

**Date and Time:** Saturday, May 4, 2024 1:50:00AM EEST

**Job Number:** 223497173

## Documents (100)

1. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Second wealthy American found dead in Mexico](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

2. [Hurst among equals](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

3. [Women, dissidents excluded from vote in Iran : Only four of 238 potential candidates deemed appropriate to run for president](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

4. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Muslims, Croat face charges in crimes against Bosnian Serbs](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

5. [A dangerous victory for Arafat](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

6. [NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

7. [World](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

8. [TELEVISION REVIEW; In 'Jihad in America,' Food for Uneasiness](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

9. [Business Report; ON INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

10. [ISRAEL : SHAMIR MAINTAINS FIRM STANCE, BUT SPEAKS OF HOPE](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

11. [SYRIANS SAID TO BE READY TO FREE FOUR HOSTAGES](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

12. [Hundreds killed in Mecca bloodbath: Saudis deny Iranian claim that pilgrims were 'massacred'](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

13. [Election overview: A year of big change](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

14. [Election overview: The year in global politics](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

15. [WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

**Narrowed by**

News

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

16. [\*Charity, Not Bombs, Boosts Image of Militant Islamists\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

17. [\*Can a Glass Ceiling Be Olive Drab?\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

18. [\*MARTYRS WITHOUT END\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

19. [\*The dance of death: After funerals, young Palestinians confront soldiers in deadly ritual\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

20. [\*The Week in Review\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

21. [WORLD IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

22. ['Terrorist' refugee out: Court sends a message to claimants who support violent groups](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

23. [Terrorism supporters 'unwelcome': Federal court judge rejects appeal by Pakistani claimant](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

24. [NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

25. [AT BIBLICAL SITE, A LOOK FORWARD NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE, THE POPE LED A MASS FOR A MULTIETHNIC CROWD. HE AIMED HIS WORDS AT YOUTHS.](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

26. [Iranian election could be watershed](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

27. [ISRAEL 'S MILITIAS FLEE THE GUNS OF THE HIZBOLLAH](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

28. [Dark days in Lebanon : Jailed reporter unaware of local efforts to win her freedom](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

29. [Refugees who support terrorism unwelcome: judge: Court upholds rejection of Pakistani claimant](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

30. [Very best of enemies offered sporting chance](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

31. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Muslims, Croat to face charges](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

32. [\*Iranians mourn slain diplomats: 200,000 mobilized on Afghan border\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

33. [\*Zap! They sip tea. Zap! They kiss. Zap! They leave me cold; THE suzi feay COLUMN\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

34. [\*FETAL EXPERIMENT ON SHUTTLE\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

35. [\*Zap! They sip tea. Zap! They kiss. Zap! They leave me cold; THE suzi feay COLUMN\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

36. [\*NEWS SUMMARY\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

37. [\*Hijackers go free after Algerian deal: Thirty-one hostages released after 16-day ordeal\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

38. [\*IRAQ BLOCKS DARING AUSSIE ESCAPE BID\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

39. [\*Arts: Sweet FO for the hostages - Television\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

40. [\*Hell and high living city: West Beirut\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

41. [\*Town tells of day of torture / The Israeli hunt for two kidnapped soldiers in South Lebanon\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000



42. [Syria imposes a shaky peace after 600 die in battle of the camps / Aftermath of the assault on Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

43. [FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

44. [WORLD](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

45. [WORLD IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

46. [Group Protests Evictions in South Lebanon](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

47. [WORLD & NATION BRIEFS](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

48. [Letters; Georgia surely would keep a special prosecutor busy](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

49. [Questions remain in wake of attack on U.S. warship: Terrorists were known to be in Yemen](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

50. [Letters, Faxes & E-Mail; Tuned into homeless' needs](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

51. [WORLD IN BRIEF; 2 life terms for ex-officer in S. Africa](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

52. [POPE MAKES FIRST VISIT TO LEBANON RECEPTION REFLECTS BROAD ACCEPTANCE acceptance acceptance](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

53. [South Africa 's new gang wars: Maybe Vigilantes: Anti-drug protesters \(who may have ties to Iran \) battle affluent homeowners \(who probably sell drugs\)](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

54. [Where the cedars still stand](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

55. [DON'T USE ABORTION AS A PARTISAN POLITICAL FOOTBALL](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

56. [I'll spit the dummy for all of us Luck on Sunday PERSONALITIES PLUS](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

57. [Review/Television: The Ordeals of the Beirut Hostages And Those Who Tried to Free Them](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

58. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Nigerian exile to assess reforms](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

59. [BEYOND THE IRON WALL](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

60. [Scottish Liberals first in merger ballot field](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

61. [With spread of democracy in Africa, radical Islam loses appeal](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

62. [10 years on and Khomeini's revolution turns full circle; Iran](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

63. [\*Town tells of a day of torture\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

64. [\*Times Diary\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

65. [\*Leading Article: The precepts of Islam\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

66. [\*THE WEST'S FEAR OF ISLAM IS NO EXCUSE FOR RACISM\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

67. [\*The News in Brief\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

**Narrowed by**

News

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

68. [The News In Brief](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

69. [The News In Brief](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

70. [THE NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

71. [The News in Brief, Page 2](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

72. [The News in Brief](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

73. ['YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

74. ['Syrian 's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

75. [NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

76. [NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

77. [GUIDELINES FLOUTED IN MINA'S REFUGEE CASE](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

78. [IN THE WORLD](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

79. [COULD MORALITY GO GLOBAL?](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

80. [When it hurts too much to laugh, look south for yuks](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

81. [WORLD & NATION BRIEFS](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

82. [Bahraini rebels reject Emir's tag of fanaticism](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

83. [WORLD & NATION BRIEFS](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors



**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

84. [Bahraini rebels reject Emir's tag of fanaticism](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

85. [The London militants who are guided by Allah](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

86. [BELLSOUTH SEEKS LONG-DISTANCE OK](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

87. [A horror no human can bear;100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base;Bomb](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

88. [Middle East trip may help her make her mark mark mark](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

**Narrowed by**

89. [JORDAN AND ISRAEL VOW 'REAL' PEACE; ACCORD ENDS 46 YEARS OF HOSTILE RELATIONS](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 200090. [Atlanta Extra; Late News & Visitor's Guide; Preview Edition; World; AFRICA](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 200091. [ISLAMIC SECTS SPUR DEADLY NATIONALISM](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 200092. [US rejects Iranian offer of deal on hostages and assets](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 200093. [MAILBAG](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

94. [BRIEFS NATION/WORLD](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

95. [Tehran vows vengeance for 'martyred pilgrims': Iran threatens to topple Saudis after Mecca deaths](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

96. [U.S. mistrust of fundamentalist Islam will take a while to erase](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

97. [What About Rushdie?](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

98. [American embraces Arab in farewell at school / Released US hostages on their ordeal in the TWA hijack crisis](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to Dec 31, 2000

99. [Religious marchers](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

100. [A Palestinian boy's death haunts Gaza](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to  
Dec 31, 2000

**WORLD IN BRIEF;**  
**Second wealthy American found dead in Mexico**

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

March 5, 1998, Thursday,

JOURNAL EDITION

Copyright 1998 The Atlanta Constitution

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 16a

**Length:** 660 words

**Series:** Today's News

## **Body**

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A second wealthy American has been found dead in Mexico in the past two days, authorities said Wednesday.

Mexico City authorities reported they had found the body of Joseph Edward Anisz Poston, 51, Wednesday in his home. He had been dead for more than two weeks and had been mutilated. A knife was found nearby, the prosecutor's office said. The state-owned news agency Notimex reported Poston lived alone, and women's wigs and clothing were found in his home. Authorities said he was gay. Tuesday, the body of architect William Markely Nixon, 60, was found on the balcony of his luxury Cuernavaca home with 10 stab wounds to his body and neck. Morelos state police investigating that crime said Nixon, who reportedly was originally from Atlanta, was gay.

He had lived in Beverly Hills, Calif., before moving to Mexico about 10 years ago. His body was found at Rancho Cuernavaca, which he had turned into a multimillion-dollar hotel.

"He was just a wonderful, handsome, elegant Southern gentleman," said Juli Lynne Charlot, an American who had known him since he arrived in Cuernavaca. THE AMERICAS Offshore earthquake felt in parts of Mexico A moderately strong offshore earthquake shook a large area of central and western Mexico, but no damage or injuries were reported. The National Autonomous University seismological institute said Wednesday's quake struck at 10:13 p.m. (11:13 p.m. EST) and registered a magnitude of 5.4. It located the epicenter under the Pacific off where the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero intersect. In Mexico City, the quake shook tall buildings but was hardly felt at ground level. The Red Cross and the fire department both said they had no reports of damage or injuries. EUROPE War crimes tribunal cuts Croat's sentence A Bosnian Croat's 10-year jail sentence for massacring about 70 unarmed Muslim prisoners was reduced to five years today by judges at the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal in the Netherlands. Both prosecutors and defense attorneys had requested a seven-year term after Drazen Erdemovic appealed his original conviction for crimes against humanity and the 10-year sentence, choosing instead to plead guilty to a war crime. But a three-judge panel went further and reduced the sentence to five years. The panel said Erdemovic, 26, "should be given a chance to start his life afresh while he is still young enough to do so." The judges also said Erdemovic should be given credit for the two years he has already served, in effect cutting the actual time he must serve to three years from today. Huge private loan to Russia reported Financier and philanthropist George Soros said he lent the Russian government "several hundred million dollars" last June, helping the Kremlin keep its promise to pay overdue pensions. Soros said the government had asked for another short-term loan in December, but he said he had declined. MIDDLE EAST Israeli court reviews possible MIA swap An expanded panel of Israel's Supreme Court will review a ruling allowing the government to hold Lebanese guerrillas without trial for a possible

## WORLD IN BRIEF; Second wealthy American found dead in Mexico

trade for Israeli MIAs, a lawyer said today. The court acknowledged for the first time Wednesday Israel is holding the guerrillas, most of whom are members of the Shiite Muslim **Hezbollah** group that wants to drive Israeli troops out of Lebanon. OCEANIA Glitch worsens New Zealand outage Efforts to restore power to Auckland, New Zealand's largest city, failed again Wednesday, and energy officials said downtown Auckland may be blacked out for 10 more weeks. The area has been nearly a ghost town since Feb. 20, when the last of the four underground cables stressed by a heat wave went down. ASIA Two Japanese officials bribery suspects Two senior ministry officials in Japan were arrested today on suspicion of accepting bribes from financial companies. The arrests came amid reports of a widening probe of influence-peddling by officials with regulatory authority over Japan's financial industry.

## Graphic

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Photo :

The world's oldest surviving railway engine, the Wylan Dilly, built in 1813, is moved Wednesday into the Royal Museum in Edinburgh, Scotland. The locomotive has not been on display for four years because of construction on the new Museum of Scotland, being built next to the present gallery. / JEFF J. MITCHELL / Reuters

**Load-Date:** March 6, 1998

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End of Document

## *Hurst among equals*

The Scotsman

May 29, 1996, Wednesday

Copyright 1996 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

**Section:** Pg. 20

**Length:** 630 words

**Byline:** Philip Dorward

### **Body**

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IF THE art of being a great entertainer is in capturing the public's imagination then comedian Lee Hurst is swiftly following in the footsteps and funny walks of his heroes, the Goons and Monty Python. Eighteen months ago, you would have been hard pushed to have heard of Hurst outside the London comedy scene. Now London Weekend Television find him such a draw that they have offered him the chance to front a new eight-part Saturday evening comedy show called, somewhat unimaginatively, Saturday Live.

Hurst, along with acerbic ringmaster Nick Hancock, has been the major beneficiary of two excellent seasons of the sardonic sports quiz *They Think It's All Over*. Some might argue that Hancock was on his way to star billing anyway. But Lee Hurst, where did he spring from? "Well up until a couple of years ago I was actually a hostage of Hezbollah. It was a very quiet release and Terry Waite took a lot of the publicity," he claims with all sincerity, before bursting into his trademark giggle. "I still get a bit scared if I stand near a radiator, but apart from that I cope with it quite well."

The ironic thing is that in all seriousness Hurst is a prisoner, to his own body. He has a debilitating back disease that is gradually fusing together his spine, which is the main reason he doesn't perform outside London and his native East End. Hurst reckons he has a very limited life span in TV before his spine packs in for good.

"My Back Pain Hell" made good copy for the tabloids earlier on this year but for Lee that is as much as he wants to talk about the disease. He wishes not to be "Vera Lynnish" and harp his way through the *Hello!* magazines and Richard and Judy shows of this world.

He is philosophical about the problem. "If I'm lucky then I might have five years, but then what the hell I'm only in this game short term any way. I don't want to be the next Roy Castle, fighting on, it's simply a case that I won't be able to function. I'm quite an animated performer doing stand-up and that just won't be possible to do when the spine goes."

Hurst isn't, he claims, trying to milk the system while he can so much as just have a good laugh. He is proud of *They Think It's All Over* and the support it has spawned. "What I'm most chuffed with is the cross-section of support that we have. I'm on tour just now and the promoter was telling me how he's really pleased that there are so many women coming to my show.

"A lot of the press have labelled *They Think ...* a lads' show but I like to think of it more as being energetic than 'lad'. If people try to top each other, which is what happens when you get people together socially; they're all trying

## Hurst among equals

to out-do each other, not for any competitive reasons, but purely for laughs. Any panel game is essentially a vehicle to allow people to be funny off each other."

In that sense Saturday Live sees Hurst move away from the genre that made him famous. The show isn't a world away from Channel 4's mid-Eighties Friday and Saturday Night Live which acted as the major springboard for the public personas of Ben Elton and Harry Enfield. There will be plenty of stand-up, sketches and characters from the comedy circuit. In top billing alongside Hurst will be another fine comedian, who gave up a career as a doctor to do stand up, Harry Hill.

Hurst can't wait to get started with him.

"Saturday Live is going to be different for most of us than what we've done in the past. It's a straightforward comedy show with less improvisation. I'm really happy Harry's doing it because he started out on the circuit at the same time as me.

Originally he went higher than I did with his own radio show and TV work.

Then I sort of lapped him and now this is a chance for him to get his own back." Britain beware, the bald eagle has landed.

**Load-Date:** May 29, 1996

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**Women, dissidents excluded from vote in Iran: Only four of 238 potential candidates deemed appropriate to run for president**

The Ottawa Citizen

May 22, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A14

**Length:** 725 words

**Byline:** CHRISTOPHER LOCKWOOD; THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

**Dateline:** TEHERAN

## **Body**

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Iranians go to the polls tomorrow to elect their new president, an exercise in democracy which, according to any meaningful sense of that word, will be a farce.

Of the 238 candidates who applied to take on the second most important job in the country, 234 were rejected out of hand by the nation's Council of Guardians, a group hand-picked by the unelected and constitutionally almost all-powerful religious leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and loyal to him.

Among the excluded were all nine **female** candidates, probably on the grounds that **women** are not fit for the post.

That, at least, is what the council's secretary said he believed.

Excluded, too, were Iran's handful of cautious dissidents. One of these, a magazine editor, Eezat Sahabi, had last year been approved by the council as fit to run for parliament, an inconsistency the regime declines to explain.

Mr. Sahabi's sin is he does not believe that mullahs, or clergymen, should be running the government.

Of the four accepted, two are no-hopers: a detested hard-line cleric who once headed Iran's intelligence services, and a near-unknown. Neither has made much of an impact on the election, judging by the number of posters their supporters managed to put up in Teheran. That leaves two main candidates, and both of these are Islamic clergymen, both long-term servants of the Islamic regime that held power since the revolution of 1979.

Both hold the rank of "hojatoleslam," one step below ayatollah in the Shia Islam hierarchy. Both were associates of Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, and after his death in 1989, of Ayatollah Khamenei.

The favourite is Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, parliamentary speaker. He has the support of the bulk of Iran's dominant conservatives and especially its hard-line clergy, including Ayatollah Khamenei.

Under a Nateq-Nouri presidency, Iran's experiment in recent years of cautious social liberalization would be halted, and even reversed. Islamic dress for **women** would be rigidly enforced. So would a ban on TV satellite dishes.

The unknown quantity is Mohammed Khatami, for 11 years minister of culture, who has emerged as the candidate of an informal coalition opposed to Iran's "establishment." Uncomfortably for him, that coalition includes both the

Women, dissidents excluded from vote in Iran : Only four of 238 potential candidates deemed appropriate to run for president

technocratic reformers, who dared not field their own candidates, and a group of Left-wing clerics, "the followers of Imam Khomeini's Line," who are opposed to unchecked economic reform.

Mr. Khatami's meetings are preceded by earnest prayers. He is very much a creature of the Iranian regime himself, though his instincts are more liberal than those of his rival.

His failure as a minister to censor books and films rigidly led to his falling out with Ayatollah Khamenei in 1992, and his dismissal from government. But never in his campaign has he sought to challenge Iran's theocratic system.

Even so, there is enough difference between the candidates for the election to have become unprecedentedly lively. Squads of activists from the radical Ansar-e-Hezbollah group have been sent to disrupt the "subversive" Mr. Khatami's rallies.

His supporters denounce the Nateq-Nouri faction as the "Taliban," the fundamentalists who flung Afghanistan back into the Dark Ages, this week banning the sale of ice cream to women.

Iran has only the most rudimentary of opinion polls, and these suggest a close result, with the "modernizing" Mr. Khatami expected to do well in the big cities, but Mr. Nateq-Nouri's support still strong in the villages.

"Mr. Khatami is a mullah, true, but he is a special mullah," said Ibrahim Adiroun, a shop owner.

"He is educated, he has studied abroad. He speaks four languages. He will solve the problems Iran has with the world."

But if Mr. Khatami wins, though the religious establishment will be jolted, policy shifts are unlikely. Arrayed against him will be a parliament dominated by Mr. Nateq-Nouri's conservative faction. And the president's powers are always subject to be over-ridden by the religious leader.

"He is a competent man of good character. But if he wins, things will be extremely difficult for Khatami," Mr. Sahabi said.

"Everything will be stacked against him: the leader, the parliament, and the Revolutionary Guards. Within six months, I am sure that he will be out of office again."

**Load-Date:** May 23, 1997

**WORLD IN BRIEF;**  
**Muslims, Croat face charges in crimes against Bosnian Serbs**

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

March 10, 1997, Monday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

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**Section:** FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 04A

**Length:** 725 words

**Byline:** From our news services

**Series:** This version ran only in the Metro Edition of The Atlanta Constitution.

## **Body**

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A group of Muslims and a Croat go on trial in The Hague, Netherlands, today on charges of gang rape, torture and murder in Bosnia. The U.N. tribunal on Yugoslavia and its former republics is the first collective war crimes trial since Nuremberg and Tokyo. It will be the first time, too, that Bosnian Serbs testify about their suffering at the hands of Muslims and Croats.

Under an indictment issued by the U.N. tribunal last year, three Muslims and a Croat are charged with atrocities against Serbs in the Celebici prison camp in central Bosnia, where at least 14 Serbs reportedly died and many more were tortured.

AFRICA Rebels insist on talks

Zairian rebels, poised outside a strategic government-controlled city, said they will not stop fighting until President Mobutu Sese Seko begins negotiations with them. Despite indications a day earlier that rebels had accepted a U.N. peace plan, rebel spokesman Nyembwe Kazadi, speaking by telephone from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said talks had to come first.

Tusk trade banned

The government of the West African nation of Ivory Coast has banned trade in elephant tusks, saying it wants to save its national symbol. The decree is intended "to limit the threat to the elephant," which the government said had been exploited throughout Africa and particularly in Ivory Coast.

ASIA Movement on defector

Talks over the fate of a North Korean defector holed up in a South Korean consulate in China were reaching a "crucial stage" this week, a South Korean official said. The remark followed Japanese and North Korean media reports that Hwang Jang-yop, a former teacher of North Korean leader Kim Jong-il and the highest-ranking official ever to defect from the Communist state, may be allowed to go to South Korea soon.

## WORLD IN BRIEF; Muslims, Croat face charges in crimes against Bosnian Serbs

## After Mother Teresa

More than 100 nuns from Mother Teresa's order are expected to choose a successor for the 86-year-old Roman Catholic nun in the next few days. The nuns have been meeting to discuss the succession at the order's Calcutta, India, headquarters since January.

## Eclipse, comet combine

Sky gazers in China and Russia got a double delight when the sun disappeared behind the moon in a total solar eclipse that coincided with a rare view of the bright Hale-Bopp comet. Tens of thousands of people in northern China and eastern Siberia watched the sky go dark and felt already freezing temperatures drop as the moon blocked the sun's rays for more than two minutes.

Women, books missing

Lacking desks, books and female teachers or students, Kabul University reopened its doors for the first time since the Taliban religious army took control of the Afghan capital in September. The university, once known among Islamic countries for its high educational standards, showed the scars of 18 years of war and the restrictions of the Taliban's strict brand of Islam.

## Cholera suspected

Aid workers were investigating a possible outbreak of cholera after 15 reported deaths among ethnic Karens seeking refuge from a Burmese army offensive in camps along the Thai-Burma border.

## EUROPE Rally for the media

More than 50,000 jeering and flag-waving opponents of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic rallied in central Belgrade in support of more democracy and freedom for the media. This was the first big protest since Milosevic reinstated opposition victories in local elections last month.

## Arms pact urged

Gen. Igor Sergeev, the head of Russia's strategic rocket forces, urged Parliament to ratify the languishing START II arms control treaty, saying there are no alternatives on the table. The treaty was signed by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and George Bush in 1993, and ratified by the U.S. Senate last year. But the Russian Parliament has balked, in part because some Russians believe the pact gives the United States an unfair advantage.

## Abortion alternative

The leader of Scotland's Roman Catholics offered money and support to women considering abortions if they had their babies instead. Addressing a conference organized by the anti-abortion Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, Cardinal Thomas Winning said his offer was open to Catholics and non-Catholics.

## MIDDLE EAST Guerrillas fired upon

Two Israeli warplanes blasted suspected positions of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah guerrilla group in southern Lebanon, hours after a soldier was wounded in an ambush, Lebanese officials said.

## Graphic

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Photo: Prince Charles and Princess Diana attended Prince William's confirmation into the Church of England on Sunday at St. George's Chapel in Windsor. With his family, William, 14, arrives for the service./ JOHN STILLWELL / Associated Press

**Load-Date:** March 11, 1997

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End of Document

## *A dangerous victory for Arafat*

THE AUSTRALIAN

April 26, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

**Length:** 725 words

**Byline:** Amin Saikal

### **Body**

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D ESPITE the odds, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat, has once again pulled it off.

He has succeeded in inducing the Palestine National Council to accept the removal of the parts of the Palestine National Covenant calling for the destruction of the State of Israel. The significance of this development is that it meets one of the long-term demands of successive Israeli governments and should open the way for the resumption of serious negotiations between the two sides over the final status of the occupied territories.

However, this development has come against the backdrop of considerable manipulation by Arafat of the procedures of the PNC.

While many delegates, including the prominent academic and activist Hanan Ashrawi, attended the PNC meeting with a predisposition to oppose any change to the covenant - on the ground that now was not the time for such a change, since Israel had not gone far enough towards the realisation of an independent Palestinian State - Arafat skilfully used his ability to appoint 98 additional members to the PNC in order to secure a majority for his proposed amendments to the covenant.

The prominence of some of the opponents of the change might, in ordinary times, have taken some of the glitter from his victory, even though it was by a substantial majority. However, coming in the aftermath of Israel's international embarrassment from its shelling of a United Nations compound in Lebanon in which defenceless refugees were huddled, Arafat's success was quite considerable.

Given the intensity of Arab anger at the deaths of innocent civilians, Arafat was out on a limb in securing the amendments necessary to carry the peace process forward. For this, he may expect to win a degree of support from subtler Israelis and from the Clinton administration. This, in turn, may improve the electoral prospects of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who can claim this as a success for his policy of peaceful engagement and distract attention from the emerging disaster in Lebanon.

At the same time, this development leaves Arafat further exposed to the opponents of the peace process. He can expect possibly violent opposition from not only within his own constituency but also outside, especially the militant Palestinian Islamic groups - Hamas and Islamic Jihad - as well as States such as Lebanon, Syria and Iran.

Given the symbolic significance of Arafat's latest concessions to Israel, more groups than ever may think that now is the time to be done with him. From Jordan's King Abdullah to Egypt's president Anwar Sadat and Israel's prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, the path of the peacemaker has not been an easy one in the Middle East.

## A dangerous victory for Arafat

Arafat is in a very isolated position. He has not even gone as far as King Hussein of Jordan or President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in his condemnation of Israel's military campaign in Lebanon. On the contrary, he has done something which might easily convince his opponents that he is indeed nothing more than what the Israeli Opposition leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, recently described him as being, namely a "subcontractor" under the Oslo accords.

As weak as Arafat's position may appear, it would be an error of judgment for Israel to exploit this in any way other than a strengthening of the peace process. The ball is now in Israel's court and Israel's response will show whether its leaders are far-sighted statesmen and women, or merely politicians with no sense of the importance of the long run. Of course, the response of the Israeli electorate in the approaching elections will be crucial to Arafat's position. A shift to the Right in support of the Likud Party of Netanyahu could easily make it untenable.

Whatever the outcome, Arafat is standing at a crossroads, similar to that which Peres faces because of Israel's democratic processes. But it is important to point out that Arafat has already moved an enormous distance from the position with which he was long associated - a position which once saw Israeli spokesmen depict him as a terrorist in the same terms as they apply to Hezbollah in Lebanon. There are lessons here for those who adopt too rigid an approach to the politics of the region.

Professor Amin Saikal is the director of the Centre for Middle Eastern and Central Asian Studies at the Australian National University.

**Load-Date:** March 1, 2002

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End of Document

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer

MARCH 20, 1997 Thursday SF EDITION

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**The Philadelphia Inquirer**

Found on Philly.com

**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. A04

**Length:** 787 words

### **Body**

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In the Nation Three more Chicago police officers were indicted yesterday on charges of plotting to rob undercover agents posing as drug dealers. The indictments bring to 10 the number of officers charged since the department began an investigation of corruption after complaints from neighborhood residents. The FBI and police set up a phony gang of drug dealers, and the target cops shook them down for protection money and sometimes robbed them, authorities said.

An Orthodox Jew pleaded guilty in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday to federal charges that he planted a bomb at a synagogue before an appearance by former Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres. Harry Shapiro, a gas-station attendant and former kosher butcher, admitted using an explosive to threaten a foreign official, internationally protected person and official guest of the U.S. government. Shapiro, 31, will face a 10-year prison term.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved the first temporary skin substitute for burn victims that is made from human cells. Dermagraft-TC is designed to cover life-threatening burns for about two weeks, until enough of the patient's own skin becomes available for a traditional skin graft. Made by Advanced Tissue Sciences, it won FDA approval Tuesday.

A Federal Aviation Administration directive effective yesterday requires airlines to inspect some Boeing 737 rudder power control units for a possible problem that could cause the rudder to swing on its own. The directive comes after United Airlines said it used an "incorrect bolt" in hundreds of the units for the last 26 years. Some investigators theorized that rudder malfunctions triggered the 1994 crash of a US Airways (formerly USAir) aircraft at Pittsburgh and the 1991 crash of a United flight at Colorado Springs, Colo.

In Phoenix, six members of the Viper Militia were sentenced yesterday to 12 to 37 months in jail for conspiracy to make bombs. They were arrested last year by antiterrorist agents who suspected them of plotting an attack, but prosecutors later said there was no indication any specific attacks were planned. Four more militia members were to be sentenced later, and two others are to be tried March 25.

Two Los Angeles motorists argued and one was fatally shot by the other without either realizing that they were police officers, one off-duty and the other undercover, authorities said. Neither was in uniform. Police said they did not know why the men were arguing. Detective Frank Lyga, 40, fired two shots after Officer Kevin Gaines, 31, waved his weapon on a busy street Tuesday afternoon. Gaines was fatally shot, police said.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

In the World Iranian-backed guerrillas killed an Israeli soldier and wounded three others in an ambush yesterday in southern Lebanon, triggering retaliatory artillery fire, Israeli security officials said. Hezbollah militia attacked an Israeli mechanized convoy with a Sagger missile and rocket-propelled grenades near the Beaufort Castle, the officials said.

Nine Palestinian inmates and four Israeli soldiers were injured in a riot in an army prison in southern Israel yesterday, the Israeli army said. An army spokesman said prisoners set tents ablaze while rioting over the extension of detention of Palestinians without trial.

An alleged former guard at a Nazi concentration camp for women has been charged with trampling to death a young inmate in 1945, German court officials said yesterday. Prosecutors say the woman, now 79, whose identity was withheld by the court, beat the girl with a club when she resisted being separated from her mother at the Malchow camp, part of the Ravensbrueck concentration-camp complex.

In Afghanistan, an ammunition dump exploded near the eastern city of Jalalabad early yesterday, killing at least 16 people, wounding at least 200 and sending debris and ordnance raining onto a residential area. It was unclear whether the explosion was sabotage or an accident.

President Aslan Maskhadov of Chechnya unveiled a new government yesterday and ordered creation of a national guard, Russian news agencies said. Maskhadov, who swept to power in the breakaway region's first postwar election in January, kept Interior Minister Kazbek Makhachev and the head of the state oil company Khozhakhmed Yarikhonov in their posts.

Papua New Guinea police fired tear gas and warning shots yesterday over the heads of antigovernment demonstrators who began looting stores and attacking cars in the first outbreak of violence in a three-day political crisis. As soldiers refused to free 40 foreign mercenaries, 2,000 people rallied outside the main army barracks to denounce a government plan to pay mercenaries \$27 million to crush the rebellion on the copper-rich island of Bougainville.

**Load-Date:** October 18, 2002

## World

The Ottawa Citizen

April 28, 1998, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; WORLD; Pg. A9

**Length:** 774 words

**Byline:** CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

### **Body**

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Thupten Ngodup, a 60-year-old Tibetan exile set himself on fire after police in New Delhi broke up a 49-day fast by dragging off three hunger strikers protesting Chinese rule in Tibet. A doctor at Rama Manohar Lohia Hospital said his entire body was burned and his chances of survival were slim.

A member of the Institutional Revolutionary party, which has held the presidency in Mexico since 1929, died and two other were wounded in a shootout between pro-government peasants and supporters of the guerrillas in southern Chiapas state.

Gunmen slaughtered 22 people in a remote Kashmir village that straddles Pakistan's disputed border with India. The attackers came to Bindala Samahani overnight and massacred two families before escaping.

Russia is helping India build a sea-launched ballistic missile that can carry a nuclear warhead and strike deep into Pakistan, the New York Times newspaper reported.

Algeria's religious authorities have decreed that rape victims should not be ostracized, as is traditional, but stopped short of condoning abortions for women raped by Islamic insurgents. Rapes by Muslim militants waging an Islamic insurgency since 1992 have become increasingly common.

A guerrilla bomb attack in southern Lebanon, claimed by Iranian-backed Hezbollah, sparked clashes between Shiite Muslim militants and Israeli troops that left two dead.

Nearly one-half the baby lab rats on the space shuttle Columbia have unexpectedly died. NASA's chief veterinarian, Joseph Bielitzki, said 49 of about 110 baby rats have died, apparently because their mothers were unable or unwilling to nurse them.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu responded to a warning from Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat that he would press ahead with a declaration of statehood if there was no peace settlement by May 4, 1999, by saying Israel could not accept a "new Iraq or Iran" on its doorstep.

Sixteen bodies washed ashore on a Nicaraguan beach after a boat carrying Ecuadorans trying to get to the U.S. sank Friday night in choppy waters. Three people remained missing. Juan Macao Cardenas, 21, the only known survivor, made it to shore by clinging to an oil drum for 16 hours.

The European Union has agreed to back further international sanctions against the former Republic of Yugoslavia if President Slobodan Milosevic fails to accept international mediation to end the crisis in Kosovo.

## World

The godmother of Carlos Gilmer, who died Saturday after being shot in the neck with a .38-calibre pistol he and a four-year-old playmate found in an unattended purse, was charged with failing to keep a gun out of the hands of children. Beulah Lindsay of Greensboro, North Carolina, could get two years in jail if convicted.

Classes were delayed for two hours at the James W. Parker Middle School as students held a prayer session to remember John Gillette, a teacher and businessman in Edinboro, Pennsylvania, killed at a Grade 8 school dance. Andrew Wurst, a 14-year-old boy nicknamed "Satan" by his friends, remained in jail on homicide charges.

Two Pakistani courts upheld a government request to freeze all movable and immovable assets of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto, her husband Asif Ali Zardari and mother Nusrat.

A rock singer and a businessman were sentenced to three years in a Chinese labour camp for reporting on the detention of four dissident poets, a human rights group said. Wu Ruojie, a singer whose brother is one of the poets, and Li Yi, a businessman, recently were sentenced for having "divulged state secrets."

Two men were charged with first-degree murder after leaving two infants in a car parked in the sun for eight hours, while they searched for artifacts in the hills of northwestern Arkansas. Ricky Leon Crisp, 23, whose daughter Vicky Fraley, 16 months, died, along with her four-month-old cousin, Sidney Pippin and Justin Griffith, 27, were charged.

Chilean presidential guards blasted about 50 wives of police officers with water cannon and clubbed them with batons when a demonstration over police salaries turned violent.

A former commander of a Second World War Croatian concentration camp is in hiding after Croatia made a request to the Argentine government for his extradition. Dinko Sakic, 76, then a captain in the Ustashe regime of the Croatian dictator, Ante Pavelic is accused of perpetrating atrocities.

Representatives of the IRA and the Basque separatist group ETA held secret talks in South America last week to consider whether an Ulster-style political agreement could resolve conflict in Spain, according to the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion.

**Load-Date:** April 29, 1998

**TELEVISION REVIEW:**  
**In 'Jihad in America,' Food for Uneasiness**

The New York Times

November 21, 1994, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1994 The New York Times Company

**Distribution:** Cultural Desk

**Section:** Section C; ; Section C; Page 14; Column 5; Cultural Desk ; Column 5; ; Review

**Length:** 725 words

**Byline:** By WALTER GOODMAN

By WALTER GOODMAN

## **Body**

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The review tape of "Jihad in America" was heralded by a complaint from the Council on American-Islamic Relations, a Muslim organization in Washington, that PBS had denied requests by Arab and Muslim journalists to screen the program in advance of tonight's scheduled showing at 10:10 P.M. on Channel 13. The council charged that Steven Emerson, the documentary's executive producer, had shown animus toward the Palestinian cause as a journalist and was promoting "a wild theory about an Islamic terrorist network in America."

Whatever the predilections of Mr. Emerson, who has made a specialty of investigating Muslim fundamentalist terrorism, the protesters' concerns prove understandable (which is not to say the pressure to change or cancel the documentary was justified), since "Jihad in America" is likely to awaken viewers' unease over what some some Muslim groups here may be up to.

In last week's "60 Minutes," Mr. Emerson asserted that the New York City police had paid insufficient attention to papers found in the apartment of El-Sayyid Nosair, an Egyptian immigrant who was arrested (and later acquitted) in the 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane. The papers included plans for making bombs and a call to destroy "the towers that constitute the pillars" of the civilization of "enemies of God." A reference to the World Trade Center? Mr. Emerson thinks so.

He states right off that "the overwhelming majority of Muslims are not members of militant groups," but the import of his program is that seemingly respectable Muslim organizations have ties to militants who preach violence against moderate Muslims as well as against Christians and Jews, and that charitable contributions to the organizations find their way to extremists.

The evidence here is mainly in the form of videos of fire-eating Muslim fundamentalist speakers around the United States. It is in Brooklyn that one Abdullah Azzam is seen urging his audience to wage jihad in America, which he says "means fighting only, fighting with the sword." In Detroit, Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman, the influential Muslim leader who came to the United States in 1990 and is now charged with conspiring to blow up several New York City landmarks, also calls for jihad against the infidel. The language tends to be fierce. Fayiz Azzam, a cousin of

## TELEVISION REVIEW; In 'Jihad in America,' Food for Uneasiness

Abdullah, tells an Atlanta audience: "Blood must flow. There must be widows; there must be orphans." (Mr. Emerson does not disclose who spirited out these videos, plainly not meant for public showing.)

Were it not for the World Trade Center bombing, the bloodthirsty words might be shrugged off as standard Middle-Eastern rhetoric. But television viewers have seen the destruction that even a single fanatic with an assault weapon or a bomb can do. A former F.B.I. agent tells Mr. Emerson that Hamas and Hezbollah, the most potent terrorist organizations in the Middle East, have carried out military training in the United States.

Coming as it does before a jury has been chosen in the conspiracy trial, "Jihad in America" exemplifies the tension between the First Amendment and the Sixth Amendment. Lawyers for Sheik Rahman and his co-defendants are not likely to welcome on the jury people who have seen either tonight's program or "Islamic Fundamentalism and Democracy," a report on the struggle between secular and religious forces throughout the Middle East that Channel 13 will carry tomorrow at 10:10 P.M. This documentary, too, finds little meeting ground between democrats and fundamentalists.

As for the protests against "Jihad," they are a tribute to public broadcasting's willingness to take on hot issues. (Pro-Israeli groups have gone after programs like "Days of Rage" and "From Beirut to Bosnia" that were deemed sympathetic to Palestinian militants.) Once having accepted a documentary, PBS executives are right to resist efforts to tamper with it.

Panels that offer contrary views are sometimes welcome, but they have a way of turning into commercials for a cause or a group. Although in this case, neither PBS nor Channel 13 acceded to the demand for a panel of Muslim leaders as accompaniment to "Jihad," Anisa Abd Al-Fatah, the chairwoman of the National Association of Muslim Women and a member of the board of the Council on American-Islamic Relations, is to appear on "The Charlie Rose Show" tonight, right after the documentary.

**Load-Date:** November 21, 1994

**Business Report;**  
**ON INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS**

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

May 7, 1996, Tuesday,

ALL EDITIONS

Copyright 1996 The Atlanta Constitution

**Section:** BUSINESS; Pg. 02F

**Length:** 737 words

**Byline:** Matthew C. Quinn (e-mail: [mquinn@ajc.com](mailto:mquinn@ajc.com))

## **Body**

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### **Women** make Mexico trade trip

A local businesswoman recently returned from Mexico after taking part in the first U.S. Commerce Department overseas trade mission since the death of Secretary Ron Brown.

Carolyn Stradley, chief executive of C&S Paving Inc. of Marietta, was one of a 14-member delegation to Mexico City and Monterrey late last month that was part of the administration's efforts to promote new trade opportunities under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Aside from being the first such trip since Brown was killed in a plane crash during a trade mission to Bosnia in March, the Mexico trip was unusual because all 14 delegation members were **women**.

Alexis Herman, White House aide, led the group of businesswomen and government officials a the second all-**female** trade delegation in the Commerce Department's history.

Stradley said that as a result of the trip, she will now consider consulting and entering joint ventures in Mexico. Another possibility is exporting used paving equipment to that country, she said.

### U.S. envoy beats the drum

Edward Walker, the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, was in town last week to tout that country of 60 million people as ripe for American trade and investment.

"Hopefully you will find a red carpet in front of you and a lot less red tape than in the past," Walker said in a luncheon address co-sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and U.S. Export Assistance Center. "If we don't take advantage of the opportunities, the Europeans would be more than happy to."

Walker said U.S. military aid to Egypt, which amounts to \$ 1.2 billion a year and supports contracts for equipment produced at the Lockheed Martin Aeronautical Systems plant in Marietta, should continue at present levels because it benefits both Egypt and the United States.

## Business Report; ON INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Walker said trade should be stepped up to fill the gap left by reductions in economic assistance. Egypt currently receives \$ 815 million in such U.S. assistance each year.

Walker acknowledged, however, that some investors might be deterred by the recent fighting between Israel and Hezbollah guerrillas along Israel's border with Lebanon. But he said he is optimistic about the longer-term prospects for the peace process in the region.

Walker said President Hosni Mubarak has been having some success getting Egypt's economy on track, and the country offers the potential of access to markets across the Middle East.

Export program is back

A Lilburn high-tech company is the first recipient of export financing under the state's newly reorganized export financing program.

The Georgia Export Finance Fund has agreed to guarantee \$ 50,000 of financing being provided to Conmark Instruments Inc. by Summit National Bank of Atlanta.

The company, which manufactures high-tech measurement and control instruments used in the pulp and paper industry, will use the financing to prepare equipment being sent to its Canadian distributor.

The loan guarantee is the first since the program was retooled, shifted to the Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism and based at the U.S. Commerce Department's Export Assistance Center at Peachtree Center. The program is capitalized at \$ 2 million.

COMING UP Eastern Europe

Today: Seminar on strategies for doing business in Eastern Europe with Global Advantage and Larive Group. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., World Trade Center, 1 Peachtree Center. Cost is \$ 25. For more information, call 404- 880-1550.

Middle East

Wednesday: American-Israel Chamber of Commerce hosts breakfast seminar with two Israeli attorneys, titled "Legal and Finance Issues in Israel and the Middle East." 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., Buckhead Club, 3333 Peachtree Road. Cost is \$ 20 for chamber members, \$ 25 for nonmembers. For reservations, call 404-874-6970.

Export series

Thursday: DeKalb Chamber of Commerce holds seminar titled "Identifying World Markets for Your Products." First in a series of three meetings. 8:30 a.m. to noon, 750 Commerce Drive, Decatur. Cost for series is \$ 110 for Atlanta/DeKalb chamber members, \$ 150 for nonmembers. To register, call Ann Peugh at 404-378-8000, ext. 244.

Goizueta speech set

May 20: Roberto Goizueta, chairman and chief executive of Coca-Cola Co., is guest speaker at Atlanta Chamber of Commerce World Trade Week luncheon. Noon, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Centennial Ballroom. Cost is \$ 30 for Atlanta/DeKalb Chamber members, \$ 50 for nonmembers. For more information, call Jennifer Stephen at 404-586-8415.

**Graphic**

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Business Report; ON INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Photo: Carolyn Stradley, CEO of C&S Paving of Marietta, took part in a trade mission to Mexico.

**Load-Date:** July 17, 1996

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End of Document



## **ISRAEL: SHAMIR MAINTAINS FIRM STANCE, BUT SPEAKS OF HOPE**

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 26, 1991, SATURDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1991 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

**Section:** WAR PAGE; Pg. 1B

**Length:** 707 words

### **Body**

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JERUSALEM ISRAEL NAMED a hard-line delegation Friday to next week's Middle East peace conference. Israel also warned that it still might pull out of the talks because a Palestinian delegate spoke of links with the PLO. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Friday on Israel TV that he was hopeful about the conference. "It's an unprecedented attempt to negotiate with several Arab leaders at once. We have always demanded it and wanted it and should do it. This time, we will start a process that maybe has a chance." As to thoughts that he might try to undercut the talks, Shamir said, "I am no saboteur, and I am not going to blow up anything. I am going to present Israel's positions, its desires, its dreams. "This is an international event that has incredible resonance in the world. The whole world will be looking at this stage and will hear the voices." In a TV interview from Tunisia, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat also tried to tone down the rhetoric five days before the start of the talks in Madrid, Spain. Asked if he would communicate with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at the conference, Arafat said, "They are not in need of me now. They have all the probabilities and capabilities and everything." He added that he would accept any decisions reached at the conference. The 14 Israeli delegates appointed by Shamir included close allies in his Likud bloc in Parliament.

Shamir asked the opposition Labor Party to appoint one representative to broaden the delegation, but Israel radio said he had turned down Labor's choice, reserve Gen. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, as too liberal. Yossi Ahimeir, a spokesman for Shamir, said Israel would consider pulling out of the talks if the Palestinian delegates included Saeb Erekat. Erekat said in an interview Thursday that his delegation "was chosen by the PLO." Israel considers the PLO a terrorist group and refuses to deal with it. Ahimeir said Friday, "We will not sit next to people we don't want to sit with, PLO people. We will consider our steps. "If we will see in front of our eyes people connected, belonging to or representing the PLO, either they or us will leave," he said. "(Erekat's statement causes problems, it causes trouble, and we hope the Americans will handle it." In a conciliatory move, Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini issued a statement complaining about unauthorized comments by Palestinian delegates, saying they were neither binding nor official. Husseini, however, also renewed a demand repeatedly rebuffed by Israel - a freeze on settlements in the occupied lands. "We cannot go to Madrid and keep the sword of settlements hanging over us," he said in Jerusalem as the 14 Palestinian delegates and 14 advisers left by bus to Jordan en route to the talks. In a traditional gesture, women sprinkled departing delegates with rosewater. Iranian Activity Alleged Iran is encouraging attacks on Israel from Islamic guerrillas in southern Lebanon in advance of next week's talks, Lebanese security sources said Friday. Sheik Ahmed Taleb, a powerful Shiite cleric in southern Lebanon, acknowledged Iranian support for the guerrilla campaign. "Tehran is handling escalating the confrontation at the political level, and the Islamic Resistance is responsible for the practical escalation on the ground," he said. "All revolutionary Muslims in the world are moving . . . to confront the capitulationist nature of the Madrid conference." Security sources said terrorist groups received a hefty amount of money from Iran early last month. Apart from Hezbollah and its allies, Iran is funding Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal and the Syria-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Lebanese sources said. PLO Rebellion PLO chairman Arafat moved

## ISRAEL : SHAMIR MAINTAINS FIRM STANCE, BUT SPEAKS OF HOPE

Friday to compromise with rebellious followers who seized control of his headquarters in Lebanon. The rebels said they took over the Ein El-Hilweh refugee camp outside Sidon on Thursday to protest Arafat's acceptance of next week's peace conference, but a pay cut also was believed to be a major cause of the uprising. Sources at the camp said Arafat's command had agreed to pay increases in an effort to end the dispute.

## Graphic

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Graphic Photo; LOGO...Middle East Peace Talks PHOTO by AFP...Hanan Ashrawi, a Palestinian delegate to the Middle East peace conference, flashing a victory sign Friday from the bus taking the group from the West Bank to Amman, Jordan.

**Load-Date:** October 13, 1993

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End of Document

## **SYRIANS SAID TO BE READY TO FREE FOUR HOSTAGES**

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

February 27, 1987 Friday

Late Edition

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**Section:** NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 7

**Length:** 678 words

**Byline:** IHSAN HIJAZI and Agencies

### **Body**

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WASHINGTON, Thursday: Three American teachers and an Indian professor, taken hostage in Beirut last month, were in Syrian hands and might be released soon, according to a US television network.

NBC News quoted Middle East and Western intelligence sources yesterday as saying that the four were turned over to a Syrian intelligence officer after Syrian troops entered Beirut on Sunday.

The four, American citizens Alan Steen, Jesse Turner and Robert Polhill, and Indian citizen Mithileshwar Singh, an American resident, were seized on January 24 at Beirut University College by a group calling itself the Islamic Jihad.

The network said Syria, while officially denying it had the four, was trying to work out a way to release them without offending the Islamic Hezbollah, believed to hold a number of other foreign hostages.

Yesterday in Beirut, a bomb exploded in the nearby Raml al Ali quarter of Beirut's largely Shi'ite southern suburbs, killing five people and wounding seven.

Earlier, a leading Shi'ite fundamentalist clergyman claimed that Syrian troops massacred fighters belonging to his group, the pro-Iranian Party of God.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the Party of God, delivered the eulogy at a mass funeral yesterday for 23 Party of God fighters who were killed in a clash with the Syrians in the Basta neighbourhood on Tuesday night.

At the funeral, 15,000 mourners chanted "God is great!" and "Death to Syria!"

About 300 Syrian soldiers, armed with rocket launchers and heavy machine-guns, patrolled the Basta quarter yesterday.

Members of the Party of God, loyal to the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, defied the Syrians when they delayed giving up their headquarters in Basta.

The Party of God militants then set the building on fire rather than surrender it intact.

## SYRIANS SAID TO BE READY TO FREE FOUR HOSTAGES

When the militants gathered outside the building as Syrian troops arrived, shooting broke out. Witnesses said the shooting lasted only five minutes. When it was over, 23 Party of God men lay dead and two Syrian soldiers were wounded.

A Syrian army spokesman said the troops shot after they were fired on.

The Party of God statement said that the militiamen were not armed but that they were herded into a room by the Syrians and shot.

Syria, Tehran's main Arab ally, has supported Iran in the seven-year-old war with Iraq. The Ayatollah and Syria's President Hafez al-Assad are both bitter enemies of Iraq's leader, President Saddam Hussein. But the growing strength of the Party of God in Lebanon and its dogmatism have become troublesome to Damascus, political analysts say.

