



**TIMELINE
OF TERROR
A CONCISE
HISTORY OF
HEZBOLLAH
ATROCITIES**



HEZBOLLAH

FORMATION

IN 1982, THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT CONDUCTED 'OPERATION PEACE FOR GALILEE' WHICH HAD FIVE NATIONAL SECURITY GOALS, ACCORDING TO MAJOR GEORGE SOLLEY, A FORMER U.S. MARINE AND MILITARY HISTORIAN OF THE FIRST LEBANON WAR. THESE WERE "(1) ELIMINATE THE PLO THREAT TO ISRAEL'S NORTHERN BORDER; (2) DESTROY THE PLO INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEBANON; (3) REMOVE SYRIAN MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE BEKAA VALLEY AND REDUCE ITS INFLUENCE IN LEBANON; (4) CREATE A STABLE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT; AND (5) THEREFORE STRENGTHEN ISRAEL'S POSITION IN THE WEST BANK¹."

THE SHI'ITE LEADERS IN LEBANON DEBATED HOW TO RESPOND. SOME FAVOURED AND ADVOCATED FOR A MILITANT RESPONSE AND SUPPORTING AN IRAN-LIKE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC IN LEBANON AND FORMED HEZBOLLAH ("THE PARTY OF GOD"), THEREBY ABANDONING THE AMAL MOVEMENT², WHICH WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SHI'A MUSLIM MILITIAS IN LEBANON DURING THE LEBANESE CIVIL WAR³. HEZBOLLAH'S FORMATION WAS THEREFORE A DIRECT REACTION TO ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON. IDEOLOGICALLY, THE GROUP TOOK ITS INSPIRATION FROM THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN LED BY AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI. INDEED, THE IRANIAN REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC) TRAINED, ARMED AND FUNDED HEZBOLLAH UPON THE GROUP'S FORMATION, AS THE IRGC CONTINUES TO DO TO THIS DAY⁴. SYRIA, TOO, WAS AN EARLY PATRON OF HEZBOLLAH FOR REASONS HAVING MORE TO DO WITH REALPOLITIK THAN IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHY: DAMASCUS WANTED TO MAINTAIN ITS OWN ALLIANCE WITH IRAN, EXPLOIT A PLATFORM IN LEBANON FROM WHICH TO ATTACK ISRAEL OR THE UNITED STATES, AND PROP UP A BULWARK AGAINST THE POLITICAL PREDOMINANCE OF THE AMAL MOVEMENT⁵.

IDEOLOGY

Hezbollah is expressly dedicated to two goals: “Liberating” Jerusalem and what it considers to be all of Palestine including land that today constitutes the State of Israel, which it seeks to destroy; and forming an Islamic government in Lebanon using the Iranian regime as its model⁶. This worldview was solidly theocratic and rejected superpower influence, be it from the United States or the then-Soviet Union. The Iranian-made slogan, “neither East nor West,” was happily adopted by Hezbollah as its own⁷. Over time, however, the group came to recognize that the practical application of the Iranian system in Lebanon was implausible and cost it support. In more recent years, therefore, the Iranian model has been an aspirational one for Hezbollah and not a policy program.

Aided by Iran and Syria since its formation, Hezbollah has used training camps in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon to provide instructions on how to conduct assassinations, kidnappings, suicide bombings, and guerrilla warfare^{8,9}. It was heavily implicated in the June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut.

Following the 1989 death of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini and the close of the Cold War, Hezbollah evolved into what historian Richard Augustus Norton has called a “Janus-faced” organisation, moving beyond a mere paramilitary terrorist militia into a full-fledged political party intent on taking through the ballot box what it could not take on the battlefield¹⁰.

Due to the Lebanese people’s historical wariness of Iranian and Syrian involvement in their country’s affairs, Hezbollah was desperate to show its own independence by reducing overt terrorist activities domestically and internationally. Instead, it focused on “clandestine” activities — or terrorist attacks for which responsibility could be plausibly denied.

Nevertheless, Hezbollah failed to hold up to its publicised goal of respecting the socio-political integrity of Lebanon and protecting the country against Israeli aggression as Hezbollah started “nesting” in southern Lebanon, creating what many analysts have dubbed a “state within a state.” It further consolidated its control over the mainly Shi’ite inhabitants in that area by providing key social services such as healthcare and education¹¹. It also won widespread support in many Lebanese communities during the long struggle against Israeli’s occupation of the south, though this broader sympathy quickly faded following Israel’s withdrawal in May, 2000.

