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IPCS PROGRAM ON SUICIDE TERRORISM

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Editors
Suba Chandran
PG Rajamohan

INSTITUTE OF PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

B 7/3 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029, INDIA
Tel: 91-1151652556-9; Fax: 91-11-51652560
Email: officemail@ipcs.org; Web: www.ipcs.org

PG Rajamohan
Research Fellow, IPCS

Christoph Reuter's *My Life is a Weapon: A Modern History of Suicide Bombing* (Princeton University Press, New Jersey: 2004) gives a detailed account of the suicide bombers and the culture of suicide attacks in Sri Lanka, Iran, Palestine, Lebanon etc. Through interviews with would-be martyrs, their trainers, friends and relatives, the authors explain that the bombers are motivated by how they expect to be remembered (as heroic figures) than by religion infused visions of a blissful life to come. The book is divided into nine chapters and each chapter describes the trend of suicide terrorism in different countries at different time. In the first chapter, Reuter deals about the origin of suicide attacks and how it became a common phenomenon amongst the Islamist terrorists. In second, third and fourth chapters, the author discuss about the suicide attacks in Iran, Lebanon and Israel-Palestine areas respectively. Chapter five addresses the issues in modern Islam particularly with reference to suicide attacks and martyrdom. In chapter six, Reuter explained the suicide attacks in Japan since the Second World War perpetrated by the Japanese Army to the present day attacks of Aum Shinrikyo in the subway trains in Tokyo in 1995. In the chapter seven, the author describes about the internationalization of the radical Islamic movements in the Middle Eastern countries, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Further, the eighth chapter discusses about the separatist movements in Sri Lanka and Kurdistan and with particular reference to female suicide bombers. Finally, the last chapter leaves an account about the radical Islamic movements and its impact on Iran during 1990's.

Robert A. Pape says that over the past two decades, suicide terrorism has been rising largely because terrorists have learned that it pays. Further, Pape defines the logic of suicide terrorism and says that modern suicide terrorism is not limited to Islamic fundamentalism.

Anne Marie Oliver and Paul Steinberg's *The Road to Martyrs' Square: A journey into the world of the suicide bomber* (OUP, New York: 2005) provides various aspects of the intifada, suicide bombers and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Their prolonged stay and travel in hundreds of towns in Gaza Strip and West Bank areas, the authors managed to use more primary sources like video clippings, interview etc. which makes this book more authentic. The book has been divided into three parts: The first part introduces Hamas and their leader Sheikh Ahmad Yasin. Also, the authors have elaborately discussed about their experiences during the intifada in Gaza and West Bank areas. In the second part, the authors have traced the beginning of uprising and the commitment of the youngster in these movements. Part three becomes a detailed account about a suicide bombers cell of Hamas and their commitment to the ideology.

Joyce M. Davis's *Martyrs: Innocence, Vengeance and Despair in the Middle East* (Palgrave Macmillan, New York: 2003) presents reason for anti-Americanism, violence and terror that has engulfed the Middle East. Also it provides detail analyses of the people behind jihad, martyrdom and suicide bombing and their impact in the Middle East and America. The book has been divided into nine chapters: The first chapter analyzes the prevalence of anti-US sentiments and reasons behind it. Second and third chapters describes about the death of two child

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martyrs and its impact on conflict. Fourth chapter looks at a different type of martyr in the region – a Christian woman suicide bomber who was the precursor of the Palestinian women who took that path in early 2002. The fifth chapter deals with Islam's teachings on suicide bomber and terrorism and discusses the stories of Izzidene al Masri, leaders of the September 11 suicide bombers. In chapters six and seven, the book discusses about the people who nurture martyrs – their mothers and their trainers. Chapter 8, put forward the arguments from counter – terrorism experts on how to defend against martyrdom as a weapon. Finally, chapter nine focuses on conflict between moderate and radical Islamists and expresses the real hope – that moderate Muslims will win the ideological battle they are now waging with militants for the soul of Islam.

Barbara Victor's *Army of Roses: Inside the world of Palestinian Women Suicide Bombers* (Robinson, London: 2004) presents a five intimate stories of female suicide bombers in Palestine. The book is divided into twenty five chapters, in which Victor traces the roots of women's resistance movement and explains how the current generation of Palestinian women has been attracted and persuaded into committing these suicide attacks. By taking six individual cases, the author analyses the role of female suicide bombers and its impact on the society and politics of the movement.

In "The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism," (*American Political Science Review*, August 2003) Robert A. Pape says that over the past two decades, suicide terrorism has been rising largely because terrorists have learned that it pays. Further, Pape defines about the logic of suicide terrorism and says that modern suicide terrorism is not limited to Islamic fundamentalism. Pape has recorded the suicide attacks from 1980 to 2001 and observes that these attacks are well

coordinated, directed against the state to gain control over their home land and targeting democracies, which is more suitable for them. Finally, Pape suggests that the suicide terrorism is unlikely to achieve ambitious goals and analyses policy implications for containing suicide terrorism.