Hundreds of gunmen pulled out of west Beirut on Tuesday and took their weapons with them after Syrian commanders served notice that Syrian troops would free the area of militiamen and firearms.

Orders to Syrian troops to show no mercy in dealing with violators came directly from the Syrian President himself, according to reports published in the Beirut press yesterday.

The Beirut daily An Nahar quoted Mr Assad as telling Lebanese Muslim leaders who had asked him to send troops to west Beirut that the Syrian army would not act as policemen but would drive all militiamen out of west Beirut and rehabilitate Lebanese Government institutions.

The clash with gunmen from the Party of God was designed to show that Syria was matching its words with deeds, political analysts said.

The shooting took place in an area where, two weeks ago, 12 Syrian soldiers were disarmed and detained for hours by Party of God gunmen. The Syrians were beaten and their heads shaved.

Yesterday morning, Syrian troops provided protection to United Nations trucks that took food and medicine to the Palestinian district of Bourj al-Barajneh in southern Beirut.

The districts had been under siege for months by militiamen of the Shi'ite movement Amal.

US officials had no immediate comment on the report of the release of the hostages.

Earlier this month, the kidnappers threatened to kill the four unless Israel released 400 Palestinians.

Islamic Jihad later announced that the four had been reprieved "until further notice".

## Graphic

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Illus: Muslim women mourning the deaths of 23 Party of God fighters, who were shot by Syrian troops in Beirut. The women were among 15,000 people who chanted "God is great!" and "Death to Syria!" at a funeral service for the 23. Picture by Reuter

**Load-Date:** July 20, 2007

## **Hundreds killed in Mecca bloodbath: Saudis deny Iranian claim that pilgrims were 'massacred'**

The Sunday Times (London)

August 2 1987, Sunday

Copyright 1987 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 8504.

**Length:** 717 words

**Byline:** MARIE COLVIN and FINBAR JAMES

**Guests:** KUWAIT

### **Body**

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THE GULF region, where the United States and Iran are on the brink of conflict, was thrown into deeper turmoil yesterday when the Saudi Arabian government admitted that more than 400 people died in clashes between Iranian pilgrims visiting Mecca and Saudi security forces.

Iranian mobs stormed embassies in Tehran and the Saudis claimed four of their embassy staff had been kidnapped.

The official toll of the dead in Mecca included 275 Iranians, 85 Saudis, including members of the security forces, and 42 pilgrims of other nationalities. Another 669 people were injured.

Iranian officials described the incident as a massacre said that Tehran had dispatched a top-level delegation to Mecca to investigate.

The Saudis said a 15-minute video film proved that allegations of a massacre were untrue.

In another Gulf development yesterday US warships secretly began escorting the Gas Prince, one of two reflagged Kuwait tankers on its voyage out of the Gulf. The other tanker, the Bridgeton, damaged by a mine 10 days ago, is expected to be escorted out this week.

Middle East diplomats believe Iran will attack the convoy in some manner, but will try to avoid a direct confrontation.

After news of the deaths in Mecca, mobs in Tehran ransacked the Saudi embassy and threw documents and portraits of King Fahd from the roof. They rampaged through the Kuwaiti embassy and burned documents, furniture and rugs, according to officials in Kuwait. The demonstrators later said they had found maps and other 'secret military information' at the embassy.

Ali Hassan al-Shaer, Saudi Arabian information minister said the dead had been killed during a human stampede when police confronted Iranian pilgrims on their way to Islam's holiest shrine.

Fighting broke out in streets leading to the Grand Mosque late on Friday, just a few days before the climax of the Hajj, the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. An estimated 2.1m Muslims are currently in Mecca.

## Hundreds killed in Mecca bloodbath: Saudis deny Iranian claim that pilgrims were 'massacred'

According to the Saudis, violence flared when the Iranians started shouting slogans against the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel, burning cars and blocking streets outside the mosque.

Shaer said Saudi security forces had not fired 'a single bullet'.

The Kuwaiti government was also concerned for its staff after a telephone was answered at their Tehran embassy by someone who said the building was now the headquarters of Hezbollah.

The Saudis had banned all protests but the demonstrations had been encouraged last week by the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, when he called for the 155,000 Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia to seek 'deliverance from infidels' and to protest against the American presence in the Gulf.

The Iranians claimed Saudi police opened fire on the pilgrims, charged them with batons and hurled tear gas into the crowds. They said police attacked women and disabled pilgrims in the first row of demonstrators.

Tehran Radio, monitored in London, called for a 'resounding blow' in response to what is called 'the savage attack by the subservient Saudi regime .. committed on behalf of the world-devouring America'.

The Iranian media devoted considerable time yesterday to whipping up hatred against Saudi Arabia and the US. 'At 7.30am on Sunday spontaneous, unorganised demonstrations will start in 100 places in Tehran,' the radio station announced.

It said the Iranian government had declared today a day of solidarity with 'the martyrs of bloody Friday in Mecca' and 'a day for declaring hatred against the crimes of America'.

Ali Khamenei, the Iranian president, yesterday blamed the US for the attack on the pilgrims. He said the plot had wider dimensions stemming from US humiliations in the Gulf.

Arab diplomats said the affair was a sign that Khomeini was hardening his stance.

Kuwaiti officials yesterday said they saw the attack on their embassy in Tehran as a direct warning to their country. Kuwait is under constant threat from Iran because of its aid to Iraq in the Gulf war. One top official said Kuwait expected an attack from Iran within several days.

Kuwait City is within range of an Iranian silkworm battery on Fao Island, which Iran captured from Iraq. But the Kuwaitis are increasingly worried that Iran will attack within its borders. They fear their own Shi'ite population has become a Fifth Column.

**Load-Date:** September 21, 2000

## *Election overview: A year of big change*

USA TODAY

December 27, 1996, Friday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1996 Gannett Company, Inc.

**Section:** NEWS;

**Length:** 1580 words

**Byline:** Johanna Neuman

### **Body**

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*In Bosnia, they came to cement peace. In Nicaragua and Russia, they preserved a young hold on power.*

*In Israel and India, they upset the ruling order. Voters around the world trooped to the polls in 1996, producing a year of big change. USA TODAY Foreign Editor Johanna Neuman looks back at the tumultuous year.*

March 23: Taiwan

The election season began with war games. Taiwan was holding its first democratic presidential election. President Lee Teng-hui, 73, appointed by a legislature, was expected to win. But China saw the elections as an affront to its claim that Taiwan was a renegade province, not a separate island nation of 21 million people.

So Beijing conducted air and naval maneuvers offshore. A week before the election, China fired four medium-range missiles at the island. The United States responded by deploying two aircraft carriers to the region.

The Chinese move was an attempt to intimidate Taiwan. The message was that a vote for Lee, an advocate of increased independence for Taiwan, would increase tensions with a powerful neighbor.

On Election Day, Lee won 54% of the vote, and thousands celebrated. But China claimed victory. The New China News Agency noted that

## Election overview: A year of big change

the most anti-mainland of the candidates had polled only 21%, down from 41% in local elections three years before.

## May 11: India

In a country of 920 million people, the world's largest democracy, India's 590 million voters made history. At stake were 537 parliamentary seats in 10 states and four territories. After nearly 50 years in power, the Congress Party was out.

The party of Nehru and Gandhi had fallen to a party of Hindu nationalists. The new power had criticized foreign investment and alienated India's Muslim minority. Now it would have to rule.

## May 29: Israel

Terrorists had voters on edge all year, worried that Israel's new peace with Palestinians was not bringing security. On Feb. 25, Islamic militants launched a wave of suicide bombings that left 59 dead.

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## Election overview: A year of big change

a popularity rating below 10%. His communist opponent threatened, if elected, to recapture the lost Soviet empire.

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In the June 16 primary, Lebed won 15% of the vote to Yeltsin's 35%. Eager to co-opt Lebed's voters, Yeltsin fired his defense secretary and made Lebed his national security chief. The ambitious Lebed was not long for the staid Yeltsin Cabinet, but his presence helped Yeltsin topple his communist opponent, Gennadi Zyuganov, in the runoff.

Toward the end of the campaign, Yeltsin withdrew from public sight. Rumors that he was being treated for alcoholism or even that he was dying swept world markets. Zyuganov tried to highlight the issue but Yeltsin won easily.

On Sept. 5 the Kremlin acknowledged Yeltsin was suffering from a heart ailment. In November, he had a quintuple heart bypass operation. Last week he returned to work.

## Sept. 14: Bosnia

National elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina were the first since the end of the war. But results were more noteworthy than the process.

The election was intended to begin reconciliation between the warring Muslim, Croatian and Serbian factions. Instead, results showed Bosnia would be defined and divided by its ethnic groups.

In the Muslim-Croatian part of Bosnia, Muslims won a majority, Croats a minority. In the Serbian part of Bosnia, Serbs won. Alija Izetbeovic, the Muslim president, won the most votes, making him No. 1 in a three-man presidency.

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The outcome was not in doubt. The emir's family retained control. But hundreds of Kuwaiti men went to the polls to elect the only Arab parliament in the Persian Gulf. There were 230 candidates for 50 seats in Kuwait's second election since the gulf war ended.

Despite pressure from the United States, which sent half a million troops to the war zone to defend the nation in 1991, Kuwait did not loosen its voter eligibility rules. Only Kuwaiti men born

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to Kuwaiti fathers were eligible to vote. Half the population,

Kuwaiti women, were barred from voting.

## Oct. 20: Japan

Japanese voters were unhappy. The economy was in a recession. Workers faced record unemployment. Citizens once proud of their government's efficiency had been left distraught by a cult that poisoned the Tokyo subway, killing 11 and injuring 6,000. An outbreak of E. coli bacteria among children over the summer was equally unsettling.

Voters expressed their mood by staying home on Election Day. In a country that once viewed voting rights as sacred, only 58% of 98 million registered voters went to the polls, a record low. Still, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and his party were able to hold power.

One striking aspect of Japan's elections was the mimicking of U.S. campaign ads. In one spot, Hashimoto, 59, was clad in combat armor. He showed off his sword-lunging style, whipped off his helmet and said to the camera, "Please vote for me."

## Oct. 20: Nicaragua

Violeta Chamorro, Nicaragua's first democratically elected president, had served six years in office. She left office after one term as required by law, but she departed as neither saint nor villain. She had held the country together after its civil war, but its economy was shattered.

Daniel Ortega, the president she had removed, tried for a comeback in 1996. No longer the Marxist who provoked Ronald Reagan into backing contra rebels, Ortega at 50 championed a free-market economy as the best way to help Nicaragua recover.

But Nicaraguans elected a loyal foe of Ortega's Sandinistas. Arnoldo Aleman, the mayor of Managua, won with 51% of the vote. Celebrations were boisterous. Ortega at first refused to concede. Later he bowed when observers including former president Jimmy Carter validated results.

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Elections in Israel and India had surprised the pundits. Russia's election had taken the prize for melodrama. Taiwan's polling had poised two nuclear powers on the brink of hostility. But nothing in the year's elections quite had the poignancy of Romania's balloting.

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Emil Constantinescu, a geology professor and political novice, won the presidency decidedly, 54% to 46%. He beat Ion Iliescu, who had ruled Romania since communism was overthrown in 1989.

Iliescu had been a protege of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, who was overthrown and executed by revolutionaries. Under Iliescu, Romania lagged behind other eastern European countries shedding communism. Romania's was the only revolution in eastern Europe that took a leader's head. Throughout the 1990s, Romania still seemed a dictatorship.

Economic conditions were not robust. Wages averaged \$ 100 a month. Inflation was high. Corruption was common.

The peaceful election of Constantinescu, 56, brought 20,000 into the streets of Bucharest. Drivers honked car horns. People embraced, set off fireworks and uncorked bottles of champagne. "We needed a second revolution," said Emil Costache, 34, an engineer. "We did it through voting and not through fighting."

Nov. 17: Yugoslavia

Since communism's fall in 1991, Slobodan Milosevic, president of Yugoslavia, had brooked no opposition. He incited Serbs in Bosnia to fight against the independence drive of that former republic of Yugoslavia, setting off a 3 1/2-year war known for ethnic hatred and massacres of civilians, particularly Muslims.

During the war, the West had retaliated against Milosevic for fomenting the conflict by imposing economic sanctions against Serbia, one of only two republics to remain part of Yugoslavia. Milosevic supported peace efforts to ensure that the sanctions would be lifted.

On Nov. 17, voters elected officials in 18 cities in Serbia, including Belgrade, the capital. In an upset, Milosevic opponents -- some democrats and some nationalists, some angry that he had started the war and others upset that he had lost it -- won control in 15 of them.

Milosevic's regime voided the elections. For more than a month, demonstrators have been on the streets, calling for a restoration of the election results and for Milosevic's ouster. Amid tension, they vow victory.

"Our position is crystal clear," said Zoran Djindjic, a Milosevic opponent. "We are defending the law."

## Graphic

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PHOTO, Color, Bobby Yip, Reuters; PHOTO, Color, Brennan Linsley, AP; PHOTO, Color, Viktor Korotayev, Reuters; PHOTO, Color, Stephanie McGhee, Reuters; PHOTO, Color, Dragan Filipovic, AP; A toast to Taiwan: Against a backdrop of the Nationalist Party symbol, President Lee Teng-hui, left, and other party members celebrate their victory in Taiwan's first direct presidential elections. Dancing in Nicaragua's streets: Supporters rally around Arnoldo Aleman, the Managua mayor who became the nation's president. Nicaragua's vote was verified by former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. Greeting the Russian president: Boris Yeltsin draws a crowd as he courts the Siberian city of Novosibirsk and its 1 million voters. Electing an Arab parliament: Officials from Kuwait's Justice Ministry tabulate ballots, as candidates monitor the all-male proceedings. And yet, constant conflict: Serbian opposition leader Vuk Draskovic tells supporters in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to throw eggs, not bricks.

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## *Election overview: The year in global politics*

USA TODAY

December 27, 1996, Friday,

FIRST EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS;

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**Byline:** Johanna Neuman

### **Body**

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*Around the world, voters trooped to the polls in 1996. In Bosnia, they came to cement peace. In Nicaragua and Russia, they preserved a young hold on power. In Israel and India, they upset the ruling order. USA TODAY Foreign Editor Johanna Neuman looks back at a tumultuous year of elections worldwide.*

March 23: Taiwan

The election season began with war games. Taiwan was holding its first democratic presidential election. President Lee Teng-hui, 73, appointed by a legislature, was expected to win. But China saw the elections as an affront to its claim that Taiwan was a renegade province, not a separate island nation of 21 million people.

So Beijing conducted air and naval maneuvers offshore. A week before the election, China fired four medium-range missiles at the island. The United States responded by deploying two aircraft carriers to the region.

Mainland China's move was an attempt to intimidate Taiwan. The message was that a vote for Lee, an advocate of increased independence for Taiwan, would increase tensions with a powerful neighbor.

On Election Day, Lee won 54% of the vote, and thousands celebrated. But China claimed victory. The New China News Agency noted that the most anti-mainland of the candidates had polled only 21%, down from 41% in local elections three years before.

## Election overview: The year in global politics

## May 11: India

In a country of 920 million people, the world's largest democracy, India's 590 million voters made history. At stake were 537 parliamentary seats in 10 states and four territories. After nearly 50 years in power, the Congress Party was out.

The party of Nehru and Gandhi had fallen to a party of Hindu nationalists. The new power had criticized foreign investment and alienated India's Muslim minority. Now it would have to rule.

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The first national elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina since the end of the war went smoothly. Results were more noteworthy than the process.

In the Muslim-Croat part of Bosnia, Muslims won a majority, Croats a minority. In the Serb part of Bosnia, Serbs won. The highest vote-getter was Alija Izetbejovic, the Muslim president. He would be No. 1 in a three-man presidency.

Bosnia had held an election intended to begin reconciliation between the warring Muslim, Croat and Serb factions. Instead, results showed Bosnia would be defined and divided by its ethnic groups.

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## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

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### **Body**

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#### THE MIDDLE EAST

NABATIYEH, Lebanon -- Throughout southern Lebanon, refugees returned to battered homes Sunday and villagers buried their dead as a

cease-fire silenced Israeli and Hezbollah rockets. In Nabatiyeh, a market town facing Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" between Israel and Lebanon, several thousand people gathered for the funeral of a mother, her seven children and her daughter's fiancé. They died in an Israeli air raid April 18. "Israel said

it destroyed Hezbollah," said Shiite cleric Abdul-Amir Kabalan.

"It's not true. They just killed civilians." (Clinton, Peres, 1A, 7A)

TEHRAN -- In a country of 5 million smokers, Iran's Parliament has banned smoking in public places. Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri warned that the law could lead to fights in tea houses.

MANAMA, Bahrain -- Muslim worshipers ended their annual pilgrimage to Mecca, in Saudi Arabia. In an emotion-charged sermon, the preacher at Mecca's Grand Mosque delivered scathing attacks on Israel,

Western media and women's rights groups. "What is right will always be right," Sheik Abdul-Rahman al-Sidees said. "What is infidelity will always be infidelity."

BAGHDAD -- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Russian President Boris Yeltsin wants to develop closer ties with Iraq, state-run newspapers reported.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## THE AMERICAS

BOGOTA, Colombia -- The investigation into the Cali drug cartel's political influence took another twist Friday when the Supreme Court ordered a three-month suspension of the attorney general. Orlando Vasquez Velasquez was supposed to be investigating President Ernesto Samper, alleged to have received \$ 6 million in drug money during the 1994 campaign. Now, Vasquez himself is suspected of getting thousands of dollars from Cali and Medellin drug lords before and after he came to office in 1994.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil -- In a nation numbed by violence and fed up with urban crime, the trial of three state policemen and a metal worker accused of killing eight street kids is seen as a test of Brazil's commitment to human rights. Coming just two weeks after the killing of 19 landless peasants by police in the eastern Amazon, the trial, which opens today, has galvanized human-rights groups across Brazil and abroad. "There's a lot of symbolism in this case," said James Cavallaro, director of Human Rights Watch/Brazil. "Credibility of the criminal justice system is at stake."

The savagery of the killings shocked Brazilians. Before dawn on July 23, 1993, one or two cars drove up to the Candelaria Cathedral in downtown Rio, where dozens of street kids slept on newspapers spread on the sidewalk. Gunmen jumped out and opened fire, killing six youngsters. Two more were taken to the waterfront and executed. A young man, shot in the head and presumed dead, miraculously survived. Wagner dos Santos, the survivor, is the key witness for the prosecution.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina -- The National Bishops Conference, responding to recent appeals by Pope John Paul II, has issued a statement begging forgiveness for crimes committed by clergy members during the country's "dirty war." Under Argentina's military rule from 1976 to 1983, the church was often silent about rulers' torture and killings. Some say priests participated in the violence. More than 9,000 Argentines disappeared during the period and are presumed dead.

HAVANA -- Despite a 33-year-old U.S. embargo against Cuba, more and more Americans, many academics, are visiting the island nation. This summer, Cuba is to host a series of U.S. university exchange programs. Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, is offering a two-week program, including dinner with Ramon Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## EUROPE/RUSSIA

NEAR TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina -- NATO troops blocked hundreds of Muslim refugees who tried to visit their former homes to mark Eid al-Adha (Feast of Sacrifice), Islam's most sacred holiday. The maneuver, dubbed Operation Shortstop, put the troops in an ironic position: limiting the movement of Bosnians whose freedom of movement they were sent to protect. Muslims who fled their homes in the course of the 43-month war have tried to enter Serb-controlled territory to visit homes and family grave sites.

HAMBURG, Germany -- After 17 years on the run, a Palestinian woman charged in the bloody 1977 hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner goes on trial today. Suhaila al Sayeh, 43, was the only one of four Palestinian hijackers to survive when German police stormed the plane in Somalia and freed the 87 people on board. She was arrested in 1994 in Oslo, Norway, where she had lived for about three years under a new identity with her husband and young daughter. Rejecting her claims that she was only a soldier following orders during the hijacking, Norway extradited her to Germany to face charges of hijacking and attempted murder.

PARIS -- Russia, which inherited the debt of the former Soviet Union, is seeking to reschedule its \$ 45 billion debt to France. A Paris deal would help President Boris Yeltsin, facing a June 16 election, convince voters he can wrest concessions from rich nations.

BRUSSELS, Belgium -- Britain faces an uphill struggle today as it tries to persuade European Union allies to lift the ban on British beef exports. The EU banned the exports after a scare that bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow" disease, is linked to a similar human illness, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

## ASIA/AUSTRALIA

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- A bomb stuffed in the gas tank of a bus exploded Sunday, killing at least 40 people, mostly Muslims heading home to celebrate Islam's most sacred holiday, Eid al-Adha. The explosion turned the bus into a fireball, and most of the victims were burned beyond recognition. No one claimed responsibility for the explosion. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto condemned the attack, calling it "a heinous act." The explosion was the second in two weeks in Pakistan. Six people were killed when a bomb ripped through the outpatient area of a hospital April 14. The hospital was built by cricket star Imran Khan, Bhutto's biggest political

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

challenger. Many believed the explosion was a warning to him to stay out of politics.

HANOI, Vietnam -- Vietnam may have been reaping a multimillion-dollar windfall from a U.S. program to search for missing American servicemen.

*The San Jose Mercury News* reported that last year more than one-third of the \$ 11.2 million spent to search for the 1,609 Americans missing in action could not be accounted for. One questionable expense: the U.S. government pays a Vietnamese company \$ 2.16 million a year to keep helicopters on standby all year, though searches are only being conducted during a six-month period. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry had no comment.

OKINAWA, Japan -- Amid tense relations between U.S. servicemen and the local population came a happy ending Sunday. A U.S. warship rescued seven Japanese fishermen who had abandoned their blazing vessel. The USS O'Brien plucked crew members from a small life boat near their blazing ship 75 miles off Okinawa. Last year's rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan schoolgirl by U.S. servicemen fueled opposition to U.S. bases. In a step toward reconciliation, President Clinton agreed this month to return land to Okinawa.

JAKARTA, Indonesia -- President Suharto's wife, Tien, died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 72, leaving the longtime ruler of Indonesia bereft of his closest friend and political adviser.

BEIJING -- More than a month after Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui won re-election, China declared Sunday it had thwarted Taiwan's independence drive and U.S. "gunboat diplomacy." China had threatened Taiwan with war games. Sunday, the official Xinhua News Agency said China "scored major achievements" in the fight against Taiwan independence.

## AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa -- President Nelson Mandela spent most of Sunday, the second anniversary of South Africa's political freedom, in negotiations. He tried to iron out a new post-apartheid constitution, and he met with union and big business leaders to resolve a row over a national strike planned for Tuesday. That has speeded the fall of South Africa's currency, the rand. Despite his economic and political woes, Mandela, 77, exuded optimism as he marked the second anniversary at a colorful parade in the capital of Pretoria. "Freedom Day comes at a time when we are making progress on all fronts to build South Africa into a land of our dreams," he said. "A bright future beckons. The onus

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

is on us, through hard work, honesty and integrity, to reach for the stars."

NAIROBI, Kenya -- U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali opened a meeting of heads of U.N. agencies to focus on a new development plan for Africa. The 10-year plan, with input from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, is aimed at improving government, education, food and water, security and health care for Africa's 700 million people.

Boutros-Ghali's choice of Kenya for the meetings was said to be directly connected to his own future. The 73-year-old Egyptian has yet to say if he will seek a second five-year term when his mandate expires at the end of 1996. But given the delicate state of his relations with the United States, he will need all the Third World votes he can get to beat potential rivals.

KIGALI, Rwanda -- Soldiers of the former Hutu government of Rwanda, living in refugee camps in Zaire, have stepped up attacks inside Rwanda, planting mines and attacking local officials. More than 1 million Rwandan refugees live in camps across the border in Zaire, where they fled after the 1994 genocide in which more than 500,000 people, mostly minority Tutsi, were slain. The Hutu refugees say they fear retaliation for the genocide if they return to Rwanda.

NAIROBI, Kenya -- Nearly 13 million people in sub-Saharan Africa have AIDS, a U.N. agency said. Africa is the continent most affected by AIDS, but Asia is set to overtake it, the agency said.

## Graphic

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PHOTO, B/W, Ali Mohamed, AP; PHOTO, B/W, K. Mhaudhry, AP; Cease-fire in southern Lebanon: Lebanese refugees cross a ruined road on the way to Kafra, their hometown. Blast kills 40: A passenger bus, filled with homeward-bound Muslims, exploded in a marketplace near Islamabad.

**Load-Date:** April 29, 1996

## *Charity, Not Bombs, Boosts Image of Militant Islamists*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

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**Length:** 608 words

**Byline:** Scott Peterson, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

**Dateline:** BEIRUT

### **Body**

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The tough images of war and terrorism haven't changed over the years in the propaganda films put out by **Hizbullah**, an anti-Western, anti-Israel group in southern Lebanon.

The Iran-backed guerrillas - who bombed Beirut's US Marine compound in 1983 - are shown operating in the Israeli-occupied "security zone" in southern Lebanon, behind what they call the "Kosher Curtain."

One film sequence shows a bearded suicide bomber telling the camera he is looking forward to "martyrdom," then cuts to show him detonating his truck full of explosives next to an Israeli base. But inside Lebanon, the image of **Hizbullah** is evolving from resistance fighter to charity campaigner. The militia's leaders have been using humanitarian and welfare projects to win grass-roots political support among poor Shiite Muslims of southern Lebanon.

Elsewhere in the region, the formula has been tested in Turkey, where the Islamic party, Welfare, rode to power earlier this year with popular support earned by aiding residents with well-organized, door-to-door campaigns.

Moderate Egyptian Islamists have been following the same track. And in Algeria, appealing to the poor gave election victory to an Islamic party in 1992 elections - until the Army intervened.

In Lebanon, the symbols of support are placed neatly in **Hizbullah** offices across the country. Hexagonal metal boxes with gold-colored bumps and slits for donations - models of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, Islam's third-holiest site - stand in corners.

The appeal on the side resembles a Salvation Army advertisement: "Support the Islamic Resistance," it reads. A donation box for **women's** and children's health programs often hangs nearby.



## Charity, Not Bombs, Boosts Image of Militant Islamists

THE charity campaigns are a striking contrast to the perception in the West that Hizbullah's purpose is war against Israel or Western targets.

"We provide services for people who are not able to afford it, where there are no government services at all," says Hadi Ammari, head of a Hizbullah-supported health clinic in the south of Lebanon.

Hizbullah has 45 medical dispensaries and a network of clinics and hospitals. Most financing comes from Iran and Arab states, and the rest from charity.

"We are respected in Lebanon because people know that we help for nothing and spend money on people, not to line our pockets," says Mr. Ammari.

Hizbullah's growing influence worries wealthy politicians because, as Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri says, Hizbullah provides "another source of loyalty." Leaders in Beirut have traditionally ignored Shiite Muslim areas, leaving them the poorest in the country.

The militia is infamous in the West for the Beirut Marine barracks bombing. Later Hizbullah and Islamist allies took more than a dozen Americans and other Westerners hostage.

Though rarely thought of in the West as a real political party, Hizbullah charity boxes today are full of cash, and the party's anti-Israel, anti-peace platform has won it and its allies nine slots in the 128-seat Lebanese parliament.

Hizbullah building crews have also been winning hearts and minds since 1993 when, in the aftermath of a week of Israeli bombardment against south Lebanon villages, they reportedly rebuilt most houses before the United Nations could even assess the damage. Iran is said to have footed the bill.

Support has grown since Israel's "Grapes of Wrath" attacks in April, when Shiite villages were shelled to root out guerrillas. "People started liking us more," says Ammari, a portrait of Iran's late Ayatollah Khomeini staring down from his wall. "They know that Israel is not fighting terrorists but people who are fighting for their own territory."

**Load-Date:** December 4, 1996

## *Can a Glass Ceiling Be Olive Drab?*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

May 13, 1998, Wednesday

Copyright 1998 The Christian Science Publishing Society

**Section:** INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 1

**Length:** 1131 words

**Byline:** Ilene R. Prusher, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**Dateline:** JERUSALEM

**Highlight:** Israeli Women

### **Body**

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Nothing about Sarah Ben-Or, a grandmother who offers tea and cakes on her good china, suggests that she was once a soldier in one of the world's best-known armies.

Fifty years ago, she fought to help the forces of the new Jewish state battle to maintain a foothold in Jerusalem.

Officially, women were discouraged from combat roles. But when Arab armies seemed to be gaining the upper hand, Israelis fighting on limited manpower welcomed womanpower wherever they could find it.

So Mrs. Ben-Or, who led an auxiliary youth battalion, took up arms. "I am against the idea of 'Let others do it for me,' " she says.

Today, there isn't a woman in the Israeli army playing such a front-line role: Since 1949, women have been barred from combat units.

Lt. Gabby Blum is the closest thing to an exception. She fought to win a place on a negotiating team in Israel's "security zone" in Lebanon, the last active front.

The women's stories show a policy tailored to suit the times. But the role of women in the army has broader implications: As Lieutenant Blum points out, a stellar career as combatant is a key to success in Israeli society.

Having earned a law degree before entering the army - the Israeli Defense Force - for mandatory service, Blum was assigned to the international monitoring committee that meets in south Lebanon to address violations of the "understandings" reached in 1996 between Israel and the guerrilla group Hizbullah (Party of God).

Since the job involves entering enemy territory, Blum had to fight even to be assigned to the four-member delegation.

## Can a Glass Ceiling Be Olive Drab?

"There was a lot of hesitation about agreeing to send me," Blum says. "It took a lot [to convince] the other commanders. No one was questioning my ability as a woman or as a lawyer to do the job; the problem was the location." The unofficial theory behind the policy is that Israel fears the possibility of its women being captured and abused.

In the end, no major extra provisions were made for Blum: She shares a barracks with the three male soldiers, and gets an escort to the nearby UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) headquarters in order to shower.

Blum is pleased with her job: The committee is the only place where representatives of the Iranian-backed guerrillas and the Israeli army regularly talk to each other, and its existence is credited with keeping the tit-for-tat volley from escalating into a full-blown war, as it did in 1996.

'What did you do in the army?'

But if she had the opportunity, Blum says she would have volunteered for a combat unit. She knows a lot of other women who would do the same.

"The military plays a very central role in society and politics," says Blum, whose freckles and jet-black ponytail make her look young for the job.

"If you're a woman, it's: 'What do you know? You didn't climb up mountains and shoot big weapons.' It forms a lot of differences in society later, so I think it's important that women be allowed to serve in combat."

In Israel, she points out, the question of what one did in the army often comes right after basics like "Where are you from?" Plum positions in the public and private sectors are traditionally awarded to men with military careers that come complete with war stories. If army service is left off a rsum, a potential employer will often ask why.

"In the US, a woman can choose to have a military career," Blum says. "In Israel, you don't choose; you're going to the army. So the question is, do you want to want to be a clerk or do you want to do something meaningful?"

One member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, has been fighting to win access for women in all areas of the army, division by division. Naomi Hazan, from the civil rights-oriented party, Meretz, launched a battle on behalf of one woman trying to gain entry to the elite fighter-pilot course.

The woman finally won admission in 1995 and then dropped out, but the precedent was set. Now there are several women in the course. Whether they will get to volunteer for combat is unknown.

Ms. Hazan says that the part of the law barring women from combat was inadvertently changed 10 years ago when a section was deleted, but military policy keeps the prohibition in force. Rather than passing a duplicate law, she says, the army needs to be forced into opening up all units of the army to women. "The whole legal basis for the prohibition doesn't exist," she says.

For decades after the War of Independence, women's jobs were mainly clerical and secretarial. But as women began to push for better jobs in the 1980s, Hazan says, opportunities improved.

## Can a Glass Ceiling Be Olive Drab?

Now, the proportion of women in clerical jobs has been reduced to 30 percent. And elite units - such as the intelligence corps - are now more than 50 percent female. Many women serve as combat instructors, teaching men how to use weapons and tanks. Now, Hazan is trying to get the army to grant admission for women into the Israeli equivalent of the US Navy Seals course.

Military barriers can carry over

Limits on women's roles in the army spill over into the entire work force, especially civic and political life. The proportion of women in Israel's parliament, Hazan says, is one of the lowest in the world. Only nine women were elected to the 120-seat Knesset in 1996, while 17 seats were taken by ex-generals and colonels.

And though Israel produced one of the world's best-known female leaders, Prime Minister Golda Meir, no woman has since reached such status.

Blum thinks the reasons behind the ban against women in combat - their own protection, and the public's sensibilities - ring hollow. "I don't think my parents will be more sad if their daughter is killed than if their son is. If the majority of the Israeli public has a problem with that, I think the army needs to make the first steps to change it."

Ben-Or, the veteran and a retired biologist, doesn't agree. Fifty years ago, she and her compatriots were not sure if Israel would live to see its first birthday. Today, she says, the Israeli army has more than enough men to fight. She says that the few women who can meet the physical rigors of joining them would be uncomfortably outnumbered, as she was in her army days.

"It asks too much from the girl, and it's not right to put the boys on such a trial," she says. "Women should fight for roles in all areas of life, but the army is different. We have to admit that there are differences, and things for which women are more suitable to doing."

Ben-Or points to her own moment of truth. Her unit had been sent in to relieve soldiers at a front-line post in Jerusalem. When Jordanian soldiers moved in for an attack, she shot at their legs.

"I wasn't afraid to tell the story later, that I was afraid to shoot. But why didn't I shoot to kill? That was my duty."

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) LT. GABBY BLUM: She won a key negotiator's job in a war zone, but would have picked a real, rsum-boosting combat role. BY ILENE R. PRUSHER 2) JERUSALEM: Israeli soldiers await orders for a security detail. Women can carry arms in such potentially dangerous policing operations, but are barred from regular combatant roles. BY DAVID SILVERMAN/REUTERS

**Load-Date:** May 12, 1998

## Can a Glass Ceiling Be Olive Drab?

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## **MARTYRS WITHOUT END**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

October 29, 2000, Sunday,

TWO STAR EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

**Section:** EDITORIAL,

**Length:** 804 words

**Byline:** TRUDY RUBIN

**Dateline:** RAMALLAH, West Bank

### **Body**

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The quickest way to see how the Mideast situation has deteriorated is to go to a Palestinian funeral.

Funerals have become the awful symbol of the new unrest on the West Bank, with more than 130 Palestinians shot dead, many of them teen-agers or younger, while throwing stones or shooting at Israeli troops over the past month.

Each funeral generates a higher level of emotion and sends a new crowd of young men forth on a deadly mission. Then gory pictures of the young martyrs run on the front pages of Palestinian newspapers and are posted on storefronts. They are also an ugly part of Palestinian efforts to win international support after the breakdown of peace talks.

The crowd that gathered to bury 16-year-old Ali Daoud grew steadily outside the mosque in the Amari refugee camp. Thirty men with automatic weapons wore black balaklava masks and white headbands on which was written "Mahmoud Aurasi Brigade" (named after another martyr). They were one of the new armed militias formed in recent weeks.

The mosque loudspeaker chanted Koranic verses to the outside crush of men, women in head scarves, schoolgirls in uniforms, young boys carrying colored posters of the victim and Palestinian boy scouts wearing red knotted scarves and carrying wreaths.

The crowd carried a sea of flags, green for Islam, black for mourning, green and yellow for the Lebanese Hezbollah movement, which has become a new model for Palestinian youths who want to copy its success in getting Israel to quit southern Lebanon. Next to me was a Palestinian engineer named Malik, a U.S. citizen and former resident of New Jersey. He goes to the demonstrations every day "to show support for the kids" and was standing next to Ali Daoud when the youth was shot; the boy's brains hit his leg.

Would he let a 16-year-old son of his throw stones against armed soldiers? "Sure," he answered. "Sacrifice to us is nothing. Our goal is to get the occupation out."

From the camp the crowd marched chanting to the town's Muslim cemetery. It sits directly below Psagot, a hilltop Jewish settlement of red-tiled roofs. Palestinians have been shooting at the settlement after dark. At the gravesite, the group of armed militiamen launched a fusillade of bullets into the air.

## MARTYRS WITHOUT END

An old woman in traditional dress shouted, "Boys, don't shoot. You'll draw Jewish fire." Fifteen seconds later the militiamen let off another burst, sending everyone around them ducking for cover behind the gravestones.

Crouching next to the old woman, I said something sharp in Arabic, whereupon she launched a tirade against "Jewish murderers of children."

Which brings me to the last part of this story, the post-funeral dance of death between Palestinian youngsters and Israeli soldiers that has become a regular occurrence over the past four weeks. Following the burial, teen-agers and younger kids marched off to the Ayosh junction, where territory controlled by the Palestinians meets up with land controlled by Israel.

A few hundred meters beyond the junction is a large Israeli military headquarters and behind that a Jewish settlement. When there are no demonstrators, there are no Israeli jeeps or tanks visible at the junction, only a road blackened by burning tires, flanked by billboards for Malteser chocolates, and Comfy Keyboards for computer-smart toddlers. But the troops come when the youths come, and right now, if they didn't hold back the crowd, it would surely advance toward the headquarters.

When the youths arrive, the deadly minuet starts. The youths move forward, with stones and Molotovs, and a car they are rolling in front of them, and light a huge bonfire of tires whose black smoke plumes high. The adults hang back; often there are gunmen. I'm on a hill and can't tell which side fires first, but soon the youths are running from Israeli volleys, and one of the several Palestinian ambulances standing ready screams into action.

I will say this: The emotions at the funeral were genuine. Palestinians are convinced that Ehud Barak's offer at Camp David wasn't serious, that Israel wants to threaten their holy places, that Israel is deliberately killing their youths.

But here's a reality check. The Ayosh junction is way out of town; youths have to hike to the soldiers. Yes, Israeli soldiers should be using tear gas more often than live fire or rubber bullets, but it's ludicrous for Palestinian officials to call these "peaceful demonstrations."

A Palestinian I respect immensely, Mustapha Bargouti, says, "Give me a break. Every mother is shaking if she has a kid 10 to 16. They can't stop them." No? Then why don't Palestinian leaders encourage youths to hold nonviolent demonstrations?

To do otherwise shames legitimate Palestinian aspirations for a state.

Trudy Rubin is a columnist and editorial writer for The Philadelphia Inquirer ([trubin@phillynews.com](mailto:trubin@phillynews.com)).

## Graphic

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PHOTO, Photo: Enric Marti/Associated Press: A Palestinian youth hurls a rock; at Israeli soldiers, Ramallah, Oct. 25.

**Load-Date:** October 31, 2000

## *The dance of death: After funerals, young Palestinians confront soldiers in deadly ritual*

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

October 26, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

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**Section:** Editorial / Op-ed; B3

**Length:** 799 words

**Byline:** TRUDY RUBIN

**Dateline:** RAMALLAH, West Bank

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## Graphic

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P Photo: AP / Palestinian youth prepares to sling stone at Israeli soldiers.

**Load-Date:** October 26, 2000

## *The Week in Review*

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

January 15, 2000 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 2000 Metroland Media Group Ltd

**Section:** OBSERVER; Pg. D02; News

**Length:** 758 words

### **Body**

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#### THE NATION

Incomes, savings down Vanier Institute says

If your family piggy bank shrank from roly-poly to rail-thin during the '90s, you're likely not alone. A report released by the Vanier Institute of the Family says incomes slipped throughout much of the past decade and savings accounts were cut to the bone.

Real average family incomes fell about 5.6 per cent, from \$48,300 Cdn in 1989 to \$45,600 in 1997 -- the latest available statistics for total family earnings, says Roger Sauve, author of the study for the research organization. "It is curious that even though the economy as a whole has recovered robustly from the recession of the early 1990s, family incomes have, on average, declined."

The Spectator

Manning optimistic in UA 'debate'

Like a battle-scarred veteran, Reform leader Preston Manning tried Wednesday to regroup his battered troops to rally behind the United Alternative flag.

"I'm going to get out of this foxhole and run up the hill and I'm hoping there's a bunch of other people who are going to come with me ... I don't see a split in Reform. I see a debate." He reiterated he would resign as Reform leader if his proposal to form a new party failed.

International terrorists using Canada as base

International terrorist groups are exploiting Canada's immigration system to find a safe haven and raise funds for activities abroad, according to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

The Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Tamil Tigers, Sikh extremists, Kurdistan Workers Party, Hezbollah and extremist Irish groups all operate in Canada. "They appear to use Canadian residence to plan or support overseas activities ..."

#### THE PROVINCE

Harris, Cherry team up on organ donations

Premier Mike Harris has enlisted flamboyant hockey commentator Don Cherry to help double the number of organ donors and cut a 25 per cent fatality rate among those awaiting life-saving kidneys, livers and hearts. Cherry,

## The Week in Review

whose daughter Cindy donated one of her kidneys to her brother Tim 20 years ago, says the importance of signing a donor card sinks home when it touches family. "All of a sudden my son came down with both kidneys gone and my world had gone. When it hits home, it gets to you." Doctors say Canada has one of the lowest organ donation rates in the Western world, and Ontario has one of the lowest rates in Canada.

Toyota has first layoffs at Cambridge plant

Ninety people are losing their jobs in the first layoffs in the history of Toyota's car assembly plant. The employees, all contract workers who have been with Toyota for less than a year, are being let go because the company anticipates a decline in sales of Corollas and Solaras -- models made at the plant in Cambridge.

The layoffs, which take effect later this month and in February, will leave the plant with 2,810 employees, including 170 contract employees.

Clement's blue about landfill sites

Environment Minister Tony Clement has brought together a group of industry leaders and told them to invent a better Blue Box. The province wants to divert to recycling and composting facilities about 50 per cent of the waste that normally goes to landfill sites.

## THE WORLD

Abandoned by UN, women launch lawsuit

Two Rwandan women are setting out to sue the United Nations, saying it failed to stop the murder of their loved ones during the 1994 genocide in the east African country. It would be the first suit of its kind against the world body. Anonciata Kavaruganda and Louise Mushikiwabo say UN soldiers assigned to protect their families during the genocide by Hutu militants had abandoned them.

Queen Elizabeth buys into Internet company

Queen Elizabeth has jumped on the bandwagon of investors hoping to make money off the Internet, buying a \$164,000 Cdn stake in a new dot-com company. The monarch dipped into her personal fortune to take 5 per cent of the Millennium Mapping Co., which is building an aerial picture of Britain for a giant Internet map.

American firm helps with \$20m Mir bailout

Mir space station, which has orbited Earth empty since August, may get at least one more crew this year. Mir is due to be scrapped unless Russian officials find funds to keep it aloft. Russia's Energiya rocket builder said a U.S. firm, Golden Apple, had promised to send \$20 million to continue the program.

IRA mum on plans to destroy its arsenal

The Irish Republican Army was not commenting on a published report that it has invited witnesses to observe the destruction of some of its weapons later this month. The IRA also offered to seal its remaining arsenal in bunkers in the Republic of Ireland.

**Load-Date:** October 17, 2002

## WORLD IN BRIEF

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

August 10, 2000, Thursday,

Home Edition

Copyright 2000 The Atlanta Constitution

**Section:** News; Pg. 14A

**Length:** 778 words

**Byline:** From our news services

### **Body**

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Lebanon puts forces in south to keep order

Lebanese government forces rolled into southern Lebanon on Wednesday for the first time in 22 years.

The long-awaited deployment came two months and two weeks after Israel withdrew from its costly occupation, but officials made clear they had no intention of deploying Lebanese troops along the border with Israel.

Instead, the force of 500 soldiers and 500 special police will act as an internal security force, keeping order among a population divided between Christians and Shiite Muslims and preventing old scores from being settled between Shiite Hezbollah guerrillas and people who fought for Israel's proxy militia.

The task force is commanded not by the army, but by Col. Nazih Abu Nader of the Internal Security Forces, who reports to Interior Minister Michel Murr. Murr has said repeatedly the border is the responsibility of U.N. peacekeepers and Lebanon does not want to serve as Israel's border guard.

#### CONSTITUTION

Privately, the government is said to be worried that the proximity of the border posts, sometimes only a few yards apart, might lead to incidents or that Lebanon might be held responsible if Palestinian or Islamic guerrillas struck Israel.

#### THE AMERICAS: Earthquake jolts Mexico's Pacific coast

A strong earthquake rocked Mexico's Pacific coast and sent frightened residents scrambling into the streets. The quake's only apparent casualty was a man recovering from a heart operation who died --- possibly of fright --- in the town of Huetamo. The quake's offshore epicenter was 30 miles from Lazaro Cardenas, a port about 210 miles southwest of Mexico City, where it toppled bookshelves and scattered goods from supermarket shelves. It swayed buildings in Mexico City and led officials to close the capital's airport for 10 minutes, but no significant damage was reported. The U.S. Geological Survey calculated the magnitude at 6.4.

#### AFRICA: Burundians mourn cadets slain by rebels

Thousands of Burundians, some sobbing and others collapsing under the scorching sun, circled freshly dug graves to mourn army cadets killed in a rebel ambush that has dimmed hopes for a quick solution to seven years of civil war. The attack Sunday on a truck and bus carrying the cadets back to the capital, Bujumbura, from a handball game in the south left 34 dead, including six civilians.

## WORLD IN BRIEF

## EUROPE: 4 held by Yugoslavs deny terrorism plans

Two Britons and two Canadians denied accusations of terrorism and possession of explosives during eight hours of questioning before a Yugoslav military court. The court appearance was a pretrial hearing in which the court will determine whether to press charges against the men arrested a week ago when a search of their vehicle uncovered what the military said were explosive devices.

## Attacks by Basque kill two in Spain

Basque gunmen killed a Spanish army officer, authorities said, less than 24 hours after car bombs blamed on the separatists killed one person and injured 11. The latest victim, 2nd Lt. Francisco Casanova Vicente, was shot twice in the back of the head as he drove into the garage of his house on the outskirts of Pamplona.

## German skinheads to face murder trial

A German court ordered a trial on murder charges for three skinheads accused of beating and kicking an immigrant to death. Frank Miethbauer and Christian Richter, both 16, and Enrico Hilprecht, 24, were charged in the June 11 attack on Alberto Adriano, a 39-year-old immigrant from Mozambique who worked in a slaughterhouse in the east German city of Dessau. Prosecutors say the three had been parading drunk through the streets after midnight shouting neo-Nazi slogans when they came across Adriano in a city park.

## ASIA: More rains add to misery in India

Heavy rain submerged more of northeastern India and two of the nation's largest rivers crested over their banks, raising the death toll in four weeks of flooding to 121 and leaving 5.1 million homeless.

## Indonesia leader giving reins to No. 2

Battered by parliament for his haphazard management style, Indonesia's President Abdurrahman Wahid said he will hand over daily government administration to Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri.

## COMING UP

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez is scheduled to cross into Iraq from Iran by car today --- ducking a U.N. ban on flights to the isolated country. Seeking to unite oil-producing countries, he will be the first head of state to visit Iraq and meet President Saddam Hussein since the 1991 Persian Gulf War that ejected Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

One hundred people from South Korea are scheduled to cross the border next Tuesday for four days of temporary reunions with their long-lost families in Communist North Korea.

## Graphic

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Photo

Abdurrahman Wahid

Photo

**Women** in Nagasaki, Japan, pray for peace Wednesday at a Mass commemorating the 55th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the city, which killed 70,000. / HIROAKI OHNO / Associated Press

**Load-Date:** August 11, 2000

## WORLD IN BRIEF

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**'Terrorist' refugee out: Court sends a message to claimants who support violent groups**

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 24, 1998, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A1 / FRONT

**Length:** 839 words

**Byline:** STEPHEN BINDMAN; SOUTHAM NEWS

**Dateline:** OTTAWA

## **Body**

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A Federal Court judge has warned that Canada will not give shelter to refugee claimants who support terrorist organizations in their homeland, even if they do not "bloodied their own hands."

In a bluntly worded judgment issued this week, Justice Francis Muldoon ruled the Immigration and Refugee Board was correct to reject the refugee claim of Sultan Mehmoud for a second time.

Mehmoud admitted he had been a "deputy commander" with the militant Sunni Muslim organization Sepah-e-Sahaba (Soldiers of Islam) in his native Pakistan.

The organization has been blamed for the bombing and murder of Shiite men, women and children and the destruction of foreign broadcasting equipment.

But Mehmoud claimed he was never an active member of SSP, merely a supporter of its religious, charitable and educational activities, and denied any involvement in violent attacks.

The refugee board concluded Mehmoud did have a well-founded fear of persecution, because of his political beliefs, if he were to return to Pakistan. But it said he was excluded from claiming refugee status because there are "serious reasons" for concluding he has committed a crime against humanity.

The board said he was a "willing and knowing accomplice" in the goals of the SSP even though there was no evidence he personally took part in violence.