Hezbollah has remained ideologically true to its hard-line theocratic *raison d’être* despite its carefully cultivated image as a modernised, fully integrated political apparatus. As former Undersecretary of State Richard Armitage noted, Hezbollah is the “grade-A” of terrorist organisations¹².

COMMAND

Secretary-General. Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah is the chief decision-maker for Hezbollah’s political and paramilitary apparatuses and his influence

is perhaps nowhere stronger than in the area of foreign policy. He is the linchpin for both Iran and Syria and a high-value terrorist target for Israel and the United States. For this reason, Nasrallah's whereabouts in Lebanon are unknown and his public appearances exceedingly rare.

Chief of intelligence. Following the mysterious assassination of Imad Mughniyah in Damascus in 2008, Mohammad Rida Zahidi was appointed to this crucial role, which includes coordinating clandestine activities for Hezbollah¹³.

Head of security. Wafiq Safa, a founder of Hezbollah, and a close ally of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Safa routinely briefs Nasrallah on domestic political and security-related developments.

FUNDING

Hezbollah is mainly funded through the state actors of Iran and Syria, but it also pursues other venues for self-financing including various expatriate supporters, charity organisations and “criminal enterprises¹⁴.” Iran is believed to subsidise Hezbollah annually with \$200 million¹⁵, while Syria is seen to provide mainly military assistance by storing the group's heavy weapons in Syrian depots, or embedding and training Hezbollah fighters within the Syrian military during the occupation of Lebanon¹⁶. Known charities that directly fund Hezbollah include Al-Aqsa International Foundation, Bonyad-e Shahid (“Martyr's Organisation”), Al-Mabarrat Charity Association, in addition to other radical Islamic groups¹⁷. The United States Treasury Department has also accused Hezbollah of using money-laundering, the international drug trade, and the diamond trade as increasingly powerful revenue streams. As a result, several Lebanese banks thought to act as fronts for Hezbollah's illegal moneymaking have been sanctioned by the US government¹⁸.

EUROPEAN UNION ON HEZBOLLAH

The European Union refuses to place Hezbollah on its list of terrorist organisations, because doing so, it argues, would bear severe ramifications on stability in the Middle East and global security. Because Hezbollah partakes in the political process and has an active arm in the political system in Lebanon, the EU has refused to blacklist the organisation. It has further determined that there is no tangible evidence of Hezbollah's recent engagement in terrorist activities to warrant such action¹⁹.

HEZBOLLAH TACTICS

Hezbollah does not recognise the existence of Israel and advocates its elimination, although its justification for retaining arms is that it seeks to liberate Lebanese territory still occupied by Israel. Formerly, this territory included all of southern Lebanon, the Shebaa Farms, and half of the Lebanese village of Ghajar²⁰. Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon in

2000, and from the Lebanese village of Ghajar in 2010. Therefore, the only remaining territory that Hezbollah still regards as occupied Lebanese territory is the Shebaa Farms area. The sovereignty of this area is disputed, with Israel maintaining that it is part of Syria but Lebanon and, implicitly, Syria, insisting it is Lebanese land²¹. Although Syria went to war with Hezbollah during the War of the Camps from 1985-1986²², Hezbollah is currently sponsored by Iran and Syria who supply it with weapons and financial support²³.

Hezbollah has primarily used four means of pressuring Israel to grant land back to Lebanon: kidnapping Israeli soldiers in cross-border raids, attacking Israel with short and long range rockets, suicide bombings, and paramilitary guerrilla warfare. All four tactics were employed when Israel occupied southern Lebanon throughout the 1980s and 1990s and then ceased with Israel's withdrawal in 2000. The most recent escalation in guerrilla warfare coincided with the Israel-Hezbollah war of July 2006²⁴, which was triggered by Hezbollah's cross-border raid into Israel and its kidnapping of two IDF soldiers.

Hezbollah used its missile capability, mostly Russian *Katyusha* rockets, to its fullest potential yet and launched 3,970-4,228 missiles at Israel (over 100 per day²⁵). This caused massive amounts of damage in Israel, estimated to be around \$3.3 billion²⁶. Thirty-nine civilians were killed, mostly due to Hezbollah missiles²⁷; 118 Israeli soldiers were also killed in the ground invasion of Lebanon against Hezbollah guerrillas²⁸. The war also reportedly cost the lives of 1,109 Lebanese civilians and several hundred Hezbollah and Amal fighters, and was cut short when an Israeli attack on an apartment building in the village of Qana killed 28 Lebanese civilians, about half of them children.