In 'Terrorists and Suicide Attacks' (*CRS Report for Congress*, August 2003) Audrey Kurth Cronin focuses on definition of suicide attacks, and patterns and motivations of terrorist organizations perpetrating these attacks. Also he observes possible organizations that most likely to launch suicide attacks against US in home and abroad. Finally, Cronin analyses the lessons of the international experiences from Sri Lanka, Turkey, Palestine and Chechnya and suggests policies for US to counter these attacks.

Bruce Hoffman in his article, 'The Logic of Suicide Terrorism' (*The Atlantic Monthly*, June 2003) explains the strategy of using suicide bombers by the terrorist organizations to spread insecurity among the common public. Referring some of the major suicide attacks in Israel, Hoffman explains activities of the terrorist organisation and their role behind motivating the youngster to organize more violence against the state. Also, he discusses about the US policy with respect to the suicide attacks inside and outside the country. Finally, as long as martyrdom is regarded as supreme sacrifice of anyone, Hoffman concludes that suicide attacks will continue to be a primary instrument in Al Qaeda's war against- and perhaps in – the United States.

In 'Female Suicide Bomber' (*Strategic Studies Institute*, June 2004) Debra D. Zedalis reviews the history of female suicide bombers, focuses on their characteristics, analyzes recent changes in their use by various terrorist organizations, and provides implications of change within a strategic

Atran observes that Poverty and lack of education per se are not root causes of suicide terrorism but trust on their leaders and hatred over western culture plays dominant role in it. He says good versus evil rhetoric feeds Jihadism's religious conviction, zeal, and power to recruit.

assessment of future female suicide bombings. In this article Zedalis provides a list successful suicide attacks, place, casualties, groups involved and also unsuccessful attempts across the world from 1985 to 2004. Citing Al Qaeda's active recruitment of women in their organization the author concludes that suicide bombings, which will include female suicide bombers, will increase.

Scott Atran in his article, 'Mishandling Suicide Terrorism' (*The Washington Quarterly*, Summer 2004) describes about the development of suicide terrorism as a global phenomenon and its strategic importance with disruptive effects that cascade on the political, economic, and social routines of national life and international relations. Atran observes that Poverty and lack of education per se are not

root causes of suicide terrorism but trust on their leaders and hatred over western culture plays dominant role in it. He says good versus evil rhetoric feeds Jihadism's religious conviction, zeal, and power to recruit. While analyzing the suicide attacks across the world, the author believes that the Jihadist network is better prepared than ever to carry on without bin Laden and he suggests 'relying on military force only mutates suicide networks and cells to meaner forms.' Also he says current US policies that attempt to address root causes are woefully misguided and suggests US has to stop insisting on planetary rights of interference. When, suicide terrorism perceived to be an altruistic act for a future generation, Atran opines that making terrorist organizations seem less attractive holds the key to defeating terrorism.

PROFILE

Suicide Attacks in October – December 2005

PG Rajamohan
Research Fellow, IPCS

2 October 2005, Bali, Indonesia

32 people were killed and more than 120 wounded when three suicide bombers exploded themselves in Bali, Indonesia's resort town. The first explosion occurred in front of beachside coffee shops, while the second and third attacks occurred a few minutes later at popular tourist restaurants. Security experts believe Jemaah Islamiah (JI) to be responsible for the attacks and have warned that more bombings are imminent. The attacks came days before the third anniversary of the nightclub bombings which shook Bali and claimed more than 202 lives in 2002.¹

¹ See "Bali: Suicide bombers, JI stamp," *The Indian Express*, 3 October 2005 http://www.indianexpress.com/full_story.php?content_id=79291; "Bali blasts caused by suicide bombers?," *The Hindu*, 3 October 2005; "Suicide bombers behind Bali blasts," *The Dawn*, 3 October 2005; "Police Say Attacks in Bali Were Suicide Bombings," *The Washington Post*, 3 October 2005. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/01/AR2005100100624.html>

4 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide car bomb exploded at a checkpoint at the main entrance to Baghdad's heavily fortified Green Zone, killing two policemen and wounding one. The high security area houses the British and US embassies as well as the Iraqi government. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.²

5 October 2005, Kandahar, Afghanistan

A suicide car bomber tried to ram a car packed with explosives into a convoy of

² "2 killed as bomb rattles Baghdad's Green Zone," *Hindustan Times*, 9 October 2005 http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/181_1508933,00050004.htm; "Suicide hit inside Baghdad Green Zone kills three," *Daily Times*, 5 October 2005 http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_5-10-2005_pg7_1; "US troops mount second big attack on Al Qaeda in Iraq," *Khaleej Times*, 4 October 2005. http://www.khaleejtimes.com/DisplayArticle.asp?xfile=data/focusoniraq/2005/October/focusoniraq_October22.xml§ion=focusoniraq&col

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Afghan and foreign troops, near a Canadian base on the road leading to Kandahar's main airport. However, the explosives detonated prematurely, killing the bomber, a 10 year old boy and wounding a Canadian soldier. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.³

6 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide bomber strapped with an explosives belt to his body boarded a bus full of passengers before detonating the devices, killing at least nine people and wounding nine others. The bus, carrying students, workers and policemen was on its way to the police academy when the attack took place. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.⁴

7 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide car bomb exploded in Karrada, a district in the eastern part of Baghdad, killing three bystanders and wounding six others. The bomb was intended to target a convoy carrying private security contractors, on their way to work. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.⁵

7 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide car bomb attack on a police patrol in Baghdad killed seven people, including a woman and two children. Several policemen were also killed in the attack, which left a further six civilians and 10 security officers wounded. The patrol was attending a call for a traffic accident,

³ "Convoy targeted in Kandahar," *The Dawn*, 6 October 2005; "Bomber kills two, injures Canadian," *The Daily Times*, 6 October 2005.