Muldoon agreed and without mincing words said Canada does not want people who support such "murderous" organizations with their time, money and work even though they are not the "trigger-squeezer, club-wielder, match-striker or bomb-setter."

"To give support to such organizations is to help promote their terrible and murderous persecutions of the civil population, or some segment of it, in their own countries," Muldoon wrote.

"The law surely states this: that one cannot give moral, social, temporal and financial support to a terrorist or murderous, intolerant organization in one's homeland and still expect to be welcomed as a refugee in Canada."

'Terrorist' refugee out: Court sends a message to claimants who support violent groups

Mehmoud insisted the title "deputy commander" was merely an honorary designation given him for his service to the organization in allowing the SSP to use empty rooms above his shop for religious classes to teach children the Koran.

But the outspoken judge ridiculed Mehmoud's claim, "like almost everyone who adheres to a murderous organization," that he was unaware of the group's persecution of Shiites.

"It is well known historically that many persons who were members of the Nazi party claimed not to know of its policies by which it caused the Third Reich to implement policies of the ultimate murderous racism against all Jews, some Slavs and all Gypsies.

"This ploy was deemed not credible in almost all instances and those Nazis were legally and morally condemned for helping and promoting a terrorist party through which they participated in persecuting their fellow nationals.

"So it is, almost always, with the IRA and the Hezbollah, too."

As for the suggestion that the SSP had benign aspects, like its involvement in education and charity, Muldoon said the same could be said of the South African apartheid regime, the Ku Klux Klan and "any number of organized haters."

He called Mehmoud's testimony that he would continue to promote the SSP in Canada "an extra, insupportable provocation to and against the laws of Canada.

"Does Canada really need to take in persons who are locked-in members of organizations dedicated to the killing or other elimination of people in their own homelands?"

Mehmoud, his wife and daughter first entered Canada in 1990 but their refugee claim was rejected and they were returned to Pakistan, along with a Canadian-born daughter, in March 1992.

Their tailor shop was attacked in September 1993 and one employee shot dead. Two months later they returned to Canada and made a second claim.

Mehmoud's wife and daughter were found to be refugees and will be allowed to stay in Canada along with the daughter born here.

His lawyer, Douglas Barker, called the ruling "grossly unfair" and said he will fight attempts to deport Mehmoud since the refugee board has found his life would be in danger in Pakistan.

"It's a murky area," Barker said.

"If you are a member of an organization which has a terrorist wing, are you necessarily tainted by the violence of that terrorist wing?

"Justice Muldoon was obviously upset by the tales of horror caused by the violence in Pakistan."

The ruling comes days after the federal government announced it was dramatically beefing up its efforts to deport suspected war criminals, whether from the World War II era or more modern-day conflicts.

Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard said Ottawa will spend \$ 33 million over the next three years to upgrade its modern-day war-crimes unit and better co-ordinate its activities across government departments.

She said immigration investigators have identified 320 suspected modern-day war criminals still living in Canada, while another 80 have been kicked out of the country.

**Load-Date:** July 25, 1998



'Terrorist' refugee out: Court sends a message to claimants who support violent groups

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**Terrorism supporters 'unwelcome': Federal court judge rejects appeal by Pakistani claimant**

The Ottawa Citizen

July 24, 1998, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A4

**Length:** 834 words

**Byline:** STEPHEN BINDMAN; THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

## **Body**

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A Federal Court judge has warned that Canada will not give shelter to refugee claimants who support terrorist organizations in their homeland, even if they do not "bloodied their own hands."

In a bluntly worded judgment released this week, Justice Francis Muldoon ruled the Immigration and Refugee Board was correct to reject the refugee claim of Sultan Mehmoud for a second time.

Mr. Mehmoud admitted he had been a "deputy commander" with the militant Sunni Muslim organization Sepah-e-Sahaba (Soldiers of Islam) in his native Pakistan. The organization has been blamed for the bombing and murder of Shiite men, women and children and the destruction of foreign broadcasting equipment.

But Mr. Mehmoud claimed he was never an active member of SSP, merely a supporter of its religious, charitable and educational activities, and he denied any involvement in violent attacks.

The refugee board concluded Mehmoud did have a well-founded fear of persecution if he returned to Pakistan because of his political beliefs. But it said he was excluded from claiming refugee status because there are "serious reasons" for concluding he has committed a crime against humanity. He was a "willing and knowing accomplice" in the goals of the SSP even though there was no evidence he personally took part in violence.

Judge Muldoon agreed and, without mincing words, said Canada does not want people who support such "murderous" organizations with their time, money and work even though they are not the "trigger-squeezer, club-wielder, match-striker or bomb-setter."

"To give support to such organizations is to help promote their terrible and murderous persecutions of the civil population, or some segment of it, in their own countries.

"The law surely states this: that one cannot give moral, social, temporal and financial support to a terrorist or murderous, intolerant organization in one's homeland and still expect to be welcomed as a refugee in Canada."

Mr. Mehmoud insisted the title "deputy commander" was merely an honorary designation given him for his service to the organization in allowing the SSP to use empty rooms above his shop for religious classes to teach children the Koran.

## Terrorism supporters 'unwelcome': Federal court judge rejects appeal by Pakistani claimant

But the outspoken judge ridiculed Mr. Mehmoud's claim, "like almost everyone who adheres to a murderous organization," that he was unaware of the group's persecution of Shiites.

"It is well known historically that many persons who were members of the Nazi party claimed not to know of its policies by which it caused the Third Reich to implement policies of the ultimate murderous racism against all Jews, some Slavs and all Gypsies.

"This ploy was deemed not credible in almost all instances and those Nazis were legally and morally condemned for helping and promoting a terrorist party through which they participated in persecuting their fellow nationals.

"So it is, almost always, with the IRA and the Hezbollah, too."

As to the suggestion the SSP had benign purposes such as education and charity, Judge Muldoon said the same could be said of the South African apartheid regime, the Ku Klux Klan and "any number of organized haters."

He called Mr. Mehmoud's testimony that he would continue to promote the SSP in Canada "an extra, insupportable provocation.

"Does Canada really need to take in persons who are locked-in members of organizations dedicated to the killing or other elimination of people in their own homelands?"

Mr. Mehmoud, his wife and daughter first entered Canada in 1990 but their refugee claim was rejected and they were returned to Pakistan, along with a Canadian-born daughter, in March 1992. Their tailor shop was attacked in September 1993 and one employee shot dead. Two months later they returned to Canada and made a second claim.

Mr. Mehmoud's wife and daughter were found to be refugees and will be allowed to stay in Canada, along with the daughter born here.

His lawyer, Douglas Barker, called the ruling "grossly unfair" and said he will fight attempts to deport Mr. Mehmoud since the refugee board has found his life would be in danger in Pakistan.

"It's a murky area. If you are a member of an organization which has a terrorist wing, are you necessarily tainted by the violence of that terrorist wing?" Mr. Barker said.

"Justice Muldoon was obviously upset by the tales of horror caused by the violence in Pakistan."

The ruling comes days after the federal government announced it was dramatically strengthening its efforts to deport suspected war criminals, both from the Second World War and more modern-day conflicts.

Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard said the federal government will spend \$ 33 million over the next three years to upgrade its modern-day war crimes unit and better co-ordinate its activities across government departments. She said immigration investigators have identified 320 suspected modern-day war criminals still living in Canada. Another 80 have already been kicked out of the country.

**Load-Date:** July 25, 1998

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer

JULY 8, 1998 Wednesday SF EDITION

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**The Philadelphia Inquirer**

Found on Philly.com

**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. A04

**Length:** 854 words

### **Body**

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IN THE NATION New York's highest court yesterday fired a judge for abusing his powers, deliberately misapplying the law and showing bias against prosecutors whom he called "puppets." New York City Criminal Court Judge Lorin Duckman gained notoriety in 1996 after he ignored the pleas of a woman to keep her abusive ex-boyfiend, Benito Oliver, behind bars. Less than a month later, Oliver killed the woman and himself.

The Army yesterday denied it followed a double standard in granting the retirement of a two-star general accused by the Pentagon of adultery with a subordinate's wife but said it would now require disclosure of problems before any retirement. It said possibilities of legal action, including court martial, remained open in the case of Maj. Gen. David Hale, a former deputy commander of NATO ground forces in southeastern Europe. Critics question whether Hale was treated differently from enlisted personnel, minorities and women accused of adultery.

A jury in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., will begin deliberating today in a defamation lawsuit against the Rev. Al Sharpton and two of the black activist's associates. Closing arguments ended yesterday. Former prosecutor Steven Pagones has charged he was defamed when Sharpton and lawyers Alton Maddox and C. Vernon Mason called him a rapist. The defendants were advisers to Tawana Brawley, then 15, who in 1987 said she had been raped by six white men. A state grand jury labeled the case a hoax. All six men, including Pagones, were exonerated.

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted yesterday for a constitutional amendment that would establish new rights for victims of violent crime. Sponsors said an amendment is needed because of efforts by states to guarantee basic rights for crime victims that are inconsistent or sometimes ignored. But opponents of amending the Constitution argued the goal could be achieved through federal legislation. The committee voted 10-6, after several hours of discussion, to send the proposal to the full Senate for a vote. A similar version is pending in the House, but has not been voted on.

Terry Nichols lost his bid for a new trial in the Oklahoma City bombing when a judge in Denver yesterday dismissed defense arguments that deliberations were tainted because jurors held improper conversations. U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch concluded the jurors deliberated responsibly over six days and unanimously convicted Nichols of involuntary manslaughter and conspiracy, but acquitted him of murder and weapons-related counts. Nichols, 43, was sentenced to life in prison.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

IN THE WORLD A Maryland science teacher vacationing in the Central American country of Belize was shot to death while trying to protect his wife and son from robbers, a witness said yesterday. Raymond Kirk, 47, of Chesapeake City, was killed Sunday at the Singing Sands Inn on the Caribbean coast, about 80 miles south of Belize City. His wife and 12-year-old son were uninjured. Police were searching for the killers. Kirk had taught in Cecil County since 1981 and was a science teacher at North East Middle School since 1989. His wife is also a science teacher.

Israeli warplanes raided suspected Iranian-backed Hezbollah positions in south Lebanon yesterday, a security source said. The source said two planes fired two rockets at the hills west of the village of Yater, north of the western sector of Israel's south Lebanon occupation zone. There were no immediate reports of casualties in the attack, which brought to 59 the number of Israeli raids on Lebanon since the beginning of 1998.

Iranian pilgrims will return to holy Shiite Muslim shrines in Iraq next month, resuming visits suspended since the 1980-88 war between the two Persian Gulf neighbors, Iran's Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi said yesterday. Kharrazi said the two countries had agreed that 3,000 Iranians would travel to Iraq every week on the pilgrimage, Tehran radio said.

Greece's defense minister has warned that threats of NATO military intervention in the Serbian province of Kosovo are encouraging secession and union with Albania, and that would be "intolerable." Akis Tsouhartzopoulos yesterday accused the Kosovo Liberation Army of terrorism, and said mercenaries from Albania and Tajikistan were fighting with ethnic Albanians to overthrow Yugoslavia's control, unify the province with Albania and alter its political stance.

King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan has given the legislature the power to fire him and to choose a cabinet - historic reforms to the mountain nation's 91-year-old monarchy. The moves adopted last week were proposed a month ago by the king himself in a royal edict. Word of the National Assembly's endorsement was received yesterday in New Delhi, the capital of neighboring India.

In Japan, just days after the birth of calves cloned from an adult cow, scientists said yesterday that calves cloned from cells from adults' ears and buttocks could be on the way. If the experiment succeeds, the calves would be the first clones from cells other than those from an animal's reproductive organs, said the Nara State Livestock Research Center in western Japan.

**Load-Date:** October 24, 2002

**AT BIBLICAL SITE, A LOOK FORWARD NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE, THE POPE LED A MASS FOR A MULTIETHNIC CROWD. HE AIMED HIS WORDS AT YOUTHS.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

MARCH 25, 2000 Saturday D EDITION

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**The Philadelphia Inquirer**

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**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. A01

**Length:** 776 words

**Byline:** Nomi Morris, KNIGHT RIDDER NEWS SERVICE

**Dateline:** KORAZIM, Israel

## **Body**

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Pope John Paul II delivered his own sermon on the mount yesterday, overlooking the Sea of Galilee at the place where the Bible says Jesus preached His famous sermon nearly 2,000 years ago.

Most of the 70,000 followers who came to hear the Pope on the Mount of Beatitudes were foreign teenagers wearing baseball caps and backpacks, in Israel for a Year 2000 jubilee convention.

"It's wonderful to be where God was," said Dulce Puente, a 16-year-old from Houston who was happily walking down a muddy road as others played guitars and sang.

"Love Your Enemy," read a huge banner held by young people from Germany.

The 79-year-old Pope, who views this pilgrimage as the culmination of his life's work, was eager to reach out in his Mass to youth in an increasingly secular world.

"Which voice will the young people of the 21st century choose to follow?" the Pope intoned from a stonelike gray throne that overlooked the region where Christians believe Jesus performed many of His early miracles.

"Now, at the dawn of the third millennium, it is your turn to go out into the world to preach the message of the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes."

Yesterday was a day of serenity after politically charged visits to Jerusalem and Bethlehem that were laden with political meaning for Palestinians and Jews, competing for the pontiff's recognition of their suffering and claims to the holy city of Jerusalem.

## AT BIBLICAL SITE, A LOOK FORWARD NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE, THE POPE LED A MASS FOR A MULTIETHNIC CROWD. HE AIMED HIS WORDS AT YOUTHS.

In Galilee, by contrast, the Pope quietly traced Jesus' path by visiting Tabgha, where tradition says the miracle of loaves and fishes fed the multitudes, and Capernaum, an ancient village where Jesus and His disciples are believed to have lived.

In the afternoon, the Pope met with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak at a sanctuary in the picturesque hills. Hours before, he had led the three-hour Mass there, speaking alternately in Italian, Spanish, French, English, Arabic, and a few words in Hebrew.

After sitting on buses all night and then for hours on a newly built field that was soggy after hours of beating rain, the crowd was subdued. One group of Mexicans wore colorful sombreros. A 17-year-old Muslim girl from Nazareth dyed her hair the papal colors of white and yellow. A Jewish Israeli couple interested in the "happening" got tickets at the last minute from a travel agency.

The multitude fell quiet when the Pope began to speak. He warned against "those who prosper at any cost, who are unscrupulous, pitiless, devious, who make war not peace, who persecute those who stand in their way."

Bad weather and unprecedented Israeli security measures kept the crowd smaller than organizers had anticipated, although it was still the largest gathering of the Pope's trip to the Holy Land.

A wave of excitement swept through the crowd as the "Popemobile" made its way through on the long pathway to an enormous stage. People had come from as far as Rwanda and Panama to share the moment.

A group of elderly Japanese women wore high-tech radios with tiny earphones. They listened to a translation of the Pope's homily, which drew on the Gospel passages that related to the sites on his itinerary that day.

Among the maxims familiar to Christians and non-Christians that come from the Sermon on the Mount are "The meek shall inherit the earth," "Turn the other cheek," "Ye are the salt of the earth," and "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

The message of peace has been paramount for the Pope on his journey to the Middle East, and yesterday's calm, cooperative pilgrims in Korazim played their part.

One worshipper from the West Bank town of Ramallah waved a huge Palestinian flag and said he got no trouble but "a few dirty looks" from the Israeli security police.

About 2,000 Christians came from Jordan and the West Bank, and an additional 15,000 Arabs attended from the Galilee region.

From southern Lebanon, where Islamic Hezbollah fighters are engaged in daily clashes with Israeli occupation soldiers, came a 200-strong U.N. contingent, including Poles, French and Canadians who came across the border with their unit's priest.

There also were several busloads of South Lebanese Arab youths, Maronite Christians who have long been aligned with the Israelis in the Lebanese conflict.

"I hope the Pope's visit will bring peace," said Rosaline Said, 17, from the Lebanese village of Rmeish. "People are fed up with war."

Israeli authorities were hoping that the Pope's Mass today in Nazareth would go as smoothly as the Korazim event. Muslims there have refused to remove a makeshift prayer site from in front of the Basilica of the Annunciation, where the angel Gabriel is said to have told Mary she would bear God's son.

## Graphic

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AT BIBLICAL SITE, A LOOK FORWARD NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE, THE POPE LED A MASS FOR A MULTIETHNIC CROWD. HE AIMED HIS WORDS AT YOUTHS.

PHOTO

**Load-Date:** January 30, 2002

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## *Iranian election could be watershed*

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

February 14, 2000, Monday, FINAL

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**Section:** Editorial / Op-ed; B3

**Length:** 883 words

**Byline:** HARRY STERLING

### **Body**

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The two adversaries both wear traditional black ammameh head-coverings.

But there the similarities end, for they are engaged in an undeclared war for the hearts and minds of their countrymen, pitting conservative Islamic clergy against pro-democracy moderates. Their struggle is coming to a head as Iran celebrates the 21st anniversary of its proclamation as an Islamic republic by the late Ayatollah Khomeini this month.

But Iran's conservative ruling clerics may have less to celebrate after pivotal parliamentary elections are held Friday. It is increasingly possible the country's reform movement and allies could actually win a majority in parliament. This would have serious implications for the very future of Iran as an Islamic state and for the conservative clergy in power since 1979.

At the centre of the confrontation are Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, a conservative Shiite Muslim, and the country's president, Ayatollah Mohammad Khatami, considered a moderate Shiite cleric by Iranian standards.

The conservative followers of Khamenei have been trying to block the reform movement headed by Khatami, elected in an political upset in May 1997 with 67 per cent of the vote.

The country's conservative-dominated Council of Guardians, which vets all candidates' commitment to Islam, has eliminated a number of reformers and independent candidates. However, unlike the past, the council must now explain each rejection, reducing its ability to operate with impunity.

Conservative mullahs are concerned about the growing strength of the reform movement, which did well in local elections a year ago. Khamenei recently warned against those he described as serving the interests of Iran's "foreign enemies" who were undermining national unity and the Islamic nature of the republic.

While Khamenei has usually been circumspect when implicitly criticizing more moderate clerics, his hard-line supporters have never been under such constraints.

#### **Assassinating Intellectuals**

They began systematically assassinating liberal intellectuals and other reformist activists, killing eight before the perpetrators, so-called rogue elements in the security services, were exposed. Those killings forced the hard-line interior minister to resign and conservatives to rein in less-savoury followers, at least temporarily. Nonetheless,

## Iranian election could be watershed

other conservative groups, including the Ansar-e Hezbollah, continue to intimidate and attack pro- democracy groups.

If moderates do well on Friday it will exacerbate tensions. While Khatami has won widespread support for his program promoting openness, human rights and democratic principles, for some, such concepts are simply starting points. Many want to end the country's isolation from the international community and attract badly needed foreign investment to rejuvenate the economy and create jobs, actions hard-liners oppose.

But what is actually at stake is the future of Iran as an Islamic state. Although Khatami speaks of Iran being transformed into a civil society and Islamic democracy, many backers have much broader goals. Some want to reduce the wide- ranging constitutional power of Khamenei and the conservative-dominated Council of Experts, whose interpretation of Islamic law takes precedence over parliament.

Below Khamenei is an entire infrastructure of conservative clerics and like-minded supporters, with much to lose if pro-democracy or secular-minded forces win a majority in parliament.

In fact, as soon as Khomeini assumed power in 1979, he took immediate steps to eliminate any opposition to the clerics, particularly his own rule. It was made illegal to criticize Iran's spiritual leader and he was accountable to no one. Khamenei still controls the judiciary, state broadcasting and the security forces.

Conservatives never hesitate to close down newspapers and publications "undermining Islamic values." Several prominent reformers have been charged with dubious crimes, some receiving prison terms, Tehran's mayor among them.

Conservatives are also unmoved by economic arguments, including calls for improving relations with the outside world. Khomeini made it clear his revolution was primarily a cultural and nationalistic revolution, intended to return Iran to its traditional Islamic roots, subverted by the shah's attempts to Westernize the country.

#### More Open Society

While most of Iran's 70 million citizens originally supported the nationalism embodied by the 1979 revolution, and the need for unity during the devastating 1980-88 war launched by Iraq's Saddam Hussein, many now favour a lessening of clerical control and the more open society promoted by Khatami.

Many Iranians see him as their only realistic channel for change. Accordingly, the majority of young people, joined by the middle and upper classes, women and intellectuals, have swung behind Khatami. (Although students regard the president as their best hope for change, many were unhappy when he criticized massive student demonstrations last year.)

But conservatives remain deeply entrenched within the government and bureaucracy. They are not going to sit idly by and watch their own futures undermined by reformers.

- Harry Sterling is a retired Canadian diplomat who lives near Ottawa.

**Load-Date:** February 14, 2000

## **ISRAEL'S MILITIAS FLEE THE GUNS OF THE HIZBOLLAH**

The Independent (London)

May 24, 2000, Wednesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 13

**Length:** 754 words

**Byline:** Phil Reeves In Metulla, Israel

### **Body**

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THE STEADY thump of heavy artillery and the clatter of helicopters rumbled across northern Galilee last night as Israel's 22-year-old occupation of southern Lebanon appeared to enter its final few hours.

As night deepened, preparations were gathering pace among the Israeli military to complete the withdrawal and to get out of the territory as quickly as possible after the chaotic collapse of their proxy militia, the South Lebanon Army. "We are leaving tonight," said one Israeli soldier in the border town of Metulla, as heavy guns - presumably providing cover fire - sounded nearby.

Their departure was far from the orderly exit that the Israeli Prime Minister, Ehud Barak, a much-decorated general, would have wished. At one point, several thousand Lebanese refugees arrived at a border crossing to request asylum, only to find themselves in the midst of a gun fight.

By sundown, Israeli troops were left in only eight outposts in Lebanon. At the same time, thousands of scared SLA militiamen and their relatives streamed south, trying to stay ahead of advancing Hezbollah men. They abandoned their cars, grabbed hastily packed suitcases and marched on foot to the border.

But the stream of refugees came to a standstill when gunmen opened fire on Israeli troops from a high-rise building in Kfar Kila. Refugees caught in the middle ducked behind parked cars, and at one point about a dozen sprinted toward the Israeli side, with bullets flying above.

By nightfall, about 3,000 Lebanese refugees had settled in a temporary tent camp in Galilee and in hotels along the border. Many of them kicked back in a balmy holiday beach resort by the Sea of Galilee.

Busloads of young men from Israel's proxy militia and their families had rumbled into the fenced-off resort compound at Amnon and last night they were relaxing among the palm trees and eucalyptus groves, trying to forget the horribly embarrassing and near-complete collapse of their ranks over the past two days.

They arrived looking nervous and tense, bruised no doubt by the grilling that they must have had from the Israeli security services - which are anxious to ensure none of their enemies sneak in through the northern border - and by their recent humiliation on the battlefield.

Yet they quickly seemed to adapt. Children ran around near the stony beach by the lake's warm, placid waters, licking ice creams. Elderly women smiled and waved. Although they had travelled less than 50 miles, they must have felt they had landed on a wholly surreal planet, but for the surly, Rayban-wearing Israeli soldiers who guarded the camp gate from unwelcome intruders and tried to stop journalists from talking to the camp's new occupants.

## ISRAEL 'S MILITIAS FLEE THE GUNS OF THE HIZBOLLAH

The compromise, corruption, and permanent fear of the occupation zone had been traded - as the notice at the gate of the camp promised - for a land of "touring, relaxation, entertainment and camping". On the horizon beyond, a couple of boats cruised across the lake's milky waters. Windsurfing lessons were on offer. The refugees could choose between a stroll through the resort's ambitiously named "Paradise Village" or a pleasant wander through the bougainvilleas.

Bizarrely, just down the road, convoys of glossy, air-conditioned, luxury coaches swept in and out, conveying elderly Western Christian pilgrims from site to site. The fact that, only 20 miles up the road, Israeli tanks and artillery were blasting off shells - and 170,000 Israelis were once again fleeing to their bomb shelters - did not appear to have reached their ears. What the tourists wanted to see was the spot, just near the Lebanese holiday village, where Christ worked his miracle with the loaves and fishes.

Catering for Israel's erstwhile allies will not require assistance from God. But it is a task that Israel clearly does not much relish. It has, however, promised to take in members of the militia it armed, paid, and sent to fight its battles in its occupation zone. Yesterday it appeared to be trying to live up to that pledge.

"They will get all the services that Israelis enjoy," said Natan Sharansky, a former Soviet dissident turned Israeli minister, who paid the beach resort a visit. Israel had, he said, a "moral obligation" to help the displaced Lebanese.

He became vaguer when asked about granting them citizenship. They would be issued with one-year tourist visas, but would have the right to work, he said. Leaving the occupation zone has been painful enough for the Israeli army, but it is even worse for their Lebanese allies.

## Graphic

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An Israeli army officer prays next to the Israeli-Lebanese border near Metulla yesterday Yaron Kaminsky/AP

**Load-Date:** May 24, 2000

**Dark days in Lebanon: Jailed reporter unaware of local efforts to win her freedom**

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

August 28, 2000, Monday, FINAL

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**Section:** News; A1 / FRONT

**Length:** 785 words

**Byline:** LEVON SEVUNTS

## **Body**

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Cosette Ibrahim, a 25-year-old newspaper reporter, still remembers the taste of the fish she was eating when six soldiers from the South Lebanese Army showed up on her doorstep on Sept. 2, 1999.

Yesterday, sitting in a Second Cup coffee shop on Notre Dame St. and watching the spectacle of 18th-century French soldiers march by - part of the Fete de l'Histoire - made her tale of imprisonment and torture even more surreal.

The Lebanese journalist is in Montreal on the invitation of the Montreal branch of Amnesty International - her adopted family - which campaigned for her release.

Her visit here is a combined vacation to help her recover from her ordeal, and an awareness tour on behalf of Amnesty International.

Ibrahim was taken from her ancestral village of Rmeish in an area controlled by the SLA - a proxy militia armed, trained and financed by Israel - to the infamous Khiam prison, run by the SLA on behalf of the Israeli army.

Her "five-minute" chat with the SLA interrogators lasted for nine months: the first month, she was interrogated daily. A canvas bag over her head, she was shackled at the ankles and wrists and beaten.

Amnesty says she was never charged with anything, nor had access to a lawyer. "You are your own lawyer; you defend yourself," she was told by her interrogators.

Her only fault, she surmised yesterday, was that she had written articles critical of Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and that her brother-in-law was connected with Hezbollah, originally a mainly Shiite terrorist organization that transformed itself into a formidable guerrilla army.

But unknown to Ibrahim, all the while she was in Khiam, on the other side of the Atlantic the Montreal branch of Amnesty International had started an international campaign for her release.

"We got word of her detention on Sept. 9 and immediately called our London head office to adopt her case," said Raynald Adams, an Amnesty International volunteer.

## Dark days in Lebanon : Jailed reporter unaware of local efforts to win her freedom

At the same time, Les Journalistes Sans Frontières, an international organization that defends the freedom of press and rights of journalists worldwide, got involved and organized a series of protests and a letter-writing campaign to demand her immediate freedom.

Ibrahim became the face on posters, symbolizing all Khiam detainees.

On Oct. 28, 1999, Amnesty International and other human-rights groups organized a series of protests in Montreal, New York, Tel Aviv and Beirut.

By the time she got out of Khiam, 4,000 letters from Quebec children were waiting for her at home.

"It was so touching to know that people halfway around the world know and care about you. I can't describe it," Ibrahim said.

"They had learned of my ordeal through an Amnesty International awareness bulletin published in the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Quebec magazine."

But that was nine months later. In Khiam she had to deal with other emotions.

"I cried for the first time only 10 days after my arrest: I heard cries of a man who was being tortured in the neighbouring room," Ibrahim remembered. "Before that, the detention felt like just a discovery, not an imprisonment, as if I was just working on another report."

Despite that experience, "I wasn't scared, I was very optimistic. I thought I'll be out of there in two or four months."

But Khiam became more than just a prison and place of torture: for Ibrahim it was also a place where she struck up friendships with other detainees.

"It's really tragic to make friends in such conditions, but my friendship with women who were there with me is very profound," Ibrahim said.

For a journalist, Khiam had an added "torture."

"In Khiam we were held in total isolation from the outside world," Ibrahim said.

"We would get news only from new detainees, or the scraps of information that we would receive from our interrogators."

When she became ill, she received permission to receive fruit from her family. So when she sensed that political conditions were changing, Ibrahim asked her sister to send her a yellow apple instead of the usual red one if Israelis start withdrawing.

"Four days before our liberation, I got not one but two yellow apples," Ibrahim said.

Ibrahim was finally set free by her own people last May 24. After the hasty Israeli withdrawal, the SLA collapsed and jubilant crowds stormed Khiam, abandoned by the guards.

"It was a fantastic feeling, I was elated," Ibrahim said. "When you are in prison, you want to crash the cell doors, not open them nicely with a key: that's what happened to me."

She was the last of 144 prisoners to walk out of Khiam.

Ironically, her captors had served fish that day in Khiam.

## Graphic

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Dark days in Lebanon : Jailed reporter unaware of local efforts to win her freedom

CP Color Photo: RICHARD ARLESS JR., GAZETTE / Cosette Ibrahim, in Montreal yesterday on behalf of Amnesty International, was held in a Lebanese jail for nine months without being charged.

**Load-Date:** August 28, 2000

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## **Refugees who support terrorism unwelcome: judge: Court upholds rejection of Pakistani claimant**

The Ottawa Citizen

July 24, 1998, Friday, EARLY EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A4

**Length:** 843 words

**Byline:** STEPHEN BINDMAN; THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

### **Body**

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A Federal Court judge has warned that Canada will not give shelter to refugee claimants who support terrorist organizations in their homeland, even if they do not "bloodied their own hands."

In a bluntly worded judgment released this week, Justice Francis Muldoon ruled the Immigration and Refugee Board was correct to reject the refugee claim of Sultan Mehmoud for a second time.

Mr. Mehmoud admitted he had been a "deputy commander" with the militant Sunni Muslim organization Sepah-e-Sahaba (Soldiers of Islam) in his native Pakistan. The organization has been blamed for the bombing and murder of Shiite men, women and children and the destruction of foreign broadcasting equipment.

But Mr. Mehmoud claimed he was never an active member of SSP, merely a supporter of its religious, charitable and educational activities, and he denied any involvement in violent attacks.

The refugee board concluded Mehmoud did have a well-founded fear of persecution if he returned to Pakistan because of his political beliefs. But it said he was excluded from claiming refugee status because there are "serious reasons" for concluding he has committed a crime against humanity. He was a "willing and knowing accomplice" in the goals of the SSP even though there was no evidence he personally took part in violence.

Judge Muldoon agreed and, without mincing words, said Canada does not want people who support such "murderous" organizations with their time, money and work even though they are not the "trigger-squeezer, club-wielder, match-striker or bomb-setter."

"To give support to such organizations is to help promote their terrible and murderous persecutions of the civil population, or some segment of it, in their own countries," Judge Muldoon wrote.

"The law surely states this: that one cannot give moral, social, temporal and financial support to a terrorist or murderous, intolerant organization in one's homeland and still expect to be welcomed as a refugee in Canada."

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Refugees who support terrorism unwelcome: judge: Court upholds rejection of Pakistani claimant

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"This ploy was deemed not credible in almost all instances and those Nazis were legally and morally condemned for helping and promoting a terrorist party through which they participated in persecuting their fellow nationals.

"So it is, almost always, with the IRA and the Hezbollah, too."

As to the suggestion the SSP had benign purposes such as education and charity, Judge Muldoon said the same could be said of the South African apartheid regime, the Ku Klux Klan and "any number of organized haters."

He called Mr. Mehmoud's testimony that he would continue to promote the SSP in Canada "an extra, insupportable provocation to and against the laws of Canada.

"Does Canada really need to take in persons who are locked-in members of organizations dedicated to the killing or other elimination of people in their own homelands?"

Mr. Mehmoud, his wife and daughter first entered Canada in 1990 but their refugee claim was rejected and they were returned to Pakistan, along with a Canadian-born daughter, in March 1992. Their tailor shop was attacked in September 1993 and one employee shot dead. Two months later they returned to Canada and made a second claim.

Mr. Mehmoud's wife and daughter were found to be refugees and will be allowed to stay in Canada, along with the daughter born here.

His lawyer, Douglas Barker, called the ruling "grossly unfair" and said he will fight attempts to deport Mr. Mehmoud since the refugee board has found his life would be in danger in Pakistan.

"It's a murky area. If you are a member of an organization which has a terrorist wing, are you necessarily tainted by the violence of that terrorist wing?" Mr. Barker said.

"Justice Muldoon was obviously upset by the tales of horror caused by the violence in Pakistan."

The ruling comes days after the federal government announced it was dramatically strengthening its efforts to deport suspected war criminals, both from the Second World War and more modern-day conflicts.

Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard said the federal government will spend \$ 33 million over the next three years to upgrade its modern-day war crimes unit and better co-ordinate its activities across government departments. She said immigration investigators have identified 320 suspected modern-day war criminals still living in Canada. Another 80 have already been kicked out of the country.

**Load-Date:** July 25, 1998

## *Very best of enemies offered sporting chance*

The Sunday Times (London)

June 21, 1998, Sunday

Copyright 1998 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Sport

**Length:** 822 words

**Byline:** Louise Taylor

### **Body**

---

Louise Taylor previews the clash between the United States and Iran which is certain to be overshadowed by political emotions

ALMOST two decades have elapsed but the images are still vivid and the wounds remain raw. It started in October 1979 when Jimmy Carter, the American president, allowed the deposed Shah of Iran to receive medical treatment in New York.

By November, a crowd of Islamic militants had exacted revenge, taking hostage 60 United States embassy staff in Tehran - 53 remained imprisoned until January 1981. An abortive rescue attempt in April 1980 led to the deaths of eight US airmen and in the ensuing years Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed terrorist group, killed 241 US marines with a truck bomb in Beirut.

Iran and the US have subsequently abstained from formal diplomatic, let alone sporting, intercourse. Until today. Indeed, tonight's World Cup clash in Lyons possibly endorses the old saying: "History repeats itself, the first time as tragedy, the second as farce."

It seemed rather crass when Steve Sampson, America's coach, opined that the emotions engendered by past atrocities might provide the marketing impetus Stateside football so urgently requires. "Perhaps our team needs a game like this to attract the attention of our people," he said.

Realistically, this match is unlikely to prove the catalyst that finally sells football to America. While confirmed sceptics of the game will watch, they are likely to do so just the once because, as The New York Times declared: "This has little to do with sport and everything to do with politics."

Bill Clinton has duly signalled a willingness to end hostilities, last week talking about possible reconciliation with Iran's new, relatively moderate leader, President Khatami. Yet Iranians remind everybody of July 1988 when Vincennes, an American ship patrolling the Persian Gulf during the Iran-Iraq war, shot down a commercial Iranian Airbus carrying 290 passengers, believing it to be a fighter jet. While Tehran denounced "a barbaric massacre", Ronald Reagan apologised.

Last Monday, French television stirred things up by ignoring Iranian protests and screening *Not Without My Daughter*. Starring Sally Field, the film - the true story of an American woman who married an Iranian - paints an unflattering picture of Tehran's religious government.

## Very best of enemies offered sporting chance

Striker Khodadad Azizi was incandescent and claimed it had left many of his teammates - who are constantly shadowed by Revolutionary Guard members and obliged to participate in chest-beating religious rituals - too upset to watch last week's group match between the US and Germany, whom Iran meet on Thursday.

Meanwhile, Sepp Blatter, Fifa's new president, adopted a conciliatory stance, insisting: "We will, I'm sure, see that people can go out on the field of play and shake hands, even if their governments do not get along." Blatter's words may be optimistic but he admits that Iranian dissidents have threatened havoc: "We've received anonymous letters from groups of exiles saying they will disrupt the match to show what is going on in their country. But I'm sure the security forces are capable of dealing with any problems."

The situation is further complicated because Iran is riven by an internal power struggle between Islamic fundamentalists and moderate reformers (the latter group are attempting to rescind the current ban on women watching football). Many citizens are privately sympathetic towards the "decadent" west and a Tehran-based journalist, Kaveh Basmenji, said that an American wrestling team recently visited his city and "were greeted like champions - we're not all anti-American". Similarly, Dariush Mostafavi, the Iran football federation's president, advocates rapprochement, stressing that both teams belong to "football's family".

Even so, fans who regularly fill Tehran's 120,000-capacity Azadi stadium harbour genuine hopes of their "Outlaw State" undoing the "Great Satan". Iran beat Terry Venables's Australia to qualify for these finals. They were narrowly defeated 1-0 by Yugoslavia last week and in Azizi, Karim Bagheri and Ali Daei - rumoured to be interesting Peter Reid, Sunderland's manager - boast three accomplished, German-based, strikers capable of stretching Kasey Keller.

Leicester City's goalkeeper will relish today's culture shock but hopes his country can improve on last week's 2-0 defeat by Germany and thereby help adjust the national attitude towards football. "Americans like to invent games and call themselves world champions," Keller said. "Because nobody can touch us at basketball and American football they automatically think we have to be the same in every sport, otherwise it's not worth playing. They can't see the vast improvement over the past 10 years. They don't realise the learning curve gets a lot steeper the higher you get."

On Fifa Fair Play Day, only a win will do for America.

\* United States v Iran, today ko 8pm, BBC1 7.30pm

## Graphic

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Football; World Cup; Preview

**Load-Date:** June 22, 1998

**WORLD IN BRIEF;**  
**Muslims, Croat to face charges**

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

March 10, 1997, Monday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

Copyright 1997 The Atlanta Constitution

**Section:** FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 04A

**Length:** 768 words

**Byline:** From our news services

**Series:** This version ran only in the Home and Sports Final editions of The Atlanta Constitution.

## **Body**

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A group of Muslims and a Croat go on trial in The Hague, Netherlands, today on charges of gang rape, torture and murder in Bosnia. The U.N. tribunal on Yugoslavia and its former republics is the first collective war crimes trial since Nuremberg and Tokyo. It will be the first time, too, that Bosnian Serbs testify about their suffering at the hands of Muslims and Croats.

Under an indictment issued by the U.N. tribunal last year, three Muslims and a Croat are charged with atrocities against Serbs in the Celebici prison camp in central Bosnia, where at least 14 Serbs reportedly died and many more were tortured.

The accused are Zejnil Delalic, 49, a Muslim military commander in the region; Zdravko Mucic, 41, a Croat, the camp's commander; Hazim Delic, 36, his Muslim deputy; and camp guard Esad Landzo, 23.

### **AFRICA Rebels insist on talks**

Zairian rebels, poised outside a strategic government-controlled city, said they will not stop fighting until President Mobutu Sese Seko begins negotiations with them. Despite indications a day earlier that rebels had accepted a U.N. peace plan, rebel spokesman Nyembwe Kazadi, speaking by telephone from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said talks had to come first.

### **Tusk trade banned**

The government of the West African nation of Ivory Coast has banned trade in elephant tusks, saying it wants to save its national symbol. The decree is intended "to limit the threat to the elephant," which the government said had been exploited throughout Africa and particularly in Ivory Coast.

### **ASIA Movement on defector**

## WORLD IN BRIEF; Muslims, Croat to face charges

Talks over the fate of a North Korean defector holed up in a South Korean consulate in China were reaching a "crucial stage" this week, a South Korean official said. The remark followed Japanese and North Korean media reports that Hwang Jang-yop, a former teacher of North Korean leader Kim Jong-il and the highest-ranking official ever to defect from the Communist state, may be allowed to go to South Korea soon.

## After Mother Teresa

More than 100 nuns from Mother Teresa's order are expected to choose a successor for the 86-year-old Roman Catholic nun in the next few days. The nuns have been meeting to discuss the succession at the order's Calcutta, India, headquarters since January.

## Eclipse, comet combine

Sky gazers in China and Russia got a double delight when the sun disappeared behind the moon in a total solar eclipse that coincided with a rare view of the bright Hale-Bopp comet. Tens of thousands of people in northern China and eastern Siberia watched the sky go dark and felt already freezing temperatures drop as the moon blocked the sun's rays for more than two minutes.

Women, books missing

Lacking desks, books and female teachers or students, Kabul University reopened its doors for the first time since the Taliban religious army took control of the Afghan capital in September. The university, once known among Islamic countries for its high educational standards, showed the scars of 18 years of war and the restrictions of the Taliban's strict brand of Islam.

## Cholera suspected

Aid workers are investigating a possible outbreak of cholera after 15 reported deaths among ethnic Karens seeking refuge from a Burmese army offensive in camps along the Thai-Burma border.

## EUROPE Arms pact urged

Gen. Igor Sergeev, the head of Russia's strategic rocket forces, urged Parliament to ratify the languishing START II arms control treaty, saying there are no alternatives on the table. The treaty was signed by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and George Bush in 1993, and ratified by the U.S. Senate last year. But the Russian Parliament has balked, in part because some Russians believe the pact gives the United States an unfair advantage.

## Abortion alternative

The leader of Scotland's Roman Catholics offered money and support to women considering abortions if they had their babies instead. Addressing a conference organized by the anti-abortion Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, Cardinal Thomas Winning said his offer was open to Catholics and non-Catholics. Abortion rights groups dismissed the offer as an empty gesture.

## Rally for the media

More than 50,000 jeering and flag-waving opponents of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic rallied in central Belgrade in support of more democracy and freedom for the media. This was the first big protest since Milosevic reinstated opposition victories in local elections last month.

WORLD IN BRIEF; Muslims, Croat to face charges

MIDDLE EAST Guerrillas fired upon

Two Israeli warplanes blasted suspected positions of the Iranian- backed **Hezbollah** guerrilla group in southern Lebanon, hours after a soldier was wounded in an ambush, Lebanese officials said.

## Graphic

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Photo: Prince Charles and Princess Diana attended Prince William's confirmation into the Church of England on Sunday at St. George's Chapel in Windsor. With his family, William, 14, arrives for the service./ JOHN STILLWELL / Associated Press

**Load-Date:** March 11, 1997

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End of Document

## *Iranians mourn slain diplomats: 200,000 mobilized on Afghan border*

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

September 19, 1998, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A17

**Length:** 823 words

**Byline:** AP; REUTER; THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

**Dateline:** TEHRAN

### **Body**

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Hundreds of thousands of Iranians, many of them chanting anti-Taliban slogans, joined the funeral procession yesterday for six diplomats killed by the Afghan militia's fighters.

**Women** in black veils and men wearing black shirts chanted "Death to the Taliban" and "Death to America" as they marched from six different points toward the capital's main university campus for Friday prayers.

Ranks of marchers, including many wheelchair-bound veterans of the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war, carried black flags and beat their chests in scenes of frenzy.

Zabihullah Bakhshi, a member of the militant Ansar-e **Hezbollah** group, said the deaths would be avenged.

U.S. Accused

"We will not let your blood go to waste!" he shouted, dressed in camouflage and carrying a rifle.

Mourners heard senior Shiite Muslim cleric Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati vow that Iran would defend itself against any threats by the Taliban on its eastern borders.

"Our country did not submit to America, the Soviet Union or Iraq. This group (the Taliban) is too little to be taken seriously," Jannati said.

The cleric accused the U.S. government and American oil companies of setting "the ruthless Taliban against the defenceless and oppressed Afghan people."

The Iranian media often accuse the United States of backing the Taliban's recent military drive in order to secure access for U.S. oil companies to central Asia's energy resources through Afghanistan, thus bypassing Iran.

After the ceremony, the coffins were then taken to the sprawling cemetery of Behesht-e-Zahra in south Tehran and buried near the tomb of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who led Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution.

The Taliban militia admitted last week to killing eight Iranian diplomats and a journalist after its forces captured the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif on Aug. 8.

## Iranians mourn slain diplomats: 200,000 mobilized on Afghan border

The killings brought to a head simmering tension between Iran and the Taliban. Iran has since massed tens of thousands of troops on its border with Afghanistan and has put its military on full alert.

Taliban leaders say they have rushed troops to the border region to repulse any Iranian attack.

The demonstrators in Tehran called on Pakistan to end its support for the Taliban. Iran has accused Pakistan of sending money, arms and soldiers to support the Taliban cause, something Islamabad denies.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said yesterday his country would stay out of a military conflict between Iran and Afghanistan but warned that war between them would have a regional effect that must be avoided at all costs.

The Taliban's supreme leader, Mullah Mohammad Omar, called yesterday for the UN to resolve the crisis.

"The problems between Afghanistan and Iran will not be solved under military pressure," Omar said in a statement from the movement's spiritual capital, Kandahar.

"The solution will only come about under the UN charter and when the UN honestly discusses Iranian interference in Afghanistan."

Iran is suspected of backing Afghanistan's opposition, which largely represents the country's minority ethnic and religious groups, including minority Shiite Muslims.

The Taliban belong to the Sunni sect of Islam.

After a hurried visit to Tehran, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz announced that the Taliban would release five Iranian prisoners today as a goodwill gesture. The minister conveyed a message to the Iranian leadership denying their claims that Pakistan was masterminding the successful assault of the Taliban, who now control about 90 per cent of the country.

### Meeting Called

Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar, who uses the ancient Islamic title of Commander of the Faithful, has called a meeting on Monday of Islamic scholars, a forum which could endorse a call for the mobilization of Taliban forces to withstand the expected Iranian onslaught.

Taliban radio stepped up the war of words with Tehran, accusing the ayatollahs of murdering 56 Afghan refugees, including eight said to have been beheaded.

The Iranians are believed to be mobilizing up to 200,000 men on the border, including tanks, artillery and aircraft. The Taliban are outnumbered and outgunned, but they have a fearsome reputation as fighters.

The Iranians will take their accusations of Taliban "genocide" against the Afghans to New York next week. Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi will have a rare meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright as part of an eight-nation conference on how to end the crisis.

Diplomats believe a war between Iran and the Taliban would have a devastating effect on an area stretching from Pakistan to the Muslim republics of the former Soviet Union.

Afghanistan has been plagued by war for two decades. But a conflict between the Taliban - who are imposing an ultra-strict form of Sunni Islam - and the Iranians, who espouse the Shia doctrine, could inflame passions over the region.

## Graphic

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Iranians mourn slain diplomats: 200,000 mobilized on Afghan border

Photo: PEDRAM SAYYAD, AP / Iranians, bearing portraits of Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, march in Tehran yesterday in a funeral procession for Iranian diplomats killed by Afghanistan's Taliban militia.

**Load-Date:** September 21, 1998

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End of Document

**Zap! They sip tea. Zap! They kiss. Zap! They leave me cold; THE suzi feay**  
**COLUMN**

The Independent (London)

September 17, 1995, Sunday

Copyright 1995 Independent Print Ltd

**Section:** REAL LIFE; Page 2

**Length:** 743 words

**Byline:** SUZI FEAY

## **Body**

---

PARDON ME while I stifle a yawn. Here come the Lesbian Avengers, those radical babes on a mission to shove Sapphism in yer face. As it were. They seem about as dangerous as as wet dishcloth, and have no discernible agenda beyond yappy exhibitionism. "We're fighting for our survival" they chant. (No, loves, people in Bosnia are fighting for their survival.) "We'll be your dream and their nightmare," promises the Lesbian Avenger Handbook.

So exactly what daring deeds, what nightmarish acts of vengeance have the fearsome Avengers performed so far? Zap! They rampaged through Tory MP Emma Nicholson's nice garden with a Channel 4 documentary crew in tow. Zap! They made a perilous raid on Ascot accompanied by a drag queen in a large hat. Zap! They invaded the Sunday Times news room. Zap! They waved placards and snogged in C4's foyer to protest about the cutting of a lesbian kiss on the omnibus edition of Brookside (world-shaking stuff, this). Zap! They cavorted about on a chartered bus in London's Oxford Street "recruiting" members, leafleting bemused shoppers and inviting women aboard.

The bus romp was at least stylish and cheeky. Despite being inspired by direct protest groups such as Act-Up, the Avengers haven't matched the latter's witty, poetic and situationist stunts. Instead they giggle and chant like bimbo cheerleaders and are unlikely to change hearts or minds with exploits largely directed at getting their grinning mugs in the papers. Take the Nicholson debacle: the MP's duff record on Clause 28 and the age of consent (though that hardly concerns lesbians) make her an unlikely choice for joint director of the UN's Year of Tolerance. But the sniggering, the sneers of "Ooh look, she's having her tea . . . in her conservatory", the way the Avengers had nothing to say beyond sloganeering, just made them look like silly city girlies on a charabanc trip. Enjoyable, yes. Calculated to change a damn thing, no.

