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## The "Islamic Jihad"

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We do not believe that the Islamic Jihad is a distinct organization with identifiable leaders. We believe instead that the term "Islamic Jihad" (or Islamic Holy War) is an umbrella name used by a number of Iranian-dominated Shia extremist groups, at least some of which we know by other names. The term Islamic Jihad has also been used by several Muslim extremist groups operating outside Lebanon. [redacted]

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We do not believe that there is close cooperation between the various groups that use the term Islamic Jihad throughout the Middle East. We cannot discount the possibility, however, that many of these Muslim fundamentalist groups are in contact with each other. Many of them receive guidance and support individually from elements within the fundamentalist government in Iran. [redacted]

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In Lebanon

The term Islamic Jihad has surfaced most often in Lebanon. The following groups have been identified with the term "Islamic Jihad":

- The Hizballah. The term Hizballah--which means Party of God--is often used interchangeably with "Islamic Jihad." We believe Hizballah is an umbrella term that refers to the radical Shia movement in Lebanon.
- Islamic Amal is a Shia extremist group that seceded from the mainline Amal organization in the summer of 1982.
- The Husayni Suicide Commandos are a loosely organized subgroup of Islamic Amal. We believe it consists mostly of extremist Shias recruited for specific terrorist missions.
- The Council of Lebanon is a five-member committee of senior Lebanese and Iranian Shias, mostly clerics, which was established in 1982 at the behest of Tehran to coordinate the religious, political, military, and terrorist activities of radical Lebanese Shia groups. It probably does not fully control the activities of the groups nominally under its control.
- The Hizb al-Dawa (Islamic Call Party) of Lebanon is the Lebanese counterpart of the Iranian-sponsored Dawa Parties of Iraq and various other Persian Gulf countries.
- The Muslim Students Union is a religious and political organization associated with or subordinate to the Dawa

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Party. It is mainly involved in indoctrination and proseletizing and probably does not have regular fighters.

-- The Jundallah (Soldiers of God) is believed to be the military wing of the Dawa Party. [redacted]

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These extremist Shia groups have two principal objectives:

-- To force the United States and Israel out of Lebanon by conducting attacks against their forces there.

-- To create conditions conducive to the establishment of an Islamic state. [redacted]

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[redacted] Relatively few individuals belong to these organizations-- perhaps fewer than 1,000--but they can operate effectively because they have the sympathy of a significant segment of the Shia population. The continuing radicalization of the Shia community will facilitate the extremist groups' attempts to recruit volunteers and carry out terrorist operations. [redacted]

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#### Outside Lebanon

[redacted] Individuals claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad have also claimed responsibility for several attacks outside Lebanon. These attacks were conducted by non-Lebanese groups. They include

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-- The car bombing of the US Embassy in Kuwait in 1983.

-- The assassination of a Saudi official in Spain this summer.

Anonymous callers representing the Islamic Jihad also claimed responsibility for planting mines in the Red Sea. We believe, however, that Libya was responsible. [redacted]

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#### Iranian and Syrian Roles

[redacted] Iran began to develop close relations with Lebanese Shia groups using the term Islamic Jihad soon after the Israeli invasion in June 1982. Some 800 Iranian Revolutionary Guards were sent to Lebanon to provide political and religious indoctrination and military training, including instruction in terrorist tactics, to the Shias. The Revolutionary Guards, based in Baalabakk, also provided financial and material support to their Lebanese clients. The Iranian Embassy in Damascus was instrumental in coordinating Tehran's activities in Lebanon. [redacted]

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[redacted] In the past, Iranian assets in Lebanon operated with at least Syrian sufferance and probably sometimes with more active cooperation. More recently, the activities of pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon have begun to threaten Syria's interests there. As a result, Syria has begun to restrict the activities of extremist

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**Shias.**

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Outlook

The radical Muslim factions that use Islamic Jihad as a cover are determined to eliminate the US presence in Lebanon and eventually throughout the Middle East. They are not deterred by the threat of death; a basic precept of their ideology is that martyrdom gains the individual entrance into paradise.

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Attacks by extremist Shias against US interests in the Middle East--particularly Lebanon--will continue.

