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Mumbai Attack Analysis

Information as of December 4, 2008

N.Y.P.D. Intelligence Division

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Note on Information Sources:

**The information contained in this report is from open sources
and members of the NYPD Mumbai Team.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- On the evening of November 26, 2008, ten (10) terrorists executed multiple coordinated attacks using automatic weapons and hand grenades on various “soft targets”, such as hotels and restaurants, in Mumbai, India.
- The operational modus operandi of this terrorist attack constitutes a major shift in the traditional terrorist tactics of using suicide operatives and planted explosive devices, to the execution of a well planned “commando” type military assault using automatic weapons, hand grenades and urban combat tactics, intended to inflict the maximum number of casualties.
- The media reported death toll is at least 172 people killed and 293 wounded. Among the dead were 126 Indian civilians, 15 police officers and 31 foreigners. The breakdown of the foreigners was as follows:
 - 4 Americans
 - 4 Australians
 - 3 Canadians
 - 3 Germans
 - 2 Israeli-Americans
 - 2 Israelis
 - 2 French
 - 2 Italians
 - 1 British-Cypriot
 - 1 Dutch
 - 1 Japanese
 - 1 Jordanian
 - 1 Malaysian
 - 1 Mauritian
 - 1 Mexican
 - 1 Singaporean
 - 1 Thai

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- Open source reporting indicates that of the ten (10) terrorists involved:
 - One (1) was captured and one (1) killed at a roadblock after the railway station attack.
 - Two (2) were killed at the Nariman House (Mumbai Chabad House)
 - Four (4) were killed at the Taj Mahal Hotel
 - Two (2) were killed at the Oberoi Trident Hotel
- The terrorists have been linked to **Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT)**, as according to media reports, intelligence officials have communication intercepts between the terrorists and known LeT individuals in Pakistan.
- Initial reports of two of the terrorists being British-Pakistani appear to be false.
- Initially, it appears that the terrorists attempted to separate out Muslims and identify U.S., British and Israeli citizens to possibly use as hostages, however, their tactics shifted to simply killing anyone who they came across.
- It appears that the terrorists hijacked a 45-foot long fishing vessel named the “Kuber” and killed its five person crew. The terrorists and their weapons were ferried into the target area by two (2) small inflatable boats.
- Open sources report that a satellite telephone was recovered on this vessel and it is believed that it was used by the terrorists to make calls to Jalalabad, Pakistan. These calls were traced to a subject called Zakir Ur Rehman, a chief of training for the LeT, according to law enforcement statements to the media.
- Open source reporting states that additional clothing and personal articles recovered from the hijacked fishing vessel, indicate that there may be five (5) additional terrorists involved in the attack that are unaccounted for.
- It is also reported that the explosions at Wadi Bunder and Vile Parle were from bombs placed in taxi cabs. It is alleged that the terrorists hired these cabs for transportation once they came ashore and planted the bombs in the cabs.

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- The media reported that during the attack, the terrorists deployed three (3) bombs made with RDX. One of the devices was placed less than 50 meters outside the front entrance to the Taj Mahal Hotel and was defused by bomb technicians. It was described as containing 8 kilograms of RDX in a rucksack with ball bearings as shrapnel. The device had a programmable timer attached to a 9 volt battery and was set to detonate in 5 hours. Another device was placed near the Gokul Restaurant in Colabawa and also defused. The third device detonated at the entrance of the Trident Oberoi Hotel during the attack.
- According to reports, the predetermined targeting strategy of the terrorists was that one of the teams concentrate specifically on attacking Indian citizens, while the other three target westerners. The first team proceeded to target Indian nationals in the vicinity of the train station, movie theater and hospital, while the other teams attacked the two luxury hotels – the Taj Mahal and Oberoi Trident, the Leopold Café, and the Nariman house. One of these teams also managed to seize a marked police S.U.V. which they used to conduct drive by shootings.
- Open source information states that intelligence sources intercepted a conversation between Muzammil, the Chief of LeT Operations and a subject named Yahya in Bangladesh. These sources state that Yahya arranged SIM cards and fake ID-cards primarily from western countries, namely Mauritius, UK, U.S. and Australia. A Mauritian identity card was also found on one of the dead terrorists according to media reports.
- Intelligence sources, according to open source reports, have also revealed that in the second week of July, intelligence officials knew about 25 terrorists training in the Pakistani village of Durbari Mitho, and that an ISI agent was also involved in the training.