Do they side with gays or gals? Or both? Or neither, depending on mood? They got their knickers in a twist recently over a gay men's mag which dared to question whether gays and lesbians really have anything in common. Zap! The Avengers confiscated and shredded as many copies as they could get their paws on, posing for pictures the while. A strange way of demonstrating gay solidarity.

Combating "lesbophobia" sounds straightforward enough, but consider the strange case of the "racist" review. Zap! A few months back they got past the guard-dogs, trip-wires and sharpened palisades surrounding the offices of London listings magazine Time Out. (Actually it's a place of such legendary laid-back cool that Hezbollah could probably saunter in and take the editor hostage, though I am in no way advocating this.) What was their beef? That a book by a black lesbian had been reviewed by, shock horror, a white lesbian! Who took exception, among other

Zap! They sip tea. Zap! They kiss. Zap! They leave me cold; THE suzi feay COLUMN

things, to the derogatory black lesbian term for their white counterparts: a "tampon". Now the tale of the "racist" review has entered their mythology and their press cuttings, not always with its inverted commas. Branding a fellow lesbian a racist repeatedly in print hardly seems to moi the best way to combat lesbophobia.

Rumour has it the author of the review is herself an Avenger (I gather it's practically impossible not to be, if you're a metropolitan dyke with any profile). None of this is likely to do anything other than make political lesbians look like fatuous prats.

Now they are reported to be "falling out over the under-representation of ethnic minorities and the disabled", according to a report in the toujours game Time Out. They should heed the awful warning of Spare Rib, the magazine that was to feminism what Punch was to dentists' waiting rooms. Before it sputtered to a standstill years ago, SR got its propellor well and truly tangled with the issue of race. Coverlines like "Sister Latifah say free up de Carnival" didn't do a bundle for its bedrock readership of white middle-class women and for months the letters page resounded with bleats of "but there's nothing in it for me any more", and retorts that anyone who didn't want to read exclusively about black women was a racist. The alienated readership jumped overboard and the repositioned mag promptly sank. Well, in this bare-as-you-dare, pierced belly-button, post-feminist world, perhaps the "have a good time all the time" Lesbian Avengers are the political activists we deserve.

**Load-Date:** September 18, 1995

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End of Document

## FETAL EXPERIMENT ON SHUTTLE

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

November 9, 1994, Wednesday

Copyright 1994 Charleston Newspapers

**Section:** News; Pg. P\*\*\*

**Length:** 780 words

### **Body**

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CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. - Biologists are pacing back and forth, awaiting the birth of more than 300 rats as shuttle Atlantis soars overhead with the first pregnant mammals to fly aboard a U.S. spacecraft.

The 10 pregnant rats - and 20 others in a NASA laboratory at Cape Canaveral - are part of an experiment to see how weightlessness affects fetal development.

"People are kind of walking the floors like expectant fathers," Hubert Burden, a professor of anatomy and cell biology at East Carolina University in Greenville, N.C., said Tuesday. "We're quite anxious. We don't know what's going to happen."

Scientists will have to wait until next week to find out. None of the rats are supposed to give birth until after Atlantis returns to Earth on Monday.

Each rat has at least 10 fetuses. **Female** rats have two wombs. Burden and other researchers will deliver the babies by Caesarean section from one womb of each space rat shortly after landing; the mothers should give birth naturally two days later from the other womb.

The ground rats will give birth at about the same time, the same

## FETAL EXPERIMENT ON SHUTTLE

way, for comparison.

All the animals will eventually be killed for dissection.

Postal rates may go up in January

WASHINGTON - Plan on paying more to mail a letter in early January.

Sam Winters, chairman of the Postal Service's governing board, said Tuesday that the agency hopes raise rates as early as possible in January.

"Our customers should plan accordingly," Winters said.

The post office has proposed a 10.3 percent increase in stamp prices including a 3-cent boost in the first-class rate to 32 cents

The independent Postal Rate Commission is considering the proposal and is expected to rule within a few weeks.

Children killed by Sarajevo snipers

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - Sniping and shrapnel killed four people and wounded seven in Sarajevo on Tuesday as increasing violence on battlefields around the country spread to the besieged capital.

The dead included three children, hospital officials said. Five children were wounded in the fighting, the heaviest in central Sarajevo in nearly six weeks.

It was too early to say who was responsible, but Bosnian Serbs have threatened to avenge battlefield losses by tightening their grip on Muslim-held Sarajevo. The Bosnian government army said it would retaliate for Tuesday's attacks.

Pools of blood stained the pavement in front of Sarajevo's main Kosevo hospital as staff rushed to attend the wounded.

"Can't anybody help us?" said Sandra Kubura, a neighbor of 11-year-old Nermina Omerovic, who was killed by a Serb sniper in central Sarajevo. "They've been shooting constantly for the last

## FETAL EXPERIMENT ON SHUTTLE

two days."

The girl was shot at her apartment and died in the hospital.

The front lines had been stable as the two sides wrangled over details of a peace plan. But in recent weeks, negotiations have taken a back seat to fighting.

Two planned to kidnap hijack suspect

BEIRUT, Lebanon - Two men have been arrested for plotting to kidnap a suspect wanted by U.S. authorities for the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner in which a U.S. Navy diver was killed, judicial sources said Tuesday.

The men planned to turn Hassan Izzidine, a Shiite Muslim, over to the United States, the sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

An arrest warrant has been issued for a third man, Ali Taleb, 30, who allegedly masterminded the plan to abduct Izzidine.

The sources said the detained suspects, Haitham Kazan, 30, and Hassan Hamdar, 28, admitted planning to kidnap Izzidine from Beirut and transport him by speedboat to a U.S. Sixth Fleet warship off the coast.

Washington has offered rewards of up to \$ 4 million for information leading to the arrest of suspects in the hijacking the TWA airliner and in the kidnapping of Americans in Lebanon during the 1980s.

Izzidine does not face hijacking charges in Lebanon, where the government has issued an amnesty for political crimes committed during the 1975-90 civil war.

His whereabouts were unknown. But Shiite sources said he serves with the security apparatus of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah.

Aristide appeals for cooperation

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti - President Jean-Bertrand Aristide

## FETAL EXPERIMENT ON SHUTTLE

extended an olive branch to Haiti's military Tuesday in his most direct appeal for cooperation since he returned from exile last month

"I want to say again to all Haitian military officers, soldiers and interim police officers that I have come to bring you peace," Aristide said.

The military is blamed for condoning 3,000 political murders after Aristide was ousted in a September 1991 coup. Many soldiers had threatened to kill Aristide if he returned.

But Aristide, speaking at the inaugural of his new Cabinet, said it was time to "walk hand in hand with the military authorities, Haitian and foreign."

**Load-Date:** January 30, 1995

**Zap! They sip tea. Zap! They kiss. Zap! They leave me cold; THE suzi feay**  
**COLUMN**

The Independent (London)

September 17, 1995, Sunday

Copyright 1995 Independent Print Ltd

**Section:** REAL LIFE; Page 2

**Length:** 743 words

**Byline:** SUZI FEAY

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**Load-Date:** September 19, 1995

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End of Document

## NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

July 22, 1996, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

**Distribution:** Metropolitan Desk

**Section:** Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

**Length:** 765 words

### **Body**

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International A2-7

#### **BOSNIA ACCIDENT HITS NERVE**

The Navy investigated why an American plane dropped a bomb at an American base in Bosnia, and while there were no injuries, people there said they had thought they were under attack. A3

#### **IN BOSNIA, POLITICS ASIDE**

In an area of Bosnia where people on all sides of the ethnic divide come together as friends, they do not want to talk politics, and they indicate that it is their leaders who create divisions. A3

#### **EASING TENSION WITH LEBANON**

Israel and Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon carried out their largest prisoner and body exchange in 14 years of conflict, marking a decision by Israel to seek flexibility with the guerrillas. A6

#### **BONN'S ANSWER TO JAMES BOND**

The central figure in negotiations between Lebanon and Israel was a shadowy German intelligence official who has served the United States as a point of contact with its Middle Eastern adversaries. A6

#### **FLAMBOYANT LEADER FOR ECUADOR**

The victory of Ecuador's new President, a flamboyant populist, exploded conventional political wisdom there, and some call it backlash by the poor against fiscal policies that have not helped them. A5

#### **BURMESE MOVE FOR LEGITIMACY**

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**Load-Date:** July 22, 1996

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## *Hijackers go free after Algerian deal: Thirty-one hostages released after 16-day ordeal*

The Guardian (London)

April 21, 1988

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**Length:** 764 words

**Byline:** By JOHN HOOPER

**Dateline:** ALGIERS

### **Body**

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The gunmen who for 16 days held sway over the Kuwait Airlines Boeing 747 and its terrified occupants were themselves last night believed to be held at an unidentified military establishment near here before being flown out of Algeria under the terms of a deal struck overnight for the release of their hostages.

Pale, frightened, and eyes glazed, the 31 hostages shuffled away from the airliner after becoming the longest-serving prisoners on a plane in the history of hijacking.

One of the freed hostages told reporters the gunmen had the cold eyes and menacing air of killer sharks. Others said their wrists were bound for most of their 362 hours and 30 minutes in captivity.

An Algerian official said the hijackers - eight of them, it emerged - would stay there for a few days. They had been given the choice between Iran and the Lebanon, but had yet to make up their minds, he said.

The authorities here were resisting all attempts to prise from them the exact terms of the understanding, but Kuwait's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Saud al-Osaimi, told journalists: 'The pirates surrendered in return for safe conduct. There were no concessions.'

What is quite clear is that the hijackers failed totally in their stated aim to secure the release of 17 Arabs imprisoned in Kuwait for a series of bombings in 1983.

Their attempts to do so during their erratic and dramatic expedition from the Gulf of Oman to the Barabry Coast cost the lives of two Kuwaiti passengers, murdered at Larnaca in Cyprus, and the mental health of a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, who was said by the other hostages yesterday to have been pushed into a full nervous breakdown by his ordeal.

Although the mental and physical state of the other 30 hostages was being assessed by Algerian and Kuwaiti doctors last night, they appeared outwardly unharmed, smiling and waving to reporters on their release at exactly 6am yesterday. The doors of the airliner swung open just as dawn was breaking to allow the 24 passengers and seven crew to half walk, half stagger down the mobile airport steps.

The first to leave were two other members of the Kuwaiti royal family - both women and distant cousins of the Emir.

## Hijackers go free after Algerian deal: Thirty-one hostages released after 16-day ordeal

The hostages on flight KU422 - and even their pilot, the 53-year-old Iraqi, Captain Subhi Naim Youssef - said they had no idea they would be freed until the last moment. Asked when he had realised it was all over, Capt Youssef said: 'I opened my eyes and heard different voices, different faces. I'm relieved, happy .. most of the time we were hoping, thinking when we could get free.'

According to diplomats, the gunmen left from the back of the plane out of sight of journalists and cameramen and were taken away by Algerian security officers.

Britain and the US condemned the decision to let the hijackers go free. Mrs Thatcher said that 'those responsible (for the hijack) ought without question be brought to justice. If terrorists are allowed to escape unpunished, it will only lead to more hijacking and hostage-taking.'

In Helsinki, the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, twice denounced the hijackers as murderers, saying that letting them go violated international standards and was not 'a proper thing to do.'

The hijackers, who had given ample evidence over more than a fortnight of their publicity-consciousness, appeared to have timed the end of the affair to minimise publicity in the Middle East, America and Europe.

Their decision to give in was, more than anything, a resounding victory for Algeria's patient diplomacy. The deal - such as it was - appeared to have been clinched during an 18-minute encounter on Tuesday afternoon.

The gunmen were told on the radio that a 'very important person' would see them. Official sources yesterday identified him as Algeria's Foreign Minister, Mr Taleh Ibrahimi. Later, after two more visits by a more junior Algerian intermediary to the plane, the lights around the aircraft were extinguished.

Soon after midnight, activity was intense, with civilian and police cars speeding to and from the grounded Boeing. The first real hint, however, that the hijacking might end came in a very brief and garbled message which - it was not clear - came from either the Algerians or the gunmen. It referred to passengers going down. That was just after 1am.

Among the questions left unanswered by the affair is the affiliation of the hijackers. It is thought most likely the eight men - who the hostages said spoke in at least four Arab dialects - came predominantly from the pro-Iranian Lebanese group, Hezbollah, the Party of God.

**Load-Date:** June 8, 2000

## IRAQ BLOCKS DARING AUSSIE ESCAPE BID

COURIER-MAIL

August 13, 1990 Monday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 839 words

### **Body**

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Iraq blocks daring Aussie escape bid From our bureaus IRAQI officials yesterday foiled a desperate bid by four Australians to flee the strife-torn Middle East. Amid the escalating tensions, the first claimed shots were reported to have been fired between Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Saudi Arabian anti-aircraft batteries fired at two Iraqi reconnaissance planes near the Kuwaiti border, diplomatic sources said. But Iraq was quick to deny any of its planes had crossed the border \_ and Saudi officials claimed the incident never took place. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Senator Evans, described the situation as ""tense and acutely dangerous". He said Iraq's refusal to allow Australians to leave meant they were hostages ""for all practical purposes". Late last night, the Foreign Office in London reported that a British subject had been shot in Kuwait, some kilometres from the Saudi border. It was not immediately known whether he was alive or dead. Foreign Affairs officials in Canberra said Australia's embassy in Iraq had relayed details to them of a bid by four Australians to flee Iraq. Officials said the Australians \_ all men \_ joined other foreigners to try to make the 500km journey from Baghdad to the border with Jordan. But Iraqi officials stopped the bus at a checkpoint near the border and ordered the foreigners off the bus. The Australians were herded back to Baghdad. A total of 129 Australians are being detained against their will in Iraq and Kuwait. News of the Australians' failed escape bid came as nearly 50 Americans, Britons and West Germans made daring dashes to freedom.

QNPThe Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, this morning will farewell navy servicemen heading for Gulf waters. The guided-missile frigates, HMAS Adelaide and HMAS Darwin, will sail from Sydney. The supply ship, HMAS Success, will leave tomorrow. In other developments yesterday: Iraqi President Saddam Hussein signalled he was digging in for a long fight when he urged his countrymen to eat less and cut consumption by half. Fearing that UN sanctions would quickly deplete Iraq's food stocks, Saddam called on Iraqi women to make sacrifices at home in the event their country was drawn into war and to counter international trade sanctions. He urged families to go without buying clothes for a year and to limit meat consumption to 5kg a month. ""Oh glorious one (woman), yours is a jihad (holy war) sacrificial role transcending all others," he said in a broadcast monitored in Britain. ""We are all equals in the battle trenches," he said. ""Defeat is certain for the aggressors. We shall defeat their air forces and useless navies." Iraq, said to be massing chemical weapons on its southern air bases, condemned Arab leaders as ""plotters" and said they would be ""cursed and defeated" by the Arab people. The comments by state-run Baghdad radio came a day after Saddam called on the Arab masses to wage a ""holy war" and effectively topple their own governments. A top Hezbollah (Party of God) terrorist leader urged Muslims to launch suicide attacks on Western forces sent to the Gulf to contain Iraqi military expansion. Mr Houssein Moussawi, a senior member of the pro-Iranian group believed to be holding most of the 14 Western hostages in Lebanon, claimed the long-term Western captives were not in danger. ""But if the people were cornered and the Islamic groups found no other way to face America, they might resort to the hostages . . . but this would be wrong and I oppose it," he said. He urged Muslim fundamentalists to launch suicide attacks against Western interests instead. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said he believed there was no hope for a peaceful solution to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Mubarak commented after the Arab League passed a resolution that called for the dispatch of troops to Saudi Arabia and supported mandatory economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations against Iraq for invading and annexing



## IRAQ BLOCKS DARING AUSSIE ESCAPE BID

Kuwait. Egypt immediately sent 5000 troops and Morocco said it would deploy the same number. Twelve British Tornado jets landed in Saudi Arabia. They will be protected by Rapier ground-to-air missile batteries ferried in by Hercules C-130 transport aircraft. Tank-busting Jaguar strike aircraft are being deployed in Oman. The United States will send a fourth aircraft carrier group to the Middle East, the New York Times reported. The newspaper, quoting unnamed Pentagon officials, said the carrier John F Kennedy and support ships were preparing to leave for the Mediterranean this week. US President Bush hinted it would be fine with him if the Iraqi people overthrew Saddam. "Whatever it takes to have our objectives met is what should take place," he said. Demonstrations in support of Saddam took place in Yemen, Mauritania, Jordan, Libya and the Israeli-occupied West Bank yesterday. The Israeli Cabinet's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is to meet today in closed session to discuss the Gulf crisis. Continued Page 2 Flight to freedom, Page 2; Leahy's view, Page 8 From Page 1

**Load-Date:** September 24, 2003

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End of Document

## *Arts: Sweet FO for the hostages - Television*

The Guardian (London)

November 7, 1989

Copyright 1989 Guardian Newspapers Limited

**Length:** 788 words

**Byline:** By HUGH HEBERT

### **Body**

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IF YOU were a hostage in Beirut, with a thousand days plus chalked indelibly on your mental calendar, blindfolded or in darkness and in chains, would you spend each day expecting the SAS to burst in, or a very English voice to call out 'Hello, old chap, I'm from the FO'? Would you dream that back home at least two non-violent and viable plans to get you released had been blown apart by the Foreign Office last year alone-not to mention numerous other attempts to interest them in the efforts of go-betweens? Would you guess that while other countries whose people have been snatched set up special crisis units, the fate of three British citizens held for more than 1,000 days-Terry Waite, Brian Keenan, John McCarthy-is merely the part-time concern of two civil servants in the recesses of Whitehall? Not the three wise monkeys, after all, just two halves.

Nick Davies's report for World in Action (Granada) is a tale of British Government inaction. The policy is No Deals With Kidnappers, though countries that have negotiated and had hostages released-Russia, Israel, France, for instance-have not so far suffered any further snatches, and Britain has.

There were several moves last year; belated, but at least some movement. After a parliamentary delegation to Iran, everything seemed set to get the hostages out. The two governments would compensate each other for the damage each had done to the other's embassy.

Then the USS Vincennes shot down an Iranian airliner in the Gulf, and the British Government's response was a statement that they profoundly regretted the loss of life; followed by the bit that really did the damage, for no gain except a grateful pat on the head from Reagan: 'We fully accept,' intoned the Government, 'the right of forces engaged in such hostilities to defend themselves.'

The hostages might have been out by then if an earlier initiative from Tehran had been followed up. The approach was made by Hezbollah, the group presumed to be holding the hostages, through a Lebanese friend of Lord Kilbracken's. But the FO would not respond.

The Iranians didn't give up after the Vincennes incident died down. They would trade the hostages for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain, plus access to buy radar and railway technology. At which point Salman Rushdie published The Satanic Verses, and the Ayatollah sentenced him to death. Now Rushdie is a kind of hostage too. But not in Beirut, or in chains, or in darkness.

FLAMENCO can change your life, but not before it drives the neighbours mad. Carol, the first of Maureen Lipman's six characters in search of an Emmy, is a dull telephonist who is suddenly fired by the rhythms of the Spanish dance.

## Arts: Sweet FO for the hostages - Television

Her dim but ambitious security guard boyfriend Trev-Michael Gambon-suspects the real attraction is not the possibility of drumming her heels 16 times a second, but the podgy Manollette who demonstrates the art in a little Spanish restaurant.

"Is real name is Keith,' Trev says triumphantly, waving a well-thumbed investigative notebook, "e 'as a full-time job as a catering manager-Carol, 'e makes 'is own shirts!' About Face may turn out to be more about Central Television's department of funny accents and make-up, another reminder that class humour is still available in all flavours.

Richard Harris's lines have their moments, but the jokes and pace depend much more on the direction by John Henderson-late of Spitting Image.

For Trev, getting his First Aid diploma is a career step. For Carol, the flamenco is her emotional fulfilment. When she says she's taking up country dancing, she sees herself as Carmen in the whirling embrace of Don Jose, Trev sees her joining kids round a maypole. Trev pauses at a crucial moment in practising the kiss of life on her to check the manual-no, no, the book. Next week: Lipman as the wife of a philandering MP. Guaranteed an audience of 650. Heart of the Matter (BBC-1, Sunday) had some of the more engaging quotes to come out of the whole satellite porn controversy. Lord Rees-Mogg confessed, 'I have no difficulties about what you call the sort of French Striptease sex, the sexy, the Crazy Horse, all that kind of tradition ..'

But he does, as the chairman of the Broadcasting Standards Council, realise that, 'There are nasty things in the male mind ..pornography is basically rapist's television.'

It took a don (**female**) to draw the distinction between soft porn (sort of OK) and hard core (definitely not). It took hostess Joan Bakewell to ask the French producer of the soft variety: 'What about your audience? Do they want it harder?'

His Lordship also confessed some programmes might spill into British consciousness by accident, say from Holland. 'But they would be in Dutch.'

**Load-Date:** June 13, 2000

## *Hell and high living city: West Beirut*

The Guardian (London)

June 22, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

**Length:** 812 words

**Byline:** From JULIE FLINT

**Dateline:** WEST BEIRUT

### **Body**

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In February, 1984, when the pro-Iranian Hezbollah Party was still in its infancy in Lebanon, the American-supplied army of President Gemayel was bombarding the Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut, reducing entire blocks to rubble.

Young Shi'ite fighters were responding to tank fire and 155mm artillery with submachine guns and rocketpropelled grenades. One of them cornered a Western journalist, still confident enough in those days to be in the suburbs, shouted a few, inflammatory phrases in Arabic and, at the end, cried, in English: 'Death to America. '

But, as he careered away, RPG in hand and black band around his head, he looked over his shoulder and winked.

In 1982, when Israel was bombarding Beirut, to be in West Beirut and to be a foreigner was to be a friend. Lebanese of all persuasions shook your hand and said: 'Welcome. Thank you. ' In early 1984, despite the nascent slogans and the first kidnappings, anti-Americanism was still, for most Westerners, more of a taunt than a threat.

Today, there is no more taunting. To be in West Beirut is to be the enemy.

'Iran,' says a Lebanese journalist with good revolutionary connections, 'is convinced that every Westerner, certainly every journalist, is a spy. ' Every Western man? Surely not every Western women? He laughs: 'Whatever made you think that?'

Since hostage-taking began here, six Westerners, including three Britons, have been murdered. Another 20, including two Britons, are still held. In a recent book on his captivity, a former American hostage, the Rev. Benjamin Weir, recounts how he was taped like a mummy and chained to a wall in a building filled with explosives. So accustomed do the hostages get to being moved in the Father Lawrence Jenco, found himself automatically walking to the back of the car after his release - ready to get in the boot.

Today, there are more Westerners held hostage in West Beirut than there are at liberty. Western journalists can be counted not only on one hand but almost on one finger. Like Lebanese Christians, the other target of the Fundamentalists, foreigners have fled en masse, impoverishing education, aid organisations, the media. Most felt that the undeniable attractions of Beirut - the climate, the compactness and the admittedly mad freedom - were no longer worth it. Others were overwhelmed by disgust as the best of Beirut - the simple hospitality and the intellectual complexity - was swamped by the worst.

The handful of Westerners that is left, virtually confined to downtown West Beirut now, is not a cohesive one. There are only two American men and, until quite recently, one was not aware of the other. The wives of hostages live on

## Hell and high living city: West Beirut

different campuses and seldom meet. The Commodore Hotel, where foreigners used to congregate, is now inhabited only by the Syrian troops who have taken up residence in the basement and on the first floor.

The huge cage that used to be home to Coco the parrot now stands by the empty swimming pool, surrounded by gardens that are quickly turning to jungle.

In the five months between the arrival of the Syrian army on February 22 and the kidnapping of Charles Glass on June 17, not a single Westerner has been tempted back to live in Beirut. One embassy, the Austrian, decide to re-open in the Western sector but the ambassador decided against living here. The abduction of Mr Glass has doubtless ensured that, for the foreseeable future, the Greek charge d'affaires will remain the only Western diplomat stationed in West Beirut.

The lifestyle of those who have chosen to remain, and not to live like prisoners as some do, alternates between the idyllic and the indescribable.

On a good day, you can still live a cliché: the Mediterranean in the morning, the mountains in the afternoon and a first-class dinner for no more than pounds 15 a coupler. To that the indomitable Mr glass would add post-prandials at a favourite night spot until 2 am as he did the night before his

On a perfect day the wind will blow out to sea the acres of rubbish that float up from the dump on the south side of town. Children will be selling garlands of jasmine and gardenias among the traffic and a total stranger will offer you a flower.

On a bad day, after a kidnapping, you will retreat behind closed doors and bemoan the difficult telephones, the departed friends, the honking of horns that has replaced the shooting and the frightful musical jingles that now punctuate all news bulletins.

One of the few constants of this up, down, happy, sad, typically Lebanese life is the unending concern of friends. 'Whatever you do,' a Syrian officer said after the Glass kidnapping, 'don't stop on the road. Even if you have an accident, keep on driving. '

At Heathrow airport recently a Lebanese airline official came over in the departure lounge. 'We took the label off your suitcase,' he said. 'You can't be too careful. '

**Load-Date:** June 9, 2000

## *Town tells of day of torture / The Israeli hunt for two kidnapped soldiers in South Lebanon*

The Guardian (London)

February 24, 1986

Copyright 1986 Guardian Newspapers Limited

**Length:** 776 words

**Byline:** By JULIE FLINT

**Dateline:** SHAKRA

### **Body**

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Two weeks after he returned to his native South Lebanon from Liberia, Hussein Nassar, a young merchant, found himself kneeling beside a low wall with his hands tied behind his back and Israeli troops watching as their Lebanese proxies hit him on the head with a pistol.

Beside him, 30 year old Mustafa Gharib, a shopkeeper, was made to hang his head over the barbed wire strung on top of the wall while militiamen of the Israeli-controlled South Lebanon Army (SLA) played it up and down his neck like a bow.

These incidents and many others, including torture by electric devices, are expected to form part of a report by Unifil, the United Nations peace-keeping force in South Lebanon, about the day Israeli troops 'went really crazy' in their search for two soldiers captured inside Israel's 'security zone' in South Lebanon on February 17.

Last Friday - the day before the search was called off - was a black day in what was otherwise a relatively restrained Israeli sweep. On the previous Monday, at the very start of the search, 50 armoured troops and rather more SLA militiamen entered Shakra, a town in the Irish zone of the Unifil operations area just outside the Israeli buffer zone and five miles from where the two Israelis were captured. Everyone in the town agreed that not a shot was fired as the Israelis came in.

Throughout the week, every day at daybreak, the Israelis herded all Shakra's men into the courtyard of the local school for interrogation. 'We've spent the whole time sitting on the ground,' Mr Nassar said. 'If we stood up they hit us. We were allowed home in the evening.'

The Israeli troops tried to send in water, milk and oranges, but the Israelis and the SLA men threw it all on the ground. changed: men, women and children - the youngest a day-old baby - were all locked in the courtyard and interrogated in two schoolrooms.

Villagers say the first interrogation was with Israeli soldiers and the second with SLA thugs - in a room where bloodstains were still to be seen yesterday on the floor and on two school desks.

Scattered all over the small room were objects villagers said were used in the interrogations - chair legs, wooden sticks, cigarette butts in ash trays still sitting on electric stoves, electric coils, and nails with which the interrogators reportedly pierced ears.

## Town tells of day of torture / The Israeli hunt for two kidnapped soldiers in South Lebanon

Throughout the day, the Irish were refused access to the detainees, although screams could be heard and several people could be seen badly hurt in the school yard.

In the late afternoon, five men were thrown into the street outside the school, all crying and some unable stand upright. They were taken to hospital in nearby Tibnine, the Irish headquarters, by the head of the Irish contingent in Shakra, Captain Michael O'Connor, and examined by a UN medical officer.

Although Unifil declines to discuss the 'full documentary evidence' in its medical report, reporters who visited the five saw they had been brutally beaten and burnt on the back with cigarette ends Radwan Ashur, a student, had badly damaged hands; friends said his interrogators walked over them in their army boots. Another man had his penis burnt with a cigarette lighter.

A short way from the school, young men including Mr Nassar, were assembled at night by the village pond. They said they were thrown into it and then, dripping wet and their hands tied behind their backs, were made to lie until dawn on the floor of an unfinished shop.

'You have to tell us everything about this town,' Mr Nassar was told. He replied: 'I don't know anything. I've just come from Liberia.'

The villagers claim that maltreatment was not confined to men. Iman Wazzan, a pretty 18 year old who looks at least five years younger, says she was beaten with a belt and wire and told: 'if you don't tell us the truth - where the weapons are, who the fighters are - we will switch on the current.'

After this, she spent five days down at the pond, where the SLA threatened to rape her, she said.

After the Israelis finally departed late on Saturday having failed to find their men, the security report for Shakra showed that 55 men and six women, one of them pregnant had been taken away, three houses had been dynamited and many others looted and wrecked, their doors blasted off with grenades. Several dozen cars stolen.

But what the report does not show is the new damage beneath the surface. 'The majority of people here are very peaceful,' a local security officer said. 'But all the people the Israelis molested will now be with Hezbollah. This is the Shi'ite fundamentalist party that wants far greater militancy in South Lebanon to drive the Israelis back over their own border at last.

**Load-Date:** June 13, 2000

***Syria imposes a shaky peace after 600 die in battle of the camps / Aftermath of the assault on Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps***

The Times (London)

July 5 1985, Friday

Copyright 1985 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 62182.

**Length:** 765 words

**Byline:** From ROBERT FISK

**Dateline:** BOURJ EL-BARAJNEH CAMP BEIRUT

## **Body**

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There is a sort of ceasefire in the Palestinian camps. One has to say 'sort of', because on the corner of Jawad Zieneddin Street the truce has just undergone one of its periodical relapses, a burst of gunfire from Palestinians objecting to the presence of too many Shia Muslim gunmen near the makeshift police station.

All of the apartment blocks, street signs, advertisements, even the local petrol station, have been pockmarked with thousands of bullet holes.

One stray round cut through a street poster depicting 'the Palestinian martyr Hussein', tearing out his face and chewing into the concrete wall behind. Martyr Hussein has thus died twice. So, in a sense, have many others in the camps.

As many as 10,000 Palestinians lost their homes in the Israeli bombardments of 1982. They had almost rebuilt their lives when Amal's Shia Muslim militiamen opened an offensive on Yassir Arafat's nascent Fatah guerrilla movement on May 19.

The same happened in Sabra and Chatila, those names most pregnant with meaning to the Palestinians, who always feared another massacre in the camps like the slaughter visited upon them in 1982.

For almost five weeks they endured a siege every bit as savage as that which the Phalangists laid around Tell el-Zaatar camp in 1976.

The little hill on which the Bourj el-Barajneh camp stands shows the evidence of what happened. Hundreds of houses lie pancaked, one on top of the other, in a grey sea of ruins. Those walls still standing are scorched by fire and broken open by shells.

A few grim, leafless trees stand amid the trash of Palestinian homes, acres and acres of them, in which just occasionally some washing flaps on a line. People still live there. High Wood on the Some could not have looked much worse.

Inside the camp yesterday there were no guns to be seen, although Fatah's guerrillas - three of them in blue T-shirts - sat on a rubbish tip overlooking the airport highway to ensure that neither Amal nor its allies in the Lebanese



Syria imposes a shaky peace after 600 die in battle of the camps / Aftermath of the assault on Beirut's  
Palestinian refugee camps

Army's Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade moved forward of the half-mile earth rampart that runs north of the unfinished Imam Ali mosque.

That is the deal worked out between the three sides by two colonels from the Syrian Army's intelligence division. No-one moves across the front lines apart from a few hundred Lebanese policemen, with nothing more lethal in their hands than a bolt-action rifle.

The two Syrians who eventually arranged a truce in the camps war on the orders of a somewhat embarrassed President Hafez al-Assad of Syria were Major Hussein Watfa and Major Nassar Faraj.

Their arrival in Beirut - the first security duties by Syrians since Syrian Army units evacuated the city under the Israeli siege in 1982 - was welcomed by both Palestinians and Amal militiamen, the former because they were short of ammunition, the latter because they had been badly and unexpectedly mauled by Fatah and by Palestinians formally loyal to Syria who changed sides and fought alongside Mr Arafat's men.

At least 600 men, women and children died - most were men - and the figure may well have reached 1,000. There were individual atrocities, mostly by Amal members, but no systematic killing on the scale of the 1982 massacre.

This is a difficult distinction to make: mowing down unseen enemies with tank fire on a flat trajectory produces much the same result as lining up the enemies you can see and shooting them in the back. Of 82 corpses buried on one day near the Palestinian 'Martyrs' cemetery, it was impossible to confirm the circumstances of death.

What did emerge from the month of fighting, however, was the almost total failure of Amal to achieve any of its military objectives.

By the last days of the camps war, the ruined centre of Sabra and Chatila had still not been secured, while Bourj el-Barajneh camp remained totally outside Amal control.

Indeed, Hezbollah (Party of God) gunmen were brought in from the Bekaa Valley to help Amal in mid-June, and in one night sustained so many casualties that they ran from the battle and spent the night on the beaches not far from Beirut airport.

Amal's Druze allies refused to help the Shia gunmen, giving sanctuary instead to several hundred Palestinian refugees. Mr Walid Jumblat's decision not to commit the Druze to Mr Nabih Berri's Amal militia has already driven a wedge between these movements.

Syria eventually produced a ceasefire not because it felt humanitarian but because its Lebanese allies had not won the battle. And that is why - if a future victory can be won, perhaps against the Palestinians in Sidon - the war of the camps will start again.

**Load-Date:** September 21, 2000

## **FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT**

SUNDAY MAIL (QLD)

July 2, 1995 Sunday

Copyright 1995 Nationwide News Pty Limited

**Length:** 1674 words

**Byline:** LEVY G / SEAMARK M

### **Body**

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KEYWORD-HIT

Fairytale

romance that

fizzled out

TO the outside world it had all the ingredients of a fairytale romance, but the truth was, sadly, rather different. GEOFFREY LEVY and MICHAEL SEAMARK report

N O DOUBT they will remain close friends \_ someone to ta lk to, someone to worry about. But it is the end of guilt and, one suspects, of pretence as well.

Jill Morrell and John McCarthy are not in love . . . and they are content for the world to know.

Mercifully, the television journalist held by the Hezbollah terrorist group for more than five years and the girlfriend who campaigned relentlessly for his release did not allow the public thirst for a romantic finale to pressure them into a marriage which, by now, would have failed.  
QNP

Jill was 25 when she met McCarthy and 27 when he was captured on his way to Beirut airport in April, 1986. Now 35, she is alone again

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

and must surely be wondering if she will ever have the children she has so wanted for so many years. But she is also, in a sense, free.

For Jill Morrell has always been the second hostage in this extraordinary drama of love and loyalty \_ riven by guilt because she formed other friendships while he was being beaten by his captors' rifle butts, racked by doubts that he would not want her, nor she him, when they finally let him go.

Mutually, and without rancour, they have walked away from a love which, in truth, their closest friends believe may, in fact, have been a love that never was.

It had been a big thing but, a friend confides, "'I think they were cooling off even before he went to Beirut". When he was taken, Jill was swept up by events.

She, too, was trapped. She did a wonderful job leading the campaign for his freedom, but it was never really thought she wanted to marry him. In more than six years years together \_ two-and-a-half before he was captured, almost four since his release in August, 1991 \_ they never even pencilled in a wedding day.

The country cottage which they rented planning to spend weekends there has not been used for months and Jill's basement flat in north London is empty. John, who last week was at his late parents' beautiful country home outside London \_ his mother died while he was in captivity, his father

last year, both of cancer \_ is looking for a flat of his own.

John, 38, casually-dressed in check shirt and jeans and looking fairly relaxed, stood at the door of the house and admitted: "'It's true, we've separated."

But he refused to elaborate on the break-up with the girlfriend who worked tirelessly to win his freedom. "'I do not want to talk about it," he told reporters. "'I am not giving interviews or making any

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

comment. I am sorry you had a wasted journey out here."

There are many adjectives that could be used to describe the saga, from passionate to remarkable to desperate. Their agent Mark Lucas, to whom both are very close, chose to use the simple word sad.

"I think it is a rather sad story of two very remarkable people who were caught up in a series of events that I don't think any of us could ever fully understand or contend with," he said.

"But it is an extraordinary relationship. No other person is involved in the separation. I don't think anyone knows precisely how they feel, but it has not been a rancorous parting and they certainly don't dislike each other.

"It's all about the power of friendship rather than love. My theory has always been that if Jill had campaigned purely for love, then the moment the passion became a little difficult to uphold \_ after about six months \_ that would have been the point at which the campaign would have collapsed.

"Her campaign, as she saw it, was something she would have done for any of her friends; on the basis that if she wasn't doing it, then no one would."

Jill and John first met \_ does anyone still not know? \_ at Worldwide Television in London, where she was a secretary and he an ambitious telex operator, and they went on a day out together in a crowd organised by Nick Toksvig, brother of alternative comedienne Sandi

Toksvig.

After that they began to see each other occasionally. She said he was ""unlike anyone I had ever met \_ a free spirit".

"We did ordinary things, but they seemed magical to me. His enthusiasm for life was infectious. With him I felt more alive, more adventurous and a little wild."

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

She was tiny (just 152cm) with tousled fair hair; he was charming and fun. By the time he was flying off to Beirut on his first \_ and last \_ foreign assignment for WTV, he was spending most of his free time at the flat she shared with a friend.

There had been talk of her looking for a flat for them both and of marriage and children, but nothing concrete.

**Hezbollah** took him on April 17, 1986 and for six months there was silence. Then she and Nick, his best friend, decided they had to do something. So began the campaign which achieved worldwide publicity for its candlelit vigils, fund-raising and Jill's speeches.

It was the birth of a passion that the public wanted to believe was a love affair. Certainly, it was based on something deep which she felt for him, and this might have included love; but really it was duty \_ the duty of one friend to fight for the freedom of another.

It was a campaign of difficult moments, of awkward soul-searching.

"I am in suspended animation," Jill said in 1989, when John had been a prisoner for three years.

"There is also the problem of fidelity. I won't let him down but I cannot live like a nun for ever. Im 30 and if I go on waiting for 10 years more, it will mean giving up the chance of having any children. A future with him seems more like a fantasy as time goes by."

The following year, on Christmas Eve, 1990, McCarthy was listening to BBC World Service on a radio belonging to Terry Waite, with whom he had been sharing a cell for six weeks, when he heard Jill being interviewed. He was alarmed to hear her refer to herself as his former girlfriend, on the grounds that they had been apart longer than they had been together.

Today, that exactly describes their relationship, but in those wretched and dank days of captivity, hers was the pretty face he mostly saw in the dark. It shattered him. Had she found someone else, he

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

wondered?

She has said she used the phrase to make life a little easier for him, because she doubted that he would still want her when he was released. At the same time, he was as confused and uncertain as she was about exactly what they did feel for each other, or would feel if he was freed.

What mattered was that each had become the focal point of the other's world. Knowing all this now, it is easy to understand the fear and uncertainty that both of them felt when McCarthy stepped down from the RAF VC10 for that first meeting after 1942 days of separation, and they hugged.

She said: ""You're back," and he replied: ""Yes, I'm back."

They were like strangers, more like the two halves of an arranged marriage than a fairytale boy and girl waiting for the moment that they could live together happily ever after.

The years of international campaigning had turned the former council house girl from Doncaster into a media star with a patina of sophistication that was not there when she and John had last met. The public-school-educated Army officer's son was thinner and had aged.

They were getting to know each other all over again. For a few days they slipped away to France and dined by candlelight. Would it work? ""I don't know if we can pick up where we left off," she had said.

Would he want his freedom? Would she? Ironically, those early days were the easiest part of their reunion. They had a book to write together (Some Other Rainbow), for which they were given an advance said to be in the region of \$700,000.

So togetherness became a way of life, even though even here was a possible clue to the future. For each wrote their halves of the book separately. Then the two halves were folded together into a best-seller.

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

Since then they have gone on to rebuild careers. Jill does TV research and production and is about to embark on her first novel. McCarthy has been making a sailing documentary, Island Race, with Sandi Toksvig.

So what \_ if anything \_ was to blame for the final split? Surely the years of separation were not in themselves responsible for the break-up, nor necessarily the changes that imprisonment brought about in McCarthy.

As psychologist Dr Oliver James points out, thousands of prisoners from World War II came home and took up very successfully where their marriages \_ often forged briefly in the early days of wartime \_ had left off. Most of those that failed had already failed.

"Taking all these factors into account, the fact that Jill waited and that John would have been happy that she did so, one would reasonably have expected them to have made a go of it and got married," said James.

"Without knowing the intimate details of their relationship, this would suggest that the break-up is based more on what he would want rather than she. He came home a hero, remember, a heart-throb arousing much interest among young women. Miss Morrell was by then 31 and is now 35. I do not say this is the cause, but it is likely to be a factor."

And what do others make of it all? Fellow hostage Tom Sutherland, chained to a wall alongside John for the last 10 months of their Beirut imprisonment, said: "You cannot live other people's lives for them. They know each other much better than anyone else, and obviously a life together is not for them."

Canon John Oates from St Brides Church, in London's Fleet Street, where a permanent vigil for McCarthy was held during his imprisonment, said the couple were still very close friends and would remain so. Once, eight years ago, theirs might have evolved into an ordinary

## FAIRYTALE ROMANCE THAT FIZZLED OUT

marriage between ordinary people. But as Mark Lucas said: ""The fact of the matter is that the experiences of Beirut, for both of them, made it extremely hard for them to be ordinary, and a gulf inevitably opened up between them.

""They kept together against the odds and, sadly, they have now split. They will not be getting back together. It's over."

Together again in 1991 . . . Jill Morrell and John McCarthy

They won't be getting back.

It's over

## Graphic

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PIC OF JILL MORRELL AND JOHN MCCARTHY TOGETHER IN 1991

**Load-Date:** October 1, 2003



## WORLD

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 12, 1999, Monday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

Copyright 1999 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

**Section:** NEWS, Pg. A5, WORLD BRIEFS COLUMN

**Length:** 849 words

**Byline:** From News Services

### **Body**

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#### IRAQ

##### Allied planes attack targets in southern Iraq

Allied planes struck civil and military targets in southern Iraq on Sunday, killing two people and wounding nine others, the Iraqi military reported. The U.S. Central Command confirmed that American planes had attacked Iraqi missile batteries 100 miles south of Baghdad. The attacks were in retaliation for anti-aircraft fire and a surface-to-air missile attack on "coalition aircraft," the Central Command said. In Baghdad, the Iraqi air defense command said allied aircraft had bombed "civil installations and weapons positions." Two Iraqis were killed and nine others were wounded in the attack, including two women from the province of Qadissiya, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

#### JAPAN

##### Foe of U.S. presence wins gubernatorial race

An author known for hawkish, nationalist views emerged as the victor of Tokyo's closely watched gubernatorial election Sunday, beating out the candidate backed by Japan's governing party. The Tokyo race drew nationwide attention, much of it focused on the winner of the contest, Shintaro Ishihara, author of the 1989 book "The Japan That Can Say No" and a vocal opponent of the U.S. military presence in Japan. As his rivals conceded defeat, Ishihara said Tokyo voters had chosen him because he offered strong leadership. Elections were also held Sunday for heads of 11 other prefectural (state) governments, including the gubernatorial ballot for Japan's second-largest city, Osaka.

#### NIGER

##### Suspect in assassination takes over government

The head of the presidential guard unit that diplomats and witnesses say assassinated Niger's president has been named the new leader of this West African nation, the government announced Sunday. Daouda Malam Wanke was named president and head of the National Council for Reconciliation, which will lead Niger for a nine-month

## WORLD

transition period, state-run radio reported. A military spokesman said the military also had ordered the Supreme Court and National Assembly dissolved and the Constitution suspended, in what amounted to a complete ouster of the government of Ibrahim Bare Mainassara. Bare was killed Friday in a hail of gunfire at Niamey's airport as he prepared to board a helicopter. He was buried Sunday in his home village, 185 miles east of Niamey, the capital.

## LEBANON

## Israeli warplanes strike suspected guerrilla bases

Israeli warplanes fired at least 10 missiles in three raids Sunday on suspected guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon, Lebanese security officials said. The first two attacks targeted the village of Mlita in the highlands of Iqlim al-Tuffah province, a stronghold of the Hezbollah guerrilla group. Mlita is 12 miles southeast of Sidon and faces the Israeli-occupied zone. Less than an hour after the first raid, Israeli jets fired at least two more missiles at suspected guerrilla targets in a valley between the villages of Jebal al-Botom and Zibqine, nine miles southeast of Tyre. Officials said they had no word of casualties.

## UNITED NATIONS

## 1.1 million die in work-related accidents annually

An estimated 1.1 million work-related deaths occur each year, many of which could be prevented by better safety measures, the International Labor Organization said Monday. Nearly 300,000 deaths are due to exposure to hazardous substances that lead to cancer, heart and respiratory disease, the U.N. labor organization said. Asbestos alone causes 100,000 deaths annually. The ILO said workers suffer an estimated 250 million accidents each year. Working children are caught in 12 million occupational accidents, of which 12,000 are fatal.

## TURKEY

## Kurds are blamed in bomb blast that kills 4

Suspected Kurdish rebels detonated a remote-controlled bomb Sunday in southern Turkey, killing three soldiers and a civilian, the Anatolia news agency said. The bombing came the same day imprisoned Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan urged his followers to observe a cease-fire the rebels unilaterally announced in September. Ocalan's plea, contained in a letter published Sunday in the Evrensel daily newspaper, came after his Kurdistan Workers Party carried out a series of fatal attacks across Turkey, including suicide bombings and arsons. More than 15 people were killed and scores were wounded in the attacks that followed Ocalan's Feb. 15 capture by Turkish forces in Kenya.

## COLOMBIA

## U.S. lauds dismissal of generals linked to killings

The State Department's top human rights official has applauded Colombia for dismissing two army generals accused of supporting violent paramilitary groups that have massacred civilians. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Koh, in an interview aired Sunday on RCN Radio, also urged the government to take even stronger measures against the feared militias and not stop until their leader, Carlos Castano, is "behind bars." In what Koh called a "step in the right direction," the government Friday removed from active service two brigadier generals who had been accused of supporting paramilitary groups. Gen. Rito Alejo del Rio was the army's chief of operations, and Gen. Fernando Millan headed its war college.

## Graphic

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PHOTO Photo by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE - Train driver is hospitalized under guard - The driver of one of two trains that collided late Saturday in Shirbin, Egypt, lies in a hospital bed Sunday, guarded by a policeman. Two people were killed, and 51 were injured when the passenger trains collided in the northern delta town.

**Load-Date:** July 25, 1999

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End of Document

## WORLD IN BRIEF

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

March 2, 2000, Thursday,

Home Edition

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**Section:** News; Pg. 4A

**Length:** 810 words

**Byline:** From our news services

### **Body**

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Vote in Israel signals trouble for Syria deal

Israel's parliament gave preliminary approval Wednesday to a bill that could doom an Israel-Syria peace accord or bring down Prime Minister Ehud Barak's coalition government.

On a 60-53 vote, the Likud opposition bill, which would require an absolute majority of eligible voters in a referendum to approve a peace deal with Syria, cleared a preliminary hurdle. Even with Israel's traditionally high turnout rate of nearly 80 percent, about 65 percent of those actually voting would have to approve the treaty --- a highly unlikely result.

The parliament vote showed that at least for now, a majority would rather keep the strategic Golan Heights, captured in the 1967 Middle East war, than trade most or all of it for peace with Syria, as Barak proposes.

CONSTITUTION

ASIA: S. Korea renews call for Japanese apology

South Koreans marked the anniversary of a popular uprising against Japanese colonial rule Wednesday with demands for an apology from Tokyo for wartime atrocities and calls for peace on the Korean Peninsula. At a ceremony, President Kim Dae-jung said his "sunshine policy" of engagement with North Korea has made progress and eventually will bring peace between the Koreas.

EUROPE: Britain grants asylum to some hijack victims

Eight Afghan citizens who arrived in Britain on a hijacked jet will be allowed to remain, but asylum appeals on behalf of 32 others have been rejected, the government said Wednesday. Home Secretary Jack Straw said decisions involving 37 other people had been postponed. Criminal charges are pending against 14 others. The Ariana Airlines Boeing 727 was hijacked Feb. 6 during a flight from Kabul, the Afghan capital, and was forced to fly to Stansted Airport, north of London. The hijackers surrendered four days later, and many of the hijack victims asked to stay in Britain.

