose the greatest threat to Jewish communities. It is from their ranks that local jihadists are recruited and

who have the capacity to attract less suspicion. The most stunning example of such a person was David Headley, who between 2006 and 2009 carried out hostile surveillance on several Jewish and Israeli-linked locations across India, while pretending to be Jewish. This included the facilities attacked in Mumbai in November 2008, including the Chabad Centre. Headley also surveilled the offices of Danish newspaper *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten* in Copenhagen and Aarhus as part of a (foiled) plot, which was devised in conjunction with Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harakat-ul Jihad Islami. The conspiracy involved plans to attack the two facilities of the newspaper and to assassinate Flemming Rose, the newspaper's cultural editor, and Kurt Westergaard, the newspaper's cartoonist, for their role in the publication of the Danish cartoons of Mohammed in 2005. As part of this plot, Headley also performed surveillance on a Copenhagen synagogue close to *Jyllands-Posten's* office under instructions from his handler who believed (incorrectly) that Rose was Jewish and that he attended that synagogue (again, incorrectly).<sup>58</sup>

### **Future trends**

Within the far right, a tiny, violent fringe element is increasingly influenced by the leaderless resistance model and demonstrates a continuing capacity for terrorism against Jews, as well as others. The same conditions and thought processes apply to the American far right, as demonstrated by the bombing of Temple B'nai Israel in Oklahoma City in 2004 and the shooting at the National Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC in June 2009.

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However, the growth of Salafi Jihadi terrorism poses the greatest threat to Jewish communal security. The nature of anti-Jewish terrorism, and the direction from which it is coming, changed dramatically after the April 2002 bombing of the Djerba synagogue in Tunisia. Indeed, in one sense, it had changed after the November 1990 assassination of Rabbi Meir Kahane by El Sayyad Nosair, who was later convicted for his involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in Manhattan; but it was only revealed years later that this was the work of a small group inspired by global jihadi ideology. Prior to then, the main perpetrators of anti-Jewish terrorism had overwhelmingly been Palestinian secular terrorists; neo-Nazis and white supremacists; and radical leftists. Of the 51 recorded attacks and interdicted plots from 2002 to 2010, 39 were carried out by Al-Qaeda, its affiliates, Lashkar-e-Toiba or other individuals or groups inspired by the ideology of the global jihad movement.

As a result of this shift in the sources of anti-Jewish terrorism, a 2009 UK Metropolitan Police Authority report noted: "Jewish groups feel disproportionately targeted by international terrorists. The centrality of anti-Semitism in Islamist rhetoric (such as that of Abu Qatada) and a litany of terrorist attacks on Jewish people and premises around the world validate Jewish unease at the current threat. This is aggravated by the deliberate conflation and confusion of Americans, Britons, Israelis and Jews by the likes of extremists such as Ayman al-Zawahiri."<sup>59</sup>

Since the onset of the twenty-first century, then, governments and their law enforcement and security agencies

have come to recognise that Al-Qaeda, its affiliates, and those who subscribe to its ideology, pose a specific and separate threat to Jews and Jewish institutions, in addition to the threat to society in general. This has important implications for Jewish communal security. The damaging impact that a successful mass casualty terrorist attack would have on Jewish communal life is inestimable, and this is the reason why Jewish communities in Europe invest so much time, effort and money in physical security at their communal buildings.

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### **Basis of the chronology**

This chronology begins in 1968, the year when Palestinian terrorists first began their campaigns beyond the Middle East. It represents an attempt to list all the known terrorist attacks, both successful and attempted, against Jewish and Israeli institutions and individuals outside Israel, although it is likely that there are other attacks that escaped the research conducted for the writing of this report.

The sources consulted have been open ones. They include media reports, community reports, court judgments, the terrorism chronologies published by Edward F. Mickolous and others, the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT), and Stephen Roth Institute (Tel Aviv University) databases, *Terrorist Group Profiles* (Task Force on Combating Terrorism, Office of the Vice President, USA) and the library of the *Jewish Chronicle* (London).

The report includes attacks against Israel-owned, or Israel-associated, targets or prominent individuals. Despite some occasional statements to the contrary, most terrorists who conduct attacks against Jewish and Israeli targets outside Israel generally make no distinction between the two, or observe a distinction which few others would recognise. It could be argued that Israelis were the main overseas targets of the secular Palestinian terrorist groups from 1968 until the 1980s, but even within this time span there were attacks against synagogues and Jewish schools, or against prominent Jewish leaders or businesses because they were

involved in Zionist or Israel-related activity as part of their Jewish community involvement. Examples of this include the 1973 attempted assassination of Marks & Spencer Chairman Edward J. Sieff and the hijacking of the Air France plane to Entebbe, where Israeli and Jewish passengers were separated from the others.

In addition, there is a qualitative difference between anti-Israel terrorism within Israel, and anti-Israel terrorism conducted on the territory of other countries not directly involved in the Israel/Palestine conflict. The latter, while still primarily targeting Israeli interests, has the secondary impact of disrupting the public safety of the 'host' country, while directly threatening its citizens. It should be remembered that the same terrorist groups that attack Jewish or Israeli targets, often also attack American or other Western targets as part of their campaigns.

The chronology also includes some instances where terrorist acts were targeted at Israel but originated abroad, as they indicate a terrorist capacity and intention within the originating country. There is also one example of a plot hatched in the West Bank/Gaza but where the targets would have been in the USA and Canada.

Therefore, the victims included in the chronology include Jewish community and Israeli institutions, Israeli officials and Jewish community leaders and members. The chronology also includes some attacks where non-Jewish people or properties were attacked because of a perceived connection to Jews or Israel.

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The chronology also includes aborted attempts, but there are others that have barely come to public notice, if at all, where interdiction at the planning stages, or other changing circumstances, prevented terrorist attacks. They are not listed in the chronology because they went no further than aspirations, but nevertheless they showed a desire to attack Jewish or Israeli targets.

Among such cases, the following are worth noting:

- Ramzi Ahmed Yousef originally planned to bomb Jewish neighbourhoods in Brooklyn, and Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman planned to bomb the heavily Jewish New York Diamond District in 1993.
- Jeffrey Leon Battle, a member of 'The Portland Seven', convicted in 2001 of attempting to aid the Taliban, also planned to attack a synagogue or Jewish school, according to court documents.
- Michael E. Smith of the National Alliance planned to attack the Sherith Israel School in Nashville, Tennessee in January 2002, but the plot was foiled by the FBI.
- Shueyb Mossa Jokhan, a naturalised US citizen from Trinidad, and Imran Mandhai, a Pakistani national, planned to bomb Mount Rushmore and targets in Florida, but also Jewish-owned businesses and an Israeli consulate in 2002.
- Muhammed Abu Dhess, Shadi Abdala, Aschraf al Dagma and Ismail Shalabi, all members of the German Al Tawhid (Unity of All Faiths) group, which was linked to Abu Musab al Zarkawi, planned terrorist attacks against Israeli and Jewish facilities in Germany in 2002.
- Global jihad movement members allegedly discussed synagogue attacks in Morocco in November 2005 before their arrests.
- White supremacist Ivan Duane Braden planned a suicide attack against a Tennessee synagogue, according to the FBI to whom he confided after checking into a mental health facility in 2004.
- Russell Defreitas and Abdul Kadir were convicted in August 2010 of planning to blow up a jet fuel supply at John F. Kennedy International Airport, in the 2007 'Chicken Farm' plot, but they also discussed attacking a Jewish school or a predominantly Jewish neighbourhood.
- Derrick Shareef (aka Talib Abu Salam Ibn Shareef), an American convert to Islam, planned to bomb a shopping mall in Rockford, Illinois in 2006 but told an undercover Police informant that he also planned to kill Jews as they entered a synagogue.
- 15 Italian leftists were arrested on suspicion of planning attacks on Israeli institutions in 2007.
- French philosopher Bernard-Henri Lévy and other prominent European Jews were targeted by Islamist terrorists in 2008, according to media reports; 30 members of an Al-Qaeda affiliate in Turkey,



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alleged to have planned attacks on American and Israeli targets, were arrested in October 2009.

The chronology has been updated and revised from the 2003 edition where necessary to accommodate additional information, corrections and the judicial outcomes in those cases where the perpetrators were brought to justice. Unfortunately, much information, particularly on earlier attacks, is still unavailable.

Some previously listed attacks have been reclassified based on new information, in particular those against Israeli institutions. The list does not include antisemitic vandalism of Jewish institutions nor spontaneous antisemitic attacks against members of Jewish communities or their institutions; but it does include attacks, both successful and foiled, using hot weapons (i.e., explosives or firearms), cold weapons (e.g., knives), or life-threatening chemical or biological agents.

Purely criminal attacks, where no antisemitic or political motive was apparent, have been excluded, as have attacks by individuals where no antisemitic or political motive was apparent.

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# Abbreviations

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<b>15 May</b>	15 May Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine
<b>AD</b>	Action Directe
<b>ANYLP</b>	Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine
<b>AQ</b>	Al-Qaeda
<b>AS</b>	As Saiqa (The Storm)
<b>DFLP</b>	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine
<b>EIJ</b>	Egyptian Islamic Jihad
<b>ERP</b>	Ejercito Revolucionario Del Pueblo (Popular Revolutionary Army)
<b>FBS</b>	Fatah Black September
<b>FNE</b>	Faisceaux Nationalistes Européens (European Nationalist Fascists)
<b>FRC</b>	Fatah Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Organisation)
<b>GIA</b>	Groupe Islamique Arme (Armed Islamic Group)
<b>IJO</b>	Islamic Jihad Organisation (used by Hizbollah)
<b>JI</b>	Jemaah Islamiyah (Indonesian)
<b>LARF</b>	Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction
<b>LICRA</b>	International League Against Racism and Antisemitism
<b>M-19</b>	Leftist Colombian terror group
<b>NVF</b>	Nationale Volksfront
<b>NVU</b>	Nederlandse Volks-Unie
<b>PFLP</b>	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
<b>PFLP-GC</b>	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command
<b>PIJ</b>	Palestinian Islamic Jihad
<b>PLF</b>	Palestine Liberation Front (Abu Abas-led breakaway from the PFLP-GC)
<b>PNLO</b>	Palestine National Liberation Organisation (Abu Musa-led breakaway from the PLO)
<b>PSF</b>	Palestinian Popular Struggle Front
<b>RAF</b>	Rote Armee Fraktion – Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof Gang)
<b>RVF</b>	Racial Volunteer Force

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# Chronology of Terrorist Attacks and Plots

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**1968**

1968

**23 July 1968, Rome**

Members of the PFLP hijacked an El Al plane en route from Rome to Israel, only releasing the passengers after three weeks.

**26 December 1968, Athens**

An El Al plane about to depart for Paris was attacked by Mather Suleiman and Mahmoud Mohammed, both members of the PFLP. They threw grenades and sprayed the plane with machine guns, killing one and injuring two others. They were caught, tried and subsequently convicted.

**1969**

1969

**8 February 1969, Zurich**

An El Al plane was machine-gunned by members of the PFLP as it stood on the tarmac at Kloten airport prior to departure for Tel Aviv, killing the pilot. The El Al security guard jumped from the plane and killed one of the attackers, and the Police caught the other three, who were subsequently tried and convicted.

**22 May 1969, Copenhagen**

Three members of the PFLP were arrested and charged with plotting to assassinate former Israel Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

**18 July 1969, London**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for explosions at Marks & Spencer and Selfridges stores in London.

**18 August 1969, Copenhagen**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for bombs that were found and dismantled in the Israeli government tourist office.

**23 August 1969, London**

A hand grenade was thrown into the office of Zim Shipping Lines, injuring one person and extensively damaging property. Responsibility was claimed by the PFLP.

**23 August 1969, Izmir**

Two DFLP terrorists were wounded, one fatally, when bombs they intended to use against the Israeli commercial pavilion at a trade fair in Izmir, Turkey exploded prematurely.

**23 August 1969, Tehran**

An explosion in the Jewish school in Tehran caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**1 September 1969, Athens**

A TWA plane bound for Tel Aviv was hijacked by two PFLP terrorists. The plane was intercepted en route by Israeli Air Force planes but eventually landed in Damascus where the Israel-bound passengers were released.

**8 September 1969, The Hague, Bonn and Brussels**

The Israeli embassies in The Hague and Bonn, and the Brussels office of Israel's El Al airline, were attacked within minutes of each other, with bombs and grenades. Three El Al employees and a customer were injured in the Brussels attack, while none were hurt in the other two bombings. There was no claim for responsibility.

**10 October 1969, Istanbul**

The Neve Shalom Synagogue was bombed by unknown persons, causing extensive damage to the exterior.

**9 November 1969, Berlin**

A bomb was discovered in the Jewish community centre in West Berlin and was defused before it could explode. Although responsibility was claimed by the PFLP, later research pointed to the Tupamaros West-Berlin group led by Dieter Kunzelman.

**27 November 1969, Athens**

Two PSF terrorists threw grenades into the El Al office in Athens, wounding 14 persons. Both were arrested but subsequently released in the wake of the hijacking of an Olympic Airways plane, on 22 July 1970, en route to Jordan.

**12 December 1969, Berlin**

A bomb discovered at the El Al office was dismantled before exploding. Other bombs were found near the America House and the American Officers Club. Responsibility was claimed by the RAF and PFLP.

**21 December 1969, Athens**

Three PFLP terrorists were arrested shortly before they planned to attack a TWA plane en route from Israel. They were later released following the hijack of the Olympic Airways plane, on 22 July 1970.

**25 December 1969, Bracknell**

Trefor Owen Williams, a former British army officer and subsequently a neo-Nazi activist, and Ronald Gorman Hamman, stood trial in Bracknell, Berkshire charged with attempting to blow up an Israeli plane on behalf of Al-Fatah. A large amount of explosives were found in Williams' home, and he was subsequently convicted and imprisoned. The charges against Hamman were dropped when he agreed to give evidence against Williams.



Chabad- Lubavitch Nariman House, Mumbai 2008, after terrorist attack

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**1970**

### **18 January 1970, Beirut**

A bomb outside the Khaddouri-Louise-Zilkha Jewish school in Beirut caused extensive damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **28 January 1970, London**

Fadl Muhssen Saleh was arrested at London Heathrow airport as he was about to board an Israel-bound plane. A machine gun and ammunition were found in his luggage, and grenades were subsequently also found at Victoria railway station in a holdall in the left luggage office.

### **10 February 1970, Munich**

Eight people were wounded following a machine-gun attack by PFLP terrorists on the Tel Aviv-bound El Al aircraft at Munich airport. Three Arabs were subsequently expelled from Germany.

### **21 February 1970, Zurich**

The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for blowing up an in-flight Swissair plane bound for Tel Aviv that caused the death of all 47 passengers and crew.

### **24 February 1970, Frankfurt**

The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for parcel bombs posted to Israel but deactivated before they could explode.

### **7 March 1970, Guatemala**

A hand grenade tossed into the garden of the Israeli honorary consul's residence exploded, causing damage but not injuries. The Police stated that an unidentified, local pro-Arab group was responsible.

### **24 April 1970, Istanbul**

An explosion in the El Al office caused damage but no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the PSF.

### **4 May 1970, Asunción**

Two armed Palestinians broke into the office of the Israeli consulate in Asunción, Paraguay and started to shoot at the employees. An Israeli secretary was killed and a local worker injured in the attack.

### **6 September 1970, London**

The PFLP attempted to hijack an Israel-bound El Al plane. El Al security officers killed one terrorist and wounded another, Leila Khaled, who was subsequently released by British authorities.