MAP OF INITIAL ATTACK SEQUENCE



(Map from BBC http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7751876.stm)

TIMELINE OF INITIAL ATTACK SEQUENCE

Wednesday, November 26, 2008

Shortly before 2120 hrs local time, gunfire erupts at the **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus** (CST) Commuter Train Station, (aka Victoria Station) when at least two (2) terrorists attack the crowded terminal, firing indiscriminately. Shortly thereafter, both terrorists depart the Commuter Rail Station and move in the direction of the **Cama and Albless Hospital**, shooting indiscriminately.

2120-2200: At the **Cama and Albless Hospital** both terrorists then ambush a responding white Toyota Qualis Police Jeep, commandeer it and conduct a drive-by shooting at the nearby **Metro Cinema**. They later encounter a police roadblock, where a shootout occurs, resulting in one of the terrorists being killed and the other captured.

2120-2200: Two (2) terrorists seize control of the **Nariman House** business and residential complex which houses the **Jewish Chabad Lubavitch** Outreach Center. Police surround the complex.

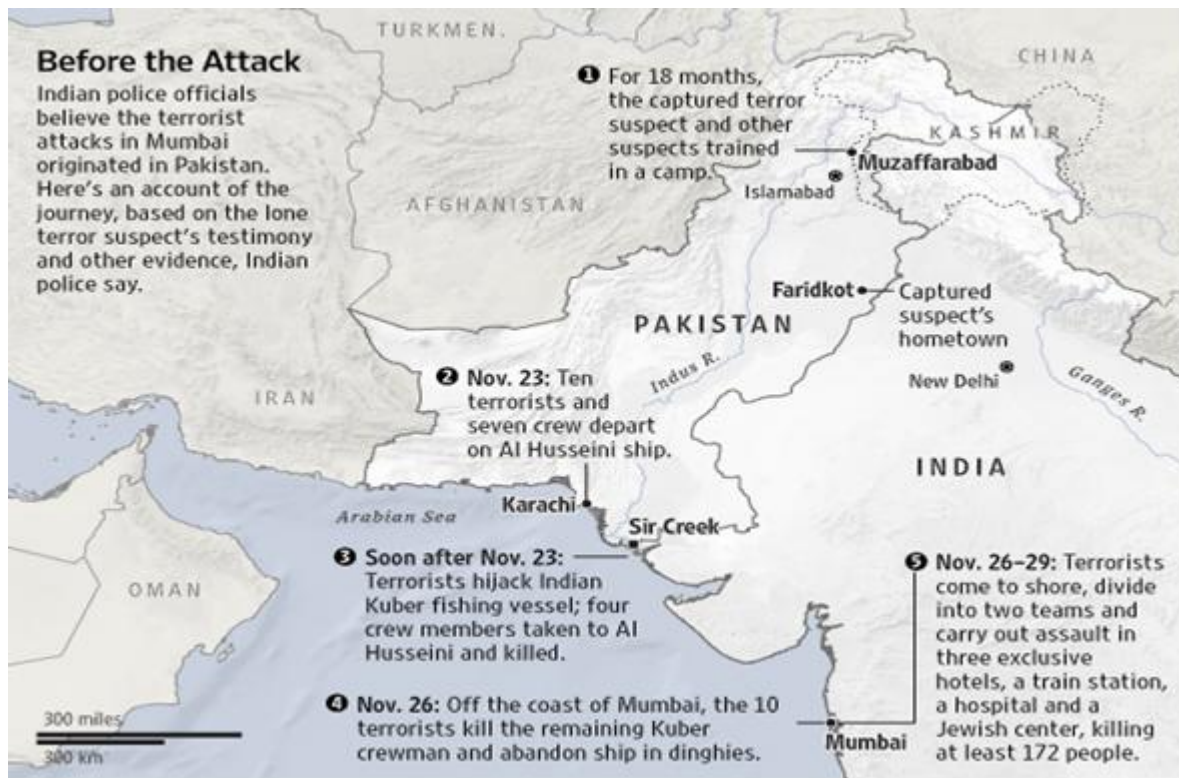
2120-2200: Two (2) terrorists outside the **Leopold Cafe** restaurant open fire on patrons through the restaurant's open front doors and throw a hand grenade inside. The terrorists then depart to attack the **Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel**, a short distance away.