First **female** president takes office in Finland

Tarja Halonen, a former left-wing radical known for her down-to-earth manner, took office today as Finland's first **female** president, but with less power than any of her 10 predecessors. Halonen, 56, was sworn in before Parliament and members of the government at the same ceremony at which Martti Ahtisaari stepped down after a single six-year term. Although Finnish **women** were among the first in the world to be granted the right to vote, "they have remained a minority among decision makers" in Finland, Parliament Speaker Riitta Uosukainen said.

## WORLD IN BRIEF

## U.S. youths face trial in German deaths

Three U.S. teens charged with killing two German drivers by dropping stones on passing cars were jailed in separate facilities Wednesday as authorities continued to question them. The teens --- aged 14, 17 and 18 --- are all children of U.S. military personnel. They face charges of murder and causing an accident with intent. Darmstadt prosecutor Ger Neuber said the next step would be the teens' arraignment. He said the three would probably all be tried as juveniles.

## Chechen rebels on run as Russians mop up

Russian forces pursued Chechen rebels in the breakaway republic's rugged, snow-laden mountains Wednesday after claiming control of their last major stronghold. Rebel leaders were eluding capture, and Russian troops were trying to keep small groups of rebel fighters from leaving the mountains and attacking Russian positions elsewhere. Rebels were believed to be trying to blend in among civilians in the villages around Shatoi, the stronghold that Russian forces took this week.

## MIDDLE EAST: Lebanon bombing kills Israeli-allied troops

Guerrillas killed five Israeli-allied militiamen and a civilian Wednesday in attacks in southern Lebanon, escalating tensions on the last active Arab- Israeli war front. The militiamen were killed when a roadside bomb exploded near a patrol of the South Lebanon Army. Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed guerrilla group most active in southern Lebanon, claimed responsibility for the attack.

## Iraqi pilgrims defy U.N. travel ban

Iraq flew 117 Muslims to Saudi Arabia on Wednesday to make the annual pilgrimage to Mecca without permission from the United Nations --- a move that technically violates U.N. sanctions. The sanctions, imposed after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, ban air travel. A December U.N. resolution allows flights specifically for Iraqi pilgrims, but only with permission from the U. N. sanctions committee in New York. Iraq has not recognized the resolution. The hajj, or annual pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, is a ritual required of every able-bodied Muslim at least once in a lifetime.

## COMING UP

Former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet is expected to learn today whether he is free to leave Britain and return home. British Home Secretary Jack Straw said Wednesday that he would issue his final ruling this morning on whether to extradite the 84-year-old former general to Spain to face charges of human rights abuses.

## Graphic

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## Photo

Breathing through a mask, a Philippines evacuee carries relief supplies Wednesday as volcanic ash continued to foul the air in Guinobatan, near the rumbling Mayon volcano. The U.S. military volunteered to set up tent cities and provide water purifiers to help the more than 57,000 people displaced by the eruptions. Scientists predict more strong explosions and officials have ordered a five-mile danger zone emptied. / BULLIT MARQUEZ / Associated Press

**Load-Date:** March 2, 2000

## *Group Protests Evictions in South Lebanon*

The New York Times

July 29, 1999, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1999 The New York Times Company

**Distribution:** Foreign Desk

**Section:** Section A;; Section A; Page 10; Column 4; Foreign Desk; Column 4;

**Length:** 852 words

**Byline:** By JOEL GREENBERG

By JOEL GREENBERG

**Dateline:** JERUSALEM, July 28

### **Body**

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Hundreds of Lebanese have been expelled from their homes in Israeli-held southern Lebanon since 1985 by a local militia armed and financed by Israel, according to a report issued here today by the New York-based Human Rights Watch.

The report uses testimony from expelled families to portray punishment of people whose relatives had attacked Israeli forces, joined guerrilla groups, deserted the militia or refused to work as informers. The practices have gone virtually unreported because of severe restrictions on entry to the zone by journalists.

Israeli officials acknowledged that expulsions have taken place, but denied that they were conducted under Israeli policy. An Israeli Army spokesman declined to comment on the report.

The evictions were from a nine-mile-wide swath of Lebanese territory carved out by Israel in 1985 as a buffer against guerrilla attacks on its northern communities. The zone is controlled by the Israeli Army and the militia, called the South Lebanon Army, and has been the scene of a protracted guerrilla war waged by the Iranian-backed Party of God, or *Hezbollah*, to oust the Israelis.

Expelled families were typically bundled into cars without notice, taken to a militia office and then left at the northern edge of the zone without a chance to collect personal possessions. Leaving behind homes, farmland and livestock, many exiles have been reduced to poverty, living in cramped apartments on the outskirts of Beirut and in other cities, the report said.

Calling the expulsions a war crime under the Geneva Convention, Kenneth Roth, the executive director of Human Rights Watch, said that the latest eviction, of a mother and two children, took place last Friday. He said the expulsions had increased over the last two years, as concern about a possible Israeli withdrawal brought more defections from the militia.

"With a new government in Israel, there is an opportunity to call this a practice of the past," Mr. Roth said in an interview. "If the peace process is now being revived, it is important that Israel treat its neighbors in a way that will

## Group Protests Evictions in South Lebanon

promote the process. Tearing civilians from their homes is not the kind of thing that will engender trust on the part of Israel's negotiating partners."

Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of activities in Lebanon for the Israeli Defense Ministry, strongly denied assertions that his office was responsible for an expulsion policy and had approved evictions.

"This is a totally false allegation, and I wish most emphatically to deny it," Mr. Lubrani wrote in a response last month to queries relayed from Human Rights Watch. "This premeditated, malicious and slanderous piece of information is most probably being disseminated by factors in Lebanon which are traditionally hostile to Israel, and which want to exploit the naivete of those who are not in a position to follow daily developments and are ignorant of the true facts on the ground."

Mr. Lubrani's deputy, Reuven Erlich, said in an interview: "Our office has nothing to do with such decisions. We don't deal at all with this matter. We deal with political and diplomatic issues. Our office is not of an intelligence nature."

An Israeli Army spokesman refused to comment on the report. Other Israeli officials asserted that some expulsions were motivated by family feuds, land disputes and score-settling between Lebanese.

But Mr. Roth said his group had found "a clear pattern of cases that don't involve feuds."

The report cites accounts of Israeli intelligence officers interrogating people before their expulsion, Israelis taking part in evictions and members of the militia telling deportees that they were acting on orders of the Israelis.

The number of expulsions is unknown because no systematic records have been kept, but the report estimates that hundreds of Lebanese men, women and children have been expelled since 1985. In 1998, 46 Lebanese who were expelled reported their cases to local offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the report said.

Last January, 25 members of an extended family were expelled from the village of Sheba after two brothers from the family were arrested in the killing of the local militia security chief, according to the report.

A trader from the village of Markaba, Kamal Abdel Karim Yunes, was expelled with his family in 1989 after he resisted persistent pressure to become an informer, the report said. According to Mr. Yunes's account, he was put under house arrest, his son was jailed for two and a half months, and he was forced to drive on roads exposed to attack to supply Israeli military outposts before he was finally expelled.

Other people were expelled after their children fled forced conscription or deserted the militia, the report said.

Abdullah and Khadija Abdullah were expelled from the village of Houla in 1996, a week after a son who had been pressed into service deserted. Mrs. Abdullah recalled that they were taken to a militia position and informed that they were being expelled. She said they were refused permission to bring belongings from their house and told: "You cannot set foot in Houla again."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

## Graphic

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Photo: Lebanese have been expelled from homes in Israeli-held Lebanon, Human Rights Watch reported. Yesterday, Khawla Daleh, 58, left, and her daughter, Nohad, said they were among those evicted from their homes. (Associated Press)

Group Protests Evictions in South Lebanon

**Load-Date:** July 29, 1999

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## **WORLD & NATION BRIEFS**

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

December 12, 1999, Sunday

Copyright 1999 The Columbian Publishing Co.

**Section:** World/Nation; Pg. a3

**Length:** 836 words

**Byline:** from The Columbian's wire services

### **Body**

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#### OKLAHOMA CITY

Unidentified remains from bombing buried

About 100 people bowed their heads in the cold, gray morning Saturday as a casket holding unidentified remains of Oklahoma City bombing victims was buried.

It contained mostly small fragments of tissue, bone and hair that had been stored in the medical examiner's office since the explosion. A limb that had been buried in the wrong grave and later exhumed was included.

"We must never forget the high price paid that day to be an American," Oklahoma City police Chaplain Jack Poe told the victims' family, friends and neighbors who gathered for the 30-minute ceremony.

The casket was buried on the state Capitol grounds in a grove of 168 linden trees representing the 168 people who died April 19, 1995, in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

Two years after the attack, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were convicted. McVeigh was sentenced to death, Nichols to life in prison.

#### ORLANDO, Fla.

Clinton proposes new egg safety program

President Clinton proposed new egg safety procedures Saturday to reduce the risk of salmonella, reminding Americans to be careful in handling raw eggs as they prepare meals this holiday season.

"There's really no such thing as 'too safe,' " he said.

In his weekly radio address, Clinton noted that his Council on Food Safety identified eggs as a food with special risks for children, elderly people and those with weakened immune systems. He said about 300,000 people fall ill each year from salmonella bacteria borne on 3.3 million eggs.

"When infected eggs still make it from the farm to the table, we know we have more work to do," Clinton said.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

In a statement, the United Egg Producers said the industry has taken several steps in recent years to reduce contamination problems, including a voluntary quality assurance program and education on the proper ways to handle and cook eggs.

ORLANDO, Fla.

Gore: Cuban boy's father should get visa

Vice President Al Gore said Saturday that Elian Gonzalez' father should be given a visa to visit this country so he can express, without possible intimidation, his views on the best interests of the boy.

The 6-year-old boy was found Thanksgiving Day clinging to an inner tube off the Ft. Lauderdale coast, having survived a boating accident that claimed the life of his mother during an attempt to illegally enter the United States. He is at the center of an international custody fight that has caused thousands in Cuba to march in the streets waving posters of Elian.

The boy's father has asked that the boy be returned to Cuba and has indicated he will not come to this country to petition for his son.

Gore said the father and the father's new wife should be given visitors' visas to come and tell legal authorities what they think would be in the boys' best interest.

VALENCIA, Spain

Spanish police recover stolen painting

Police posing as art collectors recovered a stolen painting valued in the millions of dollars that had been sold at a flea market for next to nothing, a newspaper said Saturday.

The painting, attributed to the Renaissance master Titian, is a portrait of an unnamed high-society woman reportedly worth more than \$ 9 million. It had been stolen in 1991 from the home of a private collector, El Pais said.

Police who specialize in art theft said the thief or thieves sold the painting for a pittance at a flea market in Valencia on Spain's southeast coast. That merchant in turn sold it to two other people in 1992 for about \$ 1,000.

SIDON, Lebanon

Israel attacks guerrilla targets in Lebanon

Israeli war planes blasted suspected guerrilla hideouts in southern Lebanon on Saturday after militants ambushed an Israeli patrol, Lebanese security officials said.

Two Israeli jets fired four missiles at targets near the villages of Loueizeh and Jabal Rafih, some 12 miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border, the officials said.

No casualties or damage were reported in the airstrike.

**Hezbollah**, or Party of God, is the most active of guerrilla groups trying to oust 1,500 Israeli troops and some 2,500 allied Lebanese militiamen from the zone that Israel occupies as a shield against attacks on its northern towns.

KIEV, Ukraine

Chernobyl nuclear plant malfunctions

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant malfunctioned, prompting operators to reduce electrical output by 10 percent Saturday, a Ukrainian news agency reported.

No radiation leakage was reported.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

Operators found a mechanical defect in one of the eight safety valves in the sole working reactor and switched it off, the UNIAN news agency said. The device was aimed at preventing the pressure inside the reactor from rising excessively.

No further cuts in production were expected, the report said.

The Chernobyl plant, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986, was closed for planned repairs from July 1 until Nov. 26. Since it restarted in November, it has experienced several breakdowns.

Western governments and environmental groups have protested against the plant's operation, demanding its immediate closure.

## Graphic

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J. PAT CARTER/The Associated Press \* Shared sadness: Two unidentified women comfort each other Saturday as Oklahoma City bombing victims and family members gather to bury common remains of those perished in the bombing. The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, killed 168 people and injured hundreds of others.

**Load-Date:** December 13, 1999

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End of Document

Letters:  
*Georgia surely would keep a special prosecutor busy*

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 6, 1996, Thursday,

JOURNAL EDITION

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**Section:** EDITORIAL; Pg. 17A

**Length:** 873 words

**Byline:** SONYA TAYLOR; Winder

## **Body**

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The Editors: Sweetheart land deals, failed savings and loans, fraud, conspiracy and missing records a sounds like Whitewater. However, this is not Whitewater. This is what goes on in the state of Georgia daily. In some cases, you can even find obstruction of justice.

But because President Bill Clinton cannot be tied to any of the sleazy, unlawful deals, you will never see anyone go to jail. The truth is that Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and Susan and Jim McDougal would never have been brought to trial had they not been connected to President Clinton.

Whitewater is about selective prosecution and politics. The truth is that if a special prosecutor was turned loose in Georgia to go back 20 years covering failed S&Ls, sweetheart land deals and other unlawful conduct, you'd see the federal pen soon fill up with elected officials.

I have no problem with the Arkansas jury verdict. I do have problems with selective prosecution for political purposes. While independent counsel Ken Starr plays the great avenger of the law in Arkansas, it is business as usual with no fear of prosecution in Georgia.

A secure peace

EDWARD A. WATKINS, Decatur

The Editors: I must disagree with The Atlanta Journal's assessment of Benjamin Netanyahu's victory in the Israeli election as "disappointing." There are few Israelis, including resident Arabs, who don't want peace. The Labor Party's approach, encouraged by the Clinton administration, smacked of appeasement and weakness.

Netanyahu's approach is peace with security or, one might say, peace without appeasement.

Neither Syrian President Hafez Assad nor Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat has abandoned his objective of the complete destruction of Israel. Syria permits Hezbollah to operate in southern Lebanon, and Arafat is powerless to control events in Gaza. Both continue to harass Israel and to humiliate the United States.

Letters; Georgia surely would keep a special prosecutor busy

Until Assad and Arafat take actions to ensure that Israel can live in peace, any further compromise would be self-defeating. Few Americans really understand the situation in Israel. To give up the Golan Heights without ironclad assurances backed by force would be tactically and strategically foolish.

While Netanyahu's election would appear to presage continued conflict, it might, in reality, be a solid step toward peace.

Picky women

CHARLES MEJERIS, Riverdale

The Editors: In Suzanne Fields' column "Does abstinence make the heart grow fonder?" there are some comments about men that must be cleared up.

She writes about commitment phobia in men. Wrong. The Atlanta Journal's personal ads have three men for every two women. The dating service I just completed a membership with had three men for every two women. Singles dances I attend have three men for every two women.

Fields writes of "wrong men as plentiful as mosquitoes on a summer's night. " Wrong again. I have yet to see any mosquitoes on any summer night here in Atlanta. My single male friends are having the same problems as I a women with impossibly high standards. What the ladies need to do is follow a line from the song "I Believe" by the Blessid Union of Souls: "Open up your mind and then open up your heart."

Water crisis

JERRY SUTTERFIELD, Roswell

The Editors: In 10 years the North Fulton area has had water restrictions many times. This year we had plenty of rain early, but May was dry. On May 26 we were put on restriction. We found out through a television announcement. There is never an official notice, just some reference in a news broadcast. If we could be fined for a transgression, shouldn't we at least get written notice?

On May 30, less than an inch deficit of rain was reported for the year. This is hardly a major drought, so why don't we have enough water? Our building has outstripped our water supply. We built an expensive water plant in Roswell, but the mains are inadequate.

The first county to address the problem is Forsyth. A fierce debate is going on over limiting building until more water is available. It is a tough call. The county wants more taxpayers. Merchants want more consumers. Builders have their livelihood threatened. The losers are the property owners. They have the voting power to issue a moratorium.

Far be it for me to champion a slowdown in development, but should we treat the water supply as infinite when it is definitely finite? City fathers in Roswell do not deal with this increasing threat to us all. Other governments except Forsyth seem curiously silent and impotent.

Balanced news

DONALD E. DAVIS, Dacula

The Editors: Jim Minter's column about the gruesome evening news sparked a memory of my trip to San Francisco where a local station gave a complete evening news program that just felt different than the news I'd become accustomed to in Atlanta.

They covered the daily dose of murder, rape and child molestation, but they did not dwell on each episode. Their coverage included issues of interest to virtually every viewer. The news was reported objectively. I do not mean to imply it was a "good news" broadcast, merely that it did not dwell on the sensational.

Letters; Georgia surely would keep a special prosecutor busy

Having seen this broadcast for a week, I know it can be done. It is a shame Atlanta cannot duplicate that effort. It made for a noticeably different news broadcast.

**Load-Date:** July 17, 1996

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End of Document

## Questions remain in wake of attack on U.S. warship: Terrorists were known to be in Yemen

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

October 14, 2000, Saturday, FINAL

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**Section:** News; A21

**Length:** 830 words

**Byline:** IAN BRODIE

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

### **Body**

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While U.S. President Bill Clinton promised to avenge his country's dead sailors, questions were being asked yesterday why the USS Cole was allowed to sail into Aden, where it became a sitting duck for known terrorists in the region.

The inquest into why the warship was there at a time of greatly heightened tension began as the Pentagon raised the death toll in Thursday's terrorist suicide bomb attack to seven and said that 10 more missing sailors were presumed dead.

Clinton ordered the Stars and Stripes to be flown at half-mast from government buildings yesterday as the Pentagon released the names of 17 sailors who died in the attack, two of them women.

The homecomings of the bodies and injured will feature prominently on American television in the coming days particularly as the presidential election, which is just over three weeks away, is being fought partly on the battleground of the United States' military role in the world.

Both the Republican candidate, George W. Bush, and Vice-President Al Gore, the Democrat in the presidential race, agree that there should be swift retaliation if the culprits of the Yemeni bombing are identified.

Bush has favoured a more restrained role for the U.S. military abroad, although he has not questioned its presence in the Gulf, but if there is a popular backlash against the loss of servicemen's lives abroad, he could benefit.

The deaths in Yemen hit hardest in the destroyer's home port of Norfolk, Virginia, where families had comforted each other while waiting for news of the crew.

In the small town of Williamsport, Maryland, family and friends grieved the loss of Craig Wibberley, 19, who left high school just last year and was thrilled to be assigned to the USS Cole. A former classmate said tearfully: "He was everybody's best friend."

Of the 35 injured, 11 were taken by French aircraft to a military hospital in neighbouring Djibouti and the rest were evacuated to a U.S. base in Germany. The USS Cole, its port side holed amidstships, will be towed back to the United States for repairs.

Questions remain in wake of attack on U.S. warship: Terrorists were known to be in Yemen

As the questions swirled yesterday about the fate of the ship, teams of FBI agents and other investigators were sent to Aden.

One answer was that the navy had resumed visits to the risky port as the Clinton administration was seeking better ties with Yemen.

Aden had been on a prohibited list for navy refuelling calls until 15 months ago, when the policy was changed. Since then there have been 12 such visits. "We have been working to improve your relations with Yemen for some time," Admiral Vern Clark, chief of U.S. naval operations, said.

A retired senior counterterrorism analyst described sending the American destroyer into Aden as a big blunder. "The ship's crew were victims of a political decision that Yemen was no longer a rogue state, " he said.

A Marine Corps officer told the Washington Times that it was "buffoonery" for a U.S. warship to refuel in Yemen while clashes between Israel and the Palestinians were unleashing anti-American frenzy across the Arab world.

Yemen is known to harbour cells of Hamas, Hezbollah, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, a similar Egyptian group and two homegrown terror groups suspected of links to Osama bin Laden, the fugitive terrorist leader, whose family is from Yemen.

Even the latest report on terrorism by the U.S. State Department had said that Yemen has "lax and inefficient enforcement of security procedures and the government's inability to exercise authority over remote areas of the country continued to make the country a safe haven for terrorist groups."

U.S. Defence Secretary William Cohen and Clark yesterday agreed that many questions about the explosion that damaged that destroyer remain unanswered, but they denied that the navy had let down its guard in a dangerous area.

Nevertheless, the ship had been required to give several days' notice that it would be stopping to refuel on the way from the Mediterranean to the Gulf, where it was due to take part in maritime patrols enforcing the oil embargo against Iraq.

The advance notice was apparently enough to alert a group that had penetrated the private contracting firm supplying the fuel. Two of them, standing to attention and saluting, were on the small mooring boat as it pulled alongside and blew up.

The Pentagon was besieged by questions about why the USS Cole was not escorted by an oiling ship for refuelling at sea. Admiral Clark said he could never remember an oiler accompanying a single ship. Besides, he was short of resources, an issue that could be taken up by Mr who has already accused Mr Clinton of running down America's military preparedness.

Admiral Clark and Mr Cohen said that with 100 ships at sea around the world, the US Navy would always face risks and not all could be eliminated. But the awkward questions about the USS Cole will now wend their way through months of investigations and an official inquiry.-

## Graphic

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P Photo: (Craig) AP / Wibberley: thrilled by posting to Cole.

**Load-Date:** October 15, 2000



Questions remain in wake of attack on U.S. warship: Terrorists were known to be in Yemen

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End of Document

**Letters, Faxes & E-Mail;**  
**Tuned into homeless' needs**

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

May 7, 1998, Thursday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

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**Section:** EDITORIAL; Pg. 22A

**Length:** 829 words

**Series:** Metro Final

## **Body**

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Remember the lesson of the emperor's new clothes? There seems to be widespread confusion about two Atlanta groups identified with downtown homelessness. One group, Progressive Redevelopment Inc., has plans for seven beds and has been promised almost \$ 2 million of taxpayer money. Meanwhile, in the real world, Atlanta's Task Force for the Homeless has a debt-free, 95,000-square-foot Homeless Resource Center at Peachtree and Pine streets where, since Nov. 3, the task force has been protecting an average of 200 people a night --- 50 percent of whom are mothers and their small children.

Homeless men, women and children in downtown Atlanta are real --- and they need real beds. GLORIA BROMELL-TINUBU and WILLIAM C. WARDLAW III Bromell-Tinubu and Wardlaw are on the board of directors of Atlanta's Task Force for the Homeless. Good deal for south DeKalb County Regarding recent news articles and letters to the editor on DeKalb County's decision to help finance the addition of a Magic Johnson Theater at South DeKalb Mall: There are many benefits to this deal. South DeKalb Mall employs more than 1,200 people. The addition of a cineplex will add 100 jobs. The theater will cost the mall \$ 13 million. The county is being asked to underwrite \$ 2.88 million of this expense, to be spread out over 10 years. With the addition of the theater, a conservative projection indicates an increase in sales tax revenue to the county of \$ 300,000 a year. The addition of the theater will be a catalyst in the revitalization not only of South DeKalb Mall, but also of the Candler Road corridor and South DeKalb County. WILLIAM P. CICCAGLIONE Ciccaglione is general manager of South DeKalb Mall. Tobacco profits not limited to its sale Responding to the letter from business leaders lamenting the loss of tobacco-related jobs (Friday): The writers list farming, warehousing, manufacturing, distribution and retail sales as being among the jobs at risk if the McCain tobacco settlement bill becomes law. But their list is incomplete; they also should have listed surgeons, cardiologists, oncologists, anesthesiologists and respiratory therapists. Lost revenue would include costs for oxygen equipment, tracheotomy care and home nursing care. Finally, there are the expenses of all those early funerals caused by addiction in adolescence to a carcinogenic drug. WALLACE McLEOD Atlanta Cherokee barely codes the racism I am sick and tired of the racism that occurs on a daily basis in the Atlanta area. Sometimes it is apparent; sometimes it is hidden. First it was Cobb County; now it is Cherokee County. Do not attempt to say that refusing to let MARTA in Cherokee County for Clean Commute Day has nothing to do with race. County Commissioner J.J. Biello, a former Atlanta policeman, said MARTA is too closely linked with inner-city problems such as crime and poverty. That is another way of saying that MARTA is too closely linked to African-Americans and other minorities. What's next? Are the people in Cherokee going to try to keep minorities from living and working there, too? SHERRY CAMERON Atlanta Ku Klux Klan offering no site for children I couldn't

believe my eyes Monday when the "Search Me" column in the Living section pointed children to the Ku Klux Klan's Web site. The KKK couldn't have arranged a better free ad. A much more appropriate link concerning the KKK's activities is to <http://www.splcenter.org>, which points to the Southern Poverty Law Center in Alabama and its Klanwatch project.

Would "Search Me" have considered pointing children to Hamas, Hezbollah, the Khmer Rouge or other foreign terrorist groups? JEFF THOMPSON East Point Lift for humanity Thanks to Nathan Moore for his simple but profound act of heroism. His intervention on behalf of a MARTA bus driver not only saved the driver's life but also helped save our humanity. As the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. so eloquently said, cruelty to another diminishes us all, and likewise, decency to another lifts us all. JOHN GRAVES Atlanta Not all banjo music is bluegrass I was astonished when I read in the Journal-Constitution's Music Midtown Guide (May 1) that Bela Fleck was the leader of a "bluegrass band." If Fleck is "country/bluegrass," then Junior Samples was English royalty.

Choosing the banjo as his instrument of expression does not mean Fleck plays bluegrass. He plays jazz --- a very modernistic, improvisational kind of jazz.

I don't know much, but I do know bluegrass. BRADLEY LAIRD Laird plays mandolin in Atlanta's Cedar Hill, a bluegrass band that's been performing since 1976. Acting productive The headline to Maria Saporta's column on Charles Loudermilk, "At 70, Loudermilk's just not acting his age" (Tuesday) perpetuated the stereotype that older people do not accomplish anything. The reason Loudermilk does not feel 70 --- his own words --- is that he is active and involved. There is no reason that 70-year-olds cannot contribute as much as people at any age. LIBBY WARE Atlanta

## Graphic

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Graphic :

A homeless person sitting in a doorway. / MATT HARRINGTON / Special

**Load-Date:** May 8, 1998

**WORLD IN BRIEF;**  
**2 life terms for ex-officer in S. Africa**

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

October 31, 1996, Thursday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

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**Section:** FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 06A

**Length:** 838 words

**Byline:** From our news services

## **Body**

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A former South African police colonel - who once admitted he doesn't know how many anti-apartheid activists he killed - was sentenced Wednesday to two life terms in prison and 212 years. He became the highest-ranking officer convicted of apartheid-era crimes.

Eugene de Kock, 47, has already appealed for amnesty to a government commission. De Kock claimed during his trial that he carried out attacks on the orders of superiors, and was told some of those orders sometimes came from former President P.W. Botha.

De Kock will now take his case to South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which has the power to grant amnesty if it decides an apartheid-era crime was politically motivated and the perpetrator gives a full account.

### **MIDDLE EAST Shiites arrested**

As part of a crackdown on opposition groups in Saudi Arabia, authorities have arrested scores of members of a little-known Shiite Muslim organization that calls itself the Saudi ***Hezbollah***, Shiite leaders said Wednesday. The wave of arrests, which followed the car bomb attack four months ago that killed 19 American airmen, appears to have dismantled an organization that has gained support in the last two years in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, where the country's minority population of Shiite Muslims is concentrated.

### **Peace talks open**

U.S.-brokered peace talks to solidify a cease-fire in northern Iraq opened in Ankara on Wednesday in a mood that one diplomat described as an "atmosphere of harmony." The two rival Kurdish factions stopped fighting last week, after a U.S. mediation effort. Diplomats want to forge a permanent cease-fire between the Iranian-backed Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Iraqi-supported Kurdistan Democratic Party. Britain and Turkey are also participating in the talks.

### **EUROPE Trans-Atlantic storm**

The tail end of Hurricane Lili has delivered storms and winds in Britain that killed five people. The most recent victim, 24-year-old Ben Haywett Aufogul, was delivering pizzas in east London Tuesday night when his motorcycle

## WORLD IN BRIEF; 2 life terms for ex-officer in S. Africa

was blown into the path of a Rolls-Royce. Meteorologists say the gales were the weakened remnants of Hurricane Lili, which lashed Cuba and the Bahamas with full force last week, then swept across the Atlantic. Monday's gales disrupted travel and cut power to several thousand homes. Heavy rain flooded parts of southern Scotland.

## Sperm case rehearing

British regulators who barred a widow from using her late husband's sperm to become pregnant said Wednesday that they are willing to reconsider. Two weeks ago, Britain's High Court dashed Diane Blood's hopes of bearing a child by her husband, Stephen, when it upheld regulators' 1995 decision not to let her use his sperm. The court had agreed with the Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority that under British law, the sperm could not be used because Stephen Blood had not given his written consent. On Wednesday, HFEA said they would consider "the application of Mrs. Diane Blood to export the sperm of her deceased husband."

## Population declining

Russia's population fell by 350,000 people this year to 147.6 million people, the State Statistics Committee said Wednesday. The committee attributed the decline to the fact that the death rate - 14.5 per every 1,000 people - exceeded the birth rate - 9.1 per 1,000 people. In the first eight months of 1996, only 889,800 births were registered in Russia, 4.9 percent fewer than in the same period in 1995. Many Russian couples or single women say they cannot afford more children. Marriages were 14.2 percent fewer than over the same period last year.

## A priest's anniversary

On Friday, John Paul II marks the 50th anniversary of his ordination as a priest in Krakow, Poland. But it will be more than just a golden anniversary fete: The Vatican is using the occasion to demonstrate the pope's ability to overcome health problems and lead the church into 2000, when he will turn 80. Recovering from an appendectomy, John Paul went to his apartment window and told pilgrims that he still recalls "with emotion" his ordination by then-Archbishop Adam Sapieha on Nov. 1, 1946.

## ASIA 800 die of malaria

Malarial mosquitoes breeding in huge swamps created by unusually heavy monsoon rains in northern India have caused a malaria outbreak that has killed at least 800 people. Officials say hundreds of others may have died without receiving medical care, and some doctors said the government was hiding fatalities to prevent a scare. Newspapers put the death toll as high as 2,300 since early September, but state health officials said that figure was exaggerated.

## THE AMERICAS Group training police

A small contingent of Haitian-American police officers joined a U.N. mission on Wednesday to help train Haiti's fledgling national police. Sixteen officers, recruited from police forces throughout the United States, join 268 U.N. officers now training and supervising the Haitian national police. The 5,300-member local force was founded after then-President Jean-Bertrand Aristide disbanded the army in 1994.

**Load-Date:** November 1, 1996

**POPE MAKES FIRST VISIT TO LEBANON RECEPTION REFLECTS BROAD  
ACCEPTANCE acceptance acceptance**

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia) virginia)

May 11, 1997, Sunday sunday sunday

Copyright 1997 Charleston Newspapers newspapers newspapers

**Section:** News; Pg. 10B 10B 10B

**Length:** 795 words

**Byline:** Daniel J. Wakin The Associated Press press press

## **Body**

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BEIRUT, Lebanon - Showered with rice and rose water in a spirited traditional welcome, Pope John Paul II appealed Saturday to the people of war-battered Lebanon to forgive years of brutal strife between Muslims and Christians.

Tens of thousands of people lined the streets of Beirut to see the pope ride by in his glass-enclosed popemobile, past the remnants of buildings crushed by artillery during Lebanon's 1975-90 civil war.

In the crowd were Christian students in T-shirts, Muslim women in veils and old men in flowing Arab headdress. Some ululated. Others others others chanted "Baba, Baba" - Arabic for pope.

"You are now the image of hope for all the Lebanese people,"

President Elias Hrawi told the pontiff upon his arrival at the airport.

There, John Paul spoke of the many who "died in vain" during Lebanon's war, which was sparked by conflicts that began after Muslims became a majority in the traditionally Christian land. The war killed about 150,000 people and displaced hundreds of thousands more.

"That period, which has happily come to an end, is still present in

## POPE MAKES FIRST VISIT TO LEBANON RECEPTION REFLECTS BROAD ACCEPTANCE acceptance acceptance

everyone's memory and has left many scars on people's hearts," John Paul said.

The warm reception for what was the pope's first visit reflected a broad acceptance of the trip by virtually all Lebanese factions, from hard-line Christians to the militant Muslim Hezbollah.

Later Saturday, the 76-year-old John Paul met with young people at a prayer service at Harissa, about 15 miles north of Beirut and site of a sanctuary dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

John Paul was greeted with cheering, rock concert-style enthusiasm he has not seen for a long time from a crowd. The government estimated the turnout at more than 20,000.

As Christians, John Paul told the young people, they have a special duty to be "a luminous example" of reconciliation.

The crowd interrupted with cries of "Liberty! Liberty!" to demand freedom for Lebanon, which is occupied by both Syrian and Israeli troops. Some waved pictures of Samir Geagea, a jailed Christian militia leader, and Gen. Michel Aoun, who led a battle against Syria's control in Lebanon but wound up in exile.

His remarks to the young people echoed his message to the crowd that greeted him at the airport, where the pope urged the Lebanese to commit themselves to "peace, reconciliation and fraternal life" by showing "forgiveness and by working in the service of the national community."

The formal purpose of the trip was the delivery today of a major document outlining his aims for the Catholic church in Lebanon.

The document is in response to a 1995 report by Lebanese bishops that urged both Syria and Israel to withdraw troops from Lebanon. Syria, which effectively controls Lebanon, has 40,000 troops here. Israeli forces and their Lebanese allies occupy 10 percent of the country in the south to guard against cross-border guerrilla attacks on Israel.

## POPE MAKES FIRST VISIT TO LEBANON RECEPTION REFLECTS BROAD ACCEPTANCE acceptance acceptance

When asked on the papal flight whether his visit served as a warning to Syria over its military presence, the pope told reporters, "I'm going to Lebanon - sovereign Lebanon."

A sour note was sounded by Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia movement and president of the Chamber of Deputies, who complained that the pope's itinerary did not include a trip to largely Shiite southern Lebanon.

"Lebanon has completed its pilgrimage [of peace] by receiving the pope, but the pope did not complete his pilgrimage because he did not go to the south," he told reporters after meeting privately with the pontiff. He said the pope told him that his health prevented him from going to the area.

The pope's journey from the airport to the presidential palace, where he met the nation's leaders, led him past key sites in the war that at various times pitted Lebanese, Palestinians and Israelis against each other.

He passed the Shiite, Sunni Muslim and Christian neighborhoods that backed the warring militias, as well as the "Green Line" that for years separated the city's Muslim and Christian halves.

Doves were released into the air as the pope's motorcade drove past shattered buildings along the Green Line and into the Christian sector.

"We have been waiting to see His Holiness," said Juliana Hanna, a 23-year-old Christian university student. "The earth that he steps on becomes sacred. The gates of hell shatter."

The pope also rode by the former Sabra and Chatilla refugee camps, where Christian forces massacred 800 Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims in 1982.

John Paul first expressed a desire to visit Lebanon in 1982, but the war, which started three years before he became pope, prevented him



POPE MAKES FIRST VISIT TO LEBANON RECEPTION REFLECTS BROAD ACCEPTANCE acceptance  
acceptance

from doing so.

He has called Lebanon a "message" of religious coexistence, given its historic mix of faiths. With 1.4 million Christians in a population of 3.2 million, it is a Christian outpost in the overwhelmingly Muslim Middle East. east. east.

**Load-Date:** May 12, 1997

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End of Document

**South Africa's new gang wars: Maybe Vigilantes: Anti-drug protesters (who may have ties to Iran) battle affluent homeowners (who probably sell drugs)**

The Ottawa Citizen

March 31, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. C14

**Length:** 803 words

**Byline:** ERIN ELLIS; THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

**Dateline:** CAPE TOWN

## **Body**

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"Kill the merchants. Kill," they chant.

"Kill the merchants. Kill."

Up and down leafy streets in Cape Town's well-heeled Sea Point district, a thousand people march against drug dealers.

"Are we afraid?" the man leading the chanting shouts into a microphone. His face is covered in a shawl so he cannot be identified. "No," they call back as they walk hand in hand, women separated from the men, row upon row.

"One merchant," he prompts.

"One bullet," they reply.

Their destination is the apartment of accused drug dealer Rashied Staggie. There they find a sign on a door that's flanked by armed South African riot police -- "Out for supper. Call again." It's a cocky message from a man whose twin brother was shot and then burned to death in front of a similar march in August.

"We see he has left us a note," the masked man tells the crowd. "We say, 'Mr. Staggie, this is your last supper.'"

PAGAD, People Against Gangsterism and Drugs, is an earnest group bent on ridding South Africa of crime. Its protest march last weekend punctuated its first national conference in Cape Town, which attracted representatives from all parts of the country.

What began as a community crime-fighting movement enjoying widespread public and political support has turned into its own little war on the already troubled streets of the new South Africa.

A neighbour of a confessed drug dealer was shot dead as he walked to his apartment on the weekend of the PAGAD conference. The dealer openly told reporters he thought the bullet was meant for him. PAGAD leaders said their people were not involved.

South Africa 's new gang wars: Maybe Vigilantes: Anti-drug protesters (who may have ties to Iran ) battle affluent homeowners (who probably sell drugs)

Days after the march to Sea Point, someone threw two grenades at the Cape Town home of PAGAD's national co-ordinator, Abdus-Salaam Ebrahim. Mr. Ebrahim, his wife and two young children were not hurt.

The outcome was different in January when a pregnant woman was killed in a grenade attack aimed at one of her relatives, said to be a PAGAD supporter.

Underworld figures now claiming to have "reformed" have launched their own group with the wholesome title of Community Outreach Forum, or CORE. They talk as tough as PAGAD.

"How long does the government expect us to just sit back, hands folded, waiting to be attacked?" asked Ernest Peters, an executive member of CORE, after a Sea Point house owned by the Staggie family was the target of a home-made nail bomb earlier this year. "The lives of our people are being threatened by PAGAD, and the gangsters won't be able to hold back much longer."

Home-made bombs, Molotov cocktails and automatic gunfire are all part of the battle. Neither side takes responsibility for the night-time attacks. In the middle of it all sits South Africa's beleaguered police force.

Surveys show most South Africans don't trust the police. There were 3,258 murders in the Western Cape province in 1996. This in a population of about four million. In the same period, 310 police officers in the province were charged with criminal offences.

PAGAD's members -- mainly Muslims living in former "coloured" areas -- say their neighbourhoods are over-run with gangs and neglected by corrupt police who are often in cahoots with the criminals.

The mistrust shows up in wealthy neighbourhoods, too, where homeowners pay private security companies to dispatch armed guards if their alarms are tripped.

People living in township shacks are left to their own devices. Businesses in these areas complain they can't even hire a security company because they're simply too high a risk.

"Our resources are limited," agrees senior superintendent John Sterrenberg, spokesman for the Western Cape police. "We last recruited officers in 1994. No one is being replaced, but our officers are being killed or going on leave or taking retirement. So, as far as manpower is concerned, yes, we have a drastic shortage of manpower and resources."

Mr. Sterrenberg says that, while the police agree with PAGAD's goals, they don't agree with vigilantism. They want PAGAD members to form community watch programs, become police reservists or take part in joint police-community forums. So far, there have been few takers.

Instead, PAGAD's new plan of action includes a "million-man march" later this year and citizens' arrests of criminals. Says Mr. Ebrahim, "PAGAD has a vision to rid the whole world of drugs and gangsterism."

This world vision has caused a few public relations problems for PAGAD. Press reports have linked PAGAD to Hamas and Hezbollah, militant Islamic groups in the Middle East. The source is a confidential cabinet briefing document prepared by intelligence agents. It suggests fundamentalists funded by Iran have a foothold in South Africa through PAGAD. Aslam Toefy, PAGAD's chief commander, categorically denies any links exist.

## Graphic

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South Africa 's new gang wars: Maybe Vigilantes: Anti-drug protesters (who may have ties to Iran ) battle affluent homeowners (who probably sell drugs)

Black & White Photo: Leon Muller, Southam News / Masked anti-drug marchers outside an accused dealer's house recycled an old apartheid-era slogan, "One settler, one bullet," into "One drug merchant, one bullet." There have been both bullets and bombs so far.

**Load-Date:** April 1, 1997

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End of Document

## *Where the cedars still stand*

The Times (London)

May 27, 1995, Saturday

Copyright 1995 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Features; WE/18

**Length:** 837 words

**Byline:** Jeremy Atiyah

### **Body**

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THERE ARE still beautiful places in Lebanon but Beirut is not one of them. While old Beirut is being scraped into the Mediterranean, the provisional city centres east and west are cluttered with concrete and traffic. Elderly, French-speaking gentlemen in three-piece suits still meticulously sweep their shop-fronts; but in West Beirut the streets are swathed in black cables and stained balcony drapes. The palms of the Raouche coastal promenade hang unkempt and even the Summerland Hotel is faded.

The road north to Jounieh has become a giant highway full of beach-hotel complexes, and night-clubs. But it passes. Just north of all that is Byblos, the town that invented the alphabet, and then a couple of thousand years ago matured into a fishing port. For the last 30 years it has also been home to the Fisherman's Club, still run by Pepe Abed, a self-publicist from a lost age. On an open-air terrace overlooking the Roman port, with geraniums and fishing nets and perforated urns hanging from the ceiling, are the signed pictures of Marlon Brando and Sophia Loren, and the 1960s shots of Pepe kissing girls in bikinis.

On the other side of the port rises the Crusader castle, its water-eroded stones and slices of up-ended Roman columns embedded in the walls. Within, on a knoll overlooking the sea, is the classic Lebanese archaeological site: palm trees and Phoenician ramparts.

North again lies Tripoli, the most Arab city in Lebanon. Here, taxis in the central square confront fruit-carts piled with leafy oranges and sour almonds. On the advertising bill-boards, imams compete for space with Hollywood. But there is also something gentle in the air: a veiled woman and a soldier taking cardamum-scented coffee in the sunshine.

Behind Tripoli the shoulders of Mount Lebanon lurch out of the coastal plain and soar 11,000 feet. Tucked under the snow line, surrounded by terraced fruit orchards, are the red roofs of Becharre. This is the birth-place of Khalil Gibran, Lebanon's rebellious national poet and painter, and the heart of Maronite country a natural fortress.

At dusk in the felafel shops old men sit gloomily, brooding around stoves stinking of oil, while further up the mountain, black against the ski-slopes, stand the last of the great cedars, now precarious symbols of Lebanon itself.

Over the top of the mountain, a tiny road opens on to the Bekaa Valley, a strange oval-shaped flatness thousands of feet below. At ground level, a breeze-block shack, an achidinia tree and a scattering of plastic litter welcome the traveller to Baalbek. And then, suddenly, a complex of Roman temples of incomprehensible gigantism. On all sides, vast, yellowing columns rocket from the soil, sprouting into leafy supports, holding aloft a colossal entablature carved with classical motifs, weirdly familiar in this faraway land.

## Where the cedars still stand

In the shadow of the Baalbek temples huddles the dusty town of the same name. The area is shunned by Lebanese Christians for being a stronghold of **Hezbollah**. And yet the people welcome you, offer coffee and ask in puzzled voices why the world thinks they are bad men.

South through the Bekaa, the road passes the immaculate town of Zahle, whose Christian residents have erected a naked **female** figure in bronze at the city entrance, accompanied by a lyre, a bunch of grapes and a bottle of wine. It is their answer to Baalbek. They spend their summer afternoons feasting on 40-dish mezzes in outdoor restaurants by the river banks.

Back into the mountain, this time to the southern portion, known as the Shouf. Snoober pine trees stretch across the heights. Hills laddered with terracing emerge across valleys dim with snow. Here are Beit Eddine and Deir Al Qamar, the quintessential Lebanon, seats of palaces with slim columns and running water, homes to the princes who oversaw the prosperity of Mount Lebanon in Ottoman times.

Finally, the hills roll back to the coast. The pines give way to a jungle of orange trees, and the road leads south the old road to Palestine. First Sidon, dark with smoke-blackened passages, silhouetted figures disappearing down alley-ways. And then, before the soft hills of southern Lebanon disintegrate into a forbidden land of war and occupation, the city of Tyre: fishing boats, sand blowing through the streets, a Roman colonnaded street lined with oleanders. Here in a juice bar in the new city sits a serious man with a black beard, who will tell you that, on behalf of the 17 different peoples of Lebanon, he wishes to welcome you to his country.

Jeremy Atiyah

The author travelled to Lebanon as a guest of British Airways, which flies from Heathrow three times a week, standard Apex return from Pounds 371, Club World Class from Pounds 876. Good hotels in Beirut are plentiful. The best hotels in Lebanon include the Summerland in Beirut (00 9611 1304 830) from about Pounds 125 a night; the Mir Amin Hotel in Beit Eddine (00 9611 1501 315) from about Pounds 100. Car hire is available through City Car in Beirut (01 803 931) from Pounds 35 daily.

**Load-Date:** February 26, 2003

## **DON'T USE ABORTION AS A PARTISAN POLITICAL FOOTBALL**

Wisconsin State Journal (Madison, WI)

September 19, 1996, Thursday,

ALL EDITIONS

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**Section:** Opinion,; GUEST COLUMN; Column

**Length:** 860 words

**Byline:** Adam Chase Korbitz

### **Body**

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On Sept. 11, the Wisconsin State Journal ran a column by Greg Chesmore of Pro-Life Wisconsin. What troubles me most about Chesmore's bitter denunciation of the Republican national convention is the implicit theme of his anti-abortion message: that my fellow Republicans should use religion as a partisan political weapon, particularly when it comes to abortion.

Citing an anachronistic quotation from Teddy Roosevelt, Chesmore lambastes the values of tolerance and inclusion, and implicitly calls for Republicans to "stand at Armageddon, and. . . battle for the Lord."

This message -- that the Republican party should aspire to be the Party of God and smite the heathen masses -- is harmful to the fabric of American society. Even more troubling is the implication that the only people of true religious faith are those who wish to make abortion illegal.

Korbitz is state chairman of Republicans for Choice.

The truth is that people of deep and genuine faith and of various religious traditions -- as well as of various political persuasions -- can and do hold divergent opinions about abortion.

That is why no one should use abortion as a partisan political football. Not the Republicans; not the Democrats.

Like many of my fellow Republicans, and like many of my pro-choice colleagues of any political or religious stripe, I recognize that abortion is, most fundamentally, a religious issue that can only be resolved in an atmosphere of tolerance, inclusion and respect. Unlike Chesmore, I am not ashamed of those values. I believe they are values that the Republican party should cherish and strive to live up to, particularly when it comes to abortion.

The crux of the abortion issue is the question of when human personhood is created or comes into existence.

Science can tell us that a form of life exists even prior to conception in the form of a living human sperm cell and an unfertilized, yet living, human egg, but it cannot tell us when a human person exists. Science can also tell us that a fertilized zygote is indeed alive. But science cannot tell us if that one-celled zygote -- which cannot feel, cannot dream, and has nothing resembling human consciousness -- is a human person whose rights are equal or superior to those of the mother.

## DON'T USE ABORTION AS A PARTISAN POLITICAL FOOTBALL

Science can also tell us that the type of highly developed cerebral cortex commonly associated with humanness occurs in the third trimester. It is our highly developed cerebral cortex that differentiates human consciousness from that of other animal life.

But science cannot answer the question of when human personhood begins -- because the question is a religious quandary, and different religious people have greatly differing answers.

To further illustrate the religious nature of the abortion quandary, one need only look at the demographics and diversity of those on various sides of the issue. The core of the anti-abortion or pro-life movement consists almost entirely (but not exclusively) of Roman Catholics and some evangelical and fundamentalist Protestants. Generally, they believe human personhood exists from the very moment of conception.

However, if you look at the majority of religions in America, you see widely varying views on abortion and the beginning of human personhood. Many Catholics and evangelicals disagree with their pro-life brethren and are pro-choice. The majority of mainstream Protestant denominations, like the Lutheran tradition that I was raised in, recognize that abortion is a morally viable choice made by women confronted with difficult pregnancies. Most Jewish traditions hold that human personhood is created at birth.

The purely religious nature of the abortion debate is also illustrated by the rhetoric of the pro-life movement. Chesmore's column is pervaded by explicit and implicit claims that only those who seek to ban abortions are truly godly. Other pro-life people like to recite the anti-abortion chant, "conversion, not compromise."

Given the religious nature of the abortion quandary, it is a poor subject for the political and legal arena. If the guarantee of religious liberty contained in the First Amendment means anything at all, it must mean this: Government has no business legislating on the majority of Americans a purely religious doctrine held by a sectarian minority. As the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights says, "Any law passed to restrict abortion would impose a religious view held by some citizens and, in effect, prevent other citizens from freely practicing their own religions."

Religious people of all faiths can and should involve themselves in politics at all levels. Religious beliefs can and should inform the political decisions of all people of faith. But those who wish to make abortion illegal step over the line when they exhort my fellow Republicans to go one step farther and position themselves as the Party of God -- an American Hezbollah, if you will.