### **8 September 1970, Athens**

An attack on the El Al office was thwarted when two terrorists were arrested; they were later released in the wake of the Jordan 1970 Olympic Airways hijacking. It is not known to which group the terrorists belonged.

### **6 October 1970, London**

Letter bombs addressed to the El Al office and Israeli embassy were discovered and defused before they could explode. No group claimed responsibility.

### **15 October 1970, Berlin**

Letter bombs were posted to the Israel Masada exhibition in West Berlin. No group claimed responsibility.



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**1971**

**19 April 1971, New Jersey**

A bomb outside a Conservative synagogue in New Jersey caused extensive damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**15 May 1971, Istanbul**

The body of Israeli Consul Efraim Elrom, who was kidnapped and shot dead on 15 May, was found on 25 May. The Turkish Liberation Army claimed responsibility.

**30 July 1971, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside the office of a Jewish-owned firm, causing considerable damage but no casualties. The Trotskyite ERP claimed responsibility.

**30 August 1971, Rosario**

A bomb exploded outside the Hebraica Club in Rosario, Argentina. The Police allege that it was the work of the ERP, but they subsequently denied responsibility.

**20 September 1971, New York**

A bomb was discovered and dismantled in the Great Neck Synagogue on the first day of Rosh Hashanah. No claim for responsibility was made.

**28 December 1971, Austria**

The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent to recipients in Israel that were defused before causing casualties.

**1972**

**16 August 1972, Rome**

The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for the attempt to blow up an Israel-bound El Al plane by means of a booby-trapped record player brought aboard unwittingly by two British women tourists.

**5 September 1972, Munich**

FBS terrorists seized 11 Israeli athletes in the Olympic Village in Munich, Germany, killing two during their assault. A bungled rescue attempt by West German authorities resulted in the deaths of the nine other hostages and five terrorists.

**10 September 1972, Brussels**

FBS claimed responsibility for shooting and wounding an employee of the Israeli embassy.

**11 September 1972, Geneva**

Israeli and Jewish organisations received five letter bombs that exploded but caused no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 September 1972, Amsterdam**

FBS claimed responsibility for letter bombs posted from Amsterdam to Israel and Israeli missions around the world. The bombs were defused before they could cause damage.

**19 September 1972, London**

The agricultural counsellor at the Israeli embassy was killed when he opened a letter bomb. FBS later claimed responsibility.

**4 October 1972, Malaysia**

FBS claimed responsibility for a wave of letter bombs posted from Malaysia to Israeli and Jewish organisations in Rhodesia and New York. Several of the bombs exploded in a New York post office, wounding an employee.

**13 October 1972, Paris**

A bomb was dismantled in the El Al office before it could explode. No claim for responsibility was made.

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**17 October 1972, Rotterdam**

A bomb was discovered in the Zim Shipping Lines office in Rotterdam and dismantled before it could explode. No claim for responsibility was made.

**23 October 1972, Amsterdam**

The PLO representative in Holland was arrested with letter bombs in his possession. He was subsequently released by the Police.

**30 October 1972, Singapore**

FBS claimed responsibility for a letter bomb sent to Israel from Singapore, which exploded but caused no damage.

**4 November 1972, Frankfurt**

A letter bomb was received by a Zionist youth organisation which exploded but caused little damage. No claim for responsibility was made.

**11 November 1972, London**

Letter bombs were received by Jewish organisations which exploded, causing one injury. No claim for responsibility was made.

**21 November 1972, Toronto**

Letter bombs were received by prominent Jews which exploded but caused no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**7 December 1972, Singapore**

Letter bombs were sent from Singapore to public institutions in Israel, for which the PFLP-GC claimed responsibility.

**24 December 1972, London**

An FBS terrorist was arrested in London carrying weapons and explosives that the Police later stated were to be used against Israeli embassies in Scandinavia.

**28 December 1972, Bangkok**

FBS terrorists stormed the Israeli embassy, holding six employees hostage. The terrorists were later released and allowed to leave Thailand.

# 1973

**1 January 1973, Paris**

FBS claimed responsibility for a bomb found outside the Jewish Agency building which exploded but caused little damage and no casualties.

**9 January 1973, Schoenau**

Three FBS terrorists were arrested following a foiled attack against Schoenau Castle in Austria, which acted as a transit centre for Soviet Jewish immigrants.

**24 January 1973, Athens**

FBS claimed responsibility for a wave of letter bombs sent from Greece to Israeli consulates in Chile and Australia, and a rabbi in Canada.

**23 January 1973, Madrid**

FBS claimed responsibility for the shooting and killing of Baruch Cohen, an Israeli national.

**26 January 1973, Vienna**

Three FBS terrorists were arrested while crossing the Italian border en route to an attack on a transit hostel for Soviet Jewish immigrants in Vienna.

**29 January 1973, Turkey**

FBS claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent to Israel which exploded but caused little damage.



**31 January 1973, Rome**  
 FBS claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent from Rome to the Israeli embassy in Rwanda.

**5 February 1973, Rome**  
 FBS claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent from Rome to the Israeli embassy in Guatemala.

**8 February 1973, Rome**  
 FBS claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent from Rome to the Israeli embassy in Bangui, Central African Republic.

**4 March 1973, New York**  
 Police announced that they had discovered car bombs outside the El Al terminal at JFK airport and at branches of the Israel Discount Bank and the Israeli Bank Leumi, just prior to the visit to New York of Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir. In 1993, Khalid Al-Jawary (aka Abu Walid al-Iraqi), a senior member of FBS, was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment for the attempt. The National Security Agency had intercepted a message he had sent in which he revealed the location of the bombs.

**21 March 1973, Singapore**  
 An explosion at the office of Zim Shipping Lines caused extensive damage and wounded one person. Responsibility was claimed by FBS.

**4 April 1973, Rome**  
 Two PFLP terrorists were caught attempting to attack an El Al plane at Rome airport. They were subsequently released from custody and deported.

**9 April 1973, Cyprus**  
 Seven ANYLP terrorists were caught attempting to attack an Israel-bound Arkia plane. They were subsequently released.

**27 April 1973, Rome**  
 Vitorio Olivares, an El Al employee, was shot and killed by an FBS terrorist who was arrested but released two years later.

**7 May 1973, Paris**  
 Two armed terrorists attempted to seize a room overlooking the Israeli embassy from which they could attack embassy staff. It is not known to which group they belonged.

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**1 July 1973, Washington**

Members of FBS shot and killed Yosef Ayalon, an Israeli air attaché in Washington, DC.

**19 July 1973, Athens**

An attempt by PFLP terrorists to attack the El Al office was thwarted. They were captured and subsequently deported.

**5 September 1973, Rome**

FBS terrorists were arrested shortly before they attacked an El Al plane at Rome airport with SA7 missiles. They were subsequently released.

**12 September 1973, Seoul**

Letter bombs were sent to Israel from South Korea by FBS but were intercepted.

**28 September 1973, Marchegg**

AS terrorists boarded a train transporting Soviet Jewish emigrants at the Austrian border and held three of them hostage until the Austrian government agreed to close the Schoenau Castle transit facilities. The terrorists were subsequently released.

**19 November 1973, Paris**

Thirteen members of the PFLP and Algerian and Turkish terrorist groups were arrested near Paris shortly before their planned kidnap of an Israeli diplomat's family and attack on the Israeli embassy. They were tried and convicted but subsequently released.

**14 December 1973, London**

Letter bombs posted from England were discovered in Israel shortly after similar bombs posted from Holland and Switzerland were discovered.

**30 December 1973, London**

J. Edward Sieff, Chairman of Marks & Spencer, was shot and wounded

in an assassination attempt at his St John's Wood home. Ilich Ramirez Sanchez ('Carlos the Jackal') claimed responsibility on behalf of the PFLP. In 1997 he was convicted and given a life sentence by a French court for other terrorist attacks.

**1974****24 January 1974, London**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for explosives thrown at the Mayfair branch of Bank Hapoalim, resulting in extensive damage.

**3 August 1974, Paris**

Three car bombs exploded outside the offices of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié, the pro-Israel *L'Aurore* newspaper and the right-wing *Minute* newspaper. A fourth car bomb outside the office of the Israel Purchasing Mission failed to explode. The PFLP claimed responsibility.

**26 August 1974, Frankfurt**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for explosions outside the Israel Government Tourist Office which caused damage but no casualties.

**1975****13 January 1975, Paris**

PFLP terrorists fired rockets at an El Al plane parked at Paris-Orly Airport. They missed the Israeli plane but hit a nearby Yugoslavian plane, wounding three people.

**16 January 1975, Paris**

Molotov cocktails were thrown at a building mistakenly believed to be the headquarters of Jewish organisations in France, causing extensive damage. Responsibility claimed by the previously unknown Arab Commando Group.

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**19 January 1975, Paris**

PFLP terrorists attacked an El Al plane which resulted in a gun battle with the Police in which 20 people were wounded. The terrorists subsequently surrendered and were deported.

**2 April 1975, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside the Yeshurun Synagogue, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**15 September 1975, Paris**

A grenade thrown into a Jewish-owned pharmacy killed two people and injured 15 others. Responsibility was claimed by the previously unknown Organisation for the Defence of Europe.

**21 September 1975, Mendoza**

A bomb outside the Jewish community building in Mendoza near Buenos Aires caused damage but no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the Commando Anticomunista Mendoza.

**11 December 1975, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside the Jewish Cultural Association, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

# 1976

**25 January 1976, Nairobi**

Five terrorists from the Wadi Haddad faction of the PFLP were caught attempting to attack an El Al plane. They were deported to Israel.

**8 February 1976, Berlin**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for a bomb which exploded at the Israel Bonds office, causing damage but no casualties.

**29 April 1976, Paris**

A bomb exploded outside the Rashi Synagogue, causing damage but no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the Groupe Action Jeunesse.

**24 May 1976, Lichtenburg**

Two bombs destroyed the home of Rabbi Garb but caused no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made but the South African Police subsequently stated that a right-wing terrorist group was responsible.

**25 May 1976, Buenos Aires**

A bomb outside the Yezitlowski Jewish Cultural Society caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**26 May 1976, Buenos Aires**

A bomb outside a Jewish club caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**21 June 1976, Buenos Aires**

Bombs outside Jewish shops in the Once district caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made but the bombings followed an antisemitic public rally organised by the right-wing Peronistas.

**21 June 1976, Mendoza**

Bombs outside Jewish-owned shops in Mendoza near Buenos Aires caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**27 June 1976, Entebbe**

Members of the RAF and the PFLP seized an Air France plane and its 258 passengers, forcing it to land eventually in Entebbe, Uganda, where they separated the Israeli and Jewish passengers from others who were released. One passenger was killed

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in the successful Israeli rescue operation.

**27 June 1976, Buenos Aires**

A bomb inside a Jewish-owned bookshop caused severe damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**11 August 1976, Istanbul**

The PFLP and Japanese Red Army launched a machine-gun attack on the El Al offices in Istanbul airport. Four were killed in the attack and 20 others injured. The two terrorists convicted of the attack subsequently escaped from prison in January 1979.

**22 September 1976, Paris**

A bomb outside the home of Chief Rabbi Jacob Kaplan caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made although the rabbi had reported a threatening letter sometime previously.

**24 September 1976, Bombay**

A member of the Dutch Red Youth terrorist organisation working with the PFLP was arrested together with others prior to an attack on Tel Aviv-bound flights.

**27 September 1976, Córdoba**

A bomb at the Max Nordau School and a nearby synagogue in Córdoba, Argentina caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**28 September 1976, Paris**

Cars belonging to the two sons of Pierre Bloch, President of the International League Against Racism and Antisemitism (LICRA), were destroyed by bombs. Responsibility was claimed by the National Front of Palestine Students.

**6 November 1976, Istanbul**

A bomb exploded at the El Al building, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**27 November 1976, Buenos Aires**

Two bombs at the Shalom School and a nearby synagogue caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

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**1977**

**12 June 1977, Tehran**

Two terrorists were killed in an exchange of fire after they had attempted to break into the office of the Jewish Federation in Tehran. It is not known to which group they belonged.

**20 November 1977, Cannes**

A bomb was defused in the hall where a meeting of the France-Israel Association was due to take place. No claim for responsibility was made.

**27 November 1977, Paris**

Tel el-Z'Atar Palestinian terrorist group claimed responsibility for an explosion at the Paris branch of Bank Leumi, which caused damage but no casualties.

**1978**

**8 January 1978, Brussels**

Police discovered two loaded rocket launchers aimed at the Israeli embassy in Brussels. The missiles were dismantled. It is believed the Wadi Haddad faction of the PFLP was responsible.

**1 February 1978, Paris**

A bomb exploded outside the Paris branch of the Israel Discount Bank, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**20 May 1978, Paris**

Three PFLP terrorists attacked passengers waiting at the El Al terminal at Paris-Orly Airport, killing two and wounding two others. The terrorists were killed in the shoot-out with the Police.

**20 June 1978, Frankfurt**

A bomb in the Israel Agrexco Frankfurt office caused extensive

damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**20 August 1978, London**

Fahad Mihiy, a member of the Wadi Haddad faction of the PFLP, led an armed machine-gun attack on a coach containing El Al aircrew as they disembarked at the Europa Hotel in Mayfair. He was subsequently convicted of the attack and sentenced to life imprisonment.

**11 October 1978, Rome**

A bomb was defused outside the Great Synagogue in Rome on Yom Kippur. No claim for responsibility was made.

**15 October 1978, Berlin**

Bombs were discovered at the Jewish community centre and at a Jewish-owned store in Berlin. They were defused before they could explode. The Syrian-controlled Palestinian AS group claimed responsibility.

**17 December 1978, Paris**

A bomb exploded outside the office of the Betar youth organisation, causing damage but no casualties. A claim for responsibility was made to the French press news agency on behalf of the French National Liberation Front which stated it was an act of resistance against Jewish dictatorship.

**1979**

**7 January 1979, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside a Jewish school, causing extensive damage to the school and nearby houses but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**11 January 1979, Barcelona**

Shots were fired at the Barcelona Synagogue, causing minor damage

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but no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the Spanish National Socialist Party.

**15 March 1979, Zurich**

A bomb outside the entrance to the main Zurich synagogue caused extensive damage. No claim for responsibility was made but swastikas and antisemitic inscriptions were daubed on nearby walls.

**21 March 1979, Paris**

Members of AS wounded 20 Jewish students in two bombings of a kosher restaurant in rue de Médicis in Paris.

**27 March 1979, Paris**

More than 30 people were wounded, 12 of them seriously, following an explosion in a Jewish students' café in the Latin Quarter. Two groups claimed responsibility: the Autonomous Collective for Intervention Against Zionist Presence in France and Against the Israel-Egyptian Peace Treaty, and the League of French Combatants Against Jewish Conquest. The latter group was responsible for a series of other explosions, which caused no casualties, in March and April 1979.

**3 April 1979, Frankfurt**

A bomb exploded in Frankfurt Airport's airmail distribution centre, injuring 10 employees. The parcel in which it was hidden had been mailed to a Tel Aviv address and was due to have been carried by an El Al flight. No claim for responsibility was made. The Police estimated that the bomb may have been intended to explode in mid-air.

**5 April 1979, Nicosia**

A bomb exploded outside the Israeli embassy, causing damage but no casualties. AS claimed responsibility.

**7 April 1979, Paris**

A bomb was discovered hidden in a motorcycle parked outside a cinema which was hosting a Jewish culture week. AS claimed responsibility.