⁴ "Suicide bomber kills 21 people in Iraq," *The Hindustan Times*, 7 October 2005; "16 killed in Iraq," *The Hindu*, 7 October 2005

⁵ "12 killed in two car bomb attacks in Baghdad," *The Hindu*, 7 October 2005.

when the attack occurred. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.⁶

9 October 2005, Basra, Iraq

A suicide car bomb exploded outside an apartment building housing the Iranian backed Badr brigade, killing two people and wounding three. The Badr group is a Shiite militia group linked to one of the main political parties in the Iraqi government. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.⁷

9 October 2005, Kandahar, Iraq

A suicide car bomber rammed an explosives laden vehicle into a convoy carrying British government officials, in southern Afghanistan, wounding four of them. The bomber died in the attack, which was the third suicide bombing in Afghanistan in two weeks. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.⁸

10 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide attack at a checkpoint outside Baghdad's heavily fortified Green Zone, killed one US soldier. The attack outside the government and diplomatic enclave came five days before Iraq's go to the polls over a new constitution which has sharply divided the country.⁹

11 October 2005, Tal Afar, Iraq

A suicide car bomb ripped through a crowded market in the northern Iraqi town

⁶ "Seven killed in Baghdad suicide car bombing," *Khaleej Times*, 8 October 2005.

⁷ "Four killed in Iraq," *The Daily Times*, 10 October 2005.

⁸ "Suicide bomber wounds four Britons in Afghanistan," *The Hindu*, 10 October 2005; "Suicide blast wounds four Britons," *BBC News*, 9 October 2005; "4 Britons hurt in Afghan suicide attack," *The Daily Times*, 10 October 2005.

⁹ "Iraq attacks kill 10 amid last-ditch charter talks," *Khaleej Times*, 10 October 2005.

of Tal Afar killing at least 30 people and wounding 45 others. Tal Afar is situated around 150km away from the Syrian border and is considered to be a staging post for insurgents waging war in Iraq. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack which was clearly designed to target civilians.¹⁰

12 October 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide car bomber attacked an Iraqi Ministers convoy near the highly fortified Green Zone in Baghdad, wounding six people, including three civilians. The Sunni minister for state for provinces was in the convoy at the time of the attack, in what is regarded as a daring attempt to eliminate members of Iraq's political establishment.¹¹

12 October 2005, Tal Afar, Iraq

A suicide bomber with an explosives belt strapped to his body blew himself up outside an army recruitment center in Tal Afar killing at least 30 people and wounding 35 others. The attack occurred when around 500 people were waiting outside the center to find work at the army base. The Al Qaeda group in Iraq claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement issued by the country's most wanted man Abu Musab Al Zarqawi.¹²

13 October 2005, Kashmir, India

For the first time since militancy began in the Kashmir valley, a burqa clad young woman detonated explosives strapped to her body in the southern Kashmiri town of Anwantipora. Apart from the bomber there were no casualties in the attack,

¹⁰ "37 killed in Iraq attacks," *Khaleej Times*, 12 October 2005; "Suicide bombs kill dozens in Iraq," *BBC News*, 11 October 2005; "Pre-vote blasts in Iraq," *The Indian Express*, 12 October 2005.

¹¹ "Six wounded in attack on Iraqi ministers convoy," *Khaleej Times*, 12 October 2005.

¹² "Talafar suicide attack kills 30," *BBC News*, 12 October 2005; "Iraqis agree last-minute charter changes," *Khaleej Times*, 13 October 2005.

which appeared to target military convoys on the national highway, involved in the ongoing earthquake relief operations. Official sources identified the woman as Yasmeen, one of south Kashmir's most notorious woman terrorists. Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed both claimed the attack saying that a member of the woman's organization wing, Banaat-e-Aaiyesha had carried out the strike.¹³

26 October 2005, Jerusalem, Israel

A Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up by a food stall in a busy marketplace and killed five Israelis in the first deadly attack inside the Jewish state since July. The Islamic Jihad movement claimed the responsibility and said it was in retaliation for Israel's killing of its military commander for the West Bank. The blast caused heavy damage to the market stalls.¹⁴

1 November 2005, Kirkuk, Iraq

A suicide attacker detonated explosives at a police patrol stuck in traffic in Kirkuk, 290 kilometres north of Baghdad. The city's police commander, Col Khatab Rash and another policeman wounded in the incident.¹⁵

2 November 2005, Srinagar, India

A suicide attacker detonated a powerful car bomb explosion at Nowgam area near the old residence of former Chief Minister Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. At least 10 people were killed and about 15 others were wounded in the incident. It occurred few hours before the swearing in of Mr

¹³ "J&K: Woman suicide attacker blown to pieces," *The Indian Express*, 13 October 2005; "J&K's first woman fidayeen," *The Hindustan Times*, 13 October 2005; "3 militants killed in Bandipore Militant's wife blown into pieces," *The Daily Excelsior*, 14 October 2005; "Kashmir 'woman suicide attacker,'" *BBC News*, 13 October 2005.