2120-0100: Two (2) terrorists attack the **Oberoi Trident Hotel**, where approximately 380 people are staying.

2120-0100: Terrorists enter the lobby of the **Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel**, where about 450 people are staying and begin shooting indiscriminately.

2230: A taxi explodes under an overpass in suburban **Vile Parle** killing the passenger and driver.

PRE-ATTACK ACTIVITIES



Wall Street Journal

1. Reports indicate that as many as 25 terrorists received training in a LeT camp in the Pakistani village of Durbari Mitho. The training reportedly lasted for a period of between 12 – 18 months.
2. November 23, 2008: Ten (10) terrorists and seven (7) crew members depart Karachi aboard the “Al Hussein”.
3. November 24, 2008: Terrorists hijack an Indian fishing vessel the “Kuber”. Four (4) of the Indian crew members are transferred to the “Al Hussein” and are killed.
4. November 26, 2008: The remaining Indian crewman is killed. The terrorists leave the “Kuber” on two rubber dinghies and head towards Mumbai harbor.
5. November 26, 2008: 21:00hrs: The terrorists come ashore, divide into teams and initiate their respective attack.

PRE OPERATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE

- Open source reports of the interrogation of the single surviving terrorist suggest that extensive reconnaissance was conducted months prior to the attack. Terrorists came to Mumbai as students and lived in a rented room at Colaba market near the Nariman House.
- The terrorists were allegedly briefed in detail through digitized images of their prospective targets including the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower and Trident Oberoi Hotels as well as the Nariman House. Given that the Nariman House is difficult to detect from other buildings on the street and the ability of the attackers to navigate through the hotels with such ease suggests that the targets were pre-determined. This is supported by evidence that the group memorized detailed street maps of Mumbai leading to their target locations.
- It is suspected several members of the group checked into the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel weeks prior to the attack to gather details of the layout of the hotel. During this trip they also filmed some of the other locations. Reports indicate that during the gun battle the terrorists retreated through a hidden door in the hotel that the Indian commandos did not even know existed, suggesting extensive reconnaissance was conducted.

Reconnaissance from the Sea

- The view of the Mumbai shoreline is difficult to decipher from the surrounding waters. The boats carrying the terrorists landed on a quiet, unused fishing dock. Fishermen busy watching an ongoing cricket match claimed to have observed the attackers land ashore. According to reports, the head of an Indian fishermen's union says he warned the Indian government that militants had been using sea routes to smuggle explosives four months prior to the attack.

MARITIME ASPECT

- The weapons and operatives were ferried into the target area by two (2) small inflatable boats. It appears the terrorists hijacked a 45-foot long fishing vessel named the “Kuber” and killed its five (5) person crew. A satellite telephone was recovered on this vessel and it is believed that it was used by the terrorists to make calls to Jalalabad. These calls were traced to a subject called Zakir Ur Rehman, a chief of training for the LeT, according to open source reporting.
- Open source reporting states that additional clothing and personal articles recovered on the hijacked fishing vessel “Kuber” indicate that there may be five (5) additional terrorists involved in the attack that are unaccounted for.
- Due to the difficulty of nighttime ocean navigation, media sources report that intelligence officials indicated the terrorists received training in maritime navigation and assault.