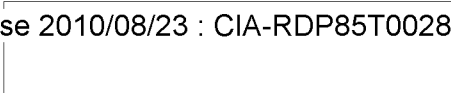
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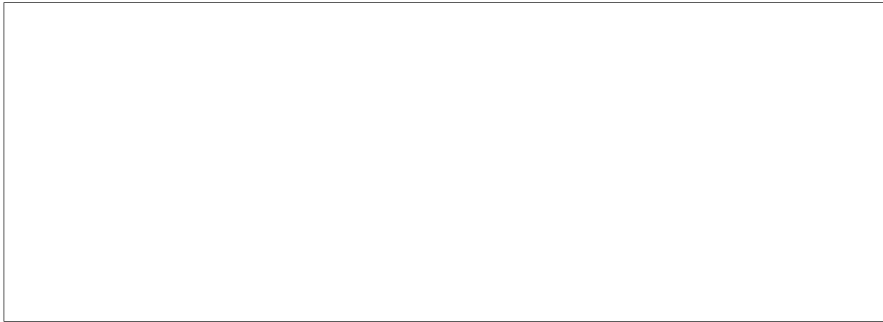
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ATTACKS/THREATS CLAIMED BY ISLAMIC JIHAD



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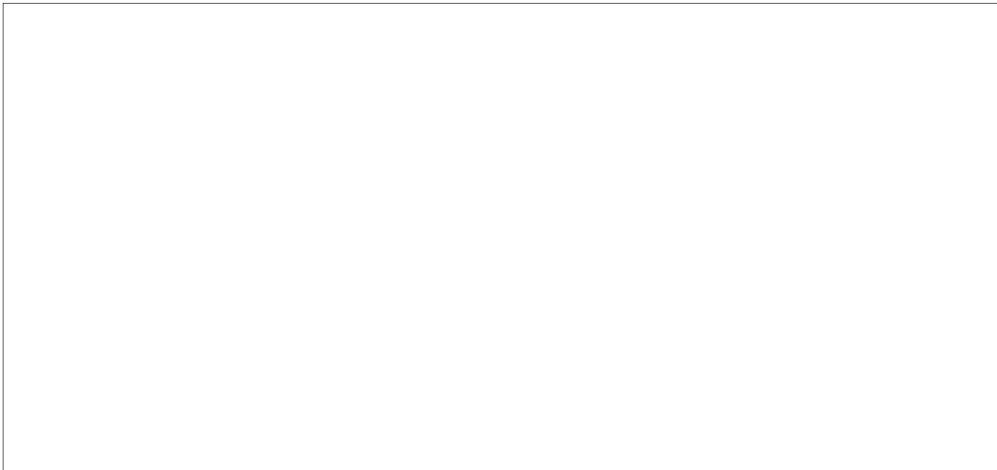
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ON 8 APRIL 1983 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, TWO SEPARATE ATTACKS WERE MADE AGAINST FRENCH POSITIONS. IN BOTH CASES THE ATTACKS, PROBABLY MADE WITH ROCKET-PROPELLED GRENADES (RPG), MISSED THE TARGETS AND INFLECTED NO INJURIES. THE ISLAMIC STRUGGLE ORGANIZATION ALSO CALLED 'HOLY WAR' OR 'JIHAD' CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY.



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ON 18 APRIL 1983 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A CAR BOMB DESTROYED THE US EMBASSY. POLICE BELIEVE THE BOMB WAS INSIDE A PICKUP TRUCK DRIVEN TO THE EMBASSY. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ATTACK WAS CLAIMED IN TELEPHONE CALLS BY AN ISLAMIC GROUP CALLED AL JIHAD AL ISLAMI (MOSLEM HOLY WAR), WHICH IDENTIFIED ITSELF AS A SUPPORTER OF IRANIAN LEADER KHOMEINI.



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ON 13 DECEMBER 1983 IN KUWAIT, THE REUTERS OFFICE RECEIVED A TELEPHONED THREAT AGAINST BRITISH INTERESTS IN KUWAIT. THE CALLER SAID THE ISLAMIC JIHAD COULD HIT BRITISH INTERESTS ANYWHERE IN THE GULF COUNTRIES IF THEY DID NOT DENOUNCE "THE MILITARY BARBARIC US, FRENCH, ZIONIST IMPERIALIST ACTION AGAINST OUR PEOPLE IN LEBANON." SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKE.