¹⁴ "Palestinian suicide bomber kills five in Israeli market," *The Daily Times*, 27 October 2005.

¹⁵ "US soldier among six killed in Iraq violence," *The Daily Times*, 2 November 2005.

Ghulam Nabi Azad as the tenth Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. A 10-year-old boy, a female civilian, three Jammu and Kashmir Police personnel, and the fidayeen were among the ten killed in the suicide attack. Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) has claimed the responsibility for this attack. This is the second car bomb explosion in Kashmir in less than six days.¹⁶

9 November 2005, Amman, Jordan

At least 23 people were killed and scores wounded when three suspected suicide bombers blew themselves up in three hotels in Amman including Radisson SAS, Grand Hyatt hotel and Days Inn Hotel.¹⁷

16 November 2005, Kandahar, Afghanistan

A suicide car-bomber attacked a military convoy including US troops in the southern Afghan city of Kandahar, killing three Afghan civilians. Initial report says there was no damage to equipment or to the coalition.¹⁸

18 November 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

In four suicide bombings at least 83 people have died and 120 wounded in Iraq. Two suicide bombers strapped with explosives killed 77 people and reduced two crowded Shia mosques to rubble during Friday prayers in a northeastern Iraq town. Another blast was reported near a bank in the mixed Shia and Kurdish town near the border with Iran. In Baghdad, two suicide truck bombs failed to pierce the perimeter of a major hotel and destroyed an apartment block, killing at least six people,

¹⁶ "10 killed, 15 wounded in car blast," *The Daily Excelsior*, 3 November 2005.

¹⁷ "Triple suicide bombing in Amman kills 23," *The Daily Times*, 10 November 2005; "Suicide blasts in Jordan hotels; 23 dead," *The Dawn*, 10 November 2005.

¹⁸ "US soldier killed in Afghan suicide bombing," *The Dawn*, November 23 2005.

including two children. At least 40 were also wounded in the near simultaneous blasts at the Hamra Hotel.¹⁹

22 November 2005, Kirkuk, Iraq

A suicide car bomber killed 21 people in northern Iraq after insurgents lured police to the scene by shooting an officer. One more US soldier was killed in the incident. Another 24 people were wounded. American casualty tolls have also been on the rise where the death raised the number of US service members since the Iraq war began in March 2003 to at least 2,100, according to a US military count.²⁰

22 November 2005, Kabul, Afghanistan

A US soldier and an Afghan exponent were killed when a roadside bomb hit their armoured vehicle in central province of Uruzgan in Afghanistan. The death of the soldier brings the number of US casualties in Afghanistan this year as a result of hostile action to nearly 60, the bloodiest period since US-led forces overthrew the Taliban government in late 2001. Taliban guerrillas have launched a string of attacks, including suicide blasts, in southern and eastern areas in recent weeks after failing to disrupt legislative elections in September²¹

23 November 2005, Srinagar, India

Two 'Fidayeen' squad militants attacked the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) company headquarters at Hawal and killed three security personnel and wounded seven others. Both the militants were killed during the counter attack of

¹⁹ "83 killed in Iraq suicide bombings," *The Daily Times*, 19 November 2005; "Suicide bombers kill 77 in Iraq," *The Dawn*, 19 November 2005.

²⁰ "Car suicide bombing in northern Iraq kills 21," *The Hindustan Times*, 23 November 2005.

²¹ "US soldier killed in Afghan suicide bombing," *The Hindustan Times*, 23 November 2005.

security personnel. No militant outfit has so far claimed responsibility for the attack...²²

24 November 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

Forty-eight people were killed in two suicide bombings in Iraq. In the first incident, a suicide car bomber attacked a hospital in Mahmoudiya, 30kms south of Baghdad, killing 34 people and wounding 39. Seven policemen and three soldiers of the Iraqi Army were among the dead. In a statement, the US military said the hospital had been the target of the suicide attack, but the bomber had failed to penetrate its security barriers. In the other incident, a suicide car bomber attacked a crowded market in Hilla, south of Baghdad, killing 14 people and wounding 23 others.²³

29 November 2005, Chittagong and Gazipur, Bangladesh

In two suicide bomb attacks, nine people including two lawyers and a police constable were killed and 78 others injured in the court rooms of Chittagong and Gazipur districts. These attacks were claimed by Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB). In the latest wave of terror strikes on the judiciary, two JMB members blew themselves up -- one near a police check-post at the entrance to the Chittagong court building and the other at 9:45am in a crowd of lawyers at the Gazipur bar association building.²⁴

²² "Three CRPF jawans killed in fidayeen attack in Srinagar," *The Hindu*, 24 November 2005; "2 ultras, 3 CRPF men killed in J-K," *The Indian Express*, 24 November 2005; "CRPF foils attack on J&K camp, two terrorists killed," *The Hindustan Times*, 23 November 2005.