Cuffe Parade Fishing Docks

- NYPD personnel stated that one (1) of terrorist teams entered from this location.
- The area is best described as a shanty town, inhabited by people who live in extreme poverty.
- Although it is easily accessed from the water, strangers to the area, regardless of race are easily identified by the residents. Open source information states that the terrorists were questioned by fisherman as they passed through the village to the street. The terrorists warned the fisherman to mind their own business.
- NYPD personnel observed that even if these fishermen want to report this incident, there are no telephones lines or even power lines in the area. It is also unlikely that the residents of this area even have cell phones.



Cuffe Parade Fishing Docks (NYPD Photo)

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Neighborhood adjoining the Cuffe Parade Fishing Docks (NYPD Photo)

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This is a satellite view of the Cuffe Parade Fishing Docks.
The red arrow indicates where the terrorists came ashore (Google Maps).



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Apollo Bunder Fishing Docks

- NYPD personnel report that one (1) of the terrorist teams entered the city from this area.
- This area is best described as a commercial fishing dock. The fishing boats are of the trawler type and utilizing long lines and nets.
- Fishing from this dock is also conducted primarily at night.
- Any strangers are easily identifiable by the local inhabitants.



Apollo Bunder Fishing Docks (NYPD Photo)

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This is a satellite view of the Apollo Bunder Fishing Docks.
The red arrow indicates where the terrorists came ashore (Google Maps)



AN ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE ATTACK

This is a satellite view of Mumbai peninsula.

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The red arrows indicate the axis of advance of the terrorists to their targets.



1. Two (2) terrorists attack the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Victoria Station) Rail Station.
2. Four (4) terrorists attack the Leopold Café / Taj Mahal Hotel.
3. Two (2) terrorists attack the Oberoi Trident Hotel.
4. Two (2) terrorists attack the Narimann (Chabad) House.

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Attack at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station (Victoria Station)

- At the time of the attack the **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus**, Mumbai's main train station, was still busy with late commuters heading home
- The below photo shows where the terrorists entered the station. This is the "new entrance" to the station, which is adjacent to Track 15, the eastern most track (NYPD Photo).



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This is a satellite view of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station (Victoria Station). The red arrow indicate the path the terrorists took to enter the Main Terminal Building after entering at the New Entrance (Google Maps).



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- After entering station, the terrorists ran the length of this platform in the photo below to the main terminal facility (NYPD Photo).



- Terrorists began firing just to the right of the sign for Track 14 (NYPD Photo).



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- Terrorists fired from the corridor leading to the main terminal from the new terminal entrance. Notice the broken glass and bullet holes (red circle) below the hyphen and F in Food Plaza (NYPD Photo).



- Terrorists moved through the terminal and fired into the crowd, which was at least as populated as shown here. They also threw at least one grenade into the area. The terrorists then advanced toward the timetables pictured below and then into west wing of the terminal evacuated by police (NYPD Photo).



- A picture of grenade damage to the tile floor in terminal (NYPD Photo).

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- The terrorists traversed the western wing of terminal shown here. (NYPD Photo).



- The police engaged the terrorists as they exited the terminal near the pillars shown here. Notice the bullet holes in wall and guard booth (NYPD Photo).

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- The terrorists used the stairs leading to a foot bridge over a wide avenue just outside of the terminal to flee into the street and continue their attacks at the **Cama and Albless Hospital** and **Metro Cinema** (NYPD Photo).



- The terrorists crossed this foot bridge that goes from the terminal to the street (NYPD Photo).

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- The terrorists took this stairway leading to the road behind **the Cama and Albless Hospital** (NYPD Photo).



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A satellite view of the terminal area showing where the two terrorists entered on the eastern part of the terminal, walked through it and exited out the western side. Upon exiting onto the street the terrorists gained access to the nearby hospital grounds and then ambushed a responding police vehicle (Google Maps)



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- The approximate location where the terrorists climbed a wall and entered the hospital grounds (NYPD Photo).