**8 April 1979, Ankara**

A bomb exploded outside the Israeli embassy, causing damage but no casualties. AS claimed responsibility.

**16 April 1979, Brussels**

Members of the PFLP failed in an attempt to take over an El Al aircraft at Zaventem airport, but succeeded in wounding 12 people when they attacked the airport restaurant and visitors' viewing area with hand grenades.

**22 April 1979, Vienna**

A bomb caused extensive damage to a building which housed a synagogue and several Jewish families. There were no casualties. A claim for responsibility was made by the Eagles of the Palestian Revolution, an AS offshoot.

**7 May 1979, Buenos Aires**

A bomb outside a synagogue caused extensive damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**16 May 1979, Cipoletti**

A bomb went off outside the synagogue in Cipoletti near Buenos Aires, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**24 May 1979, Buenos Aires**

A bomb went off outside the entrance to a synagogue in Buenos Aires, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.



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**22 August 1979, Córdoba**

A bomb outside a Jewish-owned bank in Córdoba, Argentina caused extensive damage but no casualties. Although no claim for responsibility was made the attack was considered by the local Jewish community to be part of an ongoing antisemitic campaign.

**29 August 1979, Milan**

A bomb exploded outside the Israel Italian Bank in Milan, causing slight damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made, but an anonymous telephone call to an Italian news agency stated that the bomb was intended as a warning to Jews and communists following the escape from custody of convicted Nazi war criminal Herbert Kapler.

**13 November 1979, Lisbon**

The Portuguese International Workers' Organisation terrorist group shot and wounded the Israeli ambassador and killed an embassy guard in an assassination attempt. A Policeman and passer-by were also injured.

**12 December 1979, San Salvador**

A bomb exploded at the Israeli embassy, causing structural damage but no injuries. The Police stated that a left-wing terrorist group was responsible.

# 1980

**2 January 1980, Istanbul**

Abraham Elazar, the manager of the local El Al office, was shot and killed by two men who got out of a car that had blocked his way. The Marxist Leninist Armed Propaganda Union Anti-Camp David Front and the Sons of the Land later claimed responsibility.

**18 February 1980, Rome**

One man was wounded when two home-made bombs exploded outside the Rome offices of El Al (and Lufthansa and Swiss Air). The Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia later claimed responsibility.

**3 March 1980, Madrid**

Spanish lawyer Adolfo Cotello was shot and killed by FRC assassins. It is believed that they mistook him for the Spanish Jewish leader Max Mazin.

**19 April 1980, Esslingen**

A bomb exploded outside the house of a member of the Esslingen City Council in Germany, causing considerable damage but no injuries. The neo-Nazi Deutsche Aktions Gruppen claimed responsibility and stated it was retaliation for an exhibition on Auschwitz which had recently taken place in the city hall. Several months later a bomb went off outside the exhibition itself (see entry for 21 December 1980, below).

**21 April 1980, Zurich**

An Arab terrorist hid a bomb in the luggage of a West German citizen boarding an El Al flight from Zurich to Tel Aviv. He was apprehended by Israeli security agents and the device exploded in the Police office at the airport before it could be defused. There were no injuries.

**29 April 1980, Cairo**

A bomb exploded in a Cairo synagogue, causing damage but no casualties. The Egyptian Awakening group claimed responsibility.

**22 June 1980, Stockholm**

Swedish Police arrested PFLP-GC terrorists and Swedish nationals who

planned an attack on an El Al office in Copenhagen.

**5 July 1980, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded in the ORT School in Buenos Aires, causing considerable damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**5 July 1980, Buenos Aires**

A bomb was dismantled by Police at the Chaim Nachman Bialik School in Buenos Aires. No claim for responsibility was made.

**25 July 1980, Brussels**

The FRC claimed responsibility for the shooting and killing of Yosef Halachi, the Israeli commercial attaché in Brussels.

**27 July 1980, Antwerp**

Members of the FRC carried out a grenade attack on an Antwerp synagogue, killing a child and wounding 20 others. Two members of the group, Nasir Sa'ïd Abdel Wahib

and Nihad Declas, were subsequently tried and convicted by the Belgian authorities. Declas told Police interrogators that he had planned a further hand-grenade attack on El Al passengers at Brussels Zaventem airport. Wahib was released in January 1991 in exchange for four Belgian hostages taken by the FRC in November 1987.

**29 July 1980, Istanbul**

A bomb in the offices of the Chief Rabbinate caused damage but no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the Young Muslims Organisation, which stated in leaflets found near the scene: "...we shall uproot the scoundrels from the land of Islam. We shall settle our accounts with the Jews".

**7 August 1980, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside the Jerusalem Synagogue in Buenos Aires, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.



Photo evidence from David Copeland's trial, of his bedroom. David Copeland became Britain's best known neo-Nazi terrorist with a series of fatal nail-bombings in 1999.

**28 September 1980, Paris**

The FNE claimed responsibility for machine-gunning a synagogue and other Jewish targets in Paris over the course of a 48-hour period. No injuries were reported.

**3 October 1980, Paris**

Four congregants were killed and 12 others injured in a bomb attack on the rue Copernic synagogue. Although responsibility was claimed by the FNE, the Police investigation concluded that Palestinian terrorists were involved. However, in 2008, Hassan Diab, a Carleton University lecturer and Lebanese citizen of Palestinian origin who had been living in Canada since 1993, was charged with murder in connection with the attack. In February 2009, the French authorities arrested a second person, said to be a Syrian.

**5 October 1980, Paris**

A Jewish-owned shop was bombed, injuring one person. Responsibility was claimed by the FNE.

**4 November 1980, Paris**

Shots were fired from a passing car, narrowly missing the two policemen guarding the office of B’nai B’rith International. Damage was caused to the building but there were no injuries. Responsibility was claimed by the Christian Anti-Zionist Group.

**25 November 1980, Paris**

Edwin and Michele Dwek, Jewish owners of an international travel tour agency which specialised in trips to Israel, were shot and killed by a man of Arab appearance. Subsequent Police investigations noted that the weapon used was the same as that used in the assassination attempt against former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar.



Photo evidence from David Copeland's trial, of his bedroom.

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# 1981

## **19 December 1980, Erlangen**

Shlomo Levin, a former leader of the Nuremberg Jewish community, and his partner Freida Poeschke, were shot and killed in what the Police described as a political assassination. The murder weapon was subsequently found to have been registered to Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, although the murderer is believed to have been Uwe Behrendt, a member of Hoffmann's neo-Nazi group, who fled to a PLO training camp in Lebanon where he subsequently died.

## **21 December 1980, Esslingen**

A bomb exploded at a civic centre in Esslingen, Germany, which was housing an exhibition on Auschwitz. The Police stated that neo-Nazis had been responsible.

## **29 December 1980, Maracaibo**

A car bomb exploded in the car park of a Jewish-owned shop in Maracaibo, Venezuela, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Leaflets found nearby stated that "this is the Jews' last Christmas in Palestine", but no claim for responsibility was made.

## **31 December 1980, Nairobi**

A bomb at the Norfolk Hotel killed 16 people and injured 87. The hotel was owned by a prominent member of the local Jewish community who had close ties to Israel. Although the PLO and PFLP both disclaimed responsibility, the subsequent Police investigation suggested that the bomber, Qaddura Mohammed Abd Al-Hamid, had been both a member of Al Fatah and the PFLP. The Police speculated that the attack was in retaliation for Kenyan aid to Israel in arresting two PFLP-associated West German terrorists who had intended to shoot down an El Al plane in 1976.

## **14 January 1981, Stockholm**

The Swedish government announced the deportation of four Palestinians connected to the PFLP-GC, in connection with terrorist plots against the country's Jewish community and Israeli institutions. A further eight members of the same group were arrested but not deported.

## **16 February 1981, Cairo**

Three Al Fatah terrorists and two Egyptian nationals were arrested on suspicion of planning to attack the Israeli embassy and a synagogue.

## **25 April 1981, Lima**

An explosion outside the entrance to a Jewish school in Lima, Peru caused little damage and no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **1 May 1981, Vienna**

Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, was shot and killed by members of the FRC who had also threatened to kill Austria's Jewish Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky. Bahij Mohammed Younis was subsequently convicted of the assassination and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## **15 May 1981, Rome**

A bomb exploded outside the El Al office, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Responsibility was claimed by the Palestinian 15 May Organisation.

## **16 May 1981, Istanbul**

A bomb exploded outside the El Al office, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Responsibility was claimed by the 15 May Organisation.

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**15 June 1981, London**

A letter bomb sent to Greville Janner MP, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, was intercepted by The Post Office. No claim for responsibility was made.

**12 July 1981, New York City**

An explosive charge at a synagogue entrance caused considerable damage, although no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**22 July 1981, Athens**

The PFLP claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Piraeus shipping agency, killing Evgenia Angelikoussi, owner of the agency, and her associate, Dimitrios Malatas, who they claimed were Israeli intelligence agents.

**29 July 1981, Vienna**

Police deported two Arabs believed to be members of the FRC and the PLO representative in Greece, in connection with a plot to assassinate the Jewish Chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky. The two FRC members had been arrested at Schwechat airport where their luggage was found to contain a large amount of arms and ammunition.

**9 August 1981, Rome**

The 15 May Organisation claimed responsibility for a bomb outside the El Al office at Rome airport.

**10 August 1981, Athens**

The 15 May Organisation claimed responsibility for two bombs outside the Israeli embassy in Athens. There were no injuries.

**10 August 1981, Vienna**

Two bombs were thrown at the Israeli embassy, injuring an elderly woman who lived in an adjacent house.

**29 August 1981, Vienna**

Members of the FRC machine-gunned the Seitenstettengasse Synagogue, killing two and wounding 17 others. They had previously attempted to attack another synagogue nearby but had been thwarted by security guards.

**23 September 1981, Limassol**

Members of the FRC were responsible for a hand-grenade attack on the offices of the Zim Shipping Lines in Limassol, Cyprus, injuring five employees.

**26 September 1981, Vienna**

A bomb exploded outside the home of a prominent member of the Jewish community, causing damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**7 October 1981, Rome**

A bomb exploded outside the El Al office, injuring one person and causing minor damage. No claim for responsibility was made.

**7 October 1981, Ostia**

A bomb exploded outside the centre for Soviet Jewish émigrés in Ostia, Italy, injuring four people. No claim for responsibility was made.

**20 October 1981, Antwerp**

A car bomb exploded outside the Antwerp Diamond Club, opposite the Hoveniersstraat synagogue, killing three and injuring one. Responsibility was claimed by FBS, although a local television station reported that the Belgian cell of AD had also claimed responsibility.

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**2 December 1981, Caracas**

An emissary of the Jewish Agency was shot and wounded near his home in Caracas, following publication of his articles in the Venezuelan press about attacks on Israel. No claim for responsibility was made.

**20 December 1981, Mediterranean, off the Israeli coast**

A bomb exploded on the Israel-bound ship *Orion* shortly before it entered Haifa port, killing two and wounding two others. The 15 May Organisation (using the name Abu Ibrahim Group) claimed responsibility.

**1982****6 January 1982, Guebwiller**

Approximately 30 shots were fired at the synagogue in Guebwiller, France, causing damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**9 January 1982, Istanbul**

A bomb exploded outside the El Al ticket office at Istanbul airport, also damaging the neighbouring Lufthansa office. There were no casualties and no claim for responsibility was made.

**12 January 1982, Guatemala**

Bombs were thrown from a car at the embassies of Israel and Argentina and the consulate of Haiti, causing minor damage. A subsequent telephone call to the press claimed the attack was to protest against Israel's supply of arms to the Guatemalan army.

**15 January 1982, Berlin**

The 15 May Organisation and the People's League for Free Palestine both claimed responsibility for bombing the Mifgash-Israel Jewish

restaurant in Berlin, in which one child was killed and 46 adults injured.

**4 February 1982, Vienna**

A bomb exploded at the home of the Austrian Chief Rabbi Akiva Eisenberg, causing minor damage and no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 February 1982, Rome**

A hand grenade was thrown at the entrance to the Great Synagogue, causing damage but no injuries. Responsibility was claimed by the Red Brigades.

**28 March 1982, Rome**

The office of El Al was bombed, causing little damage and no injuries. The PLO was believed to have been responsible.

**28–29 March 1982, Rome**

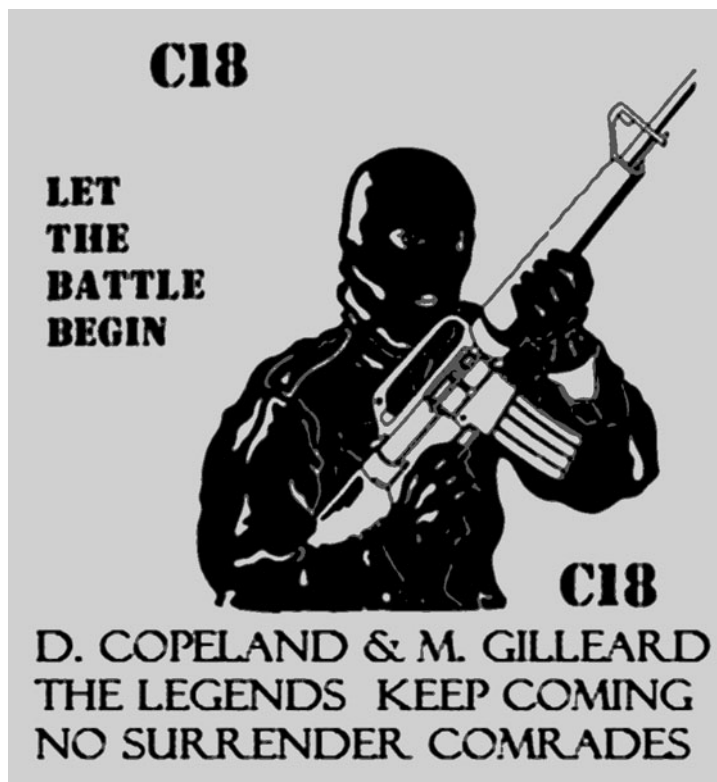
Bombs went off outside two stores owned by members of the Jewish community, causing serious damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made but the Israeli government subsequently informed the Italian government that the PLO was responsible.

**31 March 1982, Paris**

The Israeli consulate was attacked by three gunmen, causing no injuries. The LARF claimed responsibility, but the Police investigation subsequently established that they had been aided by members of the leftist AD.

**3 April 1982, Paris**

The LARF carried out a machine-gun attack on the Israeli embassy in Paris, injuring an Israeli diplomat called Yaacov Barsimantov. Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese, was convicted and sentenced for the attack in July 1986.



**27 April 1982, Mexico City**

Police defused a bomb found in the Tarbut Jewish school. A claim for responsibility was made by the Palestinian Party in Mexico.

**3 June 1982, London**

Marwen al-Banna, Hussain Ahmed Ghassan Said and Nayaf Rosan, all members of the FRC, attempted to assassinate Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador, as he left a Park Lane hotel. The three were convicted and sentenced to between 30 and 35 years imprisonment each. The subsequent Police investigation found that they had also been collecting information on Israelis and Jewish institutions in London.

**8 June 1982, Zurich**

The Revolutionary Cells (aka RAF) claimed responsibility for bombs at the Israeli and US consulates, which caused damage but no injuries.

**11 June 1982, Vienna**

The home of Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Centre and famous investigator of Nazi war criminals, was bombed, causing

severe damage but no injuries.

Austrian neo-Nazis were believed to have been responsible for the attack.