Since the 2006 war ended, a few rogue missiles have been launched from Lebanon into Israel, although Hezbollah has denied responsibility²⁹. In May 2010, the group signed a military alliance pact with President Bashar al-Assad of Syria and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran that if any of the three were attacked by Israel, the other two members would join them in war³⁰. Most recently, the United States has added Hezbollah to its sanctioned entities for its role in facilitating Assad's crackdown on the Syrian opposition³¹.

**HEZBOLLAH HAS
PRIMARILY USED
FOUR MEANS
OF PRESSURING
ISRAEL TO GRANT
LAND BACK
TO LEBANON:
KIDNAPPING
ISRAELI SOLDIERS
IN CROSS-BORDER
RAIDS, ATTACKING
ISRAEL WITH
SHORT AND
LONG RANGE
ROCKETS, SUICIDE
BOMBINGS, AND
PARAMILITARY
GUERRILLA
WARFARE.**

Hezbollah has also been involved in a relatively limited number of terrorist attacks against the United States, most notoriously the 1983 Marine suicide bombings in Beirut. Widely believed to have been carried out by Hezbollah or members linked to the group, this devastating act killed 220 Marines, 18 Navy soldiers, and 3 Army soldiers. Prior to the September 11 attacks in New York and Washington, it represented the single deadliest day for United States since the 1968 Tet Offensive during the Vietnam War³².

Hezbollah has also been implicated in the suicide truck bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which killed 29 people and injured 242 on March 17th, 1992³³.

Two investigative reports in *Der Spiegel*³⁴, and the *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation*³⁵ point to Hezbollah's role in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005. It is widely believed that the United National Special Tribunal for Lebanon, which is investigating the affair, has issued confidential arrest warrants for four Hezbollah agents involved in the assassination³⁶.

As a political party, Hezbollah won 13 seats in the 2009 Lebanese parliamentary elections and is a coalition partner in the current government. It has aligned itself with other political parties that support Syria and Iran and oppose the pro-democracy March 14th alliance, which organised and led the brief Cedar Revolution in Lebanon that expelled Syria as an occupying power. (March 14th is aligned with the United States, France, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.) Hezbollah has proved adept at political power-brokerage. It has allied with former Lebanese Christian general Michel Aoun and his powerful Christian political party, the Free Patriotic Movement, to create a bloc that has substantially boosted Hezbollah's political clout³⁷.

Hezbollah has been able to use its aligned parties to induce paralysis in the Lebanese parliament and essentially veto any government legislation which attempts to disarm the movement or take over its private telecommunications network. For instance, in 2008, Hezbollah ally Nabih Berri, the speaker of the Lebanese parliament, refused to open the chamber for debate on electing a president to replace the outgoing pro-Hezbollah and pro-Syria President Emile Lahoud. The reason was simple: Hezbollah did not wish to allow the election of a new executive who would be unfriendly to its agenda³⁸. In September and October of 2010, Hezbollah even used its allies in the Lebanese government to attempt to shut down the activities in-country of the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon because it did not want its own members named in the Hariri killing³⁹.

Hezbollah employs a highly effective media and propaganda strategy. The party owns the *al-Manar* television network which broadcasts music videos supporting the group, news that is indistinguishable from propaganda, speeches by Hezbollah Secretary-General Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, and religious programming extolling the group's virtues as the standard-bearer of Shi'a Islam. *Al-Manar* also airs game shows and soap operas thus spreading its audience among the Lebanese and greater pan-Arab audience.

HEZBOLLAH AND ITS HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE

Hezbollah's activity as a terrorist group is often thought to be limited to its war against Israel. This is a great mistake. From its killing of 58 French peace-keepers in 1983 to the current day, Hezbollah has repeatedly sought out, killed and been implicated in the killing of numerous European targets.

Yet despite this fact the European Union (EU) refuses to put Hezbollah on its official list of designated terrorist groups. This list includes Hamas but, inexplicably, not Hezbollah.

The official reason given by the EU is that there is a separation between the political and military wings of Hezbollah. In reality no such separation exists. Hezbollah does not see it. Lebanon - which Hezbollah has done so much to destroy - does not see it. America does not see it. Only the EU sees it. It is time that this disgraceful anomaly was rectified. Not only because it is wrong, but because the current situation allows and encourages Hezbollah to recruit and fundraise in Europe.