- Three counter terrorism executives and numerous other officers were driving in a marked police minivan to the hospital responding to shots fired, which was reported as having originated either inside or outside of the hospital.
- As the police van approached the front of the hospital, the two (2) terrorists emerge (possibly from behind a tree) and attacked the van.
 - Six (6) policemen are killed inside the van, including the three counter terrorism executives.

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- A memorial at the location behind the hospital grounds where the police officers were killed (NYPD Photo).



- The two (2) terrorists dumped three of the bodies from the van and drove the van to the **Metrobig Cinemas** shooting indiscriminately. One of the injured officers was still in the back of the van and able to transmit the situation as it was unfolding on a radio.
- **The Metrobig Cinemas** is a multiplex theater and is easily compared to any large movie theater here in New York City.
- After the terrorists commandeered the police vehicle at the **Cama and Albless Hospital**, they then drove past the Metro Cinema Multiplex, and as per interviews of eyewitnesses conducted by the NYPD, they slowed down and performed a drive-by style shooting.
- This location was perhaps a target of opportunity, as witnesses interviewed by NYPD personnel, reported that a large group of approximately 20 police officers was congregated in front of the theater.

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- The **Metrobig Cinemas** staff upon hearing the gunfire quickly closed the metal roll down gates that cover the front of the theater.
- Open source reporting states that 10 people were killed outside of the theater.



Metrobig Cinemas Movie Theater (NYPD Photo)



Metrobig Cinemas Movie Theater (NYPD Photo)

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- The terrorists were ultimately stopped at a road block set up at the Chowpatty beach. One (1) terrorist was killed and the other terrorist, Azam Amir Kasab, was captured.
 - The road block had been set up in response to the transmission sent from the injured police officer in the rear of the van.
- The three counter terrorism executives killed were:
 - Anti terror Squad chief, Herman Karkare
 - Encounter Specialist, Vijay Salaskar
 - Commissioner, Ashkok Kamte
- In total, 15 police officers were killed and 18 injured, during the Mumbai attacks.

This is a satellite view of the area to the east of the terminal. After ambushing a police vehicle, the terrorists took it and performed a drive-by shooting at the Metrobig Cinemas Movie Theater.



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The Leopold Café

- The **Leopold Café**, also known as “Leo's” is one of the city's famous tourist restaurants. The restaurant is filled with glass-topped tables and backpackers can often be seen stopping in for a beer.



The Leopold Café as it appears in the evening.

(Leopoldcafe.com)

- At approximately 2115 hours, the **Leopold Café** was attacked by two (2) terrorists. Witnesses interviewed by the NYPD stated the terrorists fired into the restaurant through two open doors and also threw at least 1 hand grenade.
- 10 people died inside the **Leopold Café**:
 - 4 Indians
 - 4 foreigners
 - 2 Americans
 - 2 other westerners
 - 2 staff members

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Damage inside the **Leopold Café** caused by hand grenade which killed 4 people (NYPD Photo).



Front Glass damaged by gun fire at the **Leopold Café** (NYPD Photo).



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Bullet damage to the rear wall of the **Leopold Café** (NYPD Photo).



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Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel

- Located on the water on the eastern side of Mumbai, the **Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel** was built over a century ago by one of India's most powerful families. The castle like hotel is an icon of Mumbai and attracts the city's elite.



View of the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel from the bay side of Mumbai. The India Gate is the structure on the right hand of the page

(www.almaden.ibm.com)

- Four (4) terrorists traveled by foot in the direction of the **Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel**.
- The terrorists entered the lobby of the hotel and began to indiscriminately shoot at the hotel patrons, while lobbing grenades. With many of the hotel's patrons still trapped inside their rooms, the hotel was surrounded by commandos and the situation rapidly transformed into a hostage-type environment.
- A two (2) day standoff ensued with commandos finally clearing the hotel and killing the remaining terrorists late on Saturday evening.

Oberoi Trident Hotel

- Located on the western (ocean) side of the Mumbai peninsula.



Source: flicker.com

- Two (2) terrorists head towards the **Oberoi Trident** hotel.
- The terrorists begin indiscriminately shooting at hotel guests.
- Open source reporting states that an improvised explosive device was detonated during the attack.
- Both terrorists are killed in gun battles with commandos.