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ON 14 DECEMBER 1983 IN BARCELONA, SPAIN, A SPOKESMAN CLAIMING TO REPRESENT THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) STATED THAT THE IJO WILL CARRY OUT ACTS OF VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT IF THE MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE (MNF) AND ISRAELI FORCES DO NOT WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON.

IN DECEMBER 1983 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A LEFTIST NEWS ORGANIZATION IN BEIRUT REPORTED ITS OFFICES WERE CALLED BY SOMEONE IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS SHAYKH ZAYN AL-ABI-DIN WHO SAID THAT OTHER SIMILAR BOMBINGS WOULD BE REPEATED IN NEIGHBORING ARAB COUNTRIES, AND IN EVERY AREA WHERE THE "TREACHEROUS AMERICAN FLAG IS HOISTED." THE CALLER ALSO SINGLED OUT ISRAELI FORCES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON FOR PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

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ON 21 DECEMBER 1983 IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, THE US CONSULATE RECEIVED A LETTER WRITTEN IN ARABIC THREATENING TO DESTROY "ALL AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CAIRO AND THEN IN ALEXANDRIA." THE LETTER WAS SIGNED IN QUOTATION MARKS ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION.

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ON 21 DECEMBER 1983 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, TWO VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED. ONE NEAR THE FRENCH MNF HEADQUARTERS AND THE OTHER NEAR THE MARBLE TOWER HOTEL.

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ACCORDING TO PRESS SOURCES, TWO VEHICLE BOMBS WERE DETONATED. ONE OF THE VEHICLE BOMBS WAS REPORTEDLY EXPLODED AT A FRENCH MNF CHECKPOINT NEAR THE FRENCH PARATROOP REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS AND THE OTHER WAS NEAR A LEBANESE BAR "FREQUENTED BY WESTERNERS". CASUALTY COUNTS IN THESE BOMBINGS INCLUDED ONE FRENCH SOLDIER KILLED AND 14 FRENCH SOLDIERS WOUNDED AT THE FRENCH CHECKPOINT, WHILE THE CASUALTIES (ALL CIVILIANS-NATIONALITIES UNKNOWN) MAY HAVE INCLUDED AS MANY AS THREE TO SIX KILLED AND AS MANY AS 12 TO 10 WOUNDED. THE DOUBLE BOMBINGS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY CLAIMED BY THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO). THE BOMBINGS WERE EITHER REMOTELY CONTROLLED OR POSSIBLY FUSED.

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ON 23 OCTOBER 1983 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A MERCEDES BENZ TRUCK LOADED WITH AN ESTIMATED 2,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES WAS DRIVEN THROUGH TWO BARRIERS PROTECTING THE USMC BATTALION LANDING TEAM (BLT) HEADQUARTERS AND BARRACKS AT BEIRUT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. THE TRUCK WAS DRIVEN DIRECTLY INTO THE LOBBY OF THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING AND WAS DETONATED BY THE DRIVER. MARINE CORPS SENTRIES FIRED AT THE DRIVER OF THE TRUCK BUT WERE UNABLE TO STOP HIM FROM CRASHING INTO THE BUILDING.

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A GROUP CALLING ITSELF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION MOVEMENT CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY. ALSO CLAIMING CREDIT WERE THE SABRA AND SHATILLA ORGANIZATION WHO CALLED THE KUWAITI INFORMATION MINISTRY ON 23 OCTOBER; THE DAWN MOVEMENT OF THE ARAB NATIONS WHO CALLED THE US EMBASSY IN BERN ON 24 OCTOBER; AND THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION WHO CALLED AFP IN BEIRUT ON 24 OCTOBER. TOTAL DEAD WERE 239 MARINES AND THE TERRORIST DRIVER. WOUNDED WERE APPROXIMATELY 70.