²³ "50 killed and 47 injured by Iraq car bomb, violence," *The Daily Times*, 25 November 2005; "48 Iraqis killed in suicide attacks," *The Dawn*, 24 November 2005.

²⁴ "Twin JMB suicide strikes spell carnage in courts," *The Daily Star*, 30 November 2005.

1 December 2005, Gazipur, Bangladesh

In yet another suicide bomb attack by Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) in Gazipur killed a government employee and injured 30 people. Besides the civilians, the suicide attack in front of the high-security office of the deputy commissioner (DC) injured eight lawyers, three journalists and five law enforcers. The police arrested the severely injured suicide bomber, a JMB member and admitted to carrying out the attack.²⁵

4 December 2005, Kandahar, Afghanistan

In a suicide attack on US military convoy, one Afghan civilian was killed and three others, including a US soldier, were injured in southern Afghanistan.²⁶

5 December 2005, Netanya, Israel

A Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up outside Netanya's terrorism-battered Sharon Mall, killing five and wounding at least 60. The Iranian-backed Islamic Jihad claimed to be responsible for the last five suicide bombings, claimed the attack in a telephone call. It was the third suicide bombing outside the mall in four years, and rattled a city that has become Islamic Jihad's favorite target.²⁷

6 December 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

Two women suicide bombers blew themselves up in a Baghdad police academy classroom killed 43 Iraqi police

²⁵ "JMB suicide bomber strikes Gazipur again," *The Daily star*, 2 December 2005.

²⁶ "US soldier injured in suicide attack" *The Dawn*, 5 December 2005.

²⁷ "Islamic Jihad owns suicide explosion," *The Hindu*, 6 December 2005; "5 killed in suicide bombing in Israel," *The Daily Times*, 6 December 2005; "5 bombing victims laid to rest," *The Jerusalem Post*, 5 December 2005; "Suicide bomber kills 5 at Israel shopping mall," *The Indian Express*, 6 December 2005.

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officers and cadets and wounded 72 others. In another incident, a suicide bomber killed three people and injured at least 20 others outside a cafe in Baghdad.²⁸

8 December 2005, Netrakona, Bangladesh

A suicide bomber of Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) blew himself up, killing six other people and injuring at least 46 in a crowd in front of Udichi office in Netrakona. Three people including the bomber and Udichi's district unit joint convenor died on the spot. Ten policemen were among the wounded in the bombing where the bomber rammed his bicycle into a crowd and detonated the bomb. In a leaflet found at the incident site, the banned militant outfit JMB reiterates its call for jihad to establish Islamic rule in the country.²⁹

8 December 2005, Baghdad, Iraq

A suicide attacker has detonated a bomb on a bus in Baghdad and killed at least 30 people. The vehicle was leaving al-Nahda bus station heading south for the Shia town of Nasiriya when the attack occurred. Another 25 people are reportedly injured in the incident.³⁰

29 December 2005, West Bank, Israel

A Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up and killed an Israeli soldier and two

civilians when Israeli troops tried to search him near West Bank.³¹

²⁸ "36 policemen die in Iraq suicide attack," *The Dawn*, 7 December 2005; "Triple bombing kills 46 Iraqis," *The Daily Times*, 7 December 2005.

²⁹ "JMB bicycle bomber blows himself up: 7 killed," *The Daily star*, 9 December 2005; "Bangladesh suicide bombers kill 8," *The Daily Times*, 9 December 2005; "Nine killed in BD explosions," *The Dawn*, 9 December 2005.

³⁰ "Bus bombing kills 30 in Baghdad," *BBC News*, 8 December 2005; "Suicide bomber kills 30 in Iraq," *The Daily Times*, 9 December 2005.

³¹ "Officer's action prevented disaster," *The Jerusalem Post*, 30 December 2005; "Suicide bomber kills three in West Bank checkpoint blast," *The Indian Express*, 30 December 2005; "Islamic Jihad Takes Credit for Bombing," *The York's Dispatch*, 30 December 2005.

CHRONOLOGY

Suicide Attacks in 2005

PG Rajamohan & Beryl Anand
Research Fellow, IPCS Research Officer, IPCS

DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Jan 1	Iraq	Baiji	Military Convoy	5	2	7		
Jan 2	Iraq	Balad	Military Convoy	26		26		
Jan 3	Iraq	Baghdad	Military center	27				Ansar al-Sunna
Jan 4	India	Srinagar (Kasmir)	Income Tax Office	3		3		
Jan 4	Iraq	Baghdad	Commodo Head quarters	10		10		
Jan 4	Iraq	Baghdad	Security force Convoy	8	3	11	58	
Jan 5	Iraq	Hilla	Security force Convoy	21		21		Ansar al-Sunna
Jan 7	India	Srinagar	Income Tax Complex	4	2	6		Al-Mansoorian