**13 June 1982, Paris**

Two bombs exploded outside Israeli-owned cafés, causing little damage. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 June 1982, Rome**

A bomb in the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) office in Rome caused little damage and no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**19 June 1982, Rome**

Bombs caused minor damage but no injuries at the offices of the Israel Italy Chamber of Commerce, HIAS and the local American Express. No claim for responsibility was made.

**24 June 1982, Rome**

A bomb in a Jewish-owned travel agency caused slight damage and no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**1 July 1982, Athens**

A bomb was dismantled by Police and bomb-disposal officers outside

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a Jewish-owned travel agency. No claim for responsibility was made.

**7 July 1982, Paris**

A bomb at the Israel Discount Bank in Paris caused little damage and no casualties. AD claimed responsibility.

**20 July 1982, Paris**

Two bombs outside Bank Leumi in Paris caused extensive damage but no casualties. Leaflets were found nearby which stated "The PLO will win", but no claim for responsibility was made.

**20 July 1982, Paris**

Bombs exploded outside an Israeli bank and the Paris office of a company that imported Israeli electronic components, causing little damage. Leaflets with the slogan "Palestine will live" were found nearby. No claim for responsibility was made.

**24 July 1982, Sanary**

A bomb outside the home of a prominent member of the Sanary Jewish community near Toulouse, France destroyed the building. No claim for responsibility was made but a sign stating "Death to the Jews" was found nearby.

**28 July 1982, Salzburg**

A bomb outside a Jewish-owned store in Salzburg, Austria caused considerable damage to property. Although no claim for responsibility was made, anonymous leaflets calling for the boycott of Jewish-owned businesses were found in the area.

**31 July 1982, Vienna**

A bomb outside a Jewish-owned store caused considerable damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**31 July 1982, Munich**

A bomb exploded inside a suitcase at the El Al terminal in Munich-Riem Airport, injuring five people. No claim for responsibility was made.

**2 August 1982, Vienna**

A bomb outside a Jewish-owned bank caused considerable damage but no injuries. Graffiti criticising Israel's invasion of Lebanon was found on a nearby wall.

**2 August 1982, Rome**

An explosion at the entrance to a block of flats occupied by prominent Jewish families caused some damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**6 August 1982, Vienna**

A bomb placed outside a Jewish kindergarten in Vienna failed to explode. No claim for responsibility was made.

**8 August 1982, Paris**

An explosion outside a Jewish-owned store caused damage to the store and nearby homes. No claim for responsibility was made.

**9 August 1982, Paris**

Members of the FRC killed six and wounded 22 others in a grenade and machine-gun attack on Jo Goldenberg's Jewish restaurant.

**10 August 1982, Paris**

Members of AD machine-gunned an empty Israeli embassy car in Paris and bombed a Jewish-owned shop and bank. One person was injured.

**10 August 1982, Paris**

A bomb in the building which housed the offices of the (Israeli) Citrus



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Marketing Board and a Jewish-owned bank caused extensive damage. AD claimed responsibility.

**11 August 1982, Guatemala**

A bomb attack on the Israeli embassy, which caused no damage or injuries, was followed shortly thereafter by a similar attack on a nearby synagogue. No claim for responsibility was made.

**11 August 1982, Guadalajara**

A bomb left outside the Jewish community centre in Guadalajara, Mexico failed to go off. No claim for responsibility was made.

**14 August 1982, Paris**

A firebomb attack on a building owned by the messianic Jewish sect Bet Rosh Pinah caused serious damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made but swastikas were found on leaflets nearby.

**20 August 1982, Vienna**

Bombs were found on the premises of a banned neo-Nazi organisation following a Police raid. The Police believed that the bomb was intended to be used against a local Jewish institution.

**1 September 1982, Geneva**

Adnan Awad, a member of the Abu Ibrahim Group, was sent to Geneva to bomb the Jewish-owned Noga Hilton hotel. Unable to go through with his mission, he aborted it and turned himself over to the US embassy in Bern.

**17 September 1982, Paris**

A bomb hidden in a motorbike exploded next to the car of Amos Manel, an Israeli embassy official, injuring eight people including Manel

and members of his family. The subsequent Police investigation established that the attack had been carried out by members of AD with the assistance of the LARF.

**17 September 1982, Buenos Aires**

A bomb outside a synagogue in Buenos Aires was dismantled. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 September 1982, Paris**

Shots were fired at a store in the 15th arrondissement belonging to a member of the Jewish community. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 September 1982, Brussels**

Five people were wounded when a gunman fired a machine gun at the rue de la Régence synagogue. The Black Lebanon Organisation subsequently claimed responsibility.

**22 September 1982, Quito**

A bomb was placed outside the Jewish community centre in Quito, Ecuador, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**23 September 1982, Colombia**

The wife of the Israeli ambassador and two others were seriously injured when gunmen machine-gunned the ambassador's residence. The April 19 Movement subsequently claimed responsibility.

**23 September 1982, Malta**

The Israeli chargé d'affaires in Malta was almost kidnapped by four men as she tried to enter her car. The attempt failed although she was slightly injured. The attack was attributed to the FRC.

**27 September 1982, Frankfurt**

Three bombs exploded near Frankfurt



railway station. One was outside a travel agency that organises visits to Israel, killing a caretaker and wounding a passer-by; the other two bombs were outside offices of companies that maintain contacts with Israel. The explosions occurred on Yom Kippur. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **30 September 1982, Milan**

A bomb exploded at the Jewish community centre, causing little damage and no injuries. The Communist Armed Group subsequently claimed responsibility.

### **8 October 1982, New York City**

A bomb exploded outside the offices of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), causing damage but no casualties. A claim for responsibility was made on behalf of Palestinians.

### **9 October 1982, Rome**

The main Rome synagogue was attacked by an unknown number of terrorists belonging to the FRC. One child was killed and 37 adults were injured. The attackers escaped, but one, Abdel Osama al Zomor, was

arrested one month later trying to smuggle 132 lb of explosives into Greece by car. It was assumed that his target was again a Jewish institution, but he was freed by the Greek Government before either the Italian or American Governments, who had both requested his extradition, could question him.

### **28 October 1982, Rome**

A bomb attack on the Nomentana synagogue and Jewish community centre caused slight damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **25 November 1982, Cochabamba**

An incendiary bomb was thrown at the house of the president of the Jewish community in Cochabamba, Bolivia, causing little damage. There was no claim for responsibility.

### **3 December 1982, Lima**

An explosive charge was thrown at the entrance to the main synagogue in Lima, Peru, causing little damage and no injuries. A government spokesman claimed that local Palestinian terrorists were responsible.

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# 1983

## **3 December 1982, Quito**

A bomb concealed in a suitcase exploded in the building that housed the Israeli embassy in Quito, Ecuador. Two policemen were killed and one other person was injured. A local organisation claimed responsibility.

## **4 December 1982, Lima**

An explosive charge went off outside a Jewish-owned department store in Lima, Peru, causing extensive damage. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **7 December 1982, Berlin**

Raids on the homes of neo-Nazi group members led to the discovery of arms and ammunition. The Police reported that the group were responsible for death threats against Heinz Galinski, the president of the Berlin Jewish community.

## **10 December 1982, Lima**

A Police bomb-disposal unit disarmed a large bomb placed outside the entrance to the main synagogue in Lima, Peru. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **23 December 1982, Sydney**

One person was wounded when a bomb exploded outside the entrance to the Israeli consulate, housed within an office block. The Abu Ibrahim Group was suspected of responsibility.

## **23 December 1982, Sydney**

A bomb in the boot of a car parked within the predominantly Jewish Hakoach Club in Sydney caused local damage but no casualties. The Free Lebanon of Foreigners Organisation claimed responsibility.

## **26 February 1983, Marseille**

A bomb was discovered in a community hall, shortly before a Purim party organised by the Jewish National Fund was to take place. A telephone claim for responsibility was made by the previously unknown Copernic Two group.

## **8 March 1983, Marseille**

A bomb attack against a local synagogue was foiled when the two unidentified men, who had apparently intended to leave the bomb in front of the synagogue, were killed when it went off prematurely in their car. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **22 March 1983, Guatemala**

A bomb exploded outside the Guatemala City synagogue, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **28 March 1983, Vienna**

An assassination plot by the FRC against Jewish Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was foiled by the local security services.

## **2 May 1983, Mexico City**

Shots were fired at the home of an Israeli diplomat, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **4 June 1983, Quito**

A bomb exploded outside a Jewish-owned shop in Quito, Ecuador, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **7 June 1983, New York City**

Shots were fired at Yeshiva University, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

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**9 June 1983, New York City**

Shots were fired at a Jewish hospital, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**17 June 1983, Barranquilla**

A bomb was thrown at the synagogue in Barranquilla, Colombia, causing damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**22 June 1983, New York City**

Shots were fired at a restaurant near Yeshiva University, injuring three students. No claim for responsibility was made.

**31 August 1983, London**

A small parcel-bomb was left by the door of the central London branch of Bank Leumi, causing minor damage. Responsibility was claimed by the FRC.

**18 September 1983, New York City**

A car carrying Yeshiva University students was fired on, injuring one passenger and killing a passer-by. No claim for responsibility was made.

**17 October 1983, Santiago**

A bomb went off outside the house of a prominent Jewish television personality in Santiago, Chile, causing damage but no injuries. Antisemitic leaflets were found near the house, but no organisation claimed responsibility.

**December 1983, Rome**

The 15 May Organisation attempted to blow up three airliners in flight at Rome airport. Bombs were discovered aboard two Israel-bound flights and a suitcase bomb was detonated prior to being loaded on board a flight to New York.

**23 December 1983, Malta**

The Israeli chargé d'affaires, Esther Millo, narrowly escaped assassination when a lone gunman shot at her car. No claim for responsibility was made.

**25 December 1983, London**

A bomb planted in a rubbish bin in Orchard Street, which is located midway between Marks & Spencer and Selfridges, injured two and caused damage to nearby buildings. Habib Maamar, a Tunisian arrested in Paris in May 1986, confessed to the bombing, which he claimed was planned by the Abu Ibrahim Group.

**1984****5 June 1984, Cairo**

The security officer of the Israeli embassy in Cairo, Egypt was wounded in the hand by a shot fired from a moving vehicle. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 June 1984, Denver**

Jewish talk-show host Alan Berg was murdered by Bruce Pierce, a member of the white supremacist terrorist group The Order, who shot him with a machine gun outside his home. Pierce, who was sentenced to 252 years imprisonment, died of natural causes at the Allenwood federal prison in August 2010.

**4 October 1984, Nicosia**

A car bomb exploded in the car park of the Israeli embassy in Nicosia. The PNLO claimed responsibility for the attack.

**31 October 1984, Brooklyn**

An explosion in a Brooklyn synagogue virtually destroyed the building although there were no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

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# 1985

## **1985, Stockholm**

Four Palestinians, two of whom were also Swedish citizens, bombed the main Stockholm synagogue and the local offices of El Al. One person died and 27 were injured in the attacks. Two of the attackers subsequently escaped from the maximum-security jail where they were imprisoned.

## **23 February 1985, Paris**

A bomb killed one man and injured 18 others at a Paris branch of Marks & Spencer. Three Arab members of the 15 May Organisation were subsequently tried and convicted of the attack, as well as a previous bombing of Bank Leumi.

## **29 March 1985, Paris**

A bomb exploded at a cinema showing a film about Adolf Eichmann as part of a Jewish film festival. Twenty members of the audience were injured, some seriously. Responsibility was claimed, separately, by the FRC, IJO and neo-Nazi groups; French Police ascribed responsibility for the bombing to neo-Nazis.

## **10 June 1985, Barranco**

A bomb was dismantled by Police in the Jewish school in Barranco, Peru. No claim for responsibility was made although the Police believe that the far-left Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) group was responsible.

## **2 July 1985, San Francisco**

A bomb was dismantled by the Police in the Adath Israel Synagogue in San Francisco. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **22 July 1985, Copenhagen**

IJO claimed responsibility for the

bombing of the Great Synagogue and a Jewish old-age home in Copenhagen. Twenty-seven people were injured.

## **20 August 1985, Cairo**

An Israeli diplomat was shot dead in Cairo, Egypt. Responsibility was claimed by the EIJ.

## **21 August 1985, Paris**

The Paris branch of Bank Leumi was bombed, causing extensive damage but no injuries. A Police investigation established subsequently that the Abu Ibrahim Group was responsible.

## **25 August 1985, Milan**

Two bombs went off in the centre of Milan: one near the Moritzio Levi Jewish Club and the other near the El Al offices. A number of passers-by were injured and extensive damage was caused both to the buildings and cars in the vicinity. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **15 September 1985, Copenhagen**

Twelve people were injured when two bombs exploded in Copenhagen: one at a factory producing kosher food, the other at a travel agency specialising in Israel tours. The explosions occurred the day before Rosh Hashanah. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **16 September 1985, San Francisco**

A bomb was found outside the home of the rabbi of the Adath Israel Synagogue in San Francisco. No claim for responsibility was made.

## **24 September 1985, Brussels**

A car bomb was discovered and dismantled outside the Central Synagogue during the evening of Yom Kippur. No claim for responsibility was made.

**25 September 1985, Larnaca**

A Fatah Force 17 terrorist squad killed three Israeli tourists aboard a yacht in Larnaca marina, Cyprus. The three-strong group, including Briton Ian Davidson, were convicted and imprisoned by the Cypriot authorities.

**September 1985, Amsterdam**

The El Al office was bombed, causing no casualties. The PFLP-GC subsequently claimed responsibility.

**October 1985, London**

Rasmi Abdel Awad and Nasser Karim Mohammed, both members of the FRC, were convicted of establishing a terrorist cell in Britain. Although their primary targets were other Palestinians connected to the PLO, they were found to have been collecting operational information on Jewish community targets in north-west London. Awad was

sentenced to 25 years imprisonment; Mohammed was deported.

**1 October 1985, Buenos Aires**

A bomb exploded outside the Shalom Aleichem Jewish kindergarten in Buenos Aires, causing extensive damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**5–6 October 1985, Barcelona**

Unknown gunmen in Barcelona assassinated two Israeli seamen. Fatah Force 17 later claimed responsibility.

**7 October 1985, Mediterranean, off the Egyptian coast**

The Abu Abbas faction of the PLF hijacked the Italian-owned cruise ship *Achille Lauro*. After holding the passengers and crew hostage for two days, an American Jewish passenger, Leon Klinghoffer, was murdered.



Sisli Beth-Israel Synagogue, Istanbul, Turkey, 15 November 2003

## Country and Incident Totals

Country	Incidents
Argentina	29
Australia	5
Austria	19
Azerbaijan	1
Belgium	16
Bolivia	2
Brazil	3
Canada	5
Chile	3
Colombia	5
Cyprus	7
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	6
Ecuador	3
Egypt	9
El Salvador	1
France	51
Germany	29
Greece	15
Guatemala	4
Hungary	1
India	3
Iran	2
Israel	2
Italy	33
Japan	1
Kenya	4
Lebanon	1
Malaysia	1
Malta	2
Mauritania	1
Mexico	3
Morocco	5
Netherlands	8
Norway	1
Panama	3
Paraguay	2
Peru	9
Philippines	3
Portugal	2
Romania	1
Russia	4
Singapore	3
South Africa	3
South Korea	1
Spain	7
Sweden	4
Switzerland	10
Thailand	3
Tunisia	2
Turkey	23
Uganda	1
UK	28
Ukraine	1
Uruguay	1
USA	34
Venezuela	2
Yemen	1

### 8 October 1985, Djerba

A policeman who was supposed to be guarding the Ghriba Synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia opened fire on members of the congregation, killing four and wounding 13.