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ON 17 NOVEMBER 1983 IN BEIRUT, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL RECEIVED A TELEPHONED THREAT. THE ANONYMOUS CALLER, WHO SAID HE BELONGED TO THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION, THREATENED TO BLOW UP THE HOSPITAL IF THE AMERICANS DO NOT WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON.

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ON 12 DECEMBER 1983 IN KUWAIT, AN EXPLOSIVE BOMBING ATTACK OCCURRED AT THE US EMBASSY COMPOUND. A TOTAL OF FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 28 WOUNDED, HOWEVER, NONE OF THEM WERE US CITIZENS.

A SMALL TRUCK CRASHED THROUGH THE MAIN GATE TO THE EMBASSY COMPOUND AROUND 0930. INSTEAD OF PROCEEDING TO THE CHANCERY BUILDING, HOWEVER, IT VEERED TOWARD THE MAIN ANNEX BUILDING WHERE IT STOPPED APPROXIMATELY 50 YARDS SHORT OF THE BUILDING AND DETONATED. THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION RIPPED AWAY THE FACADE OF THE ANNEX BUILDING AND BLEW IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CHANCERY.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING HAS BEEN CLAIMED BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, DURING A PHONE CALL TO THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY (AFP) OFFICE.

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ON 22 DECEMBER 1983 IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, THE US EMBASSY RECEIVED THREE BOMB THREATS. THE FIRST WAS RECEIVED BY THE EMBASSY SWITCHBOARD AT 1300. THE ANONYMOUS MALE WHO SPOKE IN ACCENTED FRENCH STATED THAT "THERE IS A BOMB IN THE EMBASSY AND IS TO GO OFF IN TWO MINUTES IN THE NAME OF THE ISLAMIC MOVEMENT." THE BUILDING WAS SEARCHED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

THE SECOND CALL WAS RECEIVED BY THE BRUSSELS POLICE AT 1300. AN ANONYMOUS MALE IN ACCENTED FRENCH SAID "THERE IS A TRUCK WITH 1500 KILOS OF EXPLOSIVE GOING TO RAM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TODAY FOR THE ISLAMIC JIHAD.

THE THIRD CALL WAS MUCH LONGER AND WAS RECEIVED BY THE GENDARMERIE EMERGENCY NUMBER. THE CALL WAS TRACED TO A PHONE BOOTH ABOUT FOUR BLOCKS FROM THE CHANCERY. THE CALLER STATED "WE HAVE OUR TARGETS AND OUR SMALL VANS WILL BE PLACED ON THE STREET." THEY THREATENED TO HIT THE US EMBASSY AND THE FRENCH EMBASSY. THEY CLAIMED TO REPRESENT THE ISLAMIC WAR. PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN.

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IN DECEMBER 1983 IN BARCELONA, SPAIN, IN A TELEPHONE CALL TO A NEWS AGENCY, A SPOKESMAN CLAIMING TO REPRESENT THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) STATED THAT THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION WILL CARRY OUT ACTS OF VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT IF THE MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE AND ISRAELI FORCES DO NOT WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON.

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ON 18 JANUARY 1984, IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BEIRUT (AUB), DR. MALCOLM KERR, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WAS SHOT AND KILLED OUTSIDE HIS OFFICE ON THE AUB CAMPUS. KERR WAS SHOT TWICE IN THE HEAD BY WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE A 7MM PISTOL EQUIPPED WITH A SILENCER. A MAN CLAIMING TO REPRESENT THE IRANIAN-BACKED ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ASSASSINATION.

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ON 7 FEBRUARY 1984 IN PARIS, FRANCE, TWO LEADING MILITARY FIGURES OF PREREVOLUTIONARY IRAN, DIED AFTER BEING SHOT IN THE HEAD. GHOLAM ALI OVEISSI, A FORMER FOUR-STAR GENERAL, AND HIS BROTHER GHOLAM HOSEIN OVEISSI, A FORMER ARMY COLONEL DIED INSTANTLY. NO ONE INITIALLY CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KILLINGS, BUT FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE LATE SHAH BLAMED THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OF AYATOLLAH KHOMENI. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ASSASSINATIONS. ANOTHER GROUP "THE IRANIAN REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION FOR LIBERATION AND REFORM" ALSO CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY.