That is why the Republican party should get out of, and stay out of, abortion politics. Abortion is a religious decision that should be made by a pregnant woman in consultation with her doctor and her God.

Not my God, not your God -- but the pregnant woman's God.

**Load-Date:** September 20, 1996



## *I'll spit the dummy for all of us; Luck on Sunday PERSONALITIES PLUS*

The Sun Herald (Sydney, Australia)

April 28, 1996 Sunday

Late Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 118

**Length:** 752 words

**Byline:** PETER LUCK

### **Body**

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ANGRY Anderson in large doses is a worry. Angry as part of a team, a ship of fools trying gamely to struggle up the Kokoda Track, was just great. Having made the same Back To Kokoda program less successfully many years ago, I was riveted from first motel poolside banter to last festering muddy footstep.

As we should have expected, I suppose, apart from the team leader Major Charlie Lynn, the women were the heroes (is it not politically correct to say heroines these days). They may not have been able to carry their packs and may not have had Japanese trying to kill them, but if we'd had Colette Mann and Dr Kerryn Phelps on the track in 1942, maybe it would all have been over even quicker. Good stuff.

Meanwhile, I think it was P T Barnum, America's Michael Edgley, who said, "No-one ever went broke underestimating the intelligence of the general public" and he was never more correct than this week when World's Greatest Dummy Spits II clobbered Jana

Wendt's Witness and whacked George Negus's Foreign Correspondent even harder. The latter just made it into double figures.

This is a pity because both are excellent programs worthy of success. I didn't see Dummy Spits, but it would be surprising if it were better than the first, which I seem to recall, recycled such delectations as Normie Rowe and Ron Casey trying to deck each other in front of an audience comprising Ray Martin and Diana Fisher.

Not that I'm complaining. If I had been programming at Nine I would have roped in the cretins too, running as much interference as I could against two such formidable products on the opposition. Not the least, shows like FC, W - and, of course, 60 Minutes - tend to have an awful lot of stamina once they get established.

What would be worrying, however, is if the future of either of the quality shows were threatened by the turkey. Right now the country seems to be hovering on a return to philistinism, partly linked with the understandable backlash against over-zealous political correctness.

Witness, admittedly a standby program after the real one about pedophilia was injuncted, nevertheless featured Jana giving a first-rate, first-hand account of the biggest story in the world last week - the Hezbollah massacre.

I'll spit the dummy for all of us Luck on Sunday PERSONALITIES PLUS

The theory is then that no-one in the antipodes gives a stuff about the Middle East even if it could be the crucible for World War III. And if that's true then it's also clear that with Foreign Correspondent no-one cares about the rest of the world full stop.

Whatever, I'm getting a bit nervous about the mood of the constituency at the moment. For some time now I've had a feeling in my bones that the ABC is about to lose \$100 million from its budget, accept advertising, and first thing to be canned will be perceived indulgences such as Radio National.

If this were true it would be foolish in the extreme. The texture of the Australian media is at present decidedly intellectually thin for a country that once had the audacity to try to call itself clever, let alone thinking.

Agreed that parts of the ABC at their most twee and pretentious can be something of a Pseud's Corner but this will always happen when you push the boundaries a bit. However, in general it is stimulating and important.

One Geraldine Doogue program operates on a level of intelligence and profundity that is light years ahead of 99 per cent of the huge amount of radio pap washing over the airwaves each day.

While I don't want to get heavily into the Ray Martin/Phillip Adams stoush - not the least because I've got a lot of time for both of them and the row is becoming tedious - I would disagree with both about a couple of things they are reported as saying.

I disagree that "an intellectual show is a dead show". Pound for pound a Sunday, Four Corners and Lateline, despite their relatively diminutive ratings, are more important and influential to the cultural make-up than A Current Affair and Today Tonight put together.

Radio National and the very impressive PNN, Parliamentary and News Network - are worth preserving. It's argued that if things don't pay their way they are a waste of money but I think The Oprah Winfrey Show, which makes \$500 million profit a year, is a waste of money.

Certainly it would be a pity if the ABC is punished as some sort of pay back because, say, Kerry O'Brien was seen to be sympathetic to Paul Keating. The truth is the ABC has not been in the hunt with other networks when it has come to wooing Paul Keating during the past 10 years.

Believe me, I've worked for them all.

## Graphic

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ILLUS: OURATED: Foreign Correspondent reporter Dominique Schwartz and presenter George Negus.

**Load-Date:** July 23, 2007

**Review/Television;**  
**The Ordeals of the Beirut Hostages And Those Who Tried to Free Them**

The New York Times

February 19, 1993, Friday, Late Edition - Final

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**Length:** 870 words

**Byline:** By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

## **Body**

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Using the combination of journalistic investigation and dramatization that worked so effectively in recent projects like "Dead Ahead: The Exxon Valdez Disaster," HBO Showcase and Granada Television of Britain are now offering "Hostages," the harrowing story of several civilians taken hostage in Lebanon between 1985 and 1987 and held for four years or more. The docudrama has its American premiere on HBO at 8 P.M. tomorrow.

Much of the film focuses on the plights of John McCarthy (Colin Firth), a British television correspondent, and Brian Keenan (Ciaran Hinds), an Irish teacher of English. Early on, they find themselves together in a dingy cell, watched closely by their volatile captors and struggling to devise survival techniques. A sense of humor proves crucial. (Part of their experience is fictionalized in the powerful play "Someone Who'll Watch Over Me," currently on Broadway.)

Eventually, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Keenan, wrapped mummylike in tape, are transported to another location where they are imprisoned with three Americans: Terry Anderson (Jay O. Sanders), the Associated Press reporter; Tom Sutherland (Josef Sommer), a professor at the American University in Beirut, and Frank Reed (Harry Dean Stanton), the principal of a Beirut private school. A radio provides some contact with what is happening in the outside world. Later, Terry Waite (Conrad Asquith), a special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be added to the cell.

Bernard MacLaverty's script carefully, and pointedly, keeps placing the struggles of the hostages in the larger context of Mideast and world politics. The captors, members of Hezbollah, the terrorist, fundamentalist Party of God, are not demonized, and Western leaders, most notably former Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, and former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are hardly sanctified. Campaigns to free the hostages are kept alive primarily by a handful of courageous women, including Jill Morrell, Mr. McCarthy's fiancée, and Peggy Say, Mr. Anderson's sister, played by Natasha Richardson and Kathy Bates respectively. It's them against the wary politicians and bureaucrats, and "Hostages" leaves no doubt about whose side it is on.

Work on the film began in 1990, following the release of Mr. Keenan. He and the other hostages' families cooperated but did not want the film released until all the captives in the story had come home. The last were

## Review/Television; The Ordeals of the Beirut Hostages And Those Who Tried to Free Them

released in late 1991. Then, however, some of the men signed book and possible film contracts of their own (Mr. Anderson has a deal with NBC). When this docudrama was recently broadcast in England, several of the former hostages signed a letter of protest concerning rights to the material. But an HBO spokesman now says that at least two of the Americans later conceded that the film is extremely accurate.

The grim depiction of meaningless captivity, of faint hope and profound despair, reduces human existence to its bare-bones essentials. As Mr. Keenan says in the docudrama after his release, "In captivity, you learn to live with what is, not what you want it to be." David Wheatley's direction, and riveting performances, especially from Mr. Firth and Mr. Hinds, drive the point home powerfully.

'Miles Davis'

'A Tribute'

PBS, tonight at 9

(Channel 13 in New York)

The jazz master, who died in September 1991 at the age of 65, is remembered for two special hours, with Quincy Jones as host, on "Great Performances." The first part is a 1986 documentary, "Miles Ahead," its wealth of biographical material enhanced with a rare Davis interview. The second is "Miles at Montreux," a concert taped just months before his death. With Mr. Jones conducting, Davis breaks a long-standing rule and returns to his musical past, performing cuts from classic albums like "Sketches of Spain" and "Porgy and Bess." His tightly wound passion and genius are never less than thrilling.

'Frankie's House'

A & E, Sunday at 8 P.M.

Based on the true exploits of the photographer Tim Page, this tough Australian production looks at the Vietnam War from a different, and unusually candid, angle. In 1965, Page (Iain Glenn), an English hippie, moves into a Saigon brothel and makes friends with a motley crew of journalists who can already sense the disaster in store for the United States. Fortified with liquor, marijuana and rock, the hearties set off for battles wherever they can find them. Kevin Dillon plays Sean Flynn, Errol's son, who disappears forever in Cambodia. Jeff Beck and Jed Leiber composed the music track. The two-parter will conclude Tuesday at 9 P.M.

Hostages

HBO, tomorrow at 8 P.M.

Directed by David Wheatley; written by Bernard MacLaverty; director of photography, John Hooper; editor, Anthony Ham; music by Richard Harvey; production designer, Stephen Fineren; produced by Sita Williams for HBO/Granada Productions; Colin Callender and Ray Fitzwalter, executive producers.

Frank Reed . . . Harry Dean Stanton

Peggy Say . . . Kathy Bates

Terry Anderson . . . Jay O. Sanders

Jill Morrell . . . Natasha Richardson

John McCarthy . . . Colin Firth

Tom Sutherland . . . Josef Sommer

Terry Waite . . . Conrad Asquith

Brian Keenan . . . Ciaran Hinds

Elaine Spence . . . Ruth McCabe

Review/Television; The Ordeals of the Beirut Hostages And Those Who Tried to Free Them

Brenda Gilham . . . Rosaleen Linehan

## Graphic

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Photo: Colin Firth, right, in the role of a kidnapped reporter, in "Hostages." (Yoni Hamenacem/HBO)

**Load-Date:** February 19, 1993

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**WORLD IN BRIEF;**  
**Nigerian exile to assess reforms**

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

October 12, 1998, Monday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 04A

**Length:** 798 words

**Series:** Home

## **Body**

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Nobel Prize-winning writer Wole Soyinka said Sunday he will return to Nigeria this week to assess firsthand efforts to restore democracy.

Soyinka, the Robert W. Woodruff Professor of the Arts at Emory University, plans to arrive in Lagos on Wednesday. Five other leading Nigerian political exiles returned home last week to demand checks on police power and an inquiry into a former dictator's fortune, and expectations had been high that Soyinka also would return soon.

A longtime opponent of a succession of military governments, he was charged with treason in 1994 and went into exile, but those charges were dropped last month.

"It's a working visit," he said in a telephone interview. "It's scheduled for a week, but you never know."

In addition to delivering a public lecture on "Redesigning a Nation," Soyinka said he would consult with the pro-democracy movement and take a close look at efforts to achieve a transition to civilian government.

Since the death in June of the dictator Gen. Sani Abacha, Nigeria has begun moving toward restoration of democracy. Abacha's successor, Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, has released many political prisoners and promises elections next year. MIDDLE EAST Ex-arms inspector gets an apology The chief U.N. weapons inspector has apologized for accusing a former inspector, Scott Ritter, of breaking the law by releasing information he collected while on official duty. In an interview earlier this month, Richard Butler asked Ritter to "desist from doing that." Ritter's lawyer, Matthew L. Lifflander, asked Butler to retract the accusation in a letter Wednesday. "I apologize to Scott Ritter if he understood that I meant he broke the American law," Butler told the respected Arabic daily Al-Hayat, which is published in London. "All that I meant was that he violated his commitments to the United Nations." Death sentence ruling disputed Iran denied Sunday that an appeals court had upheld a death sentence for a German businessman convicted of having a sexual relationship with a Muslim woman. No ruling has been issued for Helmut Hofer, 56, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Mohammadi was quoted as saying by the Islamic Republic News Agency. Hofer's lawyer and several newspapers reported Saturday that the death sentence against Hofer was upheld by the appeals court. Hard-line bounty no surprise to Rushdie Supporters of Salman Rushdie said Sunday that a new bounty offered by an Iranian student group for the death of the British author was an expected backlash against Iranian authorities. In Tehran on Saturday, the Association of Hezbollah University said it has offered \$ 333,333 to anyone who kills Rushdie. The group did not say where it would get the money.

## WORLD IN BRIEF; Nigerian exile to assess reforms

EUROPE First lady focuses on women's issues Far from the pressures of Washington and talk of her husband's impeachment, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton announced \$ 15 million in new American aid grants and posed for pictures with former street children Sunday during a trip to Bulgaria to promote women's rights. Clinton, on a four-day mission to Eastern Europe, addressed the opening session of a conference on "Women in the 21st Century," focusing on the role of women in social issues confronting southeastern Europe, much of which is still recovering from a half-century of Communist rule.

AFRICA Congo rebels battle for airstrip A day after shooting down a jetliner carrying 40 people, rebels clashed with government troops near a strategic airstrip in eastern Congo on Sunday. Fighting for the town of Kindu subsided after rebels launched an artillery barrage into government-held buildings and the airfield, two miles away. On Saturday, the rebels shot down a Congolese Boeing 727 over the Kindu airport. Rescue workers said there were no survivors from the downed plane, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Sunday.

Sudan appears open to truce Sudan declared it wanted a full cease-fire with southern rebels Sunday, but stopped short of agreeing to adhere to a partial truce that rebels called last week. The Sudan People's Liberation Army said Thursday that it would extend by another three months a cease-fire set to end Wednesday in southern Bahr el-Ghazal province. The truce was designed to allow relief food to reach civilians stricken by famine. The government urged aid groups to pressure the rebels not to use the truce to rearm.

ASIA Yeltsin unwell at Uzbek summit President Boris Yeltsin, on his first trip out of Russia since May, canceled a welcoming ceremony in Uzbekistan on Sunday because he wasn't feeling well, his spokesman said. Yeltsin, 67, appeared stiff during another public appearance after arriving in Tashkent. At one point, he stumbled and had to be supported by Uzbek President Islam Karimov. The two later held talks as scheduled.

## Graphic

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Photo :

Pope John Paul II gives Communion on Sunday to Teresia Benedicta McCarthy, 14, of Brockton, Mass., during the canonization of Sister Edith Stein at the Vatican. Teresia's recovery from a potentially fatal dose of Tylenol at age 2 is credited to Stein, who used the name Sister Teresa Benedicta of the Cross./ ARTURO MARI / Associated Press

**Load-Date:** October 13, 1998

## BEYOND THE IRON WALL

Scotland on Sunday  
April 30, 2000, Sunday

Copyright 2000 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

**Section:** Pg. 11

**Length:** 1511 words

**Byline:** By Paul Wilkinson

### **Body**

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AVI SHLAIM'S position as the leading figure in the new wave of Jewish historians, known as the revisionists, engaged in a searching critique of Israel's policy towards the Arab world is confirmed by *The Iron Wall*. This book is written with a power and clarity that should be a model for other historians, and it demonstrates the author's formidable knowledge of primary sources and secondary literature and the value derived from his extensive interviews with policymakers and participants.

However, as Shlaim makes clear in his preface, he set out to write a critical analysis of Israeli foreign policy, not a comprehensive history of the Arab -Israeli conflict. "Like the British historian EH Carr, I believe that the main task of the historian is not to record but to evaluate."

It is because Professor Shlaim's brilliant and meticulously argued analysis does provide the most sustained, informed, and wide-ranging scholarly critique ever published of Israeli foreign policy throughout the history of the Jewish state that it should be essential reading for all those interested in the modern history and international relations of the Middle East.

In a remarkable tribute to the author, the leading Palestinian scholar, Professor Edward Said, rightly describes the book as "a milestone in modern scholarship of the Middle East".

It is a different kind of Revisionism with a capital R, Vladimir Jabotinsky's Zionist Revisionism, which is the central target of Shlaim's critique. Jabotinsky was a passionate Zionist who developed a far more militant and radical idea of the Jewish state. He advocated the creation of a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan, and a policy of large-scale immigration to ensure a Jewish majority. The new state was to be, in Jabotinsky's words: "... under the protection of a force that is not dependent on the local population, behind an iron wall which they will be powerless to break down."

Shlaim argues that Jabotinsky's Revisionist ideology was both fundamentally unjust and strategically counterproductive. It was unjust because it ignored the rights of the indigenous Arab population. And it created a much greater long-term threat to the security of the Jewish state because it excluded the possibility of Jews and Palestinians sharing the land in a way which would enable peaceful co-existence to develop, and because the Iron Wall policy implied a permanent military confrontation with the Arab world.

Shlaim's critique of the basic assumptions of Jabotinsky's Revisionism is soberly and compellingly argued. However, he is inclined to equate the deficiencies of Revisionist theory with a lack of political influence. But belief in the Greater Israel and the Iron Wall still exerts a powerful influence on key sections of Israeli society and politics.



## BEYOND THE IRON WALL

This was demonstrated all too clearly in the 1996 election and the policies of the Netanyahu government which, by 1999, had almost entirely undermined the Oslo Peace Process.

The great strength of The Iron Wall is its courage and candour in challenging some of the cherished illusions of recent Israeli history.

Shlaim convincingly disposes of the myth that Israel had no responsibility for the flight of the Palestinian refugees in the War of Independence. He points out that Plan D, prepared by the Haganah chiefs in 1948, involved going over to the offensive for the first time in order to capture Arab cities and villages. Their aim was to consolidate control of the area allocated to the Jewish state under the UN's partition resolution and to consolidate by providing a firm territorial basis for claiming Jewish sovereignty. Shlaim's conclusion is unambiguous: "Although the wording of Plan D was vague, its objective was to clear the country of hostile and potentially hostile Arab elements, and in this sense it provided a warrant for expelling civilians. By implementing Plan D in April and May, the Haganah thus directly and decisively contributed to the birth of the Palestinian refugee problem."

By the end of the War of Independence 700,000 Arab inhabitants of Palestine had become refugees in neighbouring Arab countries and Israel was adamant in its refusal to allow them to return. The initial phase in the demographic consolidation of the Jewish state was completed.

However, the Revisionist project of bringing the West Bank and the Old City of Jerusalem under the sovereignty of a Greater Israel was still a long way from being realised.

Indeed, Menachem Begin, a devoted follower of Jabotinsky, moved a motion of no confidence in the Knesset debate on April 4, 1949, protesting that by allowing the West Bank and the Old City of Jerusalem to be incorporated into Jordan, the Israeli government had given away part of the historic land of Israel.

Another myth exposed by Shlaim is the claim that all Israel's wars were purely defensive. He points out that there were offensive elements or phases in Israel's earlier wars. However, his account leaves the reader in no doubt that the first entirely offensive Israeli war was the invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Ariel Sharon, the author of the 'big plan' for the invasion of Lebanon, enlisted the backing of his cabinet colleagues and the Americans on the grounds that the aim of Israel's military action was to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO in Lebanon, which had been used as a base for terrorist attacks on Israel. But the real objectives of Sharon's plan were much more ambitious: it aimed at installing a new government in Lebanon under Bashir Gemayel, concluding a peace treaty with the Gemayel government, forcing the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon, and driving the Palestinians into Jordan in order to facilitate the incorporation of the West Bank into Israel.

But Sharon's 'big plan' went badly wrong. Bashir Gemayel was assassinated, the Syrians were not expelled from Lebanon and the IDF now found itself confronting Hizbullah in Lebanon, an Iranian-backed Islamist movement far more deadly and effective than any faction of the PLO. Moreover, Israel's international reputation was badly tarnished as a result of its relentless bombardment of Beirut and the massacre of Sabra and Shatila refugee camps for which, the Kahan Commission concluded, Israel bore indirect responsibility.

Sharon had ordered the IDF commanders to permit Phalangist militia to enter the Palestinian refugee camps to 'clean out' remaining terrorists. The Phalangist militia, eager for revenge against the Palestinians, perpetrated a massacre in which hundreds of men, women and children were killed. The massacre started on Thursday, September 16, 1982, and continued until the following Sunday. Israeli soldiers became aware of what was happening on the first day but did nothing to halt the carnage.

These shocking events and the massive failure of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, in which more than 500 Israeli soldiers lost their lives, had a dramatic effect on Israeli politics and public opinion and were almost certainly major factors in causing Menachem Begin to resign as prime minister and retire from public life.

The author sustains his powerful critique of Israeli policy towards the Arab world right through the period of Netanyahu's premiership.

## BEYOND THE IRON WALL

He explains the freezing of the peace process during this period as the result of the resurgence of Revisionist ideology and a reversion to a policy of the Iron Wall with no proper negotiations with the Palestinians. He ends the book with the election of Ehud Barak, describing it as "the sunrise after three dark and terrible years".

Yet in assessing the reasons for past failures in the search for peace and in assessing the prospects of the current peace process, it is not enough to concentrate exclusively on Israeli policies and actions. The Arab states and the PLO have also made numerous serious mistakes in their conduct of relations with Israel. For example, it was a major strategic error by King Hussein of Jordan during the Six Day War which led to Israel suddenly gaining control of the West Bank and the Old City of Jerusalem. It had not been part of the Israelis' plans.

The PLO did itself more harm than good by encouraging its militant factions to carry out a campaign of international terrorism.

The acts of terrorism only served to further polarise relations with Israel and with the US and other western states and made it easy for Israel to demonise the organisation.

Arafat made a disastrous mistake in aligning the PLO behind Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War. And while it remains the case that Israeli Rejectionists still constitute a potential threat to the peace process, it would be wrong to underestimate the danger posed by the Palestinian Rejectionists, and the recruitment of alienated and bitter Palestinian youth by Hamas. Those who want the peace process to succeed must work quickly if a return to conflict is to be prevented.

\* The Iron Wall: Israel And The Arab World (1948-1998), by Avi Shlaim, is published by Penguin, GBP 25.

\* Paul Wilkinson is Professor of International Relations at the University of St Andrews

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2000

## *Scottish Liberals first in merger ballot field*

The Guardian (London)

August 26, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

**Length:** 840 words

**Byline:** By JEAN STEAD, Scottish Correspondent

### **Body**

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The 10,000 members of the Scottish Liberal Party are to be balloted first on their own merger proposals with the SDP, after Mr David Steel's insistence on a ballot of the entire Liberal membership.

The Scottish party is insisting on autonomy for a new party although the SDP in Scotland has no powers equivalent to those enjoyed by the Scottish Liberals.

The questions were drafted at a meeting of senior Scottish officers and the 18-strong Scottish executive. The ballot, to be held between October 1 and October 12, will contain two questions: 1 - Do you agree that the Scottish Liberal Party should negotiate a merger with the SDP?

2 - Do you agree that the negotiations should be on the basis of an autonomous Scottish party within a federal UK party structure?

The result will be announced on October 12. If the outcome is agreement on a merger scheme there will be a final ballot of members before it is put into effect.

The early ballot underlines the Scottish party's determination to retain the independence enjoyed since it was formed in 1946. Spokesmen told a press conference in Glasgow that they aimed for an autonomous Scottish party in control of its own constitution, membership, and finances.

It would be responsible for virtually all policy on Scottish affairs except for areas, such as foreign and defence policy, of concern to the UK as a whole. It would also try to secure a federal party structure for the entire UK, and would want the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland to participate. Another week, another batch of contradictory and uncheckable rumours. Terry Waite will be released soon for a dollars 5 million ransom. His imprisonment will continue, with Iran implacably blocking any deal.

For the colleagues who wait for Mr Waite at his London workplace, Lambeth Palace, the pattern has scarcely changed since the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy disappeared in Beirut on January 20. After 217 days, the small family of churchmen and **women** remain bereft, but confident that their colleague is alive. 'I thought I heard his laugh in the corridor just now,' said Mrs Eve Keatley, who fields press inquiries to the palace for the Archbishop. 'We're a very small, informal office here. You can imagine what it's like when one of a little team like ours goes missing.'

Mr Waite, who was kidnapped while attempting to rescue his eleventh hostage in five years of freelance diplomacy, is thought to be somewhere in south Beirut, a warren of war-damaged streets where the **Hezbollah** Shia Muslims hold sway. His old offices are a warren too, but a gentler one; Mrs Rosalind Runcie's blue gumboots stand by the

## Scottish Liberals first in merger ballot field

palace front door. Admission, reassuringly for those who fear that trendiness has engulfed the Church of England, is courtesy of the palace gatekeeper, summoned by a mediaeval bellpull.

Inside the place courtyard, with its conker and fig trees, and children of the staff larking about, guided tours move respectfully about. The sound of a bat making contact with a cricket ball comes from the palace lawn where Westminster choir school play their matches, courtesy of successive archbishops.

This very English island, hemmed in by jammed traffic, council estates and Waterloo's mesh of railway lines, houses a miniature 'Cabinet,' employed by Dr Runcie to maintain the complicated imperium of an Archbishop of Canterbury. He is not the head of the Church of England: the Queen is. He is not the sole president of the Church of England Synod; he shares the office with the Archbishop of York.

But he is a great officer of state, out-ranking the Prime Minister in order of precedence; he is president of the British church worldwide.

On the secular side of his work, liaison with the politicians and the like, Dr Runcie is advised by Mr John Lyttle, former chief press officer for the SDP.

Canon Christopher Hill, chosen 14 years ago by Archbishop Coggan and the only non-Runcie appointment at Lambeth, is Lambeth's ecumenical secretary, advising on inter-church affairs. The chief of staff at the palace is the Bishop at Lambeth, the Right Rev. Ronald Gordon. and the 'Cabinet' also includes the chaplain, the Rev. Graham James, and the bursar, Mrs Mary Cryer.

And then there is the gap. For although Mr Waite made headlines through his hostage missions, the bulk of his job, as pounds 19,000-a-year secretary for Anglican communion affairs, was to advise the Archbishop on those 416 other dioceses.

'The secretary keeps the Archbishop informed on everything going on in the Anglican church worldwide-and there's a lot going on,' said Mrs Keatley.

Canon Roger Symon, previously with the evangelical Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has now been appointed acting secretary for Anglican communion affairs, but Mr Waite's office remains ready for his return.

A candle burning for the missing envoy on the Lambeth chapel altar, overlooked by the room where Thomas Cranmer is thought to have written the Book of Common Prayer, is a symbol of the faith of the 'little team' that its missing member will return.

**Load-Date:** June 13, 2000

**With spread of democracy in Africa, radical Islam loses appeal**

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)  
May 17, 1992, Sunday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. 15A

**Length:** 917 words

**Byline:** BRUCE FINLEY

**Dateline:** BAMAKO, Mali

## **Body**

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Millions of Muslims in Africa especially the poor, politically jittery Sahel nations just south of the Sahara would seem to be easy targets for radical Islam.

Algeria's suppressed Islamic Salvation Front ideologues have become martyrs. Libya and Iran are building mosques from Cairo to Cape Town. Libya also courts rebels, such as Tuareg nomad raiders in Niger and Mali and Charles Taylor's thugs in the West African nation of Liberia.

But a new democracy in Africa is restraining radical Islam for the moment.

African Muslims are counting on multiparty elections to bring a more prosperous living, with the gadgets and music videos and opportunities they associate with the West, according to government officials, diplomats and citizens interviewed recently from the Red Sea to Senegal.

"If we don't get an elected government, that's when we'll have the beginnings of Islamic fundamentalism," says Ly Madinatall, campaign director for Mali's Alliance for Democracy, which recently won a majority of legislative seats.

Madinatall was vice president of Mali's historic National Conference last August in which attempts to form a **Hezbollah** Islamic party were thwarted. The conference passed a constitution banning parties based on religion.

Mali's military government, meanwhile, has pledged to step down and respect the results of the country's first free presidential election, held last month.

Most of the 230-million people in the northern third of Africa are Muslims. Nigeria and Kenya also have large Muslim populations. And Islam is finding new followers in southern Africa, with 4-million in Mozambique, 1-million in Malawi, 500,000 in South Africa and 350,000 in Zambia and Zimbabwe, according to recent studies in the region.

## With spread of democracy in Africa, radical Islam loses appeal

All across Africa, Muslims face Mecca and pray in dust-choked streets, in airports, in bone-dry millet fields dying from drought.

It's a tradition with deep roots. Arab traders crossing the Sahara won thousands of converts in the 12th century. Islam became a major force in African finance, scholarship and commerce through its promise of an umma, common market of believers.

In Mali Algeria's dirt-poor, arid neighbor nearly three times the size of Iraq the 8.5-million people are yearning for change. There are no jobs, even for top graduates, and Tuaregs have waged war in the north. Islamic revivalists are campaigning through television, newspapers and schools, says Sadou Yattaro, editor of the newspaper *Aurore* in Mali's capital, Bamako.

But students scoff at ideology these days, Yattaro says. "The students just want an increase in scholarships." And many prefer rap to propaganda about the prophet Mohammed.

During Ramadan a year ago, under dictator Moussa Traore, shops and nightclubs and restaurants were closed. Traore was said to get money from Libya, and reportedly gave Iraqi jets safe haven during the Persian Gulf war. Suddenly, thousands of Malians took to the streets, forcing Traore out of office and starting the U.S.-backed election process that unfolded this spring.

Now, discos remain open during Ramadan, and 30 percent of citizens turned out to vote in a March 8 legislative election runoff. "Now you can do what you want," Yattaro says. "In the period of Moussa, everything was closed. You had to stay in your room."

Like Catholicism in Latin America, Islam in Africa fused with animist traditions. Many Malian Muslims wear gre-gre charm necklaces made from cowrie shells to ward off evil spirits. "I am a Muslim," says Apama Dolo, walking near the village of his Dogon ancestors, carrying a bottle of millet beer. "And I don't abstain from women either."

Islam also faces obstacles at the government level. Less than half of some 45 heads of Islamic nations attended the recent Organization of Islamic Conference meeting in Dakar, Senegal. Africans have accused Arabs of racism since the days when Arabs took Africans as slaves.

In this climate, efforts by Libyan leader Col. Moammar Gadhafi to spread his Islamic socialist revolution in Africa may be making more enemies than friends. Besides training and supplying Tuareg rebels, U.S. diplomats say privately that Gadhafi is paying Burkina Faso President Blaise Compaore to let Libya use Burkina Faso as a base for supplying weapons to Charles Taylor rebels in Liberia.

"America and Mali have to get together to stop Libya," says Moussa Guindo, Mali's administrator of the Ministry of Territories. "They wanted to form an Islamic party. Gadhafi is no good."

Nor has Saddam Hussein's attempted alignment with Islam done much for relations in Africa, though T-shirts reading "Saddam Hussein, Man of the Century" are popular among intellectuals.

## With spread of democracy in Africa, radical Islam loses appeal

"Saddam Hussein is a Muslim. But it was not good for him to start that war," says Lamin Faye, a devout Muslim in Senegal, which contributed troops to the allied effort and lost 83 in a plane crash. "War is not an idea of true Islam."

African women, in particular, say radical Islam would cramp their style.

"I still don't know how to do this," Lalla Barka says, laughing as she cast her ballot in Mali's election. Barka is a U.S.-educated Muslim who represents a coalition of aid organizations in the Sahel. She says voting will bring political accountability and improved living conditions, which she believes are Africa's best protection against Islamic fanatics.

"When you have a lot of poverty in a country," she says, "the people turn to religion."

**Load-Date:** November 3, 1992

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## 10 years on and Khomeini's revolution turns full circle; Iran

The Sunday Times (London)

January 29 1989, Sunday

Copyright 1989 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 8581.

**Length:** 867 words

**Byline:** JORIS VERSTEEG, Tehran

### **Body**

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TEN years after the shah fled and the imam arrived, Iran has adapted oddly to its revolution. On the snow slopes north of Tehran, young women wear sunglasses and ski-suits beneath their veils. Among the graves of the city cemetery, the black-clad mothers of the generation lost in the Gulf war mumble prayers beside a fountain that spurts artificial blood.

On Wednesday, it will be 10 years since Ayatollah Khomeini returned from exile after his countrymen forced out the shah. In two weeks, he will commemorate the creation of the Islamic republic.

But today's Iran is not the nation he hoped to create. A decade ago, the Shah's autocratic rule and mania for the West caused the Iranians to seek refuge in the Persian language, poetry and Shi'ite religion. Now the tables have turned and many Iranians again seem out of sympathy with their rulers.

While the aged Khomeini prepares himself for Paradise, the people are increasingly disillusioned and the government is riven by violent factionalism. The result is a restless nation.

Khomeini has marked the anniversary by ordering a halt to a wave of executions of political prisoners. There will also be an amnesty, but there may be few dissidents left to release. Opponents of the regime claim that about 12,000 have been executed.

The showcase of the revolution has always been the Friday prayers at the campus of Tehran University. The faithful are still there, shouting Death to America, Death to the Soviets, Death to Israel. So are the Iraqi prisoners of war, obediently demanding death for their president. But every week fewer hezbollah, the devoted followers of Khomeini, bother to turn up.

'A general disappointment is prevailing, even among the supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini,' said Medhi Bazargan, 82, the first prime minister after the February 1979 revolution. He said Khomeini was once a perfect example of a charismatic leader. 'That is over now.'

The economic problems that compelled the government to accept the ceasefire with Iraq have worsened. Prices continue to rise and the poor still line up to change their coupons for a meagre ration of heavily subsidised meat, milk, sugar and eggs.

Those who want more than 11/2lbs of meat a month are thrown on the black market, where everything is for sale at high European prices. To afford them, many men have second jobs at night. Some even steal aluminium traffic signs, which fetch a high price on the scrap market.



## 10 years on and Khomeini's revolution turns full circle; Iran

Tehran is enduring a winter of electricity cuts. Blackouts doubled since last summer to six hours a day, because bombed power stations are unrepaired. Iran exports crude oil but has to import oil products as its refineries were destroyed. As a result, industry is working at 30% capacity.

The government wants to reconstruct the economy but is divided over how to finance it. Advocates of self-reliance, led by Hossein Moussavi, the prime minister, refuse to accept foreign credits. But pragmatists led by Hashemi Rafsanjani, the parliamentary Speaker, favour a more open economy and want to encourage private business by lifting government controls.

Both factions are preparing for presidential elections in September. 'I hope the power struggle will not be too bloody,' said a former leading economist.

Rafsanjani who is reported to be wearing a bullet-proof jacket since an abortive attempt on his life last autumn is likely to run as the moderates' candidate, while the radicals are likely to back Moussavi Khoeniha, the attorney-general, known as 'the stalinist mullah'. Although there has been a slight relaxation of political controls, there is no prospect of a non-religious government emerging.

As long as the political deadlock continues, no Iranian businessman is willing to invest in industry. Those who have money speculate in dollars, carpets or gold and enjoy themselves. They leave on Friday in their Mercedes, BMWs, Pontiacs or Cherokees for the ski resort of Dizin, Iran's St Moritz, north of the capital, where Islamic skiing keeps the sexes apart on different pistes. But the women wear fashionable ski clothes and modern sunglasses under their obligatory veils.

Down in Tehran, the revolutionary committees still try to impose a regime of tight morals on rebellious middle-class youngsters. 'At home we listen to Pink Floyd, watch break-dance videos and have a drink of wine or whisky,' a student said, 'but it's dangerous. If the committee raids the house, you get 70 lashes.'

Faced with dissent, the government is showing a degree of tolerance. Make-up has reappeared on women's faces, and shapeless trousers are giving way to woollen socks. It is permitted to play chess in public once more.

There are other signs of easing tension. Although the peace negotiations with Iraq are deadlocked government offices are still sandbagged against attack and the army has not begun to demobilise military service has been reduced from 28 months to 24.

But the enduring picture of Tehran emerges on Thursdays at Beheshte-Zahra, the cemetery where some of the 1m martyrs from the eight-year war are buried. By the fountain of false blood, widows and mothers in black pray while touching the graves of those who did not live to see today's strange peace.

**Load-Date:** September 22, 2000

## *Town tells of a day of torture*

Guardian Weekly

March 2, 1986

Copyright 1986 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

**Section:** Pg. 7

**Length:** 691 words

**Byline:** By Julie Flint in Shakra, South Lebanon

**Highlight:** ISRAEL withdrew most of its forces from southern Lebanon during the weekend, ending a fruitless six-day search for two kidnapped soldiers. But the Israeli army still maintains control, with the local Christian militai, of a narrow "security zone" running along the border to a depth of five to six miles.

The decision to end the operation in an area of some 160sq miles north of the security zone was taken last Saturday at a consultation inside Lebanon between the Minister of Defence Mr Yitzhak Rabin, and senior army commanders. By that time, evidence was mounting that local units of moderate Shi'ite Amal movement were veering from passive resentment at the new Israeli incursion to active resistance.

## **Body**

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TWO weeks after he returned to his native South Lebanon from Liberia, Hussein Nassar, a young merchant, found himself kneeling beside a low wall with his hands tied behind his back and Israeli troops watching as their Lebanese proxies hit him on the head with a pistol.

Beside him, 30-year-old Mustafa Gharib, a shopkeeper, was made to hang his head over the barbed wire strung on top of the wall while militiamen of the Israeli-controlled South Lebanon Army (SLA) played it up and down his neck like a bow.

These incidents and many others, including torture by electric devices, are expected to form part of a report by Unfil, the United Nations peace-keeping force in South Lebanon, about the day Israeli troops "went really crazy" in their search for two soldiers captured inside Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon on February 17.

Last Friday -- the day before the search was called off -- was a black day in what was otherwise a relatively restrained Israeli sweep. On the previous Monday, at the very start of the search, 50 armoured troops and rather more SLA militiamen entered Shakra, a town in the Irish zone of the Unfil operations area just outside the Israeli buffer zone and five miles from where the two Israelis were captured. Everyone in the town agreed that not a shot was fired as the Israelis came in.

Throughout the week, every day at daybreak, the Israelis herded all Shakra's men into the courtyard of the local school for interrogation. "We've spent the whole time sitting on the ground," Mr Nassar said. "If we stood up they hit us. We were allowed home in the evening."

The Irish troops tried to send in water, milk and oranges, but the Israelis and the SLA men threw it all on the ground.

## Town tells of a day of torture

Then on Friday, the routine changed: men, women and children -- the youngest a day-old baby -- were all locked in the courtyard and interrogated in two schoolrooms.

Villagers say the first interrogation was with Israeli soldiers and the second with SLA thugs -- in a room where bloodstains were still to be seen last week on the floor and on two school desks.

Scattered all over the small room were objects villagers said were used in the interrogation -- chair legs, wooden sticks, cigarette butts in ash trays still sitting on electric stoves, electric coils, and nails with which the interrogators reportedly pierced ears.

Throughout the day, the Irish were refused access to the detainees, although screams could be heard and several people could be seen badly hurt in the school yard.

In the late afternoon, five men were thrown into the street outside the school, all crying and some unable to stand upright. They were taken to hospital.

Although Unifil declines to discuss the "full documentary evidence" in its medical report, reporters who visited the five saw they had been brutally beaten and burnt on the back with cigarette ends. Radwan Ashur, a student, had badly damaged hands; friends said his interrogators walked over them in their army boots. Another man had his penis burnt with a cigarette lighter.

A short way from his school, young men including Mr Nassar, were assembled at night by the village pond. They said they were thrown into it and then, dripping wet and their hands tied behind their backs, were made to lie until dawn on the floor of an unfinished shop.

"You have to tell us everything about this town," Mr Nassar was told. He replied: "I don't know anything. I've just come from Liberia."

After the Israelis finally departed late on Saturday having failed to find their men, the security report for Shakra showed that 55 men and six women, one of them pregnant, had been taken away, three houses had been dynamited and many others looted and wrecked, their doors blasted off with grenades. Several dozen cars were stolen.

But what the report does not show is the new damage beneath the surface. "The majority of people here are very peaceful," a local security officer said. "But all the people the Israelis molested will now be with Hezbollah." This is the Shi'ite fundamentalist party that wants far greater militancy in South Lebanon to drive the Israelis back over their own border at last.

## *Times Diary*

The Times (London)

September 21 1988, Wednesday

Copyright 1988 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 63192.

**Length:** 843 words

**Byline:** ROBERT FISK

### **Body**

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#### BEIRUT

In Makhoul Street in West Beirut an elderly Armenian runs an antiquarian shop containing more ghosts than any other spot in Lebanon. Not that it stands upon the site of any massacre. But round its walls are 100 photographs of old Beirut, of British soldiers in pith helmets standing outside mosques, of British officers welcoming the French army of the old French mandate, of the city of ornate Ottoman mansions whose red roofs seduced even TE Lawrence into declaring the city one of the prettiest he had seen.

The other day, I managed to buy the first timetable for the Beirut-Damascus railway (its embankments torn away and its tunnels blocked in the first fighting of 1976). Murray's 1892 Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine shows that the first-class fare cost 110 piastres (about an eighth of a present day penny). Tourists were advised, however, to take the diligence to Chtaura from where they could travel to Baalbek (now the home of some of the most extreme Hezbollah gunmen in the country) and 'inspect the ruins next day'.

But from that distant world, at least one fact of daily life seems to have survived. Murray warned his readers that 'private carriages can be obtained for the entire journey from Beyrout to Baalbek .. but the charges are very heavy, and a clear arrangement should be made before starting.' Beirut's taxi drivers among the greediest in the world even now are clearly following an honoured tradition.

It would be good to report that even in West Beirut a small British community has clung on. Alas, not so. There are a few British wives of Lebanese and at least one retired British businessman who gingerly ventures out of his home for daily shopping and an occasional beer. Only the ghosts of long-departed Britons otherwise remain. The old Duke of Wellington bar off Hamra Street complete with Whitbread beer mats, draught Lebanese lager and a large portrait of the Iron Duke is open for a few Anglophile Lebanese clients. The British embassy annexe in West Beirut is normally deserted. The ambassador's former residence near Kantari has been converted into an Islamic orphanage.

The Shia Muslim militia, Amal, announced a few days ago that a fisherman off the coast of southern Lebanon had found the wreck of a Second World War RAF fighter in the sea, with the skeleton of the pilot and invited the embassy to send a diplomat to inspect the remains. Britain, of course, helped capture Lebanon from the Vichy French in 1941 (among their troops was the young Moshe Dayan who lost his eye fighting the French near the village of Damour just south of Beirut) and until recently I could still see the letters Naafi beside the old British military compound on the road to Sidon.

## Times Diary

Even the skull of the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope, discovered in her broken tomb earlier this summer, has yet to find a home. Alerted by an article in The Times, however, a reader, Paul Gotch, that next year marks the 150th anniversary of her death and offered to take charge of the skull if it could be got out of Lebanon. Carrying so venerable an object past the Syrian soldiers, secret service agents and militiamen who throng Beirut airport would constitute one of the more extraordinary episodes of smuggling in Beirut's recent history.

When the abduction of foreigners reached its height four years ago and after three kidnap victims were murdered in revenge for the US bombing raid on Libya all but a handful of Western journalists high-tailed it to Cyprus, leaving Lebanese journalists working for Western news organizations to hold the fort. They have certainly won their spurs.

Many of the journalists are women kidnappers seem to prefer male victims. But none the less they travel to cover Israeli air strikes and inter-militia battles. Some are remarkably young. The senior photographer in Reuter's Beirut office is in her early twenties; Associated Press in Beirut employs three women reporters and Nora Boustany, who won last year's George Polk US Prize for International Reporting, has just been taken on to the staff of the Washington Post.

When the Western correspondents do eventually return, it will be interesting to see if they pay due respect to the Lebanese journalists who have so ably and courageously filled their shoes.

One story Washington has tried to keep under wraps is the fact that five US military advisers still quietly train Lebanese army personnel in Christian East Beirut. One of them recently survived an assassination attempt while jogging in a wood near his compound. The Americans kept that secret, too.

Curiously, the Stars and Stripes still flies over the US annexe in West Beirut, a bunker-like concrete box in which no American diplomats have worked for five years but which nevertheless represents America's 'presence' in that part of the city. Shia Muslim gunmen are paid to guard it. So every evening at sundown, a moustachioed young Shia named Hussein from an area of southern Lebanon known for its advocacy of anti-American suicide bombers has the honour of hauling down Old Glory.

**Load-Date:** September 22, 2000

### *Leading Article: The precepts of Islam*

The Times (London)

February 16 1987, Monday

Copyright 1987 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 62693.

**Length:** 857 words

## **Body**

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World opinion, initially slow this time in responding to the plight of the Palestinians in Sabra, Chatila and Bourj el-Barajneh, is now wakening. But indignation is not enough; diagnosis is a sine qua non to a cure. The tragedy has many dramatis personae whose roles need disentangling.

To begin with, there is nothing to be gained by casting Lebanese Shi'ites simply as villains of the piece. They have long-standing grievances. For centuries they suffered second-class citizenship under Ottoman Sunni orthodoxy, while their Sunni and Christian neighbours, each with their powerful patrons, moved ahead. Under French rule and the first decades of French-fashioned independence, the Christians moved yet further ahead. Since the early 1970s, the southern Shi'ites have borne the brunt of heavy-handed Palestinian occupation, imposed and supported by Syrians and Sunnis.

Besides rough treatment at the hands of armed bands answerable to no authority, they found themselves between the hammer and the anvil as their territory turned into a battleground between Palestinians and Israelis. To end this and gain a greater share in the nation's wealth, the Shi'ite Amal leadership has opted for what it sees as the only way open to it - to drive out the Palestinians by force. Unless an alternative option is found it will press on, regardless of what outside powers or institutions say or do.

The Syrians are quite content for the slaughter and destabilization to continue. They increase the dependence of all participants on Damascus and further grind down Lebanon for the day it can be effortlessly digested into a Greater Syria, without autonomous entities of any sort - least of all Palestinians. The Iranians now use their Lebanese clients, the Shi'ite *Hezbollah* (The Party of God) to support the PLO in these battles, partly to further their jihad against Israel and the West, and partly to offset the influence of Amal, which is secularist and moderate (though, admittedly, only by Middle Eastern standards. ) The consequent Palestinian sufferings are just grist to their mill.

Rulers in the Arabian peninsula also bear their share of responsibility. For without their danegeld to the PLO and its rivals, there could never have been the multitude of private armies and extortionists, armed with the most modern and destructive weaponry, ready for street battles and sieges at the drop of a kefiya.

Since Iraq and Egypt also stirred the pot in their time, together with the UN and the great powers, they have a corresponding duty to find a settlement. But which way should they turn? Peacekeeping forces have been tried and found self-defeating. When weak they are ignored. Let them attempt to impose peace by force, however, and they become yet one more combatant. The Americans and French learned this the hard way. The Israelis deployed greater force than any other potential participant could envisage, but they now recognise that their involvement was counterproductive, and are still licking their wounds.

## Leading Article: The precepts of Islam

Yet something must be done. The temptation to shrug off responsibility on the grounds that the Palestinians brought it upon themselves must be resisted. Per Edmund Burke, you cannot draw up an indictment against a whole nation. Moreover, the whole world over, those who bring down calamities on to their nation's head almost never pay the price personally. It is not the posturing PLO war-lords with the Swiss bank accounts and jet-set life-style who are holed-up in the settlements, but innocent women and children and elderly folk.

If the Shi'ite nation-in-arms is set on its course, the only visible solution is to move the Palestinians out of southern and central Lebanon, away from Shi'ite areas and Israeli borders. Palestinian spokesmen, particularly those speaking from safe bases, may well be ready to fight this to the last drop of the camp-dwellers' blood, as it takes them further from their goal of the reconquest of Palestine. But since the Israel-Jordan-PLO triangle of forces can be expected to keep its present shape for the lifetime of the protagonists and to preclude any return en masse, human survival must take precedence.

The West cannot impose a solution, but could help induce one. That the Western powers have overplayed their hand in the past does not mean that they are without resources, moral resources included. There are governments and politicians more powerful than President Gemayel to whom the Foreign Secretary should be speaking. The time has come to point out that what is being done to the Palestinians, by their enemies and supporters alike, violates the precepts of Islam, a faith built on mercy and compassion ab initio. We shall be at our strongest when we demand that Muslim rulers act according to their own precepts just as when we demand that Moscow's rulers respect their own constitution.

Fahd's billions, Khomeini's jihad and the Arab League's tergiversations are visibly producing the opposite of the justice, compassion and human solidarity under God specifically envisaged in the Koran. To point this out uninhibitedly is the first step away from the hell on earth in Lebanon.

**Load-Date:** September 21, 2000

## **THE WEST'S FEAR OF ISLAM IS NO EXCUSE FOR RACISM**

The Independent (London)

November 3, 1999, Wednesday

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**Section:** COMMENT; Pg. 5

**Length:** 1385 words

**Byline:** Robert Fisk

### **Body**

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ON A rainy summer afternoon in 1992, a certain Colonel Popovic welcomed me to the notorious concentration camp at Manjaca with a question. "Do you know what jihad is?" he roared. My heart sank. He could have stepped out of any Hollywood movie or Western newspaper report, let alone from the heart of Serbian nationalism. Inside Manjaca were the "ethnically cleansed" Muslim survivors of north-western Bosnia. But listening to Colonel Popovic, I reflected I had heard the same pernicious, insidious words used about Arab Muslims in the Middle East.

