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Top Secret NOFORN-NOCONTRACT-

Near East and South Asia Review (U)

## Supplement

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29 April 1983

Articles	Lebanoe:	
	Radical Shias and the Beirut Bombing	(b)(3)
		(b)(3) (b)(6)
	There is mounting circumstantial evidence that the Embassy bomb- ing was the work of pro-Iranian Lebanese Shias, but there is no hard	
	evidence directly linking the act to Tehran.	(b)(3
	Pakistan-USSR: 3	
		(b)(1)
		(b)(3)
		(b)(6)
	Some articles are preliminary views of a subject or speculative, but the contents	
	normally will be coordinated as appropriate with other offices within CIA. Occasionally an article will represent the views of a single analyst; these items	

normally will be coordinated as appropriate with other affices within CIA. Occasionally an article will represent the views of a single analyst; these items will be designated as noncoordinated views. Comments may be directed to the authors, whose phone numbers are listed.

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## **Articles**

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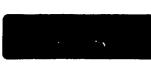
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Lebanon: Radical Saias and the Beirut Boca	bing	
Nabih Berri, leader of Lebanon's mainline Shias, told	reported that he had formed a reliable	
Ambassador Dillon last week that he does not believe	information gathering network. If this agent was	
the Islamic Struggle Organization-which claimed	involved in the Embassy bombing, it is probable that	
responsibility for last week's bombing of the US	his accomplices were radical Lebanese Shias. The	
Embassy in Beirut—exists as a distinct group in	possibility that pro-Syrian or Palestinian groups were	
Lebanon. Berri implied that Islamic Struggle is sim-	involved, however, cannot be ruled out.	
ply a name of convenience adopted by extremists to		
confuse the authorities.	Radical Shis Groups	
	There are several Shia groups known to have close ties	
The name has been used frequently in recent years by	with Iran. Most are breakaway factions of the main-	
pro-Iranian Shia radicals, especially in the Gulf, and	line Shia Amal organization. The best known of the	
was used previously in Lebanon by those claiming	breakaway factions is Amal of Islam, located in	
responsibility for the bombing of the French Embassy	Balabakk, under the command of Husayn Musawi. The group, which claims 300 to 400 followers, works	
in May 1982 and attacks on the multinational peace- keeping force in March and April of this year. It has	closely with Iranian Revolutionary Guards stationed	
not been heard of at other times.	in the Bekaa and also cooperates with Syria, whose	
not been heard of at other times.	troops occupy the region	
There is mounting circumstantial evidence that the		
Embassy bombing was the work of pro-Iranian Leba-	Musawi's followers participated with Iranian Revolu-	
nese Shias, but there is no hard evidence directly	tionary Guards in attacks against Lebancse Army	
linking the act to Tehran. The bombing could have	patrols in November 1982 and early March 1983.	
been instigated by Iran's intelligence agent in Beirut	Musawi's people also embarrassed the government of	
without the knowledge of his superiors. In fact, the	Amin Gemayel by seizing the Balabakk city hall last	
Iranian Ambassador in Damascuswho is formally	November on Lebanese Independence Day.	
responsible for Iranian activities in Lebanon-		
complained about his lack of	Another radical group, with probably no more than	
control over operations in Lebanon. The Ambassador	several score members, is located in Beirut's southern	
complained that the sizable budget allotted to the	suburbs.	
intelligence agent in the Iranian Embassy in Beirut		
allowed him to undertake independently a program of		
operations.		
the agent began		
operating in Beirut by at least mid-February after the		
position had remained vacant for about eight months.		
One week before the Embassy bombing, the agent		
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	SC 00418/83 29 April 1983	







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1 Top Seere (b)(3)(b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(1)Several other obscure pro-Khomeini Shia groups operate in Lebanon. (b)(3) one group, the Husayn Suicide Squad, threatened in February 1983 to attack the Jordanian and Saudi Embassies in Beirut. The Jordanian military attache in Beirut, who received the threat, informed Lebanese intelligence that he believed the group's leader was an (b)(3)Iranian cleric residing in Lebanon and holding diplo-(b)(3) matic status. Another group is the Hizb Allah (Party of God). (b)(1) (b)(3) Iran's Ambassador in Damascus reported to Tehran that Hizb Allah has close ties with the Revolutionary Guards, under whose supervision they have carried out operations against (b)(3) Israeli forces in Lebanon. (b)(1) (b)(3) 2 Top Secret , SC 00418/83 •