SF- Security Forces; Civ - Civilians

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DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Jan 8	India	Srinagar	Police Complex	3		3	4	
Jan 10	Iraq	Baghdad		3		3		Ansar al-Sunna
Jan 11	Iraq	Tikrit	Public Bus	7		7	8	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Jan 14	India	Srinagar	Passport Office					Al-Mansoorian
Jan 13	Israel	Gaza	Residential area		6	6		Hamas, the Popular Resistance Committees and Al Aqsa Brigades
Jan 18	Iraq	Baghdad		2		2		
Jan 18	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Headquarters	5	13	18	21	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Jan 18	Iraq	Baghdad	Australia Embassy	1		1		Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Jan 20	Afghanistan	Kabul	Mosque				22	
Jan 21	Iraq	Baghdad	Shia Mosque		13	13	40	

DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Jan 21	Iraq	Yusufiyah	Shia Wedding Party		12	12	25	
Jan 27	Iraq	Samarra	Army Patrol		30	30		
Jan 27	Iraq	Samarra	Australian Government Official Convoy	8	3	11		
Jan 27	Iraq	Baquba	Polling Station		5	5		
Jan 27	Iraq	Baghdad	Polling Station				8	
Jan 30 (Total 9 attacks)	Iraq	Baghdad	School	6	8	14		Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Feb 7	Iraq	Mosul	Polling Stations		12	12		Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Feb 7	Iraq	Baquba	Police Recruitment Center		11	11	16	
Feb 8	Iraq	Baghdad	Army Recruitment Center		21	21	27	
Feb 11	Iraq	Balad Ruz	Shia Mosque	4	9	13	40	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)

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DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Feb 12	Iraq	Musayyib	Government Offices and Hospital		18	18	25	
Feb 18 (Total 4 attacks)	Iraq	Baghdad	Shia Mosque		17	17	12	
Feb 18	Iraq	Dora	Shia Mosque		30	30		
Feb 19	Iraq	Baghdad	Shia Mosque		8	8		
Feb 19 (Total 7 attacks)	Iraq	Baghdad	Shia religious centres		30	30	40	
Feb 24	India	Kashmir	Government Building	3	2	5		Al Mansurian and Al Badr
Feb 24	Iraq	Tikrit	Police Headquarters		15	15	22	
Feb 24	Iraq	Tikrit	Government Building	14		14	35	
Feb 25	Israel	Tel Aviv	Night Club		4	4	50	
Feb 28	Iraq	Baghdad	Police & Army Recruitment Centre		125	125	170	

DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Mar 3	Iraq	Baghdad	Interior Ministry office	5	12	17		Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Mar 7	Iraq	Balad	Army officer residence	2	13	15	23	
Mar 7	Iraq	Baquba	Check point	2	2	4	11	
Mar 9	Iraq	Baghdad	Hotel		1	1	20	
Mar 10	Iraq	Mosul	Funeral at Shitte Mosque		47	47	100	
Mar 16	Iraq	Baquba	Check point	5	2	7	10	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Mar 18 (Two attacks)	Iraq	Haditha	US patrol troop					
Mar 19	Qatar	Doha	Theater		1	1	12	Al Qaeda
Mar 19	Pakistan	Baluchistan	Shrine of Shiite Muslim Saint		50	50	100	Baluchistan National Army (BLA)
Mar 20	Iraq	Mosul	Government Anti-Corruption office	2	1	3		

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DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Mar 24	Iraq	Ramadi	Check point	11		11	13	
Mar 31	Iraq	Kirkuk	Check point	2	3	5	18	
Mar 31	Iraq	Samarra	Patrol troop		3	3	15	
Apr 2	Iraq	Baghdad	Abu Ghraib prison				44	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Apr 6	India	Srinagar	Tourist Reception Centre		2	2	7	Alnasireen, Alarifeen, Save Kashmir Movement and Farzandan-e-Millat
Apr 12	Iraq	Mosul			5	5		
Apr 12	Iraq	Mosul			5	5	8	
Apr 15 (Two attacks)	Iraq	Baghdad			18	18	30	
Apr 19	Iraq	Athamiya	Recruitment centre for Iraqi National guards	2	4	6	44	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Apr 23	Iraq	Baghdad		9		9		Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)

DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
				SF	Civ	Total		
Apr 23	Iraq	Baghdad	US Convoy		1	1	10	Al Qaeda (Iraq wing)
Apr 24	Iraq	Baghdad	Shiite Mosque		16	16	50	
Apr 24	Iraq	Tikrit	Police Academy		7	7	37	
Apr 29	Iraq	Baghdad	Security force Convoy	9	4	13	50	
May 1	Iraq	Tall Afar	Funeral party		25	25	30	
May 1	Iraq	Baghdad	US military Convoy		4	4		
May 1 (Two attacks)	Iraq	Mosul			4	4	7	
May 4	Iraq	Irbil	Police Recruitment Centre		60	60		Army of Ansar al-Sunna
May 5	Iraq	Baghdad	Army Recruitment Centre	14		14		
May 6	Iraq	Suwayra	Market place		58	58	44	
May 6	Iraq	Tikrit	Police Convoy	9		9		
May 7	Iraq	Baghdad	Tahrir Square		22	22	35	