### 15 October 1985, Rome

Two Palestinians believed to be members of the 15 May Organisation were arrested in Rome, carrying suitcase bombs. They subsequently admitted planning to attack Israeli and American targets.

### 27 December 1985, Rome and Vienna

Four members of the FRC attacked an El Al counter at Rome airport, killing 16 and injuring 67. A similar simultaneous attack at Schwechat airport resulted in two deaths and 47 injuries.

1986

### 19 March 1986, Cairo

An Israeli diplomat was killed and three others wounded, when their car was attacked as they left an international fair in which Israel was participating. Responsibility was later claimed by the Egyptian Revolution, which was believed to be part of the FRC.

### 17 April 1986, London

Nezar Hindawi, a lone Palestinian acting with Syrian embassy assistance, attempted to blow up an El Al plane at Heathrow Airport by duping his Irish girlfriend into carrying a bomb hidden within a radio. He was subsequently sentenced to 45 years imprisonment.

### 18 May 1986, Santiago

An explosive charge was found under the car of the Jewish director of the

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economics faculty of Santiago University, Chile, who had been active in denouncing neo-Nazi activity on the campus. The explosive charge was dismantled by the Police. No claim for responsibility was made.

**26 June 1986, Madrid**

A premature explosion foiled an attempt to blow up an El Al plane in Madrid, although 13 people were severely injured. The bomb was hidden in a suitcase, which was the property of Halaff Isian Manve. His arrest and interrogation led the Police to Ali Hassan Nasser, who claimed membership of Fatah's Abu Musa faction.

**6 September 1986, Istanbul**

Two members of the FRC attacked the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul with grenades and machine guns, killing 22 members of the congregation and injuring four others during Shabbat morning prayers. The attackers both died after detonating belts containing explosives.

**17 September 1986, Paris**

A wave of bombings against Jewish communal and private targets in Paris killed 13 and injured over 250. Responsibility for the attacks was attributed to a Lebanese Shiite group led by two brothers, Ali Abbas Hamadei and Mohammed Ali Hamadei, who were subsequently arrested in Frankfurt on 13 January and 26 January respectively. A Tunisian-born Frenchman, Fouad Ali Saleh, was subsequently sentenced to 20 years for his part in the attacks. The group to which they belonged was later found to have close contacts with, and was under the operational control of, Hizbollah.

**2 October 1986, London**

Six members of the FRC, including a Swedish national, were arrested and charged with plotting to assassinate the Israeli ambassador. The members of the group were all deported.

**11 November 1986, Antwerp**

An explosion occurred outside Antwerp's main synagogue, causing moderate damage but no fatalities. A group called The Call of Jesus Christ claimed responsibility.

**30 December 1986, Paris**

French Police foiled a plot by three men to bomb the synagogue in rue Copernic. The men, two Portuguese and an Egyptian, were in possession of forged Spanish passports and claimed to be acting on behalf of the Revolution of Christians Against the Jewish Enemy. The men were subsequently convicted and imprisoned.

**1987**

**18 March 1987, Athens**

A bomb was thrown at the Israeli embassy, causing damage but no injuries. No claim for responsibility was made.

**24 December 1987, Córdoba**

A bomb exploded by the entrance gate of the Jewish cemetery in Córdoba, Argentina, causing extensive damage to buildings. No claim for responsibility was made.

**29 December 1987, Istanbul**

Eleven letter bombs were sent from Istanbul to addresses in Israel, injuring one person, who opened his letter. The other letter bombs were intercepted and dismantled. No claim for responsibility was made.



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**1988**

### **3 January 1988, Panama City**

Shots were fired at the Panama City synagogue. There were no casualties and no claim for responsibility was made.

### **8 January 1988, Los Angeles**

Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Beit Hatikva Synagogue in Los Angeles. The resultant fire was extinguished before extensive damage could be caused. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **27 January 1988, Bogota**

The Ashkenazi synagogue in Bogota, Colombia, was the target of an armed attack by members of the M-19 group. There were no injuries but extensive damage was caused.

### **16 February 1988, Manila**

A bomb exploded outside the Philippine Savings Bank building, which housed the Israeli embassy, breaking windows but causing no injuries. An unexploded hand grenade was also found outside the building. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **21 March 1988, Tokyo**

The Israeli embassy was bombed. There were no casualties, and no claim for responsibility was made.

### **11 April 1988, Medellin**

A bomb was thrown at the El Poblado Synagogue in Medellin, Colombia by two men riding a motorcycle. Responsibility for the attack was subsequently claimed by the National Liberation Army (ELN) Ernesto Che Guevara Nucleus in Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

### **18 April 1988, Frankfurt**

A bomb was thrown from a moving car at the Jewish Community Centre

in Frankfurt. The attack took place shortly after a similar one against the offices of Saudi Airlines. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **26 April 1988, Italy**

Italian authorities stopped the sale of grapefruit, 90 per cent of which were imported from Israel at that time, after samples were found to have been poisoned with a powerful substance which would have killed instantly if ingested. No claim for responsibility was ever made.

### **11 May 1988, Nicosia**

A premature car-explosion foiled an attempt to blow up the Israeli embassy in Nicosia by the FRC. The driver of the car was killed in the explosion; an accomplice, a Lebanese citizen, was caught; another escaped. In total, four people were killed and 32 injured in the explosion.

### **2 June 1988, Limassol**

Cypriot Police announced they were looking for two Arabs and their car, which allegedly contained large quantities of explosives and detonators. They had been refused embarkation on a Haifa-bound ship at Limassol and it is believed they intended to carry out terrorist attacks on arrival. It is not known which organisation they were affiliated to, but Cypriot Police subsequently announced that Hizbollah was planning attacks on the island.

### **11 July 1988, Greece**

A terrorist attack on *The City of Poros*, a Greek ferryboat carrying 471 passengers in the Aegean Sea, including Israeli citizens, resulted in 11 deaths and 98 injuries. It was subsequently revealed that Israeli

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counter terrorist agents were on-board the ship and had engaged in a gun battle with the terrorists in an attempt to protect the passengers. Israeli authorities had previously warned the Greek authorities of a planned terrorist attack on a Greek ship, which had been ignored by the Greek government. Subsequent investigation showed the FRC, possibly working with other groups, was responsible.

**16 July 1988, Lima**

Three members of the FRC in Lima, Peru, including two locally recruited Arabs, were charged with gathering information on synagogues and cars owned by Jewish community leaders and Israeli diplomats, with a view to carrying out terrorist attacks.

**21 October 1988, Frankfurt and Hamburg**

Thirteen Palestinians were arrested after the discovery of arms caches in Frankfurt and Hamburg. Four were subsequently charged with terrorist offences. They were all connected to the PFLP-GC and were planning an attack against a visiting Israeli football team.

**28 October 1988, Münster**

Incendiary bombs were thrown at the synagogue in Münster, Germany. No claim for responsibility was made.

**13 November 1988, La Paz**

A bomb went off in Israel Square, La Paz, Bolivia. There were no injuries. The Commando for a Free Palestine claimed responsibility.

**7 December 1988, Copenhagen**

Extensive damage was caused to a travel agency owned by an EI Al subsidiary in Copenhagen. Danish pro-Palestinian left-wingers claimed

responsibility under the name Anti-Zionist Autonomy.

**14 December 1988, Lisbon**

A parcel bomb was delivered to the Israeli embassy but was defused by the Portuguese Police. No organisation claimed responsibility, although the sender's name on the parcel was "Carlos Pentantos".

# 1989

**16 January 1989, London**

A powerful letter bomb was sent to the Israeli embassy in London, but defused after its discovery. Responsibility was claimed by the January 15 Organisation, which was believed to be affiliated to PIJ.

**23 August 1989, Istanbul**

A bomb was detonated near the Israeli consulate in Istanbul, causing no damage or injuries. The Armed People's Unit, believed to be associated with the PKK (Marxist Kurdish Workers Party), claimed responsibility.

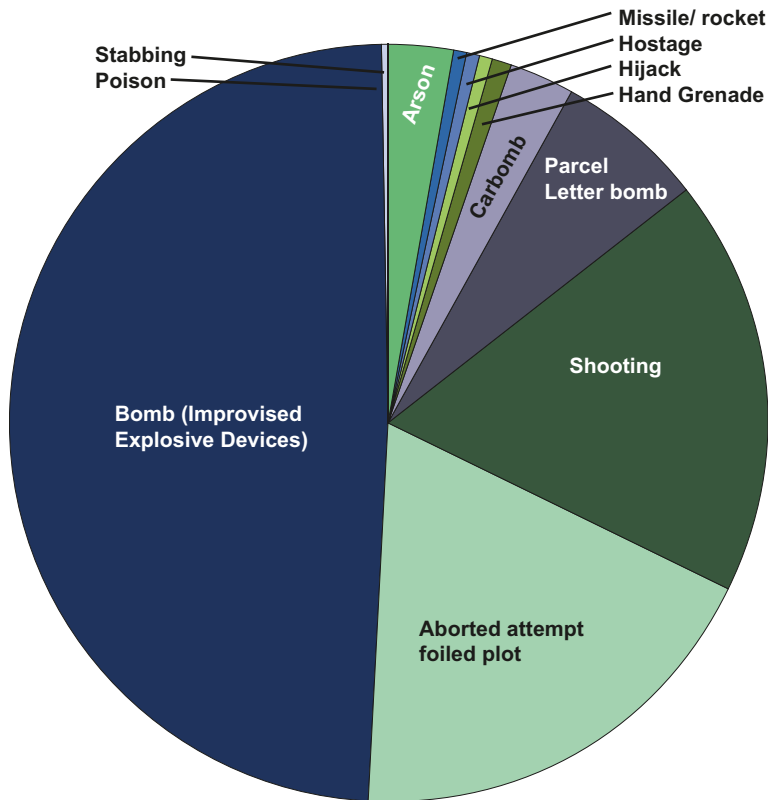
**3 October 1989, Brussels**

Dr Joseph Wybran, the president of the Belgian Jewish community, was assassinated by a gunman in the car park of the hospital in Brussels where he worked as a consultant.

In February 2008, the Moroccan authorities arrested Abdelkader Beliraj and charged him with the murder. It was stated that Beliraj was trained in Lebanon by Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Hizbollah in the early 1980s and that he subsequently became a mercenary terrorist, working for various groups including the FRC, which engaged him for this attack.

It is also stated that Beliraj confessed

## Modus Operandi and Incident Totals



Modus Operandi	Incidents
Stabbing	1
Arson (incendiary devices)	11
Missile/rocket	3
Hostage	2
Hijack	3
Hand Grenade	3
Carbomb	12
Parcel or letter bomb	27
Shooting	76
Aborted attempt/foiled plot	80
Bomb (Improved Explosive Devices)	208
Poison	1

to five other murders between 1988 and 1989, including that of the Saudi-born imam at the Brussels Great Mosque.

### October 1989, Manaus

Moise Salim Taia, vice-president of the Manaus Brazilian Jewish community, was shot and seriously wounded. His attackers, who were never caught, were stated by the Police to have been connected to the Arab community.

### 3 November 1989, Copenhagen

Danish Police charged eight Danish citizens, all members of the left-wing

Appel or Toffah (Arabic for "apple") group, with gathering information on members of the Jewish community, with the aim of perpetrating acts of terror. At their trial, at which they were convicted, it was stated that the information was to have been passed to the PFLP, with whom they were politically linked.

### 25 November 1989, Madrid and Valencia

Spanish Police arrested eight Arab terrorists, following the discovery of a massive arsenal of explosives hidden in a Lebanese-registered freighter which docked at Valencia harbour. The eight, who had a variety of passports, were subsequently identified as Hizbollah members and it is believed that they were planning to mount attacks throughout Europe against Jewish targets.

1990

### 4 February 1990, near Cairo

Ten Israeli tourists were killed and 19 others injured in an attack on an Israeli tourist bus on the Ismailia–Cairo road in Egypt. The EIJ claimed responsibility and stated it was part of a struggle "between us and the Jews that will continue until victory and the crushing of those who dream of a peaceful solution".

### 15 May 1990, Santiago

An explosive device was detonated outside the Ashkenazi synagogue in Santiago, Chile, causing slight damage. There were no casualties. Responsibility was claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

### 21 May 1990, Istanbul

A bomb went off in the El Al offices in Istanbul, Turkey. There were no injuries and no claim for responsibility was made.

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**June 1990, Nashville**

Shots were fired at the West End Conservative Synagogue in an early-morning drive-by shooting. The subsequent investigation showed that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible.

**July 1990, Johannesburg**

A bomb exploded outside a synagogue in Johannesburg and antisemitic slogans were painted at the entrance. No claim for responsibility was made. A bomb also exploded on the same day outside the home of a Jewish member of Johannesburg City Council who had previously received anonymous death threats.

**24 July 1990, Lima**

Yaakov Hazon, the secretary of the Jewish community in Lima, Peru, was seriously wounded when he was shot at from a passing car by three men and a woman. The attackers were alleged by the authorities to have been members of the Sendero Luminoso terrorist organisation.

**2 July 1990, Johannesburg**

Ten members of a neo-Nazi group were arrested and charged with planting a bomb outside a synagogue in Johannesburg which they had previously daubed with swastikas. Structural damage was caused to the adjacent Jewish kindergarten.

**13 October 1990, Padua**

A bomb exploded outside the offices of Cabassie Gioretti, which imports Israeli cosmetics. No damage was caused. A claim for responsibility was made by an unknown group which stated it sympathised with Palestinians.

**2 November 1990, Lima**

A bomb exploded at the Lima synagogue, causing damage but no injuries. Responsibility was claimed by the Túpac Amaru terrorist organisation.

**2 November 1990, Montevideo**

A bomb was discovered and dismantled in the Sephardic community centre in Montevideo, Uruguay. No claim for responsibility was made.

**5 November 1990, New York City**

Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), was assassinated by El Sayyid A Nosair, a naturalised American of Egyptian origin. Nosair was acquitted of a murder charge, but convicted of assault and illegal possession of a firearm. Subsequent investigation showed that Nosair was part of a three-man team of jihadi terrorists linked to the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, and that their original target in the Kahane murder had been Ariel Sharon.

**15 November 1990, San Francisco**

Shots were fired at the Beth Israel Synagogue in San Francisco. No claim for responsibility was made.

**26 November 1990, San Leandro and Oakland**

Petrol bombs were thrown at synagogues in both San Leandro and Oakland, California. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 December 1990, Lima**

A bomb exploded under the car of a member of the Jewish community, parked near the Sephardic synagogue in Lima, Peru. The Sendero Luminoso organisation claimed responsibility.

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**1991**

### **17 January 1991, Lyons**

Shots were fired at a synagogue in Lyons, France, during the early hours of the morning. The synagogue had previously been attacked both with firearms and a Molotov cocktail.

### **30 January 1991, Porto Alegre**

A bomb was thrown at the synagogue in Porto Alegre, Brazil, causing slight damage. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **5 February 1991, Medellin**

A Jewish-owned factory and a Mormon church were bombed in Medellin, Colombia. The previously unknown Heroes of Palestine claimed responsibility and stated in a press release that the attack was in response to the American aggression against the Palestinian people and Arabs in general. There were no casualties.

### **3 March 1991, Manila**

A bomb went off outside a synagogue in Manila, Philippines without causing damage. It was later suggested that the bombers were Iraqi or pro-Iraqi agents seeking revenge for the first Gulf War.