For their part, Hezbollah's leaders are deeply concerned about what would happen if the EU did finally designate their organisation. The Secretary General of Hezbollah, Hassan Nasrallah, has himself said that were the EU to outlaw Hezbollah it would 'destroy' the group because 'the sources of our funding will dry up and the sources of moral, political and material support will be destroyed.'

This publication aims to serve as a reminder of what Hezbollah has done. But it is also intended to serve as a resource for European citizens. The case for designating Hezbollah is overwhelming. We need political leadership on the issue. But that will only come about if European citizens who abhor terrorism - and who have suffered so many times from it - make their voices heard. It is in our power to make Nasrallah's nightmare come true, and in the process make a practical step toward assisting peace in the Middle East and Europe.



DOUGLAS MURRAY
Associate Director

1982: Israel invades Lebanon. Hezbollah is formed with Iranian financial and military backing and an explicitly Khomeinist doctrine of establishing an Islamic state in Lebanon and “liberating” Jerusalem and all of historical Palestine, which includes the current State of Israel.



HEZBOLLAH WAS FORMED

1982



SUICIDE TRUCK BOMBING OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BEIRUT, SUPPLIED BY IRAN

CASUALTIES:

49 EMBASSY STAFF WERE KILLED AND 34 WERE INJURED, THE EMBASSY RELOCATED TO AWKAR, NORTH OF THE CAPITAL

OTHER ACCOUNTS:

63 PEOPLE, INCLUDING 17 AMERICANS

1983 APRIL 18



BOMBING OF U.S. AND FRENCH MARINE BARRACKS IN BEIRUT

CASUALTIES:

299 DEAD

OTHER ACCOUNTS

240 MARINES DIED, 58 FRENCH SOLDIERS

1983 OCTOBER 23

July 19, 1982: Davis S. Dodge, the president of American University in Beirut, is kidnapped.

March 16, 1984: William Francis Buckley, a CIA operative working at the U.S. embassy in Beirut, is kidnapped and later murdered.



BOMBING OF A RESTAURANT NEAR THE U.S. AIR FORCE BASE IN TORREJON, SPAIN

CASUALTIES:

18 U.S. SERVICEMEN KILLED, 83 INJURED

1984 APRIL 12

CAR BOMBING OF THE U.S. EMBASSY ANNEX IN BEIRUT

CASUALTIES:

KILLED 11, 58 INJURED

1984 SEPTEMBER 20



HIJACKING OF KUWAIT AIRLINES PLANE

CASUALTIES:

KILLED 4

1984 DECEMBER 4

February 17, 1988: Kidnapping and murder of U.S. Marine Col. William Higgins who served with the United Nations forces in south Lebanon. "Believers' Resistance," a Hezbollah-aligned splinter group of the Amal Movement, carried out the operation.

February 16, 1985: Hezbollah releases "Downtrodden in Lebanon and the World" manifesto calling for an Iranian-style Islamic state in Lebanon and for Israel's destruction.



HIJACKING OF TWA FLIGHT 847

Flight hijacked out of Athens > Beirut > landed in Algiers > Beirut

AT FIRST: 2 Hijackers & 153 passengers

IN ALGIERS: Hijackers became 12 to 15, all crew were released except for 32 male Americans and crewmen

DEMANDS: release of 50 Shiite Muslim detained in Israel, terrorists was aiming to free 700 Shiite Muslims detained in Israel.

To be able to land in Beirut, they killed 1 Marine U.S. officer.

1985 JUNE 14

MURDER OF THREE SAUDI DIPLOMATS

1988 JAN-FEB

SUSPECTED OF MURDERING THE THIRD SECRETARY OF SAUDI ARABIA IN BANGKOK WHO WAS SHOT IN HIS RESIDENCE

1989 JANUARY

December 31, 1986: Using the alias the "Organization of the Oppressed on Earth", Hezbollah abducts and kills three Lebanese Jews.