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- Damage to the ground floor of Oberoi Trident Hotel (NYPD Photo).



- Damage to the upper floor rooms of the Oberoi Trident Hotel (NYPD Photo).



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- Damage to the upper floors of the Oberoi Trident Hotel (NYPD Photo).



- The driveway entrance to the Oberoi Trident Hotel (NYPD Photo).



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Nariman House (Mumbai Chabad House)

- Two (2) terrorists head toward the **Nariman House**.
- The NYPD team learned the following about the attack on the **Nariman House**:
 - The **Nariman House** had a security guard on staff to secure the front door, but he was not present at the time of the attack.
 - At the onset of gunfire, a panic alarm was triggered from the location that notified the Israeli Security Services based at the Israeli consulate.
 - Within 15 minutes, unarmed Israeli security personnel from the consulate were present at the **Nariman House**. These officers were immediately attacked by civilians and arrested by Indian police.
- The terrorists allegedly made telephone calls to the authorities. These calls were made to communicate unknown demands.
- According to NYPD personnel on the scene the street outside of the Nariman House is a narrow alley with limited access as illustrated by the picture below.



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- According to NYPD personnel on the scene the exterior and interior of the Nariman House sustained considerable damage.



- Exterior damage to the Nariman House (NYPD Photo).



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- Interior Damage at the Nariman House



(Zaka.org.il)



(Zaka.org.il)

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WEAPONS/TACTICS USED BY TERRORISTS

- **Type 56 Assault Rifle** - Open source reporting states that AK Type 56 Assault Rifles (a Chinese manufactured copy of the Russian AK-47) were used during the attack. In the 1980's, during the Soviet war in Afghanistan, many Chinese Type 56 assault rifles were given to Afghan Mujahideen guerrillas to fight Soviet forces in Afghanistan by both the Chinese and the Americans. The Model 56 fires a 7.62 x 39mm cartridge out of a 30 round magazine, with a rate of fire of 600-650 rounds per minute and effective range of 400 meters.



Chinese made AK 56 with folding stock

- **H&K Model MP5** - Reporting also states the terrorists were armed with Heckler & Koch Machine Guns. H&K makes submachine gun models in 9mm, 10mm and .40 S&W calibers, with a 15 or 30 round magazine, with a rate of fire between 800 and 900 rounds per minute and effective range of 150 meters. It is still undetermined whether the MP5's were originally in the possession of the terrorists or they if obtained them from the Indian security forces.



Captured H&K MP5

AP

- **Hand Grenades:** Numerous hand grenades were used in the attacks. The grenades were allegedly Chinese made. Open source reporting states that police found a large cache of unexploded grenades inside the Taj Hotel.
- **Three Improvised Explosive Devices made from RDX:** During the attack, the terrorists also deployed three (3) bombs made with RDX. One of the devices was placed less than 50 meters outside the front entrance to the Taj Hotel and was defused by Bomb Technicians. It was described as containing 8 kilograms of RDX in a rucksack with ball bearing as shrapnel. The device had a programmable timer attached to a 9 volt battery and it was set to detonate after a 5 hour delay. Another device was placed near the Gokul Restaurant in Colabawa and also was defused. The third device detonated by the entrance of the Trident Oberoi Hotel during the attack.
- **Two apparent IED's of unknown type** were detonated in taxi cabs in Wadi Bunder and Vile Parle. It is alleged that the terrorists hired these cabs for transportation once they came ashore and planted the bombs in the cabs.