### **8 June 1991, Córdoba**

A bomb exploded at an Israeli bank in Córdoba, Argentina. There were no injuries and no claim for responsibility was made.

### **30 September 1991, Amsterdam**

Dutch Police arrested and charged six Arabs with planning a terrorist attack against the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam over Yom Kippur. All had been living in Holland for some time, but were believed to be connected with the Lebanese Amal (Hope) group.

### **15 November 1991, Kiev**

Army experts defused two explosive devices found in the toilets of the main synagogue in Kiev, Ukraine. A former Israeli Government minister was to have addressed a communal meeting in the building later in the day.

### **23 December 1991, Budapest**

Four Soviet Jews and two policemen were injured by a remote-controlled bomb, as a bus they were travelling in with Israel-bound Soviet Jewish émigrés passed by on the way to Budapest airport. In 2004, RAF member Andrea Klump was convicted of the attack.

**1992**

### **1 March 1992, Istanbul**

Two hand grenades were thrown into the entrance of the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul during a wedding, injuring a man nearby. Members of Turkish Hizbollah were later tried and convicted of the attack.

### **7 March 1992, Ankara**

The head of security at the Israeli embassy, Ehud Sadan, was killed and three others were injured in a car-bomb attack. This was followed by a second attack on a local synagogue. IJO and Islamic Revenge Organisation claimed responsibility. In March 2000, Turkish security forces arrested and charged Farhan Osman, a Turk with dual Iranian citizenship, with the attack. He confessed and stated that he had been trained in Iran.

### **17 March 1992, Buenos Aires**

A car bomb exploded at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 and injuring 252. IJO claimed responsibility but subsequent

investigations laid the blame on the Iranian Government, using local Arabs.

**29 March 1992, Buenos Aires**  
Police deactivated a bomb left outside the Argentine Hebrew Association in Buenos Aires. No claim for responsibility was made.

**April 1992, Bucharest**  
The Police defused a car bomb outside the Jewish community building in Bucharest, Romania. The Police subsequently identified a man using an Iraqi passport as having hired the car; the operation is thought to have been carried out by Hizbollah.

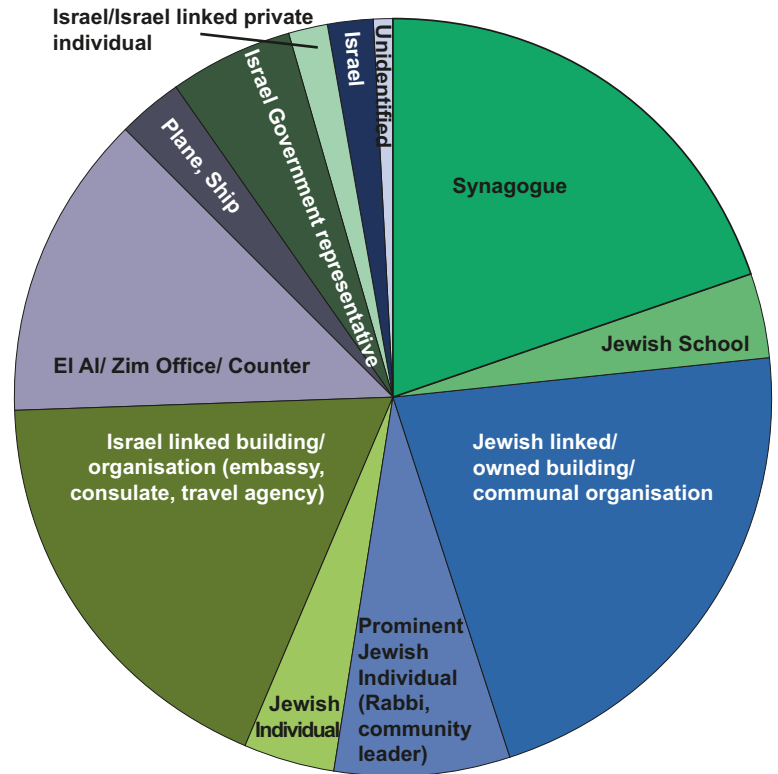
**27 December 1992, Buenos Aires**  
Gunshots were fired at a school bus taking children from a Jewish community school back to Buenos Aires from a vacation in nearby Cosquin. There were no fatalities. No claim for responsibility was made.

## 1993

**28 January 1993, Turkey**  
Police bodyguards foiled an attempt to ambush and machine-gun the motorcade of Jewish community leader Jacques Kimhi. The two terrorists subsequently tried and convicted of the attack claimed to have been members of the Persevering Workers of Islam, an Iran-linked group.

**1 April 1993, Washington, DC**  
Four members of the FRC, all long-term residents in the USA, were convicted of planning a terrorist campaign against the Israeli embassy and leading members of the Jewish community in Washington, DC.

## Target and Incident Totals



Targets	Incidents
Synagogue	88
Jewish School	16
Jewish linked/owned building/communal organisation	96
Prominent Jewish individual (Rabbi, community leader)	33
Jewish Individual (private)	17
Israel linked building/organisation (embassy, consulate, travel agency)	80
El Al/Zim Office/Counter	57
Plane/Ship (El Al and others)	13
Israel government representative/employee	23
Israel/Israel linked private individual	7
Israel	9
Unidentified target	3

The number of incidents by target exceeds the total of 427 attacks due to some attacks involving more than one target.

## 1994

**1 March 1994, New York**  
Rashad Baz, a naturalised American of Lebanese Druze origin, fired on a minibus containing Lubavitch yeshiva students near the Brooklyn Bridge. One was killed and three others were injured. Baz was later charged and convicted of murder, attempted murder and illegal possession of weapons.

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**11 March 1994, Bangkok**

A hijacked truck laden with explosives collided with a motorcycle, leading to the abandonment of a planned attack against the Israeli embassy. Although no claim for responsibility was made, it is now believed that a group of Islamist terrorists led by Ramzi Yousef were responsible.

**24 March 1994, Lübeck**

Neo-Nazis firebombed the Lübeck synagogue in Germany during the night. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown into the building, severely damaging it.

**9 July 1994, Panama**

A small passenger plane exploded in mid-air while en route from Colón to Panama City. There were no survivors among the 18 passengers and three crew. Twelve of the passengers were Jewish. Ansar al Allah (The Partisans of God), a Hizbollah-linked group, claimed responsibility.

**18 July 1994, Buenos Aires**

A car bomb outside the six-storey AMIA Jewish community building in Buenos Aires caused the building to collapse, killing 85 and injuring 200 others. Subsequent investigations showed the instigators to have been the Iranian government using Hizbollah operatives, together with local neo-Nazi sympathisers within the Police. In November 2005, Argentina's General Prosecutor announced that Hussein Ibrahim Berro, a Lebanese national and member of Hizbollah, had been the driver of the vehicle. In 2006, the Argentine Attorney General released his report on the bombing, citing evidence that the members of the Iranian government's Committee

for Special Affairs had planned the attack, which was carried out by Hizbollah under the command of its external security service chief, Imad Mughniyeh. The Attorney General specifically named and sought international arrest warrants for Ali Akbar Rafsanjani (President of Iran), Ali Akbar Velayati (Minister of Intelligence and Security), Mohsen Rezai (Commander of the Revolutionary Guards), Ahmad Vahidi (Commander, Al Quds Special Operations Unit), Ahmad Reza Asghari (Iranian embassy Third Secretary) and Mohsen Rabbani (Iranian embassy cultural attaché).

**26 July 1994, London**

A car bomb exploded outside the Israeli embassy in Kensington, causing severe structural damage. A policeman and embassy security guard were both injured. Slight injuries were also caused to some members of the embassy staff and a nearby workman. Jawad Botmeh and Samar Alami, two Palestinians loosely connected to the PFLP, were subsequently convicted of conspiracy to cause the explosion, and the Finchley bombing the following evening, and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

**27 July 1994, London**

A car bomb exploded outside Balfour House, the Finchley offices of the Joint Israel Appeal and the Zionist Federation, causing blast damage to the front of the building and the buildings opposite.

**30 July 1994, Panama City**

Gunshots were fired at the Hebrew Cultural Center in Panama City from two passing cars. One person was injured. No claims for responsibility were made.

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**13 September 1994, Germany**

German authorities arrested six Palestinians with Jordanian passports and one Egyptian, in connection with a plot to assassinate Ignatz Bubis, the president of the German Jewish community, and to bomb a Jewish centre in Cologne, a synagogue in Berlin and the Israeli embassy in Bonn. Although they were later released for lack of evidence, they were stated to be members of the FRC.

**20 December 1994, Sweden**

Ali Biljani, the Iranian-born head of the local Iranian Shiite community in Malmö, was expelled by the Swedish government on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. Two subsequent expulsions of other members of the Iranian community are now known to have been due, in part, to their collecting of information on the Jewish community and its schools, with a view to mounting terrorist attacks.

**25 December 1994, Lyons**

A propane-gas car bomb parked outside a synagogue in Lyons, France was defused, narrowly avoiding potentially massive casualties. It was later established that the Algerian Groupe Islamique Arme (Armed Islamic Group – GIA) was responsible.

**1995****7 June 1995, Ankara**

The president of the Jewish community, Professor Yuda Yurum, survived a booby-trap bomb placed in his car by Turkish Hizbollah.

**7 September 1995, Lyons**

A car bomb exploded outside a Jewish school in Lyons, injuring 14 people.

Larger-scale casualties were avoided as a result of the children leaving the school late. It was later established that members of the Algerian Groupe Islamique Arme were responsible for this and the December 1994 failed attack.

**1996****14 March 1996, Antwerp**

Belgian Police found explosives and mortars on the *Iran Kollahdooz*, an Iranian freighter. The Police arrested the Iranian owner of an import-export firm in connection with the seizure, and questioned two Iranian Ministry of Intelligence employees who were on the freighter, which subsequently continued its journey to Hamburg. The arms were destined for Munich, and it is believed that they were to be used in an attack on Israeli and/or Jewish targets.

**April 1996, Yaroslav**

A bomb exploded at the Jewish Cultural Centre in Yaroslav, Russia. There were no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

**18 April 1996, Cairo**

Members of Al Gamaa al Islamiyya (Egyptian Islamic Group) killed 18 Greek tourists, and wounded 21 others, of whom 12 were Greek, in an assault on the Europa Hotel in Cairo, in the mistaken belief that they were Israeli tourists. A spokesman for the group subsequently stated, "The operation was meant to take place at a time when Jewish tourists were supposed to be going to Alexandria. But we were surprised to find the Jews had been replaced by Greeks as a result of security plans by the Egyptian Police to safeguard the Jews only".



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**27 April 1996, Paraguay**

Paraguayan Police arrested members of an Iranian-controlled Hizbollah terrorist cell in the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay on their way to attack a Jewish institution. Two days later the Argentinian press reported the release from custody of two Lebanese citizens.

**29 April 1996, Calgary**

A letter bomb sent to the offices of the Jewish National Fund at the Jewish Community Center in Calgary, Canada failed to explode. No claim for responsibility was made.

**30 April 1996, Paris**

The Israeli press reported the arrest in Paris of Hizbollah terrorists who were planning an attack on an Israeli institution.

**1997****31 July 1997, New York**

Two Palestinian asylum seekers, Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer and Lafi Khalil, were arrested after a shootout with Police in a Brooklyn apartment. A search of their apartment unearthed home-made bombs and a document in which they threatened suicide attacks and demanded the release from custody of convicted terrorists Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, Ramzi Yousef and Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. At their trial the following year, Abu Mezer stated that he intended to kill as many Jews as possible in a suicide bomb attack. He claimed he was a supporter, but not a member, of Hamas. He was subsequently imprisoned for life; Khalil was found guilty of having fake immigration papers.

**1998****23 April 1998, Athens**

Two firebombs exploded outside the offices of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Athens. A previously unknown group, International Solidarity, claimed responsibility.

**14 May 1998, Moscow**

A bomb made of TNT exploded at the Moscow Lubavitch Marina Roscha Synagogue, ripping a hole in the building and damaging nearby cars. Children and teachers had left the building only minutes before. It is believed that neo-Nazis were responsible.

**1 October 1998, Brussels**

A grenade was found and safely dismantled outside the Israeli embassy in Brussels. No claim for responsibility was made.

**1999****1 May 1999, Moscow**

A bomb containing 400 grams of explosives went off 50 metres away from the Choral Synagogue, while a religious service was going on inside. A second bomb went off nearly an hour later near the Marina Roscha Synagogue in northern Moscow. The Police subsequently stated that neo-Nazis were suspected.

**13 May 1999, Moscow**

A TNT bomb partially destroyed two floors of the Marina Roscha Synagogue in Moscow shortly after 70 children and their teachers had left the building. The attack took place on Lag BaOmer. Two workers at the nearby construction site of a Jewish community centre were injured by the blast.

**18 June 1999, Sacramento**

A series of arson attacks on synagogues in Sacramento, California were believed to have been committed by members of the California branch of the World Church of the Creator. The following year, in April 2000, Benjamin Mathew Williams and James Tylant Williams were tried and convicted of conspiracy to commit arson and destruction of religious property in connection with the attacks and the firebombing of an abortion clinic.

**2-4 July 1999, Chicago**

Benjamin Nataniel Smith, a former member of the American branch of the white supremacist World Church of the Creator, went on a shooting spree injuring six people leaving a local synagogue, and killing and wounding other passers-by and motorists over the course of the next few days. He committed suicide following a Police chase.

**2 August 1999, Athens**

A home-made bomb made of propane-gas canisters shattered the windows of the Greece-Israel Friendship Society in Athens. There were no injuries. A claim for responsibility was made by the previously unknown Black Star group.

**10 August 1999, Los Angeles**

Buford Furrow, a member of the American far-right Aryan Nations group, attacked the North Valley Jewish Community Center with a variety of firearms, killing a postman and injuring three children and two adults. On conviction he was sentenced to two life terms without parole.

**18 November 1999, Rome**

A crudely constructed pipe bomb was

planted outside a cinema which was showing a Holocaust film to the Jewish community, with the attendance of the Israeli ambassador. The package was found and taken away. A few days earlier a similar bomb was discovered

**Year and Incident Totals**

Year	Incidents
1968	2
1969	15
1970	12
1971	6
1972	17
1973	23
1974	3
1975	7
1976	17
1977	3
1978	8
1979	18
1980	22
1981	21
1982	58
1983	16
1984	4
1985	21
1986	9
1987	3
1988	17
1989	6
1990	14
1991	8
1992	6
1993	2
1994	11
1995	2
1996	6
1997	1
1998	3
1999	8
2000	5
2001	2
2002	7
2003	10
2004	4
2005	3
2006	7
2007	0
2008	5
2009	9
2010	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>

outside the National Museum of Liberation, which had also been daubed with antisemitic slogans.

**22 December 1999, Argentina**

Coordinated Police action in Ciudad del Este and Foz do Iguacu in the tri-border area led to the arrest of individuals connected to Hizbollah, Al-Qaeda and Al Gamaa al Islamiyya, who had been planning terrorist attacks in Argentina, and possibly Ottawa, which were designed to derail ongoing Middle East peace talks.

**2000**

**4 March 2000, Canada**

Tarek Adealy Khafagy, an Egyptian refugee, was arrested for possessing an explosive substance. The Police stated that he was also involved with bomb plots against the Israeli embassy in Ottawa and the consulate in Montreal.

**10 March 2000, Canada**

Ayman Bondok and Kim St Louis were arrested for possessing illegal explosives. They were charged with threatening Israel in an effort to win the release of Lebanese prisoners. It is believed that Bondok had also made threatening calls to the Israeli consulate.