**SUSPECTED OF
THE MURDER
OF TWO SAUDI
DIPLOMATS
AND A TELEX
OPERATOR
AT THE SAUDI
EMBASSY IN
BANGKOK
WHO WERE
SHOT DEAD**

**SUSPECTED OF
KIDNAPPING
SAUDI
BUSINESSMAN
WHO VANISHED
WITHOUT
A TRACE,
DECLARED
DEAD, BUT
BODY WAS
NEVER FOUND**

1990 FEBRUARY

**MURDER OF
EHUD SADAN,
SECURITY
CHIEF AT
THE ISRAELI
EMBASSY
IN ANKARA,
TURKEY**

CASUALTIES:

EHUD SADAN DEAD,
2 TURKS (PASSERSBY)
INJURED: ONE 9 YEAR-
OLD CHILD AND A TAXI
DRIVER

1992 MARCH 7



**SUICIDE
BOMBING AT
THE ISRAELI
EMBASSY
IN BUENOS
AIRES**

CASUALTIES:

29 KILLED, MORE THAN
240 INJURED.

1992 MARCH 17

**ATTEMPTED
MURDER OF
JAK KAMHI,
HEAD OF
TURKISH
JEWISH
COMMUNITY,
THE
OPERATION
FAILED**

CASUALTIES:

4 GUNMEN SHOT AT
KAMHI'S CAR

1993 JANUARY 28

**ATTEMPTED
TO EXPLODE
A CAR BOMB
AT ISRAELI
EMBASSY IN
THAILAND,
THE
OPERATION
FAILED**

1994 MARCH



**SUICIDE
BOMBING
OF THE
ARGENTINE
JEWISH
MUTUAL
ASSOCIATION
(AMIA)
BUILDING IN
BUENOS AIRES**

CASUALTIES:

85 KILLED,
APPROXIMATELY 300
INJURED.

1994 JULY 18



HEZBOLLAH BOMBARDS TOWNS IN NORTHERN ISRAEL WITH VOLLEYS OF KATYUSHA ROCKETS IN ONE OF THE GROUP'S NUMEROUS ATTACKS ON ISRAELI CIVILIANS

CASUALTIES:
CANNOT BE FOUND

1995 NOVEMBER 28



HEZBOLLAH FIRES 28 KATYUSHA ROCKETS INTO NORTHERN ISRAELI TOWNS. A WEEK LATER, THE GROUP FIRES 16 ROCKETS, INJURING 36 ISRAELIS.

Israel responds with a major offensive, known as the "Grapes of Wrath" operation, to stop Hezbollah rocket fire.

CASUALTIES:
36 INJURED

1996 MARCH 30



TRUCK BOMBING AT THE U.S. PORTION OF THE KHOBAR TOWERS HOUSING COMPLEX IN SAUDI ARABIA

CASUALTIES:
19 AMERICAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL KILLED, 372 INJURED.

1996 JUNE 25

June 2000: United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan acknowledges Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. His report is adopted by the UN Security Council. Nevertheless, Hezbollah insists that Israel still occupies Lebanon. It claims that the 22-square km Shebaa Farms, which is disputed by three countries - Israel, Syria and Lebanon - is still occupied.

October 1997: The U.S. proscribes Hezbollah as a terrorist organization.



HEZBOLLAH OPENS FIRE ON NORTHERN ISRAEL WITH DOZENS OF ROCKETS IN ONE OF THE GROUP'S NUMEROUS ATTACKS ON ISRAELI CIVILIANS

CASUALTIES:
CANNOT BE FOUND

SUSPECTED OF MURDER OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER AND HIGH-RANKING TURKISH OFFICER

HEZBOLLAH OPERATIVES ABDUCT AN ISRAELI BUSINESSMAN AND THREE ISRAELI SOLDIERS PATROLLING ISRAEL'S BORDER WITH LEBANON

CASUALTIES:
THE SOLDIERS' REMAINS AND THE BUSINESSMAN ARE RETURNED TO ISRAEL IN 2004.

1997 AUGUST 19

2000 MAY 9

2000 OCTOBER 7

March 1, 2001: The British government adds Hezbollah's "military wing" to its list of proscribed terrorist organizations.

December 11, 2002:
Canada proscribes Hezbollah as a terrorist organization.

SHOOTING ATTACK AGAINST ISRAELI VEHICLES NEAR THE ISRAELI- LEBANESE BORDER

CASUALTIES:
SIX KILLED, SEVEN INJURED.

2002 MARCH 12

June 5, 2003: Australia proscribes Hezbollah's "military wing" as a terrorist organization.

August 11, 2006:
The United Nations Security Council adopts Resolution 1701, which ends the Israel-Hezbollah War and calls for the disarmament of "armed groups" in Lebanon, a direct reference to Hezbollah which refuses to disarm.