MODUS OPERANDI

- The modus operandi was to attack soft targets, including major landmarks and kill as many Westerners and Indian nationals as possible. While an attack on soft targets is not a new strategy for terrorist groups, it is worth noting that certain al Qaeda affiliates - in particular al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb - have recently switched to focusing on soft targets because hard targets are becoming so well protected. The uniqueness of this modus operandi is therefore lies not with the attack on soft targets, but rather, with the military tactics used.
- The selection of public places, where the terrorists were able to engage in indiscriminate shootings of civilians, throwing grenades, taking of hostages, and engaging in street battles with Indian army commandos and police officers - for over 60 hours, while being aired on the world's stage, is exactly the kind of international exposure the terrorists wanted.
- Compared to a classical car bomb or suicide attack, this strategy has an advantage for the terrorists by remaining in the news for a much longer period of time. It also has a much higher psychological value on the population by removing all elements of security, signaling that terrorists can hit anywhere.
- The Mumbai attacks can be regarded as a complex set of small operations that created widespread chaos, triggering security deployment to many areas, while more precise operations focused on overtaking the larger hotels.
- Another feature of this attack was the terrorists' expertise and usage of electronics and technology. According to Indian investigators and police, the terrorists navigated from Karachi to Mumbai using global positioning system (GPS) equipment. They carried Blackberries, compact disks with high-resolution satellite images such as Google Earth maps, and had multiple cell phones with interchangeable SIM cards that would be hard to track. Once on the scene, they removed cell phones from hostages and used them to stay in contact with one another.

ANALYSIS OF TACTICS

- The Mumbai attacks had remarkably different military tactics than other terrorist suicide attacks. The terrorists had "western" targets in their sights, and they went in fighting - not simply planting bombs and then leaving the area. Typical "fedayeen" mentality/Close Quarter Battle (CQB) tactics.
- Although these attacks deviate from traditional terrorist modus operandi, there is still a similarity with al Qaeda tactics in that there were a number of coordinated attacks.
- In past attacks, both the Indian Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Toiba (Army of the Pure) have claimed responsibility for attacks in India. But most of these have been aimed at vulnerable targets such as commuter trains and market places.
- There were no suicide bombers, but the terrorists were jihadist as they were prepared to die in gun battles (Fedayeen).
- Military hit and run tactics: the use of multiple simultaneous attacks from different entry points to overload the Indian security forces ability to react effectively. The terrorists displayed a proficiency in advanced combat techniques including intelligence collection/knowledge of terrain and target, speed of execution/surprise, weapons precision/proficiency, fields of fire, control of terrain, and rapid neutralization and/or separation of targets.
- Terrorist tactics fused the placement of explosives at selected points to delay engaging forces, backed up with precision firing, to employ confusion and escalate casualties. The terrorists operated in classic military style by seizing control of territories at symbolically significant locations along with temporarily taking hostages to slow responders down.
- The use of lots of small arms/automatic weapons, grenades – suggests combat "CQB" (Closed Quarters Battle) training.

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- Assumptions are that the “cells” were well trained and battle experienced, particularly in urban warfare.
- To endure 1-3 days of continuous combat suggests that the terrorists were well disciplined and had extensive combat stress and sleep deprivation training.
- Reports indicate that the terrorists also utilized stimulants such as cocaine, LSD, and/or amphetamines in order to stay awake and alert over the length of the operation. Steroids were also given to the terrorists during their training period.
- A boat with weapons/explosives and an assault force arrived at Mazgaon harbor. Indications are the boat came from Pakistan, which indicates advanced logistical planning and maritime navigation along with assault training.
- The rest of the “core” group may have been onsite from up to 2 months before the attacks. They probably conducted intelligence collection and prepared the battle space. A significant quantity of weapons and ammunition may have been stockpiled in hotel room/s prior to operation.

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INFORMATION ON THE TERRORISTS

Azam Amir Kasab – In Custody



(Photo on Left)
Kasab during the
attack in the Railway
Station.

(Photo on Right)
Kasab in the
Hospital after his
arrest.



At the time of this report, Azam Amir Kasab, a 21 year old Pakistani male, is the only terrorist in custody for this attack. Kasab and another terrorist, Abu Ismail Khan, had launched the attack at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai's largest railway station. Kasab was wounded and Khan was killed by authorities while fleeing the scene in a car they hijacked during their attack. At the time of his arrest, ammunition, a satellite phone and a layout plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus were recovered from his person.