A reporter is uniquely positioned to observe the cancer of racism. Just a year later, I was in southern Lebanon, interviewing hundreds of Palestinian Hamas members who had been illegally deported from Israel and the occupied territories and marooned on a mountainside inside Lebanon. Most of them were intelligent men, some with university degrees, several educated in Britain. They were against the "peace process", but only a few of them believed violence could achieve their ends. A week later, I was back in Bosnia where, on CNN, I heard them described as "extremists". A further three weeks later in the California resort of Pismo Beach, I was watching the American CBS television channel and there were the same Palestinians on their cold mountainside, this time described as "suspected terrorists".

Pismo Beach was an ironic place to witness this transformation of humans into potential beasts. For it was on the sands here that Hollywood first immortalised the Arab as a heroic son of the desert. This was where Rudolph Valentino made *The Sheikh*, where the Arab was defined as a romantic, courageous figure in the third decade of the century. Unfortunately, you only have to watch the scratched old movie to realise that Sheikh Ahmed is not an Arab. "His father was an Englishman," says the script. "His mother a Spaniard." So that's all right then.

Later this week, in the sublimely neutral countryside of Ditchley Park, some of the great and the good will be gathering to debate how we in the West have demeaned, stereotyped and racially abused Muslims in our press, television and cinema. Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, former US ambassador Edward Djerejian, Arab editor Khaled al-Maeena, Rabbi Neuberger and sundry diplomats and journalists will spend three days discussing the ever-more dangerous "Islamophobia" that is currently infecting our reporting and vision of the Muslim world - and especially of the Middle East.

They will have a lot to talk about. For the portrayal of Arab Muslims over the past 30 years - in our cartoons and films as well as words - has reached Nazi-like proportions. Greedy, hook-nosed, vicious, violent, rapacious, turbaned or "kaffiyehed" Iranians and Arabs have replaced the cartoon Jews of *Volkischer Beobachter* or *Der Ewige Jude*. I had just arrived in the Middle East more than 20 years ago when I first saw, on television, the movie *Ashanti*. It starred Omar Sharif and Roger Moore and portrayed Arabs as slave traders, murderers, child-molesters and sadists. The film was, said the credits, partly made on location in Israel.



## THE WEST'S FEAR OF ISLAM IS NO EXCUSE FOR RACISM

I was stunned. No wonder so many reports spoke of Arabs as "terrorists". No wonder so many editorials referred to "terrorist animals". And the more films I watched, the more cartoons I saw, the more editorials I read, the more our fear of the despicable, fearful, alien Muslim seemed to be spreading. If the Nazis could portray the Jews as sub-humans who threatened Western "civilisation" and "culture" so could we portray Muslims as sinister, evil, over-breeding and worthy of destruction.

How come, I asked myself, that a Palestinian who murdered innocent Israelis was in our reports a "terrorist" - which he surely was - while an Israeli who murdered 29 innocent Palestinians in a Hebron mosque was merely an "extremist", a "zealot" or (my favourite) "a member of the Jewish underground"? How come a Hizbullah guerrilla fighting Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon was an "Islamic fundamentalist" while Croatian or Serb killers in Bosnia were not "Christian fundamentalists"? Even our most right-wing newspapers refer to "IRA terrorists" rather than "Catholic terrorists". How come an Arab who threatens America (Ossama bin Laden) is a "super-terrorist", but an Israeli who murders his own prime minister is just a "fanatic"?

Who laid these ground rules, these vicious double standards? You only have to go to Hollywood to understand part of the answer. Navy SEALs, True Lies, Broadcast News, Delta Force, even The American President - remember the Arab "terrorist" attack on US forces in Israel which leads "our" president to launch an assault on Libya? - are only a few of the dozens of movies to portray Arab Muslims or Iranians as a hateful, cruel people.

An investigation by Professor Jack Shaheen of Southern Illinois University provides a list of expressions used about Arabs in Hollywood movies (most of which have been widely shown in Britain), including "scumbag", "son-of-a-bitch", "a fly in a piece of shit", "animals", "bastards", "sucking pigs", "stateless savages", "desert skunks" and, of course, "terrorists". Cartoons and American papers routinely show Arabs as virtual animals.

In 1996, the Miami Herald pictured a bearded ape creature with "Islam" on his turban, saying "We bomb innocent women and children to smithereens". Two days after the bombing of the World Trade Centre - a wicked act that was indeed carried out by Muslims - the New York Post carried a cartoon of the Statue of Liberty with this distorted version of its poem: "Give us your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, your terrorists, your murderers, your slime, your evil cowards, your religious fanatics..."

Needless to say, when Americans bombed the Oklahoma government building, Muslim "terrorists" were the first to be blamed. "In the name of Islam", one of Rupert Murdoch's US papers headlined over a picture of a dead child. Even in Britain, we did the same. Bernard Levin wrote that: "As for Oklahoma, it will be called Khartoum on the Mississippi, and woe betide anyone who calls it anything else." Needless to say, when Americans bombed the Oklahoma government building, Muslim "terrorists" were the first to be blamed. Once the culprits turned out to be Americans, the word "terrorism" faded from the headlines. They were "fanatics". A similar transformation occurred when the "terrorist" bombing of a TWA flight turned out to be a disaster probably caused by a technical fault.

Turbaned mullahs became stock figures in British cartoons from the Seventies - especially in Punch. By 1992, The Times could show a Muslim wiping his bloodied sabre on a union flag while an innocent woman lay dead behind him. The Rushdie affair brought forth a contagion of such images while journalists and political leaders warned us of the dangers of a coming war with Islam. "Muslim fundamentalism" announced Nato secretary general Willy Claes in 1995, "is at least as dangerous as communism once was... It represents terrorism, religious fanaticism."

Yes, I know the Arabs can be their own worst enemies. They have produced some truly grotesque dictators and their violent groups have committed some evil deeds in the name of Islam. It didn't need 23 years in the Arab world to make me rage about those puritanical, infantile clerics - Christian as well as Muslim or Jew - who refuse to see that the world is a complex society worthy of compassion as well as dogma. And in the Cairo press, Jews are often pictured in top hats with money bags - the classic Nazi image - although it was a Jewish-American friend who lamented to me the other day about the number of anti-Arab cartoons and films produced by Jewish Americans.

So this week's Ditchley conference will have plenty to discuss. It should not forget the flaws of Muslim societies or the cruelty of Arab regimes. Guests should remember how seriously - and rightly so - we regard any racial or anti-Semitic slur against Jews. But I wonder if they should not also ask themselves whether it is time to show the same sensitivity, the same concern and - given the fact that Arabs are also a Semitic people - the same hatred of racism

## THE WEST'S FEAR OF ISLAM IS NO EXCUSE FOR RACISM

when Muslims of the Middle East are portrayed in the same manner that Hitler used for the doomed Jews of Europe.

### Graphic

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Top: a cartoon by Peter Brookes in 'The Times' that accompanied an article by Bernard Levin; bottom: a Mac cartoon from the 'Daily Mail' at the time of the Rushdie affair; right: 'super-terrorist' Ossama bin Laden; AP

**Load-Date:** November 3, 1999

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## *The News in Brief*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

April 29, 1996, Monday

Copyright 1996 The Christian Science Publishing Society

**Section:** THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

**Length:** 1440 words

**Byline:** Compiled by Suman Bandrapelli, Cynthia Hanson, and Peter Nordahl

### **Body**

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#### THE US

Testifying from the White House via videotape, President Clinton was expected to deny David Hale's allegations that he and former Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker pressed Hale to make illegal loans to Susan McDougal. Clinton was called as a witness for the defense at the Little Rock, Ark., trial of Tucker and former business partners James and Susan McDougal.

After signing into law a \$ 160 billion spending bill, Clinton blocked three controversial provisions he said would harm the environment. The Clinton administration said the environmental "riders" would have cleared the way for more timber cutting in Alaska's Tongass National Forest; undermined protection of the Mojave National Preserve, California's newly created desert park; and threatened endangered species programs. The spending measure provides money for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30.

Israeli Prime Minister Peres was in Washington to sign a memorandum on missile defense cooperation. He also planned to meet with Defense Secretary Perry and possibly Secretary of State Christopher before joining Clinton to speak at the annual conference of the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee lobby group.

Millions of dollars the US pays Vietnam to search for the remains of US servicemen is unaccounted for, and the government doesn't track how the money is being spent, the San Jose Mercury News reported. More than a third of the \$ 11.2 million paid to Vietnam in 1995 couldn't be accounted for in the fund, which the Department of Defense oversees, the paper said. Vietnamese officials have repeatedly refused to discuss how the funds are spent. Since 1992, the US has paid Vietnam \$ 33.6 million for the program.

A plan to merge San Francisco's two major dailies reportedly is near completion. It calls for the Hearst Corp. to close its evening Examiner in exchange for a minority interest and editorial control of the Chronicle.

The Pentagon ordered military services to install new navigation equipment on their passenger planes. The decision was made in response to the plane crash in Croatia that killed Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 34 others. Also, The New York Times reported that the US Air Force told pilots not to land at Croatia's Dubrovnik airport in anything but clear weather. But Air Force commanders in Europe decided to ignore that rule.

Ten pipe bombs and bomb-making materials were seized in Georgia after the arrest of two leaders of a small militia group that federal officials said was preparing for a government invasion. A top federal law official discounted early reports that the bombs were to be used to disrupt the Olympics in Atlanta.

## The News in Brief

US officials met with representatives from Canada and Mexico regarding their complaints about a new US law that seeks to tighten economic sanctions against Cuba.

Federal officials are investigating whether an arson fire at a predominantly black Baptist church in Florence, N.C., was racially motivated. Agents are also looking for possible connections to other fires in Southern black churches.

Alabama's prison commissioner, Ron Jones, was fired. He had won praise earlier from tough-on-crime lawmakers for reviving chain gangs. He was fired by Gov. Fob James after announcing plans to put female prisoners in leg irons.

Cora Masters Barry, the wife of Washington Mayor Marion Barry, denied her husband has relapsed into drug use. Her husband checked into a retreat to head off a possible lapse in his recovery from drug and alcohol abuse, she told a TV station.

Legendary folk singer Pete Seeger Received Harvard University's annual Arts First award in ceremonies at the Harvard campus in Cambridge, Mass.

## THE WORLD

Thousands of refugees continued their return to southern Lebanon in bumper-to-bumper convoys, two days after Israel announced an "understanding" with Lebanon and Syria against attacking civilians on both sides of the Lebanon-Israel border. UN officials said Hizbullah guerrillas and Israeli troops were abiding by the accord. Also, Syrian President Assad agreed to back the accord only after Israeli Prime Minister Peres threatened to send ground troops to expand the offensive, Israeli newspapers reported.

A lone gunman barricaded himself in a cottage in Port Arthur with several hostages after killing at least 33 people and injuring 18 others in Australia's worst shooting massacre. He shot people at random in buses at a tourist site some 500 people were visiting, a food shop, and on the streets of the Tasmanian island state, eyewitnesses said.

US troops set up a dozen checkpoints in Bosnia to prevent ethnic clashes as Bosnian Muslim refugees tried to use Eid al-Adha - the feast of sacrifice - to revisit areas they were forced to flee during Bosnia's 43-month war. Earlier, after Muslims and Croats announced mass crossings into Serb-held territory to visit graveyards - customary during the festival - Bosnian Serbs warned of retaliation.

Some 60 percent of Indians voted as 150 of 543 constituencies went to the polls in the first phase of parliamentary elections. Surveys showed no party is likely to win a majority, and experts predict a coalition government. Also, two small separatist groups from Kashmir and Punjab claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in a bus that killed 15 people and injured 24 near the capital, New Delhi.

A powerful bomb exploded on a bus near Lahore, Pakistan, killing 40 people and injuring 26, police said. Other sources said at least 60 people were killed. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast, the latest in a string of bombings in recent weeks.

Russian President Yeltsin is making gains in opinion polls for the June 16 election following the death of Chechen rebel leader Dzhokhar Dudayev. But Communist Gennady Zyuganov was still ahead with 25 percent to Yeltsin's 23 percent in an opinion poll by the Vox Populi group.

Western Samoans returned Prime Minister Tofilau Eti to power, preliminary election results showed. Tofilau's Human Rights Protection Party retained 26 seats in the 49-member legislature. The opposition Samoa National Development Party won 13 seats. The remaining 10 seats went to independent candidates. The nation gained independence from New Zealand in 1962.

The Colombian Supreme Court reportedly plans to recommend the suspension of Attorney General Orlando Vasquez. Vasquez allegedly used a phony witness in an investigation against Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdivieso in what opponents say was an effort to have Valdivieso removed from office, a court spokesman said.

## The News in Brief

A US warship rescued seven Japanese fishermen after they abandoned their blazing vessel in waters off Okinawa, US Navy officials said. The fishermen were picked up from a small life craft by the USS O'Brien.

French actress Brigitte Bardot came under fire from anti-racism groups for criticizing the Islamic ritual of slaughtering sheep at Eid al-Adha, which commemorates Abraham's lamb sacrifice. Bardot, an animal-rights activist, also wrote in the newspaper Le Figaro: "My homeland, my earth, is again invaded, with the blessing of successive governments, by an overpopulation of foreigners, notably Muslim."

## ETCETERAS

This flame is a beacon that beckons the best in all of us." -- President Clinton on the Olympic torch now being carried across the US by a relay of 10,000 runners on its way to the Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Rafer Johnson, 1960 Olympic decathlon champion, carried the Olympic torch from the Los Angeles Coliseum Saturday. He was the first runner in a 10,000-member relay that will bear the flame across the US to Atlanta, site of the 1996 summer games.

A new telephone device called the Bouncer lets anyone with Caller ID (1) answer the call; (2) send it to an answering machine; or (3), after two rings, hang up. And callers who are bounced won't be able to tell. All they'll hear will be an innocent click.

Ten days after his acid tongue cost him his job, right-wing talk-show host Bob Grant was hired by a rival New York City radio station. Grant, who was dumped by WABC in a flap over his comment on the death of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, signed with WOR.

Olympic gold-medal gymnasts Nadia Comaneci of Romania and Bart Conner of the United States were married in Bucharest.

## THE DAY'S LIST

Mind Your Manners, Miami

Here are the top 10 most-mannerly cities for 1996 according to etiquette expert Marjabelle Young Stewart. Her annual survey is based on about 10,000 letters and faxes from executives and others who have taken her etiquette courses.

1. Charleston, S.C.
2. Seattle
3. Memphis
3. Nashville
5. Mobile, Ala.
6. Cleveland
7. Champaign, Ill.
8. New Orleans
9. San Diego
10. Denver

- Associated Press

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) Pete Seeger, JAY MALONSON/AP 2) Veiled women await their turn at a polling booth in the village of Jessia. India, KAMAL KISHORE/REUTERS 3) Olympians Nadia Comaneci and Bart Conner at their wedding in Bucharest, RADU SIGHETI/REUTERS; Map, Showing Wester Samoa, STAFF

**Load-Date:** April 29, 1996

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## *The News In Brief*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

December 1, 1998, Tuesday

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**Byline:** Compiled by Robert Kilborn and Lance Carden

### **Body**

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The US

A policeman ousted as a Boy Scout leader because he's homosexual lost a appeal to the US Supreme Court. The justices, without comment, refused to review a state-court ruling that said El Cajon, Calif., policeman Charles Merino's suspension as leader of a law-enforcement Explorer post did not violate state law. Exploring is a coed Boy Scout program for youths 14 to 20.

Historians and lawyers researching class-action lawsuits for former prisoners of war have found evidence that US automakers collaborated with Germany's Nazi regime, The Washington Post reported. Ford Motor Co. and General Motors have vigorously denied assisting the Nazi war machine or profiting significantly from its use of forced labor. Washington attorney Michael Hausfeld, representing former Russian prisoner Elsa Iwanovat in a suit against Ford, told the Post similar legal action could be taken against GM. German subsidiaries of the firms controlled 70 percent of Germany's auto market as war broke out in 1939.

The crew for the first manned mission in construction of the International Space Station arrived at the Kennedy Space Center. If all goes as planned, its six international members will lift off aboard the shuttle Endeavour Thursday, carrying one of the \$ 60 billion station's first building blocks. The crew will add a US module to a Russian component launched 10 days ago.

House Judiciary Committee hearings on impeachment resume today with testimony from convicted perjurers, some of whom have served jail terms. Democrats said their testimony would be meaningless because there is no proof that President Clinton has perjured himself and no legal basis for equating perjury with impeachment. Majority whip Tom DeLay (R) of Texas said on CNN that he thought a House majority would vote to impeach. But other Republicans said they did not have the votes.

Yasser Arafat said he hoped 1999 would be "the year of the independent Palestinian state" with Jerusalem as its capital. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has threatened to annex large chunks of Palestinian land if Arafat declares a state without prior negotiations. The US has cautioned against unilateral acts by either side. Arafat made his comment before meeting in Washington with Clinton. Meanwhile, the White House said Clinton would propose that the US give \$ 400 million in new aid to Palestinians over five years as part of an international assistance effort - and extend the current \$ 100-million-a-year US aid program for Palestinians.

## The News In Brief

Clinton will propose expanding Medicaid and Medicare in his new budget so people with disabilities can retain health benefits when they return to work, The New York Times reported. Of 8 million disabled people of working age who receive payments from Social Security and Supplemental Security Income programs, fewer than 1 percent opt to return to work, it said.

Clinton was to announce several measures designed to promote electronic commerce, the White House said. They ranged from encouraging private-sector investment in high-speed Internet connections to American homes to fighting fraud on the Internet.

## The World

Mounting casualties will not force Israeli occupation troops from south Lebanon, Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordecai insisted. Opposition to the military presence has intensified with the deaths of seven Israeli soldiers there in the past two weeks. Israel says the occupation is necessary to protect border villages from attack by guerrillas from the Shiite Muslim Hizbullah movement.

Promising a better, stronger, and more effective government, Cambodia's Hun Sen was sworn in as premier after months of bitter infighting over a disputed national election. He said his coalition government would implement such reforms as an independent judiciary, respect for human rights, a streamlined civil service, and a crackdown on corruption. Cambodia's international standing plummeted in the wake of a violent coup last year and elections in July, which the opposition continues to claim were rigged.

Dissidents and diplomats gave Chinese President Jiang Zemin low marks for failing to win a written apology from Japan as he returned home from a historic five-day state visit. He had demanded such an apology for the long Japanese occupation of China, which didn't end until the close of World War II. Japanese officials pledged \$ 3.2 billion in new aid but expressed only "deep remorse" for the occupation. Jiang's visit was the first to Japan by a Chinese head of state.

Muslim leaders in Indonesia were appealing to their followers not to be provoked into revenge attacks after angry Christians burned at least three mosques, an Islamic school, and a cleric's house in West Timor. The violence broke several days of calm following Muslim-Christian clashes in the capital, Jakarta, in which 13 people died. Longstanding religious and ethnic tensions have been difficult to control since President Suharto quit in May.

The already sensational corruption trial of ousted Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim erupted in chaos after one of his lawyers was ordered to jail for contempt of court. The attorney had refused to apologize for accusing prosecutors of encouraging a potential witness to lie. Anwar, who was fired and then arrested in September, was beaten while in police custody, attracting international attention to his fledgling political-reform movement.

Irish nationals who left in search of brighter economic opportunity are leading a wave of new immigrants, the Dublin government reported. It said 22,800 more people arrived in the republic than emigrated in the year ending in April. More than half of those were Irish returnees. After centuries of losing population to the more prosperous US and Britain, Ireland now is considered the fastest-growing economy in the European Union.

The end of apartheid has brought an alarming increase in AIDS cases in South Africa, a UN study said. It reported that many as 14 percent of adults have tested positive for the virus believed to cause the disease. The report blamed such factors as greater mobility of people since the fall of white minority rule and the low status of women. It said the spread of new cases among pregnant teenagers is of greatest concern.

## Business and Finance

The No. 2 US life insurance carrier, Metropolitan Life, said it will join a growing list of competitors in becoming publicly traded. MetLife also hopes to acquire a commercial bank, chairman Robert Benmosche said. MONY, Prudential, and John Hancock already have raised new capital by issuing stock or announced they'll take that step.



## The News In Brief

A conference center in Strasbourg, France, is booked for today by agro-chemical giant Rhone-Poulenc and German pharmaceuticals maker Hoechst - apparently to announce a joint venture or merger. The latter would give them a combined \$ 13 billion a year in sales in the "life sciences" field, second only to Merck of the US, with \$ 23 billion.

Trading in shares of Petrofina, one of Belgium's biggest employers, was suspended amid reports that it will be sold to a group of rival oil companies within days. Speculation has focused on France's Total and Elf Aquitaine, as well as ENI of Italy, as buyers.

Etceteras

'There are many [Israeli] generals who believe we must leave this area ...

and I'm sure the minister knows it.' - Legislator Yossi Beilin, after the Defense Ministry said there was no alternative to keeping Israeli troops in Lebanon.

## The Day's List

Family films fill most seats over the holiday weekend

Family films dominated the Thanksgiving-holiday box office, led by a record-breaking take from "A Bug's Life." According to studio estimates, Walt Disney's computer-animated comedy earned \$ 33.6 million for the Friday-to-Sunday period. It has earned \$ 46.5 million since its national rollout last Wednesday. The previous five-day Thanksgiving record was held by Disney's "101 Dalmatians," which earned \$ 45.1 million in 1996. Two other Disney movies came in third and fourth over the weekend, each down a notch from last week. Estimated ticket sales for top movies at North American box offices Nov. 27-29 (in millions):

1. "A Bug's Life" \$ 33.6
2. "The Rugrats Movie" 21.1
3. "Enemy of the State" 18.0
4. "The Waterboy" 14.0
5. "Babe: Pig in the City" 6.4
6. "Meet Joe Black" 5.8
7. "I Still Know What You Did Last Summer" 4.6
8. "Home Fries" 3.7
9. "Ringmaster" 3.6
10. "Elizabeth" 3.4

- Exhibitor Relations Inc./Reuters

## The News In Brief

A list appearing in this space Wednesday, Nov. 25, incorrectly identified the corporate headquarters of agribusiness giant Cargill Inc. The company is based in Minneapolis.

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) One of the crew members, Russia's Sergei Krikalev, climbs out of the T-38 jet that brought him to the center in Cape Canaveral, Fla. BY CHRIS O'MEARA/AP 2) Hun Sen (l.) accepts ceremonial greetings from new coalition partner but longtime rival, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. BY DARREN WHITESIDE/REUTERS

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## *The News In Brief*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

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### **Body**

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The US

Three Cuban diplomats were ordered to leave the country for activities "incompatible" with their diplomatic mission at the UN, a White House spokesman said. The Washington Post had reported earlier that the State Department had given Cuba's UN delegation 24 hours to argue against expelling the diplomats. The action was reportedly connected to the arrest in Miami in September of 10 people accused of collecting information on military installations and of attempting to infiltrate an anti-Castro group.

The Pentagon said it was withdrawing many of its most sophisticated bombers and the aircraft carrier Enterprise from the Persian Gulf. Defense Secretary William Cohen emphasized that enough troops and equipment would remain there to renew attacks on Iraq if necessary. Meanwhile, the US said it would consider expanding the program that allows Iraq to export oil to buy food if a UN humanitarian mission concludes Iraqi civilians are in need.

Hispanics and women over 40 hardly exist on the current crop of TV shows, a study for the Screen Actors Guild found. The report by Temple University telecommunications expert George Gerbner shows Asian Americans, native Americans, the disabled, and seniors are also under-represented. For instance, although 10.7 percent of the US population is Hispanic, only 2.6 percent of the characters on prime-time TV - and only 3.7 percent on daytime TV - are Hispanic, the report says.

An R.J. Reynolds tobacco affiliate agreed to pay \$ 15 million for helping to smuggle cigarettes made in Canada back into that country for sale on the black market. Northern Brands International pleaded guilty in US district court in Binghamton, N.Y. It was the first time an affiliate of a major tobacco company had pleaded guilty to a federal crime, according to US Attorney Thomas Maroney. He said the firm, which is now defunct, was set up by R.J. Reynolds specifically for smuggling.

President Clinton was expected to propose boosting federal aid to the homeless by 15 percent next year - to \$ 1.12 billion in fiscal 2000 from \$ 975 million in fiscal 1999. The president was also to announce plans for \$ 850 million in grants this fiscal year to help homeless people obtain housing and social services..

Former Senate majority leader George Mitchell was named to head a US Olympic Committee inquiry into bribery allegations concerning Salt Lake City's successful bid for the 2002 Winter Games. Mitchell, who helped to broker the peace accord in Northern Ireland, will head a five-member panel that expects to report to the committee by late February - and give any evidence of criminal wrongdoing to prosecutors.

## The News In Brief

General Motors said it had hired Yale University Prof. Henry Turner to study the activities of the world's largest automaker and its German subsidiary immediately before and during World War II. Turner and some assistants will have unrestricted access to GM files, the firm said - and any findings will be made public, even if they contradict the firm's categorical denial that it aided the Nazis.

## The World

As many as 60 rockets fired from Lebanon hit villages in northern Israel, wounding 13 people and damaging property. The shelling came in retaliation for an attack by Israeli jets on suspected Hizbullah guerrilla positions that killed a woman and six children.

The UN sought clarification of an order to cancel civilian flights into Iraqi airspace, including one bringing observers to monitor conditions at the border with Kuwait. The order was issued without explanation four days after the cessation of US and British attacks on Iraq and one day after the Baghdad government claimed that jets from the two countries had fired "stray missiles" near the southern city of Basra.

In a bid to end the three-week-old political crisis in Turkey, an ethnic Kurdish Cabinet minister was invited to form a new government. Yalim Erez, currently minister of trade and industry, is known as a dealmaker who has both union and business-group support. Earlier this week, ex-Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit returned his mandate to put together a new government after failing to form a coalition of secular parties.

The former top official of NATO was found guilty of corruption and given a three-year prison sentence, which was then suspended. Belgium's Supreme Court ruled that Willy Claes and other ex-Cabinet ministers bent the rules to ensure that an Italian company would get a 1988 contract worth hundreds of millions of dollars to supply Army helicopters. Claes, who was Belgium's economics minister at the time, went on to become NATO Secretary-General. He quit that post in 1994 after 13 months because of the scandal.

"Hundreds" of Cambodians were videotaped in violent protests against the dumping of contaminated chemical waste and will be arrested, the government said. Days of demonstrations against the waste, which was imported from a Taiwanese manufacturer, led to rioting last weekend. At least one person was killed, dozens were hurt, and thousands of others fled the port city of Sihanoukville.

Rail passengers in Germany greeted with relief the news that police had arrested two suspects in the attempted extortion of \$ 6 million from the Deutsche Bahn system. But authorities said they'd continue to monitor train tracks carefully through the holiday period. One of the suspects, a former railway employee, was captured as he tried to pick up a ransom payment. Police said both men have previous extortion records.

Another member of British Prime Minister Tony Blair's Cabinet resigned - the second to do so in two months. Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Mandelson admitted he hadn't disclosed a \$ 627,000 loan from a fellow Cabinet minister at the time of his appointment - which opponents called a conflict of interest. Blair's Secretary for Wales, Ron Davies, resigned Oct. 30 after reports that he'd been robbed in a London neighborhood known for openly homosexual activity.

## Business and Finance

US economic growth in the third quarter was slightly less robust than previously thought, the Commerce Department reported. It said the gross domestic product expanded at a 3.7 percent annual rate during the July- to-September period instead of the 3.9 percent estimated a month ago - still more than twice the second quarter's 1.8 percent rate of advance. Muted price rises suggested little or no inflation pressure.

Federal Reserve policymakers left unchanged - at 4.75 percent - the benchmark rate on overnight loans between US banks. The resilience of the economy had some economists speculating that the three quarter-point rate cuts from Sept. 29 through Nov. 17 may be the last the Fed will make for quite some time.

## The News In Brief

Two key European automakers were busy denying or playing down reports that they might merge with Ford Motor Co. In Munich, Germany, a senior BMW official said the luxury-car company was not discussing such a move and had no plans to do so. Share prices in BMW stock, however, rose because of merger talk. Meanwhile, in Stockholm, a Volvo spokesman refused to comment on a published report that negotiations with Ford would resume after the holidays. As recently as July, however, the Swedish company confirmed that it was discussing "cooperation" with other automakers.

Etceteras

'The experiencing of Christmas ... has to truly sink in. That's a job that could take years.'

- Cardinal Jaime Ortega, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Havana, saying that while Cubans now have their government's OK to celebrate the birth of Jesus again, few of them remember the day's spiritual meaning.

## The Day's List

## Top Christmas-theme movies rented at Blockbuster stores

You'll look in vain for old chestnuts such as "It's a Wonderful Life," "White Christmas," and "Miracle on 34th Street" among the top dozen holiday movies rented by Blockbuster, the nationwide video-outlet chain - although each of those did finish in the top 25. The 12 most popular Christmas-theme films, compiled after a recent survey of customers:

1. "National Lampoon's Christmas Vacation"
2. "How the Grinch Stole Christmas"
3. "Winnie the Pooh and Christmas Too"
4. "Home for the Holidays" (1995 version)
5. "A Christmas Story" (1983)
6. "Home Alone"
7. "Home Alone: Lost in New York"
8. "The Santa Clause"
9. "All I Want for Christmas" (1991)
10. "Frosty the Snowman"
11. "Beavis and Butthead Do Christmas"
12. "Prancer"

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) Two people try to cope with homelessness in San Francisco. BY ERIC RISBERG/AP 2) Soldiers in protective suits, shovel the mercury-contaminated waste into drums for shipment back to Taiwan. BY CHOR SOKUNTHEA/REUTERS

**Load-Date:** December 23, 1998

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## **THE NEWS IN BRIEF**

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

March 14, 1996, Thursday

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**Byline:** Compiled by Suman Bandrapalli, Yvonne Zipp, and Peter Nordahl

### **Body**

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#### The US

The Senate voted 84 to 16 to add \$ 2.7 billion for education and job training to its spending bill, ceding ground to the Clinton administration. Wide differences remain, however. The Democrats want an additional \$ 892 million for the environment. Congress plans to send the White House stopgap legislation to keep the government running through March 29. White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta says President Clinton will sign the legislation. Meanwhile, Clinton signed a bill allowing a temporary increase in the nation's \$ 4.9-trillion debt ceiling through March 29.

"Time is running out" for my campaign, Steve Forbes said, after Senator Dole swept all seven states on Super Tuesday. Dole is almost assured of the Republican nomination. Forbes said he'll stay in the race through next Tuesday's Midwest primaries. But Pat Buchanan insisted he'll harry Dole all the way to the August convention. (Story, Page 1; List at right.)

Cigarette-maker Liggett Group says it will settle a major class-action suit claiming nicotine levels in cigarettes are manipulated. It agreed to give part of its earnings over the next 25 years to smoking cessation programs. If the settlement is approved by the federal court, it will be the first time a tobacco company paid to settle a smoking lawsuit. (Story, Page 3.)

After years of banning cameras in court, the Judicial Conference of the US narrowly approved a proposal to let individual appeals courts decide on allowing cameras in the courtroom. But the 27-judge group, chaired by Chief Justice Rehnquist, also reaffirmed its opposition to broadcasting trials held before federal district courts.

The House passed a bill directing the State Department to spend less money overseas and ordering Clinton to eliminate at least one major foreign affairs agency. The bill goes next to the Senate. Clinton has vowed to veto the bill, calling it congressional infringement of presidential authority on foreign policy.

An internal CIA report found "operational and management deficiencies" in an economic intelligence operation in France. CIA director John Deutch ordered corrective action. The case exploded last February when the French interior minister told then-President Francois Mitterand the CIA tried to recruit government ministers' aides.

Members of Capitol Hill police are talking with the Teamsters union about representing officers, now that Congress has placed itself under the same labor laws governing the private sector. Custodial and maintenance workers could also be easily targeted.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

While most of America's wealth is still concentrated among 10 percent's of its people, the other 90 percent of Americans saw their share of the wealth rise from 31.8 to 32.8 percent in 1989-92, according to a survey by the IRS and Federal Reserve.

Microsoft and America Online linked forces in a deal that will put AOL on Microsoft's operating system software this summer. Just a year ago, AOL was one of several firms decrying Microsoft's monopolistic practices. The move will enable Microsoft to compete better with Netscape for customers wanting Internet access. AOL will be able to boost its 5 million subscriber base.

The US is making nuclear-waste storage safer by mixing radioactive goo with molten glass to form high-strength glass rods. The rods are still toxic and need to be stored for thousands of years, but there is no chance the waste will explode or seep into the soil. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary opened the \$ 2.4-billion processing plant in Aiken, S.C.

The deficit in the government's single-employer pension insurance fund fell by \$ 885 million last year to the lowest level since 1981, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp says. The improvement is attributed to a record \$ 2 billion in investment earnings and the absence of any new pension-plan termination.

## The World

"Peace and security are two sides of the same coin," President Clinton told world leaders at the Summit of Peacemakers in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt. In a show of solidarity, the leaders pledged to work hand in hand to combat terrorism. They designated a working group to seek specific solutions such as tracking down the financial sources of terrorists and "cutting them off." (Opinion, Page 19.)

Guerrillas from the Islamic militant group Hizbullah shelled 19 Israeli Army outposts with heavy weapons in southern Lebanon, sources said. Also, Lebanon's top appeals court acquitted two former guerrillas of involvement in the 1976 slaying of US Ambassador Francis Meloy. The three-man panel ruled that the case was covered by an amnesty for political crimes declared by President Elias Hrawi in 1990. (Opinion, Page 19.)

China test-fired a fourth missile, and its warplanes bombed targets near Taiwan's southwest coast. The exercises appeared to be within preset limits, the commander of a US aircraft carrier plying the region said. The exercises are meant to intimidate Taiwan before its elections.

Two US Marines appealed their conviction and sentencing in the rape of an Okinawa schoolgirl. The third convict, Navy Seaman Marcus Gill, is reportedly considering following the lead of Pfc. Rodrico Harp and Kendrick Ledet.

Ruben Figueroa resigned as governor of Guerrero state in Mexico. Political opponents and human rights groups welcomed the move but demanded he be prosecuted for the 1995 massacre of 17 peasants going to a protest rally. (Story, Page 7.)

Kidnappers released two European women after a 72-day ransom ordeal in Costa Rica's jungle. The kidnappers were mainly ex-guerrillas from Nicaragua, Costa Rican officials said. The women's families reportedly paid \$ 200,000 for their release. Later, Nicola Fleuchaus (left) of Germany took a ride on the Rio San Carlos river with Regula Susanna Siegfried (right) of Switzerland and her husband.

Bosnian Serbs were robbed and intimidated in the Sarajevo suburb of Ilidza, which is now under the control of the Muslim-Croat Federation. Some 2,500 mostly-elderly Bosnian Serbs remained in Ilidza while nearly 20,000 others fled the suburb anticipating repercussions from their wartime rivals.

French Premier Alain Juppe called for the creation of a European army integrated into NATO but able to operate independent of the US. The proposed size is between 250,000 and 350,000 troops. Juppe recommended the idea be considered at the EU's Intergovernmental Conference to be held later this month in Turin, Italy.



## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

A lone gunman opened fire in the gymnasium of a Scottish primary school in Dunblane, killing 16 children and a teacher. The gunman then killed himself. "This is slaughter of the innocents," said Helen Liddell, a Scottish legislator. It was the worst shooting incident involving a lone gunman in Britain's history.

A cross-border gunfight between Kenyan policemen and Ethiopian cattle rustlers reportedly resulted in 38 people being killed. Rustlers frequently launch raids in the semiarid region where nomadic tribes rely on livestock for their livelihood.

Land reform advocate Deolinda Alves de Souza was freed from prison on orders from Brazil's highest appeals court. She still faces charges of organizing mob action. Her arrest Jan. 25 sparked countrywide protests.

The Indonesian Army took over two towns in remote Irian Jaya following riots that killed three people and caused widespread damage to property of US mining company Freeport Inc.

## Etceteras

Wolves have returned to the woods and groves of Beijing's hilly suburbs, undeterred by rapidly spreading satellite towns around the Chinese capital, according to the Xinhua news agency.

Researchers in Mexico's Baja California had thought the Cochimi Indian village sites they're excavating are 2,000 years old. But a carbon dating test says they're actually 6,000 years old.

## Super Tuesday Results

Here's how the candidates fared in Tuesday's contests. (See also US In Brief, and Delegate Count, Page 18.)

## Florida:

Dole 57%

Buchanan 20

Forbes 18

## Louisiana\*:

Dole 47

Buchanan 33

Forbes 13

## Mississippi:

Dole 61

Buchanan 26

Forbes 8

## Oklahoma:

Dole 59

Buchanan 22

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Forbes 14

Oregon:

Dole 52

Buchanan 22

Forbes 13

Tennessee:

Dole 51

Buchanan 25

Forbes 8

Texas\*:

Dole 56

Buchanan 21

Forbes 13

\* 98% or 99% of the vote counted. Others are 100%.

- Associated Press

" How old are you? What's your life expectancy?"

- Senate majority leader Bob Dole, when asked by a reporter how long it will take Congress to pass all of this year's spending bills.

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) Cubans demonstrate in Havana against the newly signed US law strengthening sanctions against Cuba. Also, the European Union denounced the new US policy., JOSE LUUIS MAGANA/AP; 2) Kidnappers released two European women after a 72-day ransom ordeal in Costa Rica's jungle. The kidnappers were mainly ex-guerrillas from Nicaragua, Costa Rican officials said. The women's families reportedly paid \$ 200,000 for their release. Later, Nicola Fleuchaus (left) of Germany took a ride on the Rio San Carlos river with Regula Susanna Siegfried (right) of Switzerland and her husband., MARIO BARBOSA/AP; 3) Lyric, an Irish setter, shows how she dialed 911, possibly saving the life of her owner, Judi Bayly, in Nashua, N.H., MARCIA CURTIS/AP. Map, Ethiopia & Kenya., STAFF

**Load-Date:** March 14, 1996

## *The News in Brief, Page 2*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

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**Section:** THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

**Length:** 1411 words

**Byline:** Compiled by Yvonne Zipp, Suman Bandrapalli, and Peter Nordahl

### **Body**

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#### THE US

The Senate passed a bill targeting illegal immigration. The bill would double the number of border guards and increase penalties for document fraud and alien smuggling. The House has passed a similar measure, and Clinton may see a final version in the next few months. Also, the Senate approved the Ryan White CARE Act. The bill extends federal AIDS assistance for five years and calls for mandatory AIDS testing of newborns in four years if volunteer levels are too low. Clinton says he's eager to sign the bill.

The Supreme Court granted an early review of a death-row inmate's constitutional challenge to new limits on federal appeals by state prisoners. The inmate, who was to have been executed Thursday, was spared as the court granted review nine days after Clinton signed the law aimed at speeding executions. The last time the court granted such a quick review was in 1990. A decision is expected by July.

Senator Dole says he's resurrecting the balanced-budget amendment this week. A vote could come as early as next week. Dole promised to reintroduce the amendment when a similar proposal failed by a single vote in the Senate last year. Also, Dole thinks Congress will raise the minimum wage, although perhaps not in the form the Democrats are proposing.

A wildfire in Arizona's Tonto National Forest has been contained and should be out by midnight. The fire blazed for eight days, blackening more than 61,000 acres.

A newly declassified document lends weight to claims that POW smuggling occurred after the Korean War. Soviet defector Yuri Rastvorov told the White House in 1955 that US prisoners of war in North Korea had been taken secretly to Siberia to be exploited for information purposes. Meanwhile, the US and North Korea resumed talks on the fate of more than 8,100 US soldiers who were listed as missing in action after the Korean War.

Members of the militant "freemen" group were no-shows at a proposed meeting with the FBI to discuss ways to end the six-week stand-off. Meanwhile, a nationwide FBI alert reportedly warns that militia extremists plan to wage war on the government and the media if the "freemen" are attacked.

Indiana became the eighth state to file a class-action suit against tobacco companies. The state is suing for an unspecified amount, alleging companies hid knowledge about nicotine's nature and manipulated nicotine levels in cigarettes. At least 10 more governments are planning to sue, Mississippi Attorney General Mike Moore says.

## The News in Brief, Page 2

US unemployment dropped to 5.4 percent in April - the lowest level in 14 months. The dip came despite heavy job losses in construction and manufacturing.

The crime rate fell for the fourth straight year in 1995, the FBI said. Murders posted the largest decline among violent crimes, dropping 8 percent from 23,300 killings in 1994.

Secretary of State Christopher is to meet today in Mexico for two days of talks. US and Mexican officials say ties between neighbors are closer than ever, despite border conflicts over drugs and migrants.

Americans soon may be able to listen to the same radio station while driving coast to coast. After four years of work, the Federal Communications Commission is finalizing a plan that would create a new breed of station. It would be transmitted by satellite and use digital technology to give CD-quality sound.

It's about to get more expensive to retire to the Florida Keys. Citing damage from Hurricane Opal, Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association is hiking insurance rates 92 percent in Key West and 75 percent for the rest of Monroe County June 1.

A 100-year-old water main burst near Times Square, flooding streets and disrupting traffic and subway service.

## THE WORLD

Tomorrow, the UN War Crimes Tribunal opens its first trial since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials held after World War II. Bosnian Serb Dusan Tadic is on trial for alleged atrocities against Muslims and Croats at the Omarska prison camp in 1992. Tadic denies any wrongdoing.

Jose Maria Aznar was sworn in as Spain's prime minister by King Juan Carlos. Aznar said his top priorities are streamlining government to cut the \$ 359 billion national debt, make Spain eligible for a single European currency, and combat the country's 22.7 percent unemployment rate.

Israeli Prime Minister Peres will decide this week when to pull Israeli troops out of the West Bank town of Hebron, Israel's Army radio said. Peres delayed the March 29 move after Islamic militants set off four suicide bombs in Israel. And Hizbullah guerrilla leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah vowed to avenge the deaths of Lebanese civilians killed by Israeli shelling, the Independent reported.

Colombia's Attorney General Orlando Vasquez surrendered to police to face charges he took money from the Cali drug cartel. He denies accepting drug money to finance his failed 1994 Senate reelection campaign.

Liberia's warring factions resumed street battles in Monrovia after a brief lull in fighting. Earlier, US Marines airlifted warlord Roosevelt Johnson to Accra, Ghana, for peace talks. Factional leaders who refuse to join the talks will be denied entry to the US, the State Department said.

The Belarussian Parliament voted 166 to 3 to ratify a union treaty with Russia that will link their economic and political systems. Separately, an influential aide to President Yeltsin told the Observer that postponing the June 21 elections will be in the best interest of Russia.

Former Algerian Interior Minister Mohamed Hardi was assassinated in Oued Smar, a stronghold of the militant Armed Islamic Group. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Seven bombs went off simultaneously in Bahrain's capital, Manama. No one was injured and no one has claimed responsibility for the bombings, early reports said. Bahraini officials have blamed previous attacks on Shi'ite Muslim protesters seeking economic and political reforms.

Disarmament negotiators in Geneva agreed on a compromise deal tightening the use of land mines. The accord gave nine years for nations such as China and Russia to phase out non-detectable mines and switch to the relative safety of detectable, self-destructive variety.

## The News in Brief, Page 2

The Inner Mongolian city of Baotou was hit by aftershocks in the wake of a 6.4 magnitude earthquake. At least 18 people were killed, 315 injured, and about 90,000 people reported homeless.

Australian Prime Minister John Howard called for a total ban on semiautomatic weapons, a national gun register, and uniform gun laws. Last week's massacre of 35 people in Tasmania has led to a massive public outcry for stronger gun laws.

Burundi's Army killed 235 Hutus, mostly women and children, in a military operation in Buhoro last month, humanitarian sources said.

Indian Prime Minister Rao's Congress Party would have a slight lead in a hung Parliament, according to the latest Times of India opinion poll. Previous polls forecast the Bharatiya Janata Party as the single largest winner.

Prime Minister Major's Conservative Party lost 536 of the 1,000 municipal council seats they were defending. Labor gained 432, and the Liberal Democrats 143.

## ETCETERAS

"I thought the nominating conventions were held in August. I didn't know they would be held right here in the Finance Committee." -- Sen. David Pryor (D) of Arkansas, on Senator Dole's use of hearings to push for a gasoline tax repeal.

Some California women are surprised to learn they are considered unwed mothers - because they don't use their husbands' names. California does not include marital status of the parents on a child's birth certificate. So if a new mother signs the paper with her maiden name, and the baby has the father's name, the couple is presumed unwed.

A plaster cast of George Washington's face, made at Mount Vernon in 1785 before he became president was sold at a New York auction for \$ 1.1 million.

## THE DAY'S LIST

## Top 10 Tennis Pros

Pete Sampras maintained his status as the No. 1 men's tennis player ahead of this month's French Open.

## Men:

1. Pete Sampras, US
2. Thomas Muster, Austria
3. Andre Agassi, US
4. Michael Chang, US
5. Boris Becker, Germany
6. Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia
7. Thomas Enqvist, Sweden
8. Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia
9. Jim Courier, US
10. Wayne Ferreira, South Africa

Women:

1. Steffi Graf, Germany
  1. Monica Seles, US
  3. Conchita Martinez, Spain
  4. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain
  5. Iva Majoli, Croatia
  6. Anke Huber, Germany
  7. Chanda Rubin, US
  8. Kimiko Date, Japan
  9. Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina
  10. Magdalena Maleeva, Bulgaria
- Associated Press

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) Woman wading in NYC flooding from busted water main, MIKE SEGAR/REUTERS 2) Above, supporters listen to Indian Prime Minister Rao's address at a rally in Gaya., JOHN MOORE/AP 3) Bust of George Washington, AP/FILE

**Load-Date:** May 6, 1996

## *The News in Brief*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

June 17, 1996, Monday

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**Length:** 1515 words

**Byline:** Compiled by Yvonne Zipp and Cynthia Hanson

### **Body**

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#### THE US

Findings from the Whitewater Committee's year-long investigation are to be made public tomorrow. They conclude that Hillary Rodham Clinton likely had a role in limiting the inquiry into White House Lawyer Vincent Foster's death to hide potentially embarrassing information, The Washington Post reported. The document are to be released one day after the start of a new Little Rock trial where President Clinton has again been asked to testify.

The FBI gathered evidence at the Jordan, Mont., ranch that housed the "freemen" for 81 days. Fourteen of 16 antigovernment group members who surrendered are jailed in Billings. Seven of the members are charged with involvement in a \$ 1.8 million check fraud scheme allegedly run from the ranch. Two are also charged with threatening to kidnap and murder a federal judge. Seven others are accused of assisting federal fugitives to avoid arrest.

The House passed a \$ 254.3 billion Pentagon spending bill for fiscal 1997. And the Senate approved a \$ 1.62 trillion Republican spending plan.

Presidential hopeful Bob Dole is gaining on President Clinton in the race for the presidency, a new round of polls shows. A Time-CNN survey shows Clinton with a 6 percent lead, which narrows the gap by 16 points from a similar survey a month earlier. A US News and World Report survey found the presidential candidates 13 points apart. In a separate poll by the same magazine, 67 percent of those surveyed said a political leader could have substantial "personal character" flaws but still govern effectively.

The mother of a white man being held in the burning of a predominantly black church in Enid, Okla., said her son was mentally retarded and incapable of committing such an act alone. She said he couldn't have made the incendiary device used to ignite the building without assistance. Police say they don't think the fire was racially motivated.

Theodore Kaczynski is expected to be indicted tomorrow in the Unabomber case in Sacramento, Calif., a federal source said. Two people were killed there by package bombs blamed on the Unabomber.

The Senate opened debate on the long-delayed confirmation of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan to a third four-year term. A vote is scheduled for Thursday. The nomination had been blocked by Sen. Tom Harkin (D) of Iowa, who believes the Fed has been unnecessarily dampening economic growth.

## The News in Brief

The level of harm caused by female genital mutilation "can constitute persecution," the Board of Immigration Appeals ruled upon granting asylum to a Fauziya Kasinga of Togo. The precedent-setting decision went beyond the recommendations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Kasinga said she feared the traditional practice if sent back to her homeland.

A San Francisco appeals court followed a Clinton administration lead and axed timber sales in areas of the Pacific Northwest where the threatened Marbled murrelet live. The ruling is expected to save about 4,000 acres of ancient Douglas firs and Western hemlocks in coastal Oregon and Washington.