**27 July 2000, Düsseldorf**

A shrapnel bomb exploded in a commuter rail station, wounding nine people, including five Jews. German Interior Minister Otto Schilly stated that it was the work of neo-Nazis.

**2 October 2000, Düsseldorf**

A synagogue in Düsseldorf, Germany was firebombed. The Police subsequently arrested and charged two Arabs with the attack.

**23 November 2000, Sydney**

A sophisticated explosive device was thrown against the window



Bombed exterior of Neve Shalom Synagogue, Istanbul, Turkey, 15 November 2003

of a synagogue in the eastern suburbs of Sydney, but landed on the lawn, causing only minimal damage.

**2001**

### **3 January 2001, Zurich**

A bomb exploded outside the entrance to the office of El Al Israel Airlines in Zurich, causing damage but no injuries. The Revolutionary Perspective Group claimed responsibility.

### **18 August 2001, Canberra**

A synagogue was attacked by five or six masked men who threw Molotov cocktails, causing damage to the exterior and surrounding lawn.

**2002**

### **11 April 2002, Djerba**

A truck filled with natural-gas canisters crashed into a wall surrounding the historic Griba Synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia and exploded, killing 19 people and injuring 15. In February 2009, Christian Ganczarski, a German convert to Islam, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by a French court for his role in organising the attack. He had been trained in Al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and admitted membership of the group. His Tunisian accomplice, Belgacem Walid Naour, a relative of the truck driver, Nizar Naour, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for his part in the attack. Spanish courts had already convicted Enrique Cerda and Pakistani migrant Ahmed Rukhsar in May 2006 for financing the attack.

### **20–21 April 2002, Charleroi**

Machine gun fire against the synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium caused damage but no casualties. No claim for responsibility was made.

### **May 2002, Casablanca**

Moroccan authorities arrested members of an Al-Qaeda-linked cell of Saudi nationals, who planned to blow up synagogues and poison prominent members of the Casablanca Jewish community.

### **4 July 2002, Los Angeles**

A gunman opened fire by the El Al ticket counter in Los Angeles International Airport, killing two Israeli citizens and wounding four others. An El Al security guard returned fire, killing the gunman, an Egyptian immigrant to the USA called Hesham Mohammed Ali Hadayet.

### **November 2002, Canberra and Sydney**

Muslim convert Jack Roche (formerly known as Paul George Holland) was charged with conspiring to bomb the Israeli embassy in Canberra and the consulate in Sydney in 2000. Roche had misgivings about the plot and reported himself to the Australian authorities, who only acted on his report in 2002. On conviction in June 2004, he was sentenced to nine years imprisonment. Roche had been recruited by the Indonesian Jemaah Islamiyah at a Sydney mosque after his conversion. Thereafter he went for terrorist training with Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan.

### **28 November 2002, Mombasa**

Three Israelis and 10 Kenyans were killed, and about 80 people were injured, when a car bomb exploded by the lobby of the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack and Saleh Ali Saleh al-Nabhani (aka Abu Yusuf), a Kenyan member of Al-Qaeda, was subsequently apprehended and convicted for his leadership role in the attack and for that against the Arkia plane the same day (see next entry).

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**28 November 2002, Mombasa**

Two missiles were fired at an Israeli Arkia airliner taking off from Mombasa Airport, but missed their target.

**2003**

**16 May 2003, Casablanca**

Locally recruited Al-Qaeda-affiliated terrorists killed 44 people and wounded more than 100 others in suicide attacks against a series of Jewish-linked targets. The attacks coincided with Lag BaOmer and the targets included a Jewish cemetery, a Spanish restaurant, the Hotel Farah (widely used by Israeli tourists), the Alliance Israelite Community Centre and the Jewish-owned Positano restaurant.

**3 June 2003, Charleroi**

Belgian Police arrested a man of Moroccan origin suspected of preparing a car-bomb attack on the Charleroi synagogue. The car, containing gas canisters, caught fire but did not explode, thereby reducing the risk of substantial damage.

**21 August 2003, Istanbul**

Jewish dentist Yasef Yahya was shot dead by Turkish Hizbollah.

**9 September 2003, Munich**

German Police seized large quantities of TNT, firearms and grenades, thereby foiling a plot by the neo-Nazi Kameradenschaft — Süd, to bomb a ceremony on 9 November, the anniversary of Kristallnacht. The ceremony, which was to mark the dedication of a new synagogue, was to have been attended by German President Rau and many other notables.

**11 September 2003, Casablanca**

Albert Rebibo, a Moroccan Jew, was

assassinated by unknown killers.

The Police investigation proved that the bullets that were fired were from a gun found in the home of Mohamed Negaoni, a member of the Al-Qaeda-linked Salafiya Jihadiya group, who was at that time on trial in connection with the 16 May Casablanca bombings.

**30 September 2003, Bangkok**

Thai Police claimed to have foiled plans by Islamist extremists to attack El Al planes at Bangkok International Airport. A man was arrested at the airport, taking photographs close to El Al facilities. A search of his home uncovered links to Al-Qaeda and plans to use a surface-to-air missile to attack aircraft.

**30 September 2003, Berlin and Düsseldorf**

Four men were charged with plotting to attack the Jewish Museum in Berlin and a Jewish-owned bar in Düsseldorf. Mohamed Abu Dhess, Ashraf al-Dagma, Ismail Shalabi and Djamel Mustafa were imprisoned for between five and eight years. All were members of the Al Tawhid group established by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

**November 2003, Israel**

Jamal Aqal, a Gazan-born Palestinian emigrant to Canada, was arrested and charged with receiving weapons and explosives training from Hamas in preparation for a terrorist attack in New York City or Canada. In 2004, he pleaded guilty to planning the assassination of American and Canadian Jewish leaders, and of Israeli officials visiting the USA.

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**15 November 2003, Istanbul**

Twenty-three people were killed and 300 injured in consecutive car-bomb attacks on the Neve Shalom and Beth Israel Synagogues during the Shabbat morning services. Although the Great Eastern Islamic Raiders Front initially claimed responsibility, Al-Qaeda subsequently claimed that it had carried out the attack.

**11 December 2003, Modena**

Muhammad al Khatib Shafiq, a Kuwaiti-born Jordanian national of Palestinian origin, blew himself up in front of the Modena synagogue, Italy. He was not a member of any terrorist group, and had been under supervision of the local health authorities, but the local Police believed that his suicide was designed to intimidate the local Jewish community.

# 2004

**March 2004, Crawley and London**

The seven defendants in the Fertiliser Plot (Operation Crevice) planned a bombing campaign against the Bluewater shopping centre, Ministry of Sound nightclub and other targets. A list of British synagogues as potential targets was found by Police at the homes of the two plot leaders, Omar Khyam and Shujah-Ud-Din Mahmood, in Crawley, Sussex. The plan was formulated after the group leader, Salahudin Amin, attended an Al-Qaeda training camp in Pakistan in 2003. The trial was the longest and most expensive criminal trial in Britain at the time, lasting more than a year. The defendants, several of whom had been radicalised through their

membership of the Islamist Al Muhajiroun organisation, were finally sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment after appealing their original sentences.

**April 2004, Madrid**

Plans to attack a Jewish community youth club and a Jewish school in the Hoyo de Manzanares suburb of Madrid were found in an apartment used by suspects in the March 2004 coordinated bombings of Madrid-bound early-morning commuter trains, which killed 191 people and wounded over 1,800 others in the worst-ever terror attack in Europe. The terrorists were members of an Al-Qaeda-affiliated cell of North African migrants. Seven of the key suspects, including the alleged Tunisian leader, Serhane ben Abdelmajid Fakheth, died in the apartment they had used in the Leganes suburb of Madrid on 13 April as security forces closed in on them.

**1 April 2004, Oklahoma City**

Former neo-Nazi Aryan Nations member Sean Gillespie firebombed the Temple B'nai Israel in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and was sentenced to 39 years imprisonment on conviction.

**26 July 2004, The Hague**

Two men, one Somali-born Saudi national, one Dutch, were apprehended after being seen filming the US embassy, the Israeli embassy, a synagogue and other sensitive buildings from a passing car. When properties linked to the men were searched, an Uzi sub-machine gun was found.

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**2005**

### **August 2005, Los Angeles**

Kevin Lamar James (aka Shakyh Shahaab Murshid), Levar Haley Washington (aka Abdur Rahman), Gregory Vernon Patterson (aka Bilal) and Hammad Samana were charged with planning to attack local military facilities, the Israeli consulate, the El Al Israel Airlines facility at Los Angeles International Airport, synagogues and other Jewish buildings. The Jami'yyat Ul-Islam Is-Shaheeh (Authentic Assembly of Islam) group was founded by James while in prison, to which he had been committed for armed robbery. Their plans were discovered after Washington and Patterson were arrested in connection with gas station robberies, the proceeds of which were intended to finance the terrorist attacks. The group is not believed to have had any connection to foreign terrorist organisations. In March 2009, Washington was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment, James to 16 years and Patterson to 12 years. In November 2009, Samana was sentenced to five years.

### **25 October 2005, Nashville**

Ahmed Hassan Al-Uqaily, an unaffiliated Iraqi migrant, was imprisoned for four years and nine months following his conviction for planning armed attacks against Jewish institutions in Nashville, Tennessee. Al-Uqaily purchased two machine guns, four hand grenades and hundreds of rounds of ammunition, but all from an undercover FBI agent after work colleagues had reported his terrorism plans.

### **December 2005, Geneva**

A Libyan and an Algerian student at the Islamic Center in Geneva plotted to attack an El Al plane with a rocket launcher smuggled in from Russia, but were foiled by the Swiss security services.

**2006**

### **June 2006, Zurich**

Seven men of North African origin were arrested on suspicion of plotting an attack on an El Al plane. The group were said to have been in contact with others in France and Spain, and to have financed their plans with a series of armed robberies.

### **29 July 2006, Seattle**

Naveed Afzal Haq killed one person and wounded five others at the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle. A Muslim American, Haq had no connection to terrorist groups, but during his attack ordered his hostages to demand the withdrawal of US military aid to Israel, and told an emergency services dispatcher that he was attacking the Jews as he was tired of his people being pushed around in the Middle East. He had forced his way into the building by holding a gun to a 13-year-old girl's head. On 15 December 2009, Haq was found guilty on eight counts of aggravated murder including five counts of attempted murder. The jury rejected his insanity plea, although he had a history of mental illness. They accepted the prosecution's comment that he was normal at the time of his attack, and that he hated Israel and Jews.

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### **2 September 2006, Montreal**

Omar Bulphred, a 23-year-old Algerian, and his Kazakh-born accomplice, Azim Ibragimov, firebombed the Skver-Toldos Orthodox Boys School in the Montreal district of Outrement, and on 3 April the following year the YM-YWHA Ben Weider Jewish Community Centre in the Côte-des-Neiges district. Neither were members of a terrorist group, but Bulphred had become increasingly preoccupied with jihadi ideology which he read about on the internet. In February 2009, Bulphred was sentenced to seven years and Ibragimov to four years imprisonment.

### **17 September 2006, Oslo**

Arfan Bhatti was convicted of firing 13 shots at a synagogue in Oslo. He was also one of three men acquitted of plotting attacks against Israeli and US embassies in 2006. The arrests were a consequence of joint Norwegian/Italian surveillance of the suspects talking about ways in which to attack the embassies. Although the courts described the conversations as "shocking", they were not considered sufficient proof.

### **23 September 2006, Prague**

Al-Qaeda-inspired extremists planned to kidnap and kill Jews in the Jerusalem Synagogue in Prague, but were foiled by Czech security services after a tip-off by the Norwegian and other foreign intelligence agencies.

### **1 December 2006, Amsterdam**

Samir Azzouz, a Dutch national of Moroccan descent, was imprisoned for eight years in connection with a plot to carry out a series of terrorist attacks in the Netherlands. His targets

included the headquarters of the General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD) and an El Al plane at Schiphol Airport. Azzouz, who had previous convictions for terrorist-related offences, was a member of the Hofstad Network of jihadi activists.

### **December 2006, New York City**

Six British conspirators, who were the target of Police Operation Rhyme, initially planned a series of bomb attacks in New York, including against a synagogue. The plot leaders, Dhiren Bharot, an Al-Qaeda member and Hindu convert to Islam, and Qaisar Shaffi, visited New York where they filmed the (unidentified) synagogue, but eventually decided to concentrate on UK targets. This included the 'Gas Limos Project', in which they planned to fill three stretch limousines with explosives and detonate them in central London underground car parks.



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# 2008

## **February 2008, Mauritania**

Five Mauritians and two Tunisians, believed to be members of the Al-Qaeda-affiliated Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat (Salafist Group for the Call and Combat – GSPC), were charged with plotting to attack the Israeli embassy in Nouakchott. All were released on bail and ordered to report to the Police on a daily basis pending the conclusion of the investigation of the attack.

## **February 2008, Morocco**

Moroccan authorities arrested members of the Beliraj group, which was associated with the al-Badil al-Hadari (Civilised Alternative) Islamist party, in connection with a plot to assassinate army officers and members of the local Jewish community. The group is said to have been in contact with the Algerian Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM, formerly of the GSPC) and to have undergone training with Hizbollah in Lebanon. Among those arrested was Abdelhafid Sriti, the local correspondent for the Hizbollah al Manar television station. The leader of the group, Abdulkader Beliraj, was also charged with the murder of Dr Joseph Wybran, the elected leader of the Belgian Jewish community, in 1989.

## **March 2008, Manila**

Philippine authorities arrested three men of Middle Eastern origin, one of them Jordanian, suspected of planning to bomb the Israeli, US, British and Australian embassies in Manila. The three were believed to have links to the Indonesian Jemaah Islamiyah and Abu Sayyaf terrorist groups. In August 2009, the Philippine security services

arrested the leader of the Abu Sayyaf group and charged him with involvement in the plot.