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ON 10 FEBRUARY 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A US PROFESSOR AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT, WAS KIDNAPED AT GUNPOINT WHILE WALKING ON JEANNE D'ARC STREET. A GROUP OF ARMED MEN FORCED PROFESSOR FRANK REGEIR INTO A CAR AND DROVE AWAY WITH HIM. NO GROUP HAS CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY OR MADE DEMANDS.

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ON 15 FEBRUARY 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A FRENCH CITIZEN, CHRISTIAN JOUBERT, WAS KIDNAPED. MR JOUBERT WAS RELEASED ON 15 APRIL 1984 ALONG WITH MR. FRANK REIGER. THE VICTIMS NEVER SAW THEIR CAPTORS AS THEY WERE BLINDFOLDED FOR THE ENTIRE TWO MONTHS. UNTIL FURTHER INFORMATION IS RECEIVED, IT IS PRESUMED THAT THESE KIDNAPINGS WERE CARRIED OUT BY THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION.

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[REDACTED]

ON 28 FEBRUARY 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, THE ISLAMIC JIHAD CALLED THE OFFICE OF A FOREIGN PRESS AGENCY SAYING 'AN EARTHQUAKE TOOK PLACE UNDER THE FEET OF THE UNITED STATES IN LEBANON. ONLY THE FRENCH ARE LEFT ON OUR TERRITORY. WE ARE GIVING THEM A WEEK TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.'

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[REDACTED]

ON 5 MARCH 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF A FRENCH SOLDIER DURING AN RPG ATTACK ON THE FRENCH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

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[REDACTED]

ON 6 MARCH 1984 IN LEBANON, PRESS REPORTS INDICATE A ROCKET EXPLODED INSIDE THE FRENCH EMBASSY COMPOUND IN WEST BEIRUT DAMAGING AN EMPTY BUILDING WITHOUT CAUSING CASUALTIES. THIS WAS THE THIRD ATTACK ON THE MAIN FRENCH COMPOUND THERE SINCE 1 MARCH 84. THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJO) HAS CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE THREE ATTACKS, INCLUDING ONE ON 1 MARCH DURING A VISIT TO BEIRUT BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, CLAUDE CHEYSSON.

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[REDACTED]

ON 7 MARCH 1984 IN LEBANON, SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE KIDNAPED IN THE VICINITY OF THE COMMODORE HOTEL. THE BEIRUT DIRECTOR OF THE US CABLE NEWS NETWORK (CNN) JERRY LEVIN, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THOSE ABDUCTED.

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[REDACTED]

ON 9 MARCH 1984 IN LEBANON, THE IRANIAN-BACKED ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (IJC) CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROCKET ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH EMBASSY AND ON TWO FRENCH MILITARY POSITIONS ON THE DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST BEIRUT. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FRENCH EMBASSY SAID HE WAS NOT AWARE OF AN ATTACK ON THE FRENCH COMPOUND, BUT LEBANESE POLICE SAID THAT AN ARAB REPORTER WORKING WITH LEBANESE GOVERNMENT RADIO WAS KILLED BY A ROCKET AS HE WALKED TO WORK PAST THE EMBASSY.

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[REDACTED]

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ON 16 MARCH 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, A POLITICAL OFFICER FROM THE US EMBASSY WAS KIDNAPPED IN FRONT OF HIS RESIDENCE.

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ACCORDING TO EYEWITNESSES, THREE ARMED MEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES APPROACHED WILLIAM BUCKLEY AS HE PREPARED TO ENTER HIS VEHICLE WHICH WAS PARKED IN FRONT OF HIS QUARTERS. THE ABDUCTORS FORCED BUCKLEY INTO A WHITE RENAULT 12 BEARING COVERED LICENSE PLATES AND DROVE AWAY. SUBSEQUENT REPORTS TO THE US EMBASSY FROM LEBANESE SECURITY OFFICIALS INDICATED THAT A CAR MATCHING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE VEHICLE USED IN THE ABDUCTION HAD PASSED AN AMAL CHECKPOINT BEFORE PERSONNEL AT THE CHECKPOINT HAD BEEN ALERTED TO THE INCIDENT. THE VEHICLE REPORTEDLY CARRIED FOUR MEN WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS JOURNALISTS. ONCE THROUGH THE CHECKPOINT, THE VEICLE PROCEEDED IN THE DIRECTION OF KHALDEH. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, A PSP CHECKPOINT LOCATED SOUTH OF THE KHALDEH TRIANGLE REPORTEDLY ADVISED SIGHTING THE VEHICLE CARRYING FOUR MEN INCLUDING ONE MATCHING BUCKLEY'S DESCRIPTION. THE VEHICLE PASSED THROUGH THE CHECKPOINT AND WAS OBSERVED TURNING TOWARD NA'ME.