A majority of Arizonans believe Gov. Fife Symington should resign following his indictment on criminal charges, according to a poll by The Arizona Republic and The Phoenix Gazette. Nearly six out of 10 Arizonans surveyed said he should step down. Symington claims he innocent of the 23-count federal grand jury indictment, which includes fraud and attempted extortion.

An estimated 40,000 people flocked to the American Booksellers Association convention in Chicago. Attendees considered trends in religious publishing and how to best use the World Wide Web to market and sell books. Ross Perot and Sen. Paul Simon (D) of Illinois used the show to launch "The Dollar Crisis: A Blueprint to Help Rebuild the American Dream," which highlights problems with current US economic policies.

## THE WORLD

The US and China worked against the clock on the final day of talks aimed at averting a trade war over copyright piracy. A compromise deal appeared to be emerging less than 24 hours before today's deadline, a source said. But "substantial additional progress is going to have to be made," acting US trade representative Charlene Barshefsky said. The US has threatened to impose punitive tariffs on about \$ 2 billion in Chinese goods, and China said it will retaliate in kind.

Turnout was lower than expected, as Russians voted in crucial presidential elections in what is widely perceived to be a contest between President Yeltsin and Communist leader Gennady Zyuganov. Preliminary results are expected tonight, but analysts anticipate a run-off between the two men in July.

Security video cameras taped the bomb-laden van that exploded at a Manchester, England, shopping center, injuring more than 200 people, British authorities said. No one has claimed responsibility for the blast, but authorities say the size of the explosion and warnings they received beforehand point to the IRA.

UN weapons inspectors left Iraq for Bahrain one day after ending their vigil outside a military base suspected of holding illegal weapons material - one of five sites to which the inspectors have been denied access. Also, the head of the UN Special Commission plans to travel to Baghdad this week to demand the inspectors be allowed into all sites.

The US and North Korea will begin a joint excavation in July to search for the remains of US soldiers killed in the Korean War, Pyongyang said. The recovery is a key US demand to improving relations with North Korea.

The search was called off for survivors of a Cypriot-registered cargo ship that sank after colliding with a freighter in thick fog off the coast of South Korea. All 26 crew members were presumed drowned.

Palestinian gunmen killed an Israeli policeman and wounded his wife in the West Bank, Israeli authorities said. In south Lebanon, an Israeli soldier was killed during a Hizbullah guerrilla attack on a pro-Israeli convoy.

Bosnian Croats appointed a new prime minister for their separatist "republic," which was supposedly dissolved under the Dayton accord, snubbing moves to strengthen Bosnia's fragile Muslim-Croat Federation.

Yasuo Hamanaka, the Japanese copper trader who cost Sumitomo Corp. the world's biggest loss in a financial market, may have done up to \$ 20 billion annually in unauthorized deals. Copper traders braced for a hectic day, as Sumitomo, the world's largest copper company prepared to extricate itself from the trading positions into which



## The News in Brief

Hamanaka had locked them. His deals are expected to cost the company at least \$ 1.8 billion at current copper prices.

Burundian troops massacred at least 71 Hutu civilians in central Burundi Thursday, foreign workers said. More than 150,000 people have died since 1993 in the Tutsi-dominated Army's war against Hutus.

Bangladesh's Awami League seems likely to form the country's next government. The liberal party, which came in first in last week's elections, received support from the third-ranked Jatiya Party, giving it the allegiance of more than half of the 300-seat parliament.

Torrential rains in southern India killed more than 100 people in the last three days and rendered hundreds more homeless. More than 180 fishermen were also reported missing. A cyclone was expected to hit last night, threatening more destruction.

It was a desperate act of desperate people."

- British Deputy Chief Constable Malcolm Cairns on Saturday's bombing of a Manchester shopping center.

## ETCETERAS

Ella Fitzgerald, America's "first lady of song," died Saturday. During her 60-year career, Fitzgerald recorded 250 albums and won 13 Grammy awards. The jazz great perfected a style that came to be known as scat singing - wordless improvisation that gives the effect of an instrumental soloist.

Students at Chicago's Northwestern University deserve more than A's on a class project. Asked to look at a real-life crime and see if the right people were punished, they tackled the case of three men convicted of a 1978 double murder. The men were set free after the students persuaded prosecutors to do DNA tests, which indicated innocence. They also obtained murder confessions from two other men.

A new presidential candidate hit the campaign trail: Louis LePooch, an English bulldog, is campaigning to raise money for the Jefferson County, Wisc., Humane Society. Supporters can join the "Hydrant Party" for \$ 10. Bumper stickers, T-shirts, and mugs of the presidential hopeful are also available.

Members of the Tall Trees Club think they've found a redwood for the record books in California's Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Members estimate the tree is 370 feet tall. But precise measurements can't be made without climbing the redwood, which is against park regulations.

## THE DAY'S LIST

## 1996 All-America City And Community Awards

Ten communities are honored annually by the National Civic League for addressing problems such as racial and ethnic discord, crime, joblessness, and neighborhood blight.

Fosston, Minn.

Greater New Orleans, La.

Westminster, Calif.

Quincy, Fla.

Hays, Kan.

Holland, Mich.

Greater Buffalo, N.Y.

Hartsville, S. C.

McAllen, Texas

Roanoke, Va.

- Associated Press

## Graphic

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PHOTOS: 1) A 1,000 pound moose on the loose in Boston was tranquilized and taken to a zoo. The **female** likely followed train tracks into the city., WBZ-TV/AP, 2) Japanese copper traders, RICHARD DREW/REUTERS; Map, Showing India, STAFF.

**Load-Date:** June 17, 1996

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**'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'**

The Toronto Star

January 3, 1999, Sunday, Edition 1

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**Section:** CONTEXT

**Length:** 1948 words

**Byline:** Martin Regg Cohn

## **Body**

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The Middle East is a world away from Canada, but Canadians cannot continue to distance themselves from its problems and prejudices by pretending they are from a different planet

MARTIN REGG COHN/TORONTO STAR FILE PHOTOS

FILE PHOTOS BY KAREN MAZURKEWICH FOR THE STAR

Bias forges  
grim shackles

Bias

After four years as The Star's Middle East correspondent, Martin Regg Cohn tomorrow starts as head of the paper's Asia Bureau, based in Hong Kong. Here, he sums up his experience in a difficult post.

JERUSALEM

NO ONE had ever pointed a gun at me before.

I watched nervously as the Jewish settler fingered his weapon menacingly. Armed with an M-16 automatic rifle and a kippa skullcap, 21-year-old Noam Shapiro confronted us in the Samarian hills, blocking our way.

He looked at my press card and after satisfying himself that I

had an obviously Jewish surname, concluded I was not a threat.

Instead, he took aim at my Palestinian translator and the two

## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

Arab villagers who were inspecting the damage to their olive trees from Jewish arsonists.

Motioning with his weapon, Shapiro sent the Palestinians packing, but waved me through. I refused the offer and left together with the Palestinians that day in mid-1995, a witness to the Middle East's rhythm of religious and racial conflict.

When I first arrived here nearly four years ago, I had braced myself for the inevitable suicide bomb attacks, part of the terrorism that comes with the territory. Now, after a dozen bombings, a couple of short-lived military conflicts, two civil wars and several close encounters with armed settlers, I feel a different sort of dread:

Not of terrorism, but tribalism.

In this part of the world, your identity flows from your faith, colour and clan. Even as a journalist, you are judged.

Your tribe is you. And you are your tribe.

In Toronto, it's possible to ride the subway or walk the streets without giving a second thought to the colour or culture of people nearby. In the Middle East, I had to leave behind those comfortable assumptions about multiculturalism.

I savoured the pleasantries and protocol in people's homes, the mandatory mint tea and sweet coffee in the bazaars. Yet I suffered through endless diatribes against the neighbouring tribe, rival nation, amorphous threat or imagined conspiracy.

I had a special insight on tribal labels, because my widely recognized surname can be traced to the ancient priestly caste of the Cohanim. I watched people's reactions when they realized who I was - or thought they did.

Religious Jews accorded me an exaggerated respect. Fathers asked me if I was available to meet their unwed daughters; Jewish settlers took me into their confidence.

It was an unsolicited, undeserved tribal honour, like a hereditary chief being automatically venerated by virtue of his bloodlines.

The flip side was a seething resentment whenever I asked questions or wrote stories that Jews deemed unflattering.

## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

The same surname that served me well with Jews could cause me problems with Muslims, whose warm welcomes would sometimes evaporate when they suspected I was Jewish. At times like that, I felt like the Palestinians being targeted by the Jewish settler.

The most unnerving incident took place when I walked into the offices of Hezbollah (Party of God), deep in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

Before being admitted to see Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, leader of the Islamic Resistance, a loyal aide asked me a few routine questions:

"Tell me about The Toronto Star," he began.

"Ah, The Star is the largest daily in Canada," I began naively, thinking only of our circulation numbers.

"No, no, how many Jews work there?" he interrupted.

"Uh, I'm sure it's about average for any newspaper," I deadpanned.

"Tell me, how many of them are pro-Zionist?" he snapped.

"Well, I don't know that we survey these things in Canada," I countered diplomatically.

Obviously frustrated, he led me to a vehicle draped in black, driven by two guards with machineguns and mobile phones. We drove through the back alleys of Beirut to a camouflaged residence where I was ushered in to see the sheik.

The interview over, his aide noticed for the first time that my Lebanese press identification card showed "COHN" clearly visible in capital letters.

Until that point, he had assumed my middle and surname were combined, which sounded to his ears like Regg-Khan.

"Cohan?" he asked incredulously, using the Arabic and Hebrew pronunciation. "That is your name?"

I nodded.

"But that is a Jewish name," he hissed. "You are Jewish?"

There was a pregnant pause, as he wondered who was in bigger trouble: me for being Jewish or him for having just admitted a Jew into the inner sanctum. I surveyed the guards in the room and reflected on Hezbollah's penchant for taking foreign hostages in

## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

the 1980s.

"No problem," he said after what seemed like an eternity. "We are not fanatics here."

In fact, the fanatics are everywhere in the Middle East, where hospitality can soon switch to hostility. An ideology of intolerance and righteousness cloaked in lofty spirituality contaminates much of the region.

Too often, the tribal imperative that binds people to each other blinds them to all others. The impulse to bond with one's fellow man in search of a shared identity goes awry when it turns against the next tribe, the rival religion, the unfamiliar race.

The Middle East is burdened by a unique brand of tribalism, fostered by unforgiving geography, harsh colonial rule and officially sanctioned sectarianism. In Lebanon and Israel, for example, interfaith marriages are forbidden by law and the absence of civil weddings compels people to identify themselves by their religion.

The mystical beauty of the desert, which gave birth to the three great monotheistic religions, also served as the crucible for tribal wars over water rights, slighted honour, territorial claims or religious rivalry.

I heard it from the tribal chieftains of Yemen, who ransom hostages from rival clans or foreign countries to fulfil their demands.

I witnessed it in the civil war of Sudan, where an Islamist government wages a jihad (religious war or struggle) against the Christian and animist black Africans in the south - resulting in famine and the resurgence of slavery.

I covered the terrorist attacks of Egypt's Gamma Islamiya (Islamic Group), which slaughtered foreign tourists near Luxor a year ago and continues to target Christian Copts for assassination in rural Egypt.

Even as I tried to cover these stories, I found myself caught in minor tribal tangles of my own at every turn. For in the Middle East, you are forever branded - not only by Islamic guerrillas, but junior bureaucrats who scrutinize your origins at every turn.

## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

Filling out an Israeli visa form four years ago, I was asked to state my religion - a question Canadians are simply not accustomed to. Objecting in principle to the implicit prejudice - visiting Jews are given preferential treatment in Israel, just as they are discriminated against in Arab countries - I left the space blank.

The clerk behind the counter persisted. Looking at my surname, she promptly filled out the form on my behalf, lest the bureaucracy be left guessing.

Whenever I passed through Israel's international airport, the security staff grilled me about my origins, using code language and leading questions: Did I speak Hebrew? Which holidays did I celebrate? Did I have family in Israel?

It was their roundabout way of verifying my religion, without asking directly. My answers would determine whether I fit their profile for a security threat; Jews are usually waved through, Christians are closely questioned and Muslims interrogated or strip-searched.

To their great credit, the Jordanians seem more advanced than other Arab countries and Israel when it comes to religious discrimination. At their Cairo embassy, the "religion" question on visa forms has been covered up with white correction fluid.

Taking my cue from the Jordanians, I resolved to beat the bureaucrats at their own game. On the line asking my religion, I would write "PROTEST" - and let them guess whether I was Protestant or protesting.

Yet the Iraqis remained suspicious. They initially refused my visa request in 1995, because the security services were troubled by my last name. Unbeknownst to me, a go-between told them I could not possibly be Jewish, because she had seen me eating bacon.

The visa later came through.

When I finally got to Baghdad last year, an Iraqi diplomat made polite conversation at the dinner table by discussing a diplomatic dispatch he'd just received from his embassy in Ottawa. Over the lamb kebab, he passed on the shocking news, for

## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

him, about the aftermath of the recent Canadian election: a Jew had become deputy prime minister. It slowly dawned on me that he must mean Herb Gray. As a Canadian, I had never given it a second thought; in Baghdad, Gray's religion was a talking point.

To this day, I am troubled by the obsession with tribal and religious labels. Yet these terms of reference are deeply rooted in the Middle East, and many Canadian readers found this difficult to accept.

Letter writers often accused me of stigmatizing Canadian Muslims or Jews when I referred to the religion of people in the Middle East, however relevant. Jewish and Muslim readers were sometimes in a state of denial about the world outside Canada's borders, insisting that religious beliefs - however distorted - can always be isolated from fanatical or controversial acts.

A leader of B'nai Brith Canada once publicly berated me for using the term "Jewish settlers," asking why I didn't simply call them Israeli residents. In fact, Jewish settlers call themselves precisely that and the term could be found in government news releases at the time.

It would be disingenuous to omit the religious beliefs of people who insist they have precedence over Palestinians because the West Bank is the biblical birthright of Jews.

Similarly, some Canadian Muslims bristle at any reference to religion in newspaper reports about acts of violence, even when they specifically target Jews or Christians. Yet it would be journalistically dishonest to sanitize coverage of the Middle East, when Algeria's Armed Islamic Group, Egypt's Gamma Islamiya, the Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement, Islamic Jihad and other self-styled Islamic movements, as well as countries - such as Sudan and Iran - proudly invoke the name of their religion.

While rushing to denounce the journalistic messengers, letter writers seem far less passionate about condemning the sacrilege being carried out in the name of Islam. Instead, they insist these killers could not possibly be real Muslims.

Well, they are. And until peace-loving Muslims in Canada and around the world use their influence to repudiate such violent acts - rather than claiming that these killers are religious



## 'YOUR TRIBE IS YOU&amp;SEMI; YOU ARE YOUR TRIBE'

imposters - the terrorism will continue.

The Middle East is a world away from Canada, but Canadians cannot continue to distance themselves from its problems and prejudices by pretending they are from a different planet.

Or tribe.

On my last trip to the Gaza Strip, I met Ismail Abu Shanab, a senior Hamas leader, to discuss why his group killed innocent civilians in its suicide bombings. I pointed out that many Muslims overseas considered Hamas to be a misguided group that is misinterpreting Islam.

"We make our policy according to Islam," he answered resolutely.

"We tell all Muslims all over the world, 'If you find us mistaken on this path, we will correct our path. Just tell us.'"

Perhaps one day Canadian organizations will tell militants here to follow their examples of peace and pluralism.

## Graphic

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### FORMAL MOMENT:

Middle East correspondent Martin Regg Cohn visits a tribal chieftain and his entourage in Yemen last April. The brutal clan rivalry among the Yemeni is typical of the region's constant conflicts. COMBAT READY:

In 1997, women volunteers for the Sudanese Popular Defence Forces militia train with AK-47 assault rifles. Most wear the traditional hijab, but some veil their faces as well.

**Load-Date:** January 3, 1999

## *Syrian's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle*

The New York Times

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By ELAINE SCIOLO and DOUGLAS JEHL

### **Body**

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For five hours on April 22, Secretary of State Warren Christopher held intense discussions with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria at his presidential palace in Damascus to end the fighting between Israel and Muslim guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

While Mr. Christopher paid court, a few miles away at Damascus International Airport an Iran Air 747 unloaded Katyusha rockets and other military equipment for delivery via Syrian military trucks for those guerrillas, American intelligence officials believe.

Five such shipments reportedly arrived between April 13 and 29. All the while the Syrian President was receiving visits from Mr. Christopher and six Foreign Ministers -- from Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Iran. Aides to Mr. Christopher say that at the time he did not know about the specific weapons shipments, only that the guerrillas were well supplied.

For more than a decade, Syria has played both ends against the middle, taking part in peace talks even as it fosters terrorism and tolerates drug trafficking and the distribution of counterfeit American currency in Lebanon's Wild West: the Syrian-controlled Bekaa region.

American officials say the election of Benjamin Netanyahu as Prime Minister of Israel may shift the balance. Mr. Netanyahu is opposed to exchanging the Israeli-held Golan Heights for peace with Syria, and the United States fears that Mr. Assad will react by stepping up his support for terrorism.

An examination of Mr. Assad's record, based on interviews with current and former American officials and authorities from Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, shows a consistent pattern: Mr. Assad supports groups that put pressure on his adversaries.

The arrests in Jordan of three dozen members of Syrian-based Palestinian guerrilla groups in the last two months illustrate the role such groups can play.

## Syrian 's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle

Jordanian officials say the infiltrators, members of the Palestinian Islamic Holy War and other militant groups, traveled in small groups, carrying machine guns and up to 200 pounds of explosives for attacks on Israeli tourists and other targets in Jordan.

The groups operate from Syria while receiving money from Iran.

According to the State Department's annual report on terrorism, Syria has not been "directly involved" in a terrorist attack since 1986, when Mr. Assad's air force intelligence chief masterminded the bombing of an El Al airliner from London.

But Syria remains on the list of nations that support terrorism for giving groups as varied as the Islamic Palestinian group Hamas and the Japanese Red Army a place to call home.

It also allows Palestinian and anti-Turkish Kurdish guerrillas to run military training operations.

Until the Israeli election last month, American officials portrayed Mr. Assad, 66, as a leader who comes to decisions slowly and sees dangers everywhere, but who in recent years had come to realize that negotiating with Israel was clearly to his advantage.

Those views changed overnight. "If Assad feels there's nothing in it for him at all, he'll have an incentive to show the consequences of excluding him," a senior Administration official said. "If the new Israeli Government decides it wants to make Assad the bad guy, it will be a self-fulfilling prophecy."

Edward P. Djerijian, who served as Ambassador to Syria and Israel, said: "Assad feels deeply that the biggest card he has to play is that there will be no peace unless Syria is part of a comprehensive settlement. These other factors are not his main preoccupation."

## Providing a Base For Palestinian Raids

Bahraini officials publicly blamed Iran recently for backing an attempted coup against their Government, asserting that the suspected plotters, who were Bahrainis, were trained in both Iran and the Bekaa region.

American intelligence officials call those claims credible, adding that the plotters could not have trained in the Bekaa without the knowledge and support of Syria.

As for Jordan, officials in the kingdom are reluctant to criticize Syria publicly for its support for anti-Jordanian guerrillas for fear that the publicity could undermine Jordan's tourist industry.

In an interview at his palace in Amman on June 1, King Hussein spoke angrily about what he described as the continuing infiltration. He said Jordan had intercepted "people coming across, weapons coming across, explosives coming across, and information about decisions being taken to continue it."

The King did not mention Syria by name, but Jordan protested privately through security channels to Syria. "These groups are operating out of Syria, and it's hard to believe that the Syrian Government does not know about these activities," a Jordanian official said.

The United States has its grievances against Syria for similar reasons. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a lecturer at the University of South Florida and the head of an Islamic organization in Tampa, moved to Damascus and became head of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad last year.

The United States put him on its list of terrorist organizations and seized his assets in the United States: \$2,300 from his personal account, \$15,500 from his organization.

Syria denies trying to destabilize other Governments, although it regards its support for its Palestinian brethren as a duty.

## Syrian 's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle

"There are half a million Palestinian refugees driven from their homes by Israel who found shelter in Syria," the official daily Syria Times said in a recent commentary. "It is natural for those refugees to have their own organizations and to cling fast to the United Nations resolutions which guarantee for them the right to repatriation."

Syria's support for Palestinian groups is not nearly as great as that of Iran. But Syria closely monitors and controls the movement of Palestinians, American officials say.

The Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, for example, has operated for years out of a sprawling, heavily guarded headquarters in the Mezzeh section of Damascus opposite the Swiss Ambassador's residence.

Its aging leader, Ahmed Jibril, also runs a military training site north of Damascus and, through his son, operations in Lebanon. As part of a de facto alliance forged in the past two years, the group is responsible for most arms shipments to Hezbollah from Syria; it also broadcasts anti-Israeli attacks on its radio station from southern Syria, which could not function without the consent of the Syrian authorities.

## A Blind Eye to Drugs And Counterfeiting

With 35,000 troops as well as plainclothes intelligence officers, Syria operates like a deeply entrenched protection racket in Lebanon. Its troops have allowed parts of the Bekaa region to remain a haven for lawlessness, particularly in the drug trade and counterfeiting.

To its credit, Syria has reduced the marijuana and opium poppy crop in the Bekaa to inconsequential levels, according to American satellite photographs taken last year.

But new drug processing plants have been built in the Bekaa. Since 1993, substantial amounts of cocaine paste and morphine base have been smuggled through Lebanon, processed into final form at the Bekaa plants, then rerouted to Europe and the Arabian Peninsula.

And Syrian officers extract large profits from drug trafficking and other illegal smuggling, American intelligence officials believe; Mr. Assad has refused to prosecute them.

For that reason, the United States has declined to certify that Syria is cooperating in efforts to combat illegal drugs. This has enraged the Syrians, who have felt they should be rewarded for helping eradicate the drug crops.

Syria also tolerates the counterfeiting of \$100 bills in the Bekaa, a source of high-quality fake \$100 bills for years. In recent years, the Lebanese and Syrian authorities have uncovered offset presses and confiscated millions of dollars and other currencies.

But American officials are much more worried about "Supernotes," phony \$100 bills that are made with rag cotton paper and printed on huge, sophisticated intaglio machines used by the United States. The first Supernotes surfaced in Hong Kong in 1989, but they appeared shortly afterward in the Bekaa, Treasury Department officials said.

American intelligence officials believe there is a separate link to the Japanese Red Army.

Last March, they said, Yoshizo Tanaka, a former member of that group, was arrested near the Cambodian border; he was carrying bogus American \$100 bills from the same Supernote "family" that were uncovered in the Bekaa.

Former Red Army members, including Fusako Shigenobu, the female head of the now inactive Middle East faction, have lived in Syria or the Bekaa for years.

President Clinton raised the issue of counterfeiting -- particularly the Supernote -- with Mr. Assad at their meeting in Geneva in January 1994, asking for help in uncovering the network. Mr. Christopher has asked the same question several times since.

## Syrian 's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle

## Support for Kurds Hurts Western Ally

Last November, dozens of Kurdish guerrillas from the Kurdistan Workers' Party, fired rockets from Syrian territory across the border into Turkey, flattening a Turkish border post and wounding two Turkish security guards.

While Kurdish guerrillas regularly infiltrate from the Syrian side, it is highly unusual for them to launch raids from Syrian soil.

The Turkish response was clear: in addition to strong protests through diplomatic channels, Turkey moved a division of troops to the border.

The Kurdish guerrilla raid followed a denial by Syria that Damascus was harboring anti-Turkish guerrillas.

Incidents like these have alarmed Turkish officials, who fear that even if Syria makes peace with Israel and ends its support for Palestinian groups, it may keep helping the rebels in order to guarantee Syrian access to water controlled by Turkey.

When President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey met with President Clinton in the White House recently, one of his main complaints was Syria's support for the guerrillas.

"Mr. President, please take note that this is an issue of vital importance for Turkey," he told Mr. Clinton, according to a Turkish official at the meeting. The underlying message, the official added, was that Mr. Christopher and his Middle East peace team had not protested strongly enough to Mr. Assad.

On its own, Turkey has failed to dislodge the Kurdish guerrillas from Syria. In 1987, Turgut Ozal, who was then Turkey's President, presented the Syrians in Damascus with clear evidence that Abdullah Ocalan, the Kurdish rebel leader, was living in their city.

"We gave them his address and phone number," said a Turkish official who sat in on the meetings. "They said they didn't know anything about it."

Mr. Ozal and Mr. Assad signed a security protocol pledging to avoid support for terrorism against the other's country. Mr. Ocalan left Damascus and his fighters left the Bekaa -- only briefly.

Even now, Mr. Ocalan lives in Damascus and gives interviews from time to time. Hundreds of his fighters train in Palestinian-controlled camps in the Bekaa, American intelligence officials say.

Inside the Clinton Administration, there is a consensus among senior officials that the defeat of Prime Minister Shimon Peres in the Israeli election means that even if Mr. Assad's behavior doesn't get worse, it will certainly look worse.

Mr. Peres was willing -- in a way Mr. Netanyahu apparently will not be -- to gloss over Mr. Assad's behavior to keep him engaged in making peace.

The United States has done the same. In a speech to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy last month, Mr. Christopher attacked Iran for its support for groups like Hezbollah and Hamas, but said little about Syria.

That may change, as Mr. Netanyahu is unlikely to give Mr. Assad the benefit of the doubt and the Clinton Administration cannot be in a position to look soft on Syria in an election year.

## Graphic

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Syrian 's Game: Both Ends Against the Middle

Photo: President Hafez al-Assad of Syria sees dangers everywhere. (Reuters)(pg. 1)

Map of Syria showing location of Damascus. (pg. 4)

**Load-Date:** June 15, 1996

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer

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**The Philadelphia Inquirer**

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### **Body**

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IN THE NATION Conservative Party might not support Giuliani

The leader of the New York Conservative Party said yesterday that he was on the verge of backing a candidate other than New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani in his Senate race. Giuliani is a Republican, and no GOP candidate has won statewide office in more than a quarter-century without Conservative Party backing. Also, a vice chairman of the Liberal Party, which has backed Giuliani before, said many party leaders want to back Democrat Hillary Rodham Clinton. New York allows major-party candidates to add votes from third-party lines to their totals.

Illinois lawmaker seeks alcoholism treatment

Rep. Philip M. Crane of Illinois, a senior Republican in the House and a former presidential candidate, said yesterday that he was taking a 30-day leave of absence to seek treatment for alcoholism. Crane, 69, first elected in 1969 from Chicago's northwest suburbs, holds the second-ranking slot on the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee. He is chairman of its subcommittee on trade, which will consider giving China permanent trade privileges.

Boston prepares for biotech protests

Fearing a repeat of the Seattle riots in December, Boston police are girding for planned protests at an international biotechnology conference this weekend. They met with Seattle officers, who shared their experiences battling 45,000 protesters at a World Trade Organization rally. The five-day BIO 2000 Conference is expected to draw 7,000 scientists and business leaders to discuss the impact of biotechnology on medicine, food and agriculture.

Texas police arrest suspect in car-wash deaths

Police in Texas yesterday arrested a fired car-wash employee suspected of killing five former coworkers and critically wounding a sixth during a holdup at the business. Robert Wayne Harris, 28, was arrested at a Dallas home, police said. All six victims shot Monday were employees of the car wash. Harris had been fired Friday after he was charged with exposing himself to two women at the business. He had been freed Sunday on \$500 bail.

Antimissile report will be ready, Pentagon says

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Despite a new delay in testing, the Pentagon said yesterday that it still would be able to tell President Clinton this summer whether its antimissile system was ready to be deployed. Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, said the next test of the antimissile system would be June 26, two months later than planned. The delay gives the Pentagon time to fix a problem that caused a January test to fail.

## Disease kills 3 small dolphins in Cleveland

Three of eight small dolphins at Sea World Cleveland - one of just two saltwater parks in the United States to house the creatures - have died of colitis, a Sea World spokesman said yesterday. Two more are seriously ill with the disease, an inflammation of the large intestine, but are responding to antibiotics, the official said. It is not known what caused the outbreak, he said. Final results from autopsies will not be available for four to six weeks.

## IN THE WORLD U.S. officials to reassess safety in Libya

The Clinton administration plans to send four officials on a 26-hour visit to Libya today to assess whether it is safe for Americans to visit there. The United States has banned use of American passports for travel to Libya since 1981, but the State Department started sending signals last year that it was no longer inflexibly opposed to a new relationship with the oil-rich North African country.

## Countries may open doors to immigration

Japan, South Korea and several European nations are facing shrinking populations and a tight labor market that could force them to lower bars to immigration, according to a U.N. study released yesterday. Anti-immigrant rhetoric and restrictions on migration have limited immigration to the countries, which include Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia.

## Soldiers punished for mistreating Kosovars

Five U.S. soldiers who belonged to the same unit as a serviceman accused of raping and killing a girl in Kosovo have been disciplined for mistreating Kosovar civilians while on a peacekeeping mission, the Army said yesterday. Officials would not release the soldiers' names, details about their actions, or the punishment. They were part of the 82d Airborne Division's Third Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry.

## Croatia hands over suspect in Bosnia crimes

After delaying more than two years, Croatia handed over a prominent war-crimes suspect to the U.N. tribunal in the Hague, Netherlands, yesterday to face charges for atrocities allegedly committed against Muslims during the Bosnian war. Mladen Naletilic was indicted on 17 counts of war crimes.

## Orange Order announces parade in Dublin

The Protestant pro-British Orange Order said yesterday that it planned to parade through the Irish capital on May 28 to commemorate its first meeting in Dublin more than 200 years ago. The parade will be the first by Orange Order members through Dublin since the late 1930s.

## Pinochet briefly hospitalized after fainting

Gen. Augusto Pinochet of Chile was hospitalized briefly yesterday for tests after fainting at his suburban Santiago residence, a clinic said. Pinochet, 84, returned to Chile on March 3 after a 16-month confinement in England while fighting extradition to Spain for trial on charges of human-rights abuses.

## Israeli-backed soldier is killed in Lebanon

**Hezbollah** guerrillas killed a soldier from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army yesterday, Lebanese security officials said. They said he was shot near his home in the village of Markaba.



NEWS IN BRIEF

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

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IN THE NATION Budget accord is billions off target, CBO says

Last month's budget accord between President Clinton and Congress will shatter their original spending target by \$32 billion and spend \$17 billion in Social Security surpluses, the Congressional Budget Office projected yesterday. But the nonpartisan office also said that with the economy performing better than expected, the picture should improve. If so, by the time fiscal 2000 ends Sept. 30, Social Security surpluses may remain untouched. The office has estimated similar figures for months, but these are its first projections since the \$390 billion spending package was enacted.

Hubble repair mission delayed again

NASA's trip to fix the Hubble Space Telescope has been delayed two more days, until Dec. 11 at 12:13 a.m., so that workers can complete final wiring checks aboard the space shuttle Discovery. Besides damaged wiring, workers have had to contend with a leaky hydraulic system and an engine with a broken drill bit embedded in it. Hubble is in need of new gyroscopes to resume astronomical observations.

Drill sergeant gets jail for mistreating women

A Fort Jackson, S.C., drill sergeant was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison and dishonorably discharged for groping or otherwise mistreating 20 women under his command at the Army's largest basic training center. First Sgt. Yoosuf Asad portrayed himself as someone who could help women with the physical ailments that typically arise during basic training. The women in his training group nicknamed him "Dr. Asad" because of his groping. Twenty-nine charges were dismissed under a plea bargain; if convicted of all the original charges, Asad could have gotten 79 years in prison.

Bomb tossed at Nevada synagogue

A Reno, Nev., synagogue was singled in an attempted firebombing, and the FBI was investigating the case as a possible hate crime. A Molotov cocktail was thrown late Tuesday at a window of Temple Emanu El, police said, shattering glass but failing to break through the window.

Gun dealer reaches accord with Gary, Ind.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

A gun dealer agreed yesterday to stop selling handguns and pay the violence-plagued city of Gary, Ind., \$10,000 to get itself dropped from Gary's lawsuit accusing the gun industry of putting weapons into criminals' hands. Mayor Scott King said Fetla's Trading Co. of Valparaiso would stop selling handguns once its inventory was depleted. Gary has been the U.S. murder capital three times this decade.

## Detroit fire kills 6 relatives in four generations

A Detroit house fire yesterday killed six people spanning four generations of a family - three children and their mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. The house, in a working-class neighborhood, had a working smoke detector, Fire Capt. Mike Markowski said. But the house had been fitted with steel doors and steel window bars, and the basement windows had been filled in with glass bricks. He said it was too early to say whether the victims, who ranged from 2 to 65, were trapped.

## IN THE WORLD Chernobyl reactor is shut down after leak

The only working reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine was shut down when a leak was detected in a water pipe, officials said yesterday. Plant spokesman Oleh Holoskokov said the reactor was turned off Wednesday, just six days after it had been restarted following repairs. He said there were no radiation leaks.

## 7 killed as trains crash in Australia

A train packed with workers and students rammed into another carrying tourists yesterday in mountains outside Sydney, Australia, killing at least seven people and injuring more than 50. About 1,000 people were riding the commuter train, which rounded a blind corner during morning rush hour and slammed into the back of the transcontinental Indian Pacific, carrying 159 passengers, rail authorities said.

## Neo-Nazi convicted of inciting hatred

A German neo-Nazi was sentenced to two years in prison yesterday after being convicted of inciting racial hatred. Manfred Roeder, who spent eight years in jail in the 1980s for leading a neo-Nazi group in an attack on a hostel that killed two Vietnamese refugees, was found guilty of violating the German law that makes it a crime to deny the Nazis' murder of six million European Jews in the Holocaust.

## Former E. German leader faces prison

The man who opened the Berlin Wall a decade ago, former East German leader Egon Krenz, has been given two weeks to report to prison to serve out a manslaughter conviction, his lawyer said yesterday.

Krenz lost an appeal last month on four counts of manslaughter involving the shootings of people who tried to escape over the Wall.

## U.S. envoy says Congo is key U.N. challenge

Resolving the conflict in Congo is the greatest immediate challenge the United Nations faces in Africa, Ambassador Richard Holbrooke said yesterday in Bamako, Mali, as he began his first trip to the continent since being named U.S. envoy to the world body. A rebellion against Congolese President Laurent Kabila that broke out in 1998 has drawn in Rwanda and Uganda on the rebel side and Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia behind Kabila.

## Guerrillas fire on Israeli base; 6 hurt

Guerrillas fired mortars and machine guns at an Israeli army base and other outposts in southern Lebanon yesterday, injuring three Israeli soldiers and three Lebanese civilians. In response, Israeli jets fired two missiles at suspected guerrilla targets near Majdel Zoun, about three miles north of the Israeli border. There was no word of casualties. Israel said the Syrian-backed Amal group claimed responsibility. Hezbollah said it's guerrillas had also made attacks.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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## **GUIDELINES FLOUTED IN MINA'S REFUGEE CASE**

The Toronto Star

May 2, 1999, Sunday, Edition 1

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**Section:** NEWS

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### **Body**

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THERE IS another war. A war without NATO, without bombs, without peacekeepers, but with millions of victims. The war against women is waged in dozens of tyrannical countries where men with military or religious authority can seize, whip, imprison, rape, torture and kill women with complete impunity - indeed, with the applause and approval of other men.

Canada recognized the horror of this undeclared war when, six years ago, it led the world in drawing up guidelines for "Women refugee claimants fearing gender-related persecution."

These guidelines reflected honour and glory on Canada around the world - but they are guidelines that Canada does not honour. Since 1993, few have applied and even fewer - a pitiable 127 - have been accepted under the guidelines. And in a case that recently riveted my attention, the guidelines were flouted clause by clause, item by item, principle by principle.

"Mina" arrived at Pearson airport four years ago, a severely traumatized young woman, and immediately made some dire mistakes. She was dressed as beautifully as possible (on the advice of the smuggler who had arranged her flight) and, sweet-faced and dignified, did not look or behave like the victim she really was. And she didn't reveal to airport interrogators the full, humiliating horror she had suffered in Iran.

Mina had been gently raised in a small town by a cultivated, non-religious family. As a young teenager, she was twice seized and whipped by squads of fanatic Islamic enforcers - once for playing mixed badminton and once for having a wallet picture of Michael Jackson. As a young adult, she studied and taught piano.

Fatefully, she and her family dismissed the lovestruck marriage proposals by a distant relative who was a member of the Hezbollah and an Islamic fundamentalist.

In her mid-20s, Mina was arrested again. Thrown into an isolation cell, tied to a chair, beaten and kicked, she was stunned to see the same distant relative, a colonel, now in authority in the prison.

He threatened her with execution, and told her that her only hope was to marry him. It was not, of course, a marriage in the Canadian sense. A mullah was called into the colonel's office, muttered a prayer and gave religious legitimacy to the "temporary concubinage." This particularly loathsome form of rape, designed to soothe the hypocritical conscience of the perpetrator, is known to be common in today's Iran.

The colonel raped Mina repeatedly, vaginally and anally, and locked her in his home when her two-month imprisonment was ended. Realizing with despair that she was pregnant, Mina escaped and underwent a secret,

## GUIDELINES FLOUTED IN MINA'S REFUGEE CASE

illegal abortion that left her in shock and bleeding heavily. She was taken to hospital by her mother, where she was treated after she lied about her "accidental miscarriage" and soldier "husband." Then she fled Iran.

On the advice of her smuggler, Mina did not mention her so-called marriage when she was questioned at Pearson airport. And later, at the Refugee Board hearing, she held back again when her translator told her to keep her answers "short" - a misinterpretation of the board's request that her answers be "direct."

It is through such tiny slips and twists of fate that a life may be lost, as surely as when a knife slips during surgery. Mina never got a chance to make the board understand what she had suffered.

And so the board, heart-breakingly, found Mina not credible. They seemed not to have grasped the nature of the coerced "marriage," concluding that it was "highly improbable, and therefore implausible" that a marriage took place without either family being present, or that Mina wouldn't have altered her documents to reflect her proud new status as a married woman. It's as though these officers and Mina were trying to converse across the vast empty space between two planets.

Then Mina missed her chance to appeal to the Federal Court; the 15-day deadline went past while she was being denied legal aid.

Every one of the much-vaunted Gender Guidelines was violated or ignored in Mina's case. One example: The guidelines specifically cite forced marriage as a ground for awarding refugee status. They also stress that a country practising religion-based gender persecution might be deemed safe for men yet should not be considered safe for women. Yet an immigration official wrote to Mina that the ministry believes it is safe to return refugees to Iran - even though the Canadian government itself, Human Rights Watch and the United Nations have all gone on record that Iran is emphatically not safe for women.

Nevertheless, Mina has been ordered deported. Her very last chance will be an interview on May 17 to determine if she deserves humanitarian and compassionate consideration. Church groups have rallied to her side and in recent months arranged, for the first time, medical and psychiatric examinations by experts. The written reports confirm Mina's story in every detail, the clinical language painting a cold picture of sexual torture and its devastating aftermath.

Mina can't go back. She cannot, must not, return to Iran, where her powerful rapist will certainly seek vengeance. Although she maintains an outward composure, her nights are a shifting patchwork of nightmares, she is daily haunted by unbidden memories, and her heart aches for the family she may never see again. Still, her only future lies in Canada.

To help Mina clear this last frightening hurdle, please write an urgent letter of support - you must cite her file number of 3129-5254 - to Refugee Processing Officers, Etobicoke Canada Immigration Centre, 5343 Dundas St. W., first floor, Etobicoke M9B 6K5.

We are Mina's last hope.

Michele Landsberg's column usually appears in The Star Saturday and Sunday. E- mail: [mlandsb@thestar.ca](mailto:mlandsb@thestar.ca)

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## IN THE WORLD

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

April 28, 1996, Sunday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

**Section:** NATIONAL; THE TIMES TODAY; Clarification; Pg. 1A; CORRECTION

**Length:** 41 words

### **Body**

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Lebanese go home to ruins

Thousands return after a cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah forces. 17A.

Clarification

A triple strand of fake pearls shown Saturday in a 1A photo of then Jackie Kennedy was sold at auction for \$ 211,500.

DIGEST.28

### **Graphic**

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COLOR PHOTO; Lebanese women return home after a cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah forces.

**Load-Date:** April 30, 1996

## **COULD MORALITY GO GLOBAL?**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

April 29, 1996, Monday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1996 P.G. Publishing Co.

**Section:** NATIONAL,; ON POLITICS

**Length:** 850 words

**Byline:** DENNIS RODDY

**Dateline:** VANCOUVER, British Columbia

### **Body**

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Qiao Shi, chairman of the auspicious Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Congress, has the street to himself as he decamps from a luxury hotel.

Police don't want a repeat of the night before: angry protesters clustered outside a restaurant, inconveniently bringing up human rights, to the embarrassment of Qiao's hosts.

"He is nothing more than a murderer," Deke Samchok of the Canadian Tibet Committee told the local paper. Qiao, you see, was once head of the less splendidly named Chinese secret police and called for "merciless repression" of any protest against Chinese rule in Tibet.

The ins and outs of diplomacy occasionally require democratic republics to play host to a monster. On this weekend, Canada has gone all out. Qiao has received nothing less than an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Canada's University of Regina. The official dispatch by the Chinese news agency Xinhua will lead with this good news. The heckling by a few of Regina's professors will go unmentioned.

A citizenry pitted against its institutions doesn't readily escape the filter of Georges Berthoin. He's in the hotel across the street from the departing Qiao, ruminating about what I have just seen and what I have really seen. A longtime advocate of unity among like-minded nations - he has headed the European Movement and was once a member of something called the Nine Wise Men Group on Africa - Berthoin knows that what Qiao and his less tyrannical counterparts face is a phenomenon he calls the globalization of human feelings.

To understand this idea, simply call up your memory of the man who stood in the path of the tanks that rolled into Tiananmen Square seven years ago. At once terrifying and beautiful, the image bespeaks a human truth about the universal desire for liberty and humanity. Now think of Qiao. "The Tiananmen image of the tank with the man - it's in everybody's mind. It's a mark on China. It is a stigma and they know it," Berthoin says. "What is global is not only the exchange of goods and finance, but it is the global exchange of human values."

Heady stuff, this, and especially nettlesome as we enter an age in which world leaders can no longer simply call in an air strike to resolve a problem. CNN's cameras will be waiting on the other end. American leaders knew this during the Gulf War, carefully banning reporters from the field and muttering darkly about a lack of patriotism when Peter Arnett stayed behind in Baghdad conveying inconvenient news about civilian deaths.



## COULD MORALITY GO GLOBAL?

What Berthoin points to is a sort of democracy of the soul, but one that can pose problems to the people we place in charge of, among other things, keeping our economies from floundering. British Columbia, on Canada's west coast, sends more than half its exports to China. If the money's a little bloody, what does a responsible leader do - break off trade, or use that trade as a lever to pry open a repressive society?

"I don't see any politician in power now who can ignore this human dimension," Berthoin says. "I don't know of a single one."

The things that make a country's economy work in a global market sometimes come into conflict with the things that make our souls work. Until now, trade has had its day. Coca-Cola sells in Beijing whether or not it's execution day at the stadium. Saudi Arabia is free to ship its oil here and oppress its women with impunity. Israel and Hezbollah can't make peace so shells and rockets land on civilians. But now the images are coming back at them and it leaves populaces with feelings highly inconvenient for many a trade minister. We need some sort of map to get us through this tangle of outrage and free trade.

What Berthoin is speaking about is the need for some sort of global order, one that accounts for the free-market nihilism of the multinationals, and the resonant cries of the Tibetans who stood outside that restaurant in Canada calling a murderer a murderer.

For Americans, who are about to choose the most powerful of all world leaders, this globalization of feelings, this sense that an atrocity in Bosnia can tear at the heart as readily as one in Oklahoma, is something to which we must soon become reconciled. We sneer at the Europeans who do business with the likes of a Gadhafi, but we have the resources to go around someone like him. When those tanks were rolling into Tiananmen that horrible day seven springs ago, American kids were buying Chinese toys made by prison labor. In years hence, we have to come up with some sort of global order to reconcile both the internationalization of trade and of human feelings.

Global order isn't a hot seller right now in an America where candidates feel safest promising to return powers to the states as if the rest of the constitution were an appendage to the 10th Amendment. Berthoin compares this condition to a city without traffic lights. Some people will get to the places they need to be, but the casualty list will be daunting.

We're in for a messy transition, and a real solution will take courage on the part of political candidates. Yes, I know, but we can hope.

**Load-Date:** May 1, 1996

## *When it hurts too much to laugh, look south for yuks*

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

November 17, 1996, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

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**Section:** NEWS; BILL BROWNSTEIN; Pg. A3

**Length:** 855 words

**Byline:** BILL BROWNSTEIN; THE GAZETTE

### **Body**

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We really should be more grateful to Michael Jackson. Without the Gloved One's dalliances to deflect attention, Montrealers might be centre stage on the world comedy circuit.

Still, they're guffawing over our antics in many parts of the world.

After all, the BBC, CBS and Reuters have picked up on the hecklers who chanted "en francais" when crooner Charles Aznavour had the audacity to speak in and sing a little English at his concert last week at the Molson Centre.

International media have also twigged to Quebec Language Minister Louise Beaudoin's crackdown on "rampant institutional bilingualism" creeping into the civil service.

And they are mighty amused with all the baton-tossing and finger-pointing surrounding the appointment to the Quebec Court of Richard Therrien. Who knew the judge was once convicted for harboring FLQ terrorists? Lots of folks, it turns out - except Justice Minister Paul Begin.

Yup, just another week of mirth here in Montreal.

Fortunately, though, some higher being is looking out for us. This was also the week that Jackson married nurse Debbie Rowe in Sydney, Australia - which means the faded pop icon has monopolized the minds of the planet's pundits and late-night TV talk-show hosts.

Jackson's handlers would like us to believe that he had to get married, to make an honest woman of the pregnant Rowe. Now there's a new twist for the morally ambivalent '90s. Celeb spin-doctors spend their careers trying to rationalize why their star clients don't have to marry the women they impregnate - but Mike's men are trying to boost his sagging image.

In any case, as some have noted, at least Madonna's new baby will now have a buddy with whom to attend therapy sessions.

Also diverting media attention from our local woes was the story of the Cincinnati grandmother who was arrested for feeding coins into expired parking meters. Her case will be heard Friday. If convicted, she faces up to a four-month sentence for obstructing official business - more than some people get for murder.

When it hurts too much to laugh, look south for yuks

And the hits just keep on coming from the U.S. Eyebrows were raised when it was revealed record companies have been designing more acceptable covers, electronically masking objectional words and even changing lyrics to contentious rock songs to get shelf-space at the Wal-Mart chain - which happens to be the largest seller of pop music in the U.S. It turns out film studios are getting into the act, too, recutting flicks and changing video boxes, without the consent of directors, to satisfy the Blockbuster chain.

And on the subject of editing, no word yet whether Hollywood will give in to **Hezbollah** demands that the smash film Independence Day be altered. Evidently, the Shiite Muslim group wants a ban on the film in Lebanon because the character who saves the planet is Jewish.

So, citizens, we're really going to have to do better to make the Letterman monologue.

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Actually, not all the news to come out of Montreal this week has been disheartening. How's this for a tale of great courage?

The father-son tandem of Sid and Joel Giberovitch has just poured more than \$ 100,000 into a business venture here. Big deal, sez you.

Well, this is not your run-of-the-mill risk. The Giberovitchs sunk cold cash into a jazz club-cum-resto in the heart of economically depressed, downtown anglo Montreal - at a time of the year when le jazz ain't always blowin' hot. Some would say there are easier ways to commit financial suicide, but none comes to mind immediately.

The Giberovitchs took over the Upstairs jazz club on Mackay St. two years ago, but felt they had to spruce it up to entice buffs as well as the bebop-challenged. In addition to booking the best jazz acts in town, the club also has an extensive and eclectic menu.

Give people quality music and they will come, says Joel, 24.

Give people quality food, and they will come back again, says Sid, 56.

Sid knows a thing or two about food and beverages. He founded the first Kojax fast-food outlet on Ste. Catherine St. in 1977. After selling it, he started the Mexican restaurant El Coyote on Bishop St. And no less an authority than journalist/boulevardier/brawler Nick Auf der Maur says Sid makes the best margarita in town.

The son of a Russian tailor, Sid made his mark in the hair-replacement field for 23 years. His company, 100,000 Hairs - because that's the number it takes to fully cover the head - provided weaves for late Quebec cabinet minister Pierre Laporte and hockey great Bobby Hull.

But Sid soon became bored by rugs. He jumped into Mexican cuisine at a time when there were few tacos in town.

Sid was also offered a bagel business, but