## **26 November 2008, Mumbai**

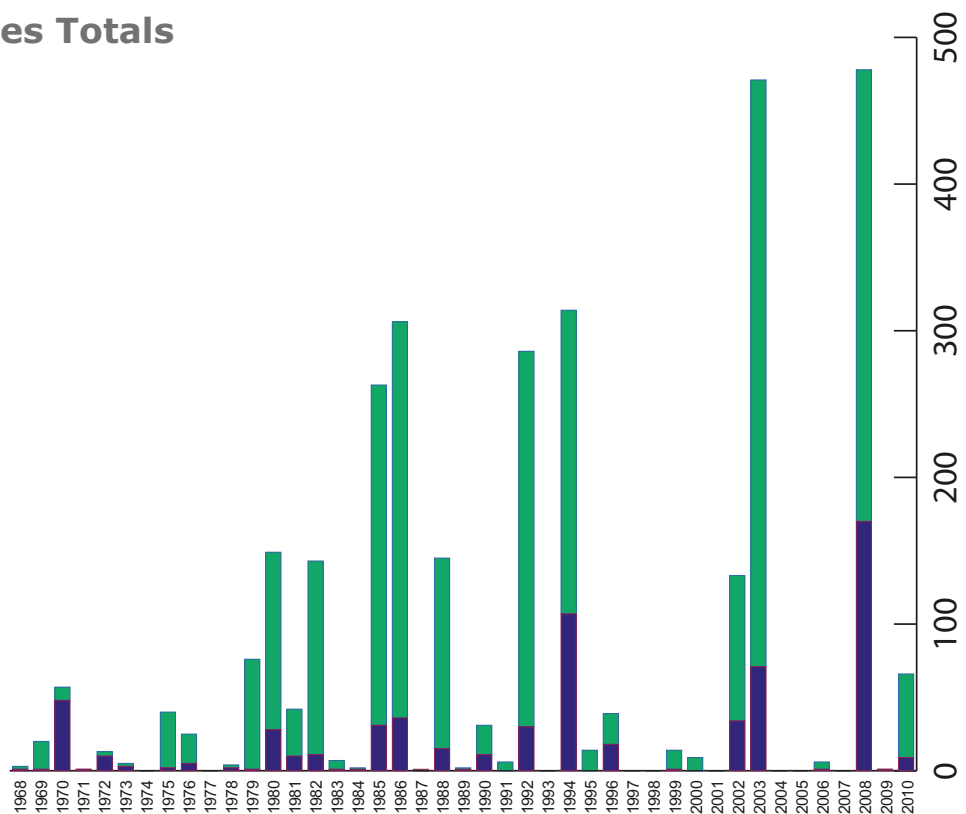
In a multi-pronged attack on public buildings in Mumbai, Lashkar-e-Toiba terrorists arriving by boat from Pakistan attacked the Chabad-Lubavitch Nariman House, holding its six occupants hostage before killing them. Amongst the six killed were Rabbi Gavriel Holtzberg and his wife Rivka. In total, 170 people were killed in the Mumbai attacks, six of them Jewish or Israeli, and 308 injured. The subsequent investigation established that the terrorists and their American liaison, Daood Sajed Gilani (aka David Coleman Headley), had previously surveilled the target buildings extensively, and returned to India in 2009 to carry out further surveillance on other Jewish buildings, including the Chabad House in Pune, which was the intended target of a bombing in February 2010. The sole surviving terrorist, Ajmal Kasab, was sentenced to death for his part in the attacks in May 2010. Headley pleaded guilty on 18 March 2010 to his involvement in the attack and to planning another attack against the offices of a Danish newspaper that printed the controversial cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed. He had surveilled a synagogue in Denmark as part of this plot, under the mistaken belief that the intended target, the editor of the *Jyllands-Posten* newspaper, was Jewish.

## **18 December 2008, Manchester**

Rangzieb Ahmed, described by Police as the highest-ranking Al-Qaeda terrorist to have been apprehended in the UK, was sentenced to life imprisonment for

## Year and Casualties Totals

Year	Killed	Injured
1968	1	2
1969	1	19
1970	48	9
1971	1	0
1972	10	3
1973	3	2
1974	0	0
1975	2	38
1976	5	20
1977	0	0
1978	2	2
1979	1	75
1980	28	121
1981	10	32
1982	11	132
1983	1	6
1984	1	1
1985	31	232
1986	36	270
1987	0	1
1988	15	130
1989	1	1
1990	11	20
1991	0	6
1992	30	256
1993	0	0
1994	107	207
1995	0	14
1996	18	21
1997	0	0
1998	0	0
1999	1	13
2000	0	9
2001	0	0
2002	34	99
2003	71	400
2004	0	0
2005	0	0
2006	1	5
2007	0	0
2008	170	308*
2009	1	0
2010	9	57



**2009**

### 21 May 2009, New York City

Muslim converts James Cromitie, David Williams, Onta Williams and Laguerre Payen were charged with plotting to bomb two synagogues in the Bronx, and to shoot down US military planes with a Stinger missile. At his trial, it was stated that the group leader, Cromitie, spoke of wanting to blow up a synagogue to vent his anger against Jews. The group had been infiltrated by the FBI from the outset, and the plot would never have come to fruition. In October 2010, all four were found guilty and convicted.

### 22 May 2009, Porto Alegre

Police foiled a plot to bomb at least two synagogues in southern Brazil. Neo-Nazi literature, knives and three home-made explosive devices were seized, and 14 alleged members of Neuland, a neo-Nazi group, were detained although later released pending an investigation.

### 1 June 2009, Nashville

Abdul Hakim Muhammad, a convert to Islam formerly known as Carlos Bledsoe, admitted an arson attempt against the home of the Sherith Israel

establishing a terrorist network in Manchester. He was arrested on arrival in the UK in 2007 on a flight from Pakistan. Convicted with him were Habib Ahmed (no relation) and Habib Ahmed's wife Mehreen Haji. The prosecution case was based primarily on two notebooks with plans, some of them encoded, of potential targets. Among these were Sir Trevor Chinn, president of the United Jewish Israel Appeal, member of the Jewish Leadership Council and personal friend of then Prime Minister Tony Blair.

\*This total includes all the casualties from the combined Mumbai terrorist attacks as they were part of one operation, although only one of the targets was Jewish.

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Synagogue rabbi. This emerged when he was charged with a shooting attack at a US Army recruitment centre in Little Rock, Arkansas, in which one soldier was killed and another was injured, a few days later. His attack on the rabbi failed when he attacked the wrong house and his Molotov cocktail bounced off the window, doing little damage. The attack was intended to be the start of a planned nationwide terrorist campaign, for which Muhammad had undertaken surveillance on several institutions, including Jewish facilities.

**2 June 2009, Newcastle and Burnopfield, County Durham**

Father and son Ian and Nicky Davison, both members of the neo-Nazi Aryan Strike Force, were arrested in connection with making bombs, including ricin bombs. At their trial in May 2010, it was stated that they hated Jews, and other minorities, and wanted to take violent direct action. Ian Davison pleaded guilty to charges relating to publishing instructions on bomb-making, and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Nicky Davison was convicted of possession of material likely to be of use to a terrorist and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

**10 June 2009, Washington, DC**

James Von Brunn, an 88-year-old American with a long involvement in antisemitic and neo-Nazi organisations, entered the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and shot numerous people, including a security guard, who was killed. He was himself shot by another security guard and subsequently died of his injuries in hospital shortly before he was due to appear in court.

**11 June 2009, Baku**

Two Lebanese Hizbollah operatives, Karaki Ali Mohammad and Najmaddin Ali Huseyn, both travelling on Iranian passports, were sentenced to 15 years in prison for plotting to bomb the Jewish community centre and the Israeli embassy in Baku and a Russian radar station. Four Azerbaijani locals were also convicted in what was described as a revenge plot engineered by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards after the assassination of Hizbollah's military chief, Imad Mughniyeh. In August 2010, the two Lebanese were freed in a prisoner swap for Azeris held in Iran.

**16 November 2009, Turkey**

Security forces carried out several raids across Turkey, resulting in the arrest of 32 members of a network with suspected links to Al-Qaeda. It is alleged that they were planning to carry out attacks against Israeli, American and NATO targets.

**19 November 2009, Sana'a**

Two suspected Houthi rebels were arrested on suspicion of planning the assassination of a local rabbi, following his accusation that they wished to displace the Jews of Saada and Amram in Yemen.

**9 December 2009, Lancashire and South Wales**

Michael Heaton and Trevor Hannington, both members of the neo-Nazi Aryan Strike Force, were arrested in connection with calls to kill Jews, and others, on the website that Hannington administered for the group. At their trial in June 2010, Hannington pleaded guilty to three offences of collecting information likely to be of use to a person

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committing or preparing acts of terrorism, and one offence of disseminating a terrorist publication. He was found not guilty of soliciting murder. Heaton was found guilty of stirring up racial hatred but not of soliciting murder. Hannington was sentenced to two years imprisonment, Heaton to 30 months imprisonment.

## 2010

### 13 February 2010, Pune

Nine people were killed and 57 injured by a bomb that exploded in the German Bakery restaurant in Pune, India. The Chief Minister of the Indian state of Maharashtra, where the bombing took place, later revealed that their investigations had found the intended target to have been the nearby Chabad House, which had been previously surveilled by David Headley. However, the security at the location had been too strong and deterred the bombers. Responsibility for the attack was later claimed by a Kashmiri Al-Qaeda affiliate.

### 20 February 2010, Cairo

An Egyptian man, Gamal Hussein, threw a suitcase containing an incendiary device at the Shaar Hashamayim synagogue in Cairo from the window of a hotel opposite. The device caught fire but did not cause any casualties or damage to the building. Hussein, who acted alone but had a record of violent Islamist activity in the 1980s, was jailed for five years.

### June 2010, Casablanca, Azilal and Oujda

The Moroccan authorities detained 11 members of a global jihadi network linked to Al-Qaeda in June 2010 and

charged them with conspiring to attack tourist and government targets, and to assassinate prominent members of the Jewish community. The group consisted of Palestinian and Moroccan members and was established by former PIJ member and Gaza resident Yahya al Hindi (aka Abu Kathada al-Shami), who had previously visited Afghanistan where he underwent training with the Taliban and made contact with Al-Qaeda.

### 23 November 2010, Antwerp

Police arrested a group of jihadists in Belgium suspected of planning terrorist attacks targeting Jews and NATO vehicles in Belgium. The arrests were part of a wider investigation into the financing of a Chechen terrorist network, involving arrests in several other countries.

### 23 November 2010, Athens

Two men were arrested by Police and found to be carrying all the component parts for the construction of Molotov cocktails. The men expressed ultra-nationalist beliefs during questioning and confessed that they were planning an arson attack on the Athens Synagogue.

### 20 December 2010, London, Stoke and Cardiff

Police charged nine men with terrorist offences. It is alleged they had been planning to attack two London synagogues and their rabbis, amongst other targets.

# Attacks by Organisation and Country

	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Azerbaijan	Belgium	Bolivia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Columbia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador	France	Germany	Greece
19th April Movement (M-19)										2									
Abu Sayyaf/Jemaah Islamiyah (Philippines/Indonesia)	1																		
Action Directe (France)					1												5		
Al Gamaa al Islamiyya (Egypt)	1														1				
Al-Qaeda and affiliates (AQIM, al Badil al Hadari, Salafist Group for Call & Combat, Salafiya Jihadiya)	1										1								
Al-Tawhid (Abu Musab Al Zarqawi)																		1	
Amal (Lebanese)																			
Anti-Zionist Autonomy (Denmark)													1						
Arab Commando Group																	1		
Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine (ANYLP)											1								
Armed Islamic Group (GIA, Algeria)																	2		
Armed People's Units (Kurdish Workers Party — PKK)																			
Armed Propaganda Union Anti-Camp David Front																			
Aryan Nations (USA)																			
Aryan Strike Force (UK)																			
As - Saiqa/Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (AS)			2								1						2	1	
Autonomous Collective for Intervention Against Zionist Presence in France and Against the Israel-Egyptian Peace Treaty																	1		
Black Lebanon Organisation					1														
Black Star Group																			1
Christian anti-Zionist Group																	1		
Commando Anticomunista Mendoza	1																		
Commando for a Free Palestine						1													
Communist Armed Group (Italy)																			
Copernic Two (France)																	1		
Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)																			
Deutsche Aktions Gruppen (Germany)																		1	
Dutch Red Youth (Netherlands)																			
Egyptian Awakening Group															1				
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ)															2				
Ejercito Revolucionario Del Pueblo (ERP)	1																		
Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC — Abu Nidal)			5		3						2				1		1	1	1
Free Lebanon of Foreigners Organisation		1																	
Groupe Action Jeunesse																	1		
Hamas																			
Heroes of Palestine										1									
Hizbollah (Lebanese)/Islamic Jihad Organisation/Ansar al Allah	3			1							1		1				2		
Hizbollah (Turkish)																			
Hofstad Network (Netherlands)																			
International Solidarity																			1
International Workers Organisation (Portugal)																			
Iranian Government	1			1	1												1		
Jami'yyat ul Islam Is Shaheeh																			
January 15 Organisation/Palestinian Islamic Jihad																			
Japanese Red Army																			
Kameradschaft Sud (Germany)																		1	
Ku Klux Klan (USA)																			
Lashkar-e-Toiba (Pakistan)																			
League of French Combatants Against Jewish Conquest																	1		
Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)																	3		
Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front									1										
May 15 Organisation (Abu Ibrahim Group)		1															2	1	1
National and European Fascists (FNE)																	2		
National Front of Palestine Students																	1		
National Liberation Army (ELN) Ernesto Che Guevara Nucleus in Solidarity with the Palestinian People										1									
National Liberation Front (NLF— France)																	1		
National Socialist Party (Spain)																			
Neuland (Brazil)							1												
Organisation for the Defence of Europe																	1		
Palestine Liberation Front (Abu Abbas)															1				
Palestinian Party in Mexico																			
Peoples League for Free Palestine																		1	
Persevering Workers of Islam																			
PLO/Fatah/Force 17/Abu Musa/Fatah Black September/PNLO			3		2						2				1		2	1	1
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)													2				5	4	5
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP-GC)			1															2	
Popular Struggle Front (PSF — Samir Ghawsha)																			1
Red Army Faction/Revolutionary Cells (Baader-Meinhof Group)																		1	
Red Brigades (Italy)																			
Revolution of Christians Against the Jewish Enemy																	1		
Revolutionary Perspective Group																			
Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia																			
Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, Peru)																			
Tel el Z'Ater																	1		
The Call of Jesus Christ (Belgium)					1														
The Order (USA)																			
Toffah/Appel Group (Denmark)													1						
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)																			
Tupamaros West-Berlin (Dieter Kunzelman)																		1	
Turkish Liberation Army																			
Unaffiliated Arab nationalists/Palestinians (secular)							1	2								1	1	1	
Unaffiliated Global Jihadis					2			1							1				
Unaffiliated neo-Nazis	1		2														2	4	1
Wadi Haddad Group (split from PFLP)					1														
Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman (Karl Heinz Hoffman Military Sports Group)																		1	
World Church of the Creator (USA)																			
Young Muslims Organisation																			
Unknown/No claim of responsibility	24	2	7		3	1	1	2	2	1			1	3	1		14	9	3

Where an attack involved the cooperation of more than one organisation, it is listed under every organisation involved in the plot. Israel is included in all tables where it was the target of an attack that originated overseas, or where terrorist capacity in Israel/Palestinian Territories was used to plan an attack to take place overseas.









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Terrorism against Jewish communities and Israeli targets abroad represents the most violent aspect of contemporary antisemitism, and the greatest physical danger to Diaspora Jewish communities. Antisemitic conspiracy theory, extremist ideology and irrational hatred combine with the rational calculations of political violence to threaten the lives of ordinary Jews and others all over the world. This ongoing terrorist threat to Jews demonstrates in the starkest terms why Jewish communities require security at their synagogues, schools and community buildings, and that an attack on a Diaspora Jewish community is also an attack on the state and its capacity to protect its citizens.

Terrorist Incidents Against Jewish Communities and Israelis Abroad catalogues 427 terrorist attacks and plots, including those which were foiled by police or aborted by the plotters, which targeted Jews or Israelis outside Israel between 1968 and 2010. It includes attacks and plots by neo-Nazis, Marxist-Leninists, anarchists, Palestinian and other Arab nationalists, revolutionary Iran and its surrogates and radical Sunni Islamists. The first

edition of this book, which was published in 2003 by CST and the Institute for Counter-Terrorism in Herzliya, Israel, was the first time that this history of post-1967 anti-Jewish terrorism had been comprehensively collated. This edition includes an updated chronology of attacks, an expanded analysis and new statistical tables.

This book is an invaluable aid to Jewish security professionals and volunteers, law enforcement agencies, governments, academics and others interested in the study of terrorism, antisemitism, political and religious extremism and the terrorist threat to Jewish Diaspora communities.

CST (the Community Security Trust) is a registered charity that advises and represents the UK Jewish community on matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security. CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Government and Police as a model of a minority community security organisation. CST provides security advice and training for Jewish organisations and gives assistance to those affected by antisemitism.