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May 9	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Convoy	2	2	4	9	
May 10	Iraq	Baghdad	US Patrol Convoy		7	7	3	
May 10	Iraq	Baghdad	Tigris river patrol HQ				3	
May 11	Iraq	Baghdad	Market Place		27	27		Army of Ansar al-Sunna
May 11	Iraq	Kirkuk	Army Recruitment Centre		30	30	35	
May 13	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	US Embassy		1	1		
May 15	Iraq	Baquba	Convoy of Governor of Diyala province	3	2	5	20	
May 18	Iraq	Baiji	US Convoy	2		2		
May 20	Iraq	Mosul			2	2		
May 23	Iraq	Tall Afar	Public place		35	35	25	
May 23	Iraq	Kirkuk	Market place		5	5	19	
May 23	Iraq	Samarra	US Military Compound				4	
May 23	Iraq	Baghdad			15	15		
May 26	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Convoy	2	1	3	6	
May 27	Iraq	Islamabad	Bari Imam Shrine		20	20	100	

DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
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May 28	Iraq	Sinjar			5	5	12	
May 30	Iraq	Hilla	Army Recruitment Medical Centre		20	20	35	
May 30	Pakistan	Karachi	Shiite Mosque		5	5	20	
May 31	Afghanistan	Kandahar	Abdul Rab Mosque	1	19	20		Taliban
Jun 1	Iraq	Baghdad	Checkpoint International airport				15	
Jun 1	Iraq	Tuz Khurmatu			8		22	
Jun 1	Iraq	Kirkuk			11	11		
Jun 1	Iraq	Baquaba			4		5	
Jun 4	Iraq	Mosul	Highway	1		1	3	
Jun 4	Iraq	Tikrit	Entrance to a US base	5		5	7	
Jun 10	Iraq	Baghdad	Commando unit in Baghdad		3	3		
Jun 10	Iraq	South East Baghdad			23	23	4	
Jun 13	Iraq	Kirkuk						
Jun 15	Iraq	Baghdad			23	23	29	
Jun 19	Iraq	Irbil			20	20	50	

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DATE	COUNTRY	PLACE	LOCATION	CASUALTIES			INJURED	TERRORIST GROUP
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Jun 19	Iraq	Baghdad	Outside Green zone		23	23	36	
Jun 20	Iraq	Arbil	Soccer field –police recruitment		12	12	100	
Jun 23	Iraq	Karada			3	3	2	Al-Qaeda
Jun 25	Iraq	Mosul	Police post		25	25	15	
Jun 25	Iraq	Mosul	Army post		24	24	15	Al-Qaeda
Jun 28	Iraq	N.Baghdad	Rashidiyah		5	5		
Jul 1	Iraq	Baghdad	Army recruitment centre		20	20	1	
Jul 1	Iraq	Western Baghdad	Office of the Islamic Jawaaw Party		1	1	1	
Jul 10	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Military recruiting centre at Muthana airfield		25	25	47	Al-qaeda linked group of Iraq led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi
Jul10	Iraq	Mosul	Police convoy near Mosul		4	4	3	
Jul 10	Iraq	Kirkuk			4	4	15	
Jul 12	Israel	Netanya	Outside a Shopping mall		2	2	30	Islamic Jihad

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				SF	Civ	Total		
Jul 13	Iraq	Baghdad		1	31	32	31	
Jul14	Iraq	Baghdad	Green Zone				9	
Jul 15	Iraq	Baghdad		7	7	28	100	
Jul 15	Iraq	Baghdad			23	23	100	
Jul 22	Egypt	Sharm el-sheikh	Red-sea resort		50	50	150	
Jul 23	Iraq	Baghdad	Outside a police station in Baghdad		40	40		
Jul 24	Iraq	Baghdad	Police checkpoint in Central Baghdad	2	5	7		
Jul 24	Pakistan	Quetta	Chaman near the Afghanistan border				5	
Jul 27	Iraq	Baghdad	Entrance to Numaa hospitalin Baghdad's Athamiya district		5	5	10	
Jul 29	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi army recruiting centre		25	25		Al-Qaeda in Iraq

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				SF	Civ	Total		
Jul 30	Iraq	Baghdad	Army recruiting centre in a town near the Syrian border		52	52	93	
Aug 2	Iraq	Baghdad	Close to a US military convoy	7	25	32	23	
Aug 2	Iraq	Baghdad	Police patrol in the centre of Baquaba		1	1	5	
Aug 3	Iraq	Baghdad	Army checkpoint in Al Isakhi	5	7	12		
Aug 6	Iraq	Tikrit	Iraqi Army headquarters	5		5	15	
Aug 8	Iraq	Baghdad	Central Baghdad	1	2	3	54	
Aug 8	Iraq	Baghdad	Near Baghdad's Green Zone	1	11	12	2	
Aug 10	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Patrol	6		6	14	
Aug 12	Iraq	Baghdad	A US military vehicle near S.Baghdad		1	1	1	
Aug 14	Iraq	Baghdad	Restaurant in Karrada District		11	11		