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NO CLAIMS OF RESPONSIBILITY HAVE YET BEEN MADE IN RELATION TO THIS KIDNAPPING. LEBANESE AUTHORITIES SUSPECT THE HIZBALLAH, THE PFLP-GC, OR THE ABU KIDAL GROUP. THE MODUS OPERANDI IS VERY SIMILAR TO THE KIDNAPPINGS OF THE SAUDI CONSUL AND A PROFESSOR AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT. THOSE KIDNAPPINGS WERE CLAIMED BY IRANIAN-SUPPORTED LEBANESE SHIA MUSLIM GROUPS.

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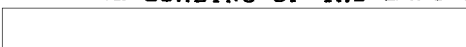
ON 27 MARCH 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, AN EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE AT THE AT-TURABAH FACTORY IN SIKKAH. THERE WERE ONLY MATERIAL DAMAGES. FOLLOWING THE EXPLOSION A STATEMENT BY THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY.

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ON 27 MARCH 1984 IN LEBANON, AN EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT HASIB ABU ZAKI' SHOP ON AS-SIDANI STREET, WEST BEIRUT, RESULTING IN MATERIAL DAMAGES WITHIN A 100-METER CIRCLE. THE OWNER OF THE SHOP IS THE UNCLE OF COLONEL 'ISAM ABU ZAKI, COMMANDER OF THE SECURITY GROUP IN WEST BEIRUT. THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR THREATS OF HITTING DRUZE INTERESTS IN WEST BEIRUT, THEY CARRIED OUT THE BOMBING OF THE ZAKI SHOP.

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ON 28 MARCH 1984 IN LEBANON, THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION HAS CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLOWING UP A SHOP IN SAQIYAT AL-JANZIR, ON AL-BIQA' STREET, BELONGING TO A DRUZE FROM THE LUZMAN FAMILY. THE SHOP WAS DESTROYED.

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ON 8 MAY 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, AN AMERICAN MINISTER WAS KIDNAPED NEAR HIS HOME. REV BENJAMIN WEIR WAS FORCED INTO A CAR BY THREE ARMED MEN WHILE HIS WIFE STRUGGLED WITH THE ABDUCTORS. THE ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KIDNAPING.



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ON 7 JUNE 1984 IN LEBANON, A ONE POUND BOMB CAUSED MINOR DAMAGE TO THE EMPTY SAUDI EMBASSY IN THE EARLY MORNING. AN RPG-7 ROUND WAS ALSO FIRED INTO THE BUILDING. AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL IN BEIRUT CLAIMED THAT ISLAMIC JIHAD CONDUCTED THESE ATTACKS, AND WARNED NATIONALS OF SAUDI ARABIA, BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, AND THE UAE TO LEAVE LEBANON WITHIN TWO WEEKS OR SUFFER THE SAME FATE AS THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH MNF CONTINGENTS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT PRO-IRANIAN RADICAL SHIAS ATTACKED THE SAUDI EMBASSY IN RETALIATION FOR THE SHOOTING DOWN OF AN IRANIAN F-4 BY A SAUDI F-15 OVER THE PERSIAN GULF ON 5 JUNE.



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ON 7 JUNE 1984 IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, MEMBERS OF THE ISLAMIC JIHAD CLAIMED THAT THEY OCCUPIED THE SAUDI ARABIA EMBASSY BUILDING IN WEST BEIRUT AND THEN VACATED IT IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED SAUDI COLLABORATION IN THE "CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN."



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