Open source information states that according to preliminary investigations by intelligence agencies, Kasab is from Faridkot (near Multan) in Pakistan. It is also reported that Kasab had received firearms training in Pakistan.

According to the police, Kasab conducted reconnaissance of the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel by posing as a student from Mauritius. He booked a room for four (4) days by using fake Mauritian identification. He and his associate allegedly stayed in room # 630 in the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel, where along with conducting reconnaissance they stockpiled ammunition for the attack.

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Kasab has reportedly described how they arrived at Mumbai from Karachi via Porbandar. According to open source reporting, Kasab stated that he and the other terrorists had received handguns, AK-47's, ammunition and dried fruit, from their coordinator.

Kasab reportedly told the police that they wanted to replicate the Marriott hotel attack in Islamabad, and reduce the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel to rubble, replicating the September 11 attacks in India. Kasab also told Indian police that the terrorists targeted the Nariman House, where the Chabad center was located, because it was frequented by Israelis, and targeted to "avenge atrocities on Palestinians."

It was reported by the media that Kasab has stated that they planned to mostly kill indiscriminately, singling out white foreign tourists and Jews while sparing Muslims whenever possible. He also said that he had expected to get away with the assault. They called an Indian TV station from mobile phones making demands and justifying their attacks. Open source reporting also says that blood and urine tests on Kasab showed he was heavily drugged while committing the acts of terror.

Kasab provided the below listing of partial names of the nine (9) other terrorist attackers. Information is still emerging concerning their true identities

- Abu Ismail Khan
- Abu Ali
- Fahad
- Omar
- Shoaib
- Umer
- Abu Akasha
- Abdul Rahman (Bara)
- Abdul Rahman

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OVERVIEW OF CASUALTIES

- The reported death toll is at least 172 people killed and 293 wounded. Among the dead were 126 Indian civilians, 15 police officers and 31 foreigners. The breakdown of the 31 foreigners was as follows:
 - 4 Americans
 - 4 Australians
 - 3 Canadians
 - 3 Germans
 - 2 Israeli-Americans
 - 2 Israelis
 - 2 French
 - 2 Italians
 - 1 British-Cypriot
 - 1 Dutch
 - 1 Japanese
 - 1 Jordanian
 - 1 Malaysian
 - 1 Mauritian
 - 1 Mexican
 - 1 Singaporean
 - 1 Thai
- There were a total of ten (10) terrorists so far identified involved in this attack:
 - One (1) was captured and one (1) killed at a road block.
 - Two (2) were killed at the Nariman House (Mumbai Chabad House)
 - Four (4) were killed at the Taj Mahal Hotel
 - Two (2) were killed at the Oberoi Trident Hotel

TIMELINE OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS IN INDIA

Note: The Modus Operandi is completely different in this current Mumbai attack as previous attacks mainly utilized explosives/suicide bombers.

September 13, 2008:

At least five explosions in crowded shopping areas kill 21 and wound 100 in New Delhi, national capital.

July 26, 2008:

16 small bombs explode in Ahmedabad, killing 45.

July 25, 2008:

Seven small bombs kill two in Bangalore, hub of India's technology industry.

May 13, 2008:

Seven bombs hit crowded markets and streets outside Hindu temples in Jaipur, killing 80.

November. 24, 2007:

Near simultaneous explosions rip through courthouse complexes in Lucknow, Varanasi and Faizabad, killing 16.

August. 25, 2007:

Forty-three people killed by three explosions at park and street-side food stall in Hyderabad.

May 18, 2007:

Bomb during Friday prayers at historic mosque in Hyderabad kills 11 worshippers. Police later fatally shoot five people during clashes with Muslims protesting attack.

February. 19, 2007:

Train heading from India to Pakistan torn apart by two bombs, sparking fire that kills 68.

July 11, 2006:

Seven blasts rip through rail stations and commuter trains in Mumbai, killing 187.

March 7, 2006:

Three explosions rock Hindu temple and train station in Hindu holy city of Varanasi, killing 20.