HEZBOLLAH OPERATIVES KILL 8 ISRAELI SOLDIERS AND KIDNAP TWO OTHERS STATIONED IN ISRAELI SOVEREIGN TERRITORY

CASUALTIES:
THE SOLDIERS' REMAINS
ARE RETURNED TO
ISRAEL IN JULY 2008

2006 JULY 12

Sept. 2, 2004: United Nations Security Council Resolution 1559 calls for "the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias," a reference to Hezbollah.

HEZBOLLAH'S MILITARY CHIEF 'IMAD MUGHNIYAH WAS KILLED BY A VEHICLE BOMB IN DAMASCUS, RESULTING IN THE FOLLOWING REPORTED DISRUPTIONS OF CELL ACTIVITIES:

- 2008 disruption of a cell in Baku, Azerbaijan, targeting the Israeli embassy there
- Late-2008 disruption of a cell in Egypt targeting Israeli tourists and ships in transiting the Suez Canal.
- 2009: operation disrupted in Turkey
- Early 2011 Israel warned its citizens of several Hezbollah plots against Israeli interests in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Cyprus.

2008 FEBRUARY 30

INDICTED FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF FORMER LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER RAFIQ AL- HARIRI IN 2005

(UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hezbollah members, including a senior Hezbollah official) Hezbollah does not allow any of its members arrested, and considers STL as a proxy of U.S. and Israel.

The four indicted Hezbollah operatives claimed responsible for attack by the United Nations court investigation are:

1. Mustafa Badreddine: Hezbollah commander and the suspected bomb maker of the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut
2. Salim Ayyash (known as Abu Salim)
3. Assad Sabra
4. Hassan Anise, who changed his name to Hassan Issa

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ISRAELI CONSUL MOSHE KIMCHI

CASUALTIES:

8 TURKS INJURED

2011 MAY 26

2011 JULY

FOILED ATTEMPT TO EXPLODE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED) AT BANGKOK SITE FREQUENTLY VISITED BY ISRAELIS

2012 MID-JANUARY



PLANNED TO ATTACK ISRAELI AMBASSADOR TO AZERBAIJAN AND TWO CHABAD EMISSARIES

(known as Chabad Houses, they are centres for disseminating a distinct sect of Orthodox Judaism) in Azerbaijan, the operation failed.

2012 JANUARY 24

SUSPECTED FOR CONDUCTING ATTACKS ON ISRAELI EMBASSY STAFF AND DEFENCE MINISTER IN TBILISI, GEORGIA AND IN INDIA

INDIA: EMBASSY CAR BLEW UP NEAR THE ISRAELI EMBASSY, AND PRIME MINISTER MANMOHAN SINGH'S RESIDENCE WAS BURNT.

CASUALTIES:

2 PEOPLE INJURED

GEORGIA: EXPLOSIVE DEVICE FOUND IN THE EMBASSY STAFF'S CAR, BOMB WAS DISMANTLED BEFORE IT BLEW UP.

CASUALTIES:

NONE

2012 FEBRUARY 13



SUSPECTED OF PLANNING TO ATTACK IED TO ISRAELI VEHICLE IN BANGKOK

2012 FEBRUARY 14



SUSPECTED OF ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK U.S. AND ISRAELI EMBASSIES AS WELL AS GROUPS AND COMPANIES WITH WESTERN TIES IN AZERBAIJAN

2012 MARCH



SUSPECTED OF PLOTTING TERRORIST ATTACK TO TARGET ISRAELI RESIDENTS OR TRAVELING TO BULGARIA. THE TERROR ATTACK IS SAID TO BE SCHEDULED TO COINCIDE WITH THE ANNIVERSARY OF HEZBOLLAH'S LEADER IMAD MUGHNIYAH

2012 JULY



SUSPECTED OF ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK ISRAELI TOURISTS AND BLOW UP A PLANE OR A TOUR BUS

2012 JULY



**SUSPECTED
OF CARRYING
OUT A SUICIDE
BOMBER
MISSION
ATTACKING
ISRAELI
VACATIONERS
IN BULGARIA**

2012 JANUARY 24

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First published in 2012 by
The Henry Jackson Society
The Henry Jackson Society
8th Floor, Parker Tower,
43-49 Parker Street,
London, WC2B 5PS
Tel: 020 7340 4520

www.henryjacksonsociety.org

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