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Aug 16	Iraq	Baghdad			40	40	80	
Aug 16	Iraq	Baghdad	Al-Kahda bus station in C.Baghdad		37	37	58	
Aug18	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Army checkpoint near the northern town of Balad	3	8	8		
Aug 23	Iraq	Baghdad	Provincial Joint Coordination centre in Baquaba	1	7	7	21	
Aug 24	Iraq	Baghdad	Police patrols in western Baghdad		13	13	43	
Sep 5	Iraq	Baghdad	Coalition base in the western town of Hit		11	11	16	
Sep 8	Iraq	Tal Afar	Iraqi checkpoint				8	
Sep 13	Iraq	Baghdad	Kadhimiya district		81	81	160	
Sep 14	Iraq	Baghdad	Dura district	10	5	15		Zarqawi's group
Sep 16	Iraq	Tuz Khurmatu	Iraqi mosque		11	11	24	Al-Qaeda in Iraq

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Sep 19	Iraq	Between Baghdad and Karbala	Religious festival in Karbala	9	1	1	12	
Sep 20	Iraq	Mosul		9		9		
Sep 23	Iraq	Karada	Iraqi Army checkpoint	3		3	5	
Sep 23	Iraq	Baghdad	Bus depot in Baghdad		7	7	20	
Sep 24	Iraq	Baghdad	Police commando patrol in New Baghdad	13		13	10	
Sep24	Iraq	Baghdad	Market place in Hilla		3	3	30	
Sep 24	Iraq	Baghdad	Alongside a convoy of elite commandos		10	10		
Sep 25	Iraq	Baghdad	Police checkpoint near Iraq's oil ministry	6		6	13	
Sep 26	Iraq	Baghdad	Baquaba		9	9	21	
Sep 27	Iraq	Tal Afar	Civil -military operations centre		5	5	53	
Sep 28	Afghanistan	Kabul	Kabul Military Training centre		9	9	28	Taliban

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Sep 29	Iraq	Baghdad	Open air crowded market	5	55	60	70	
Oct 2	Indonesia	Bali			26	26		Jemmah Islamiah
Oct 4	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Checkpoint	2		2	1	
Oct 5	Afghanistan	Kandahar	Security force Convoy		2	2	1	
Oct 6	Iraq	Baghdad	Public Bus	1	20	21		
Oct 6	Iraq	Karrada	Convoy of Private security		3	3	6	
Oct 8	Iraq	Baghdad	Police patrol	1	6	7	16	
Oct 9	Iraq	Basra	Residential area		2	2	3	Badr Brigade
Oct 10	Afghanistan	Kandahar	British Embassy Convoy				4	
Oct 10	Iraq	Baghdad	Check point	1		1		
Oct 11	Iraq	Tal Afar	Market place		30	30		
Oct 11	Iraq	Baghdad			7	7		
Oct 12	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Minister Convoy				6	
Oct 12	Iraq	Tal Afar	Army recruitment Center		30	30		Al Qaeda
Oct 13	India	Hyderabad	Task Force Office		1	1		

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Oct 13	India	Srinagar	Security force convoy		1	1		Jaish-e-Mohammad
Oct 26	Israel	Hadera	Market place		5	5	26	Islamic Jihad Movement
Oct 30	Iraq	Baghdad	Market place		30	30	42	Al Qaeda
Nov 1	Iraq	Kirkuk	Police patrol				2	
Nov 2	India	Srinagar	Public place		10	10	15	Jaish-e-Mohammad
Nov 9 (three Blasts)	Lebanon	Ammab	Five Star Hotels		23	23	100	
Nov 16	Afghanistan	Kandahar	Military Convoy		3	3		
Nov 18	Iraq	Baghdad	Shia Mosque		77	77		
Nov 18	Iraq	Baghdad	Hotel		6	6	40	
Nov 22	Iraq	Kirkuk	Market place		21	21	24	
Nov 22	Afghanistan	Uruzgan	Military Convoy	1		1		Taliban
Nov 23	India	Hawal in Srinagar	Para military headquarters	3	2	5		
Nov 24	Iraq	Mahmoudiya	Hospital	7	27	34	39	
Nov 24	Iraq	Hilla	Market Place		14	14	23	
Nov 29	Bangladesh	Chittagong and Gazipur	Court rooms	1	8	9	78	Jamat-ul-Mujahideen

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Dec 1	Bangladesh	Gazipur	Police Office		1	1	30	Jamat-ul-Mujahideen
Dec 4	Afghanistan		US Military Convoy		1	1	3	
Dec 5	Israel	Netanya	Market Place		5	5	60	Islamic Jihad Movement
Dec 6	Iraq	Baghdad	Police Academy	43		43	72	
Dec 6	Iraq	Baghdad	Café		3	3	20	
Dec 8	Bangladesh	Netrakona	Government Office		6	6	46	Jamat-ul-Mujahideen
Dec 9	Iraq	Baghdad	Public Bus		30	30	25	
Dec 29	Israel	West Bank	Police Check Point	1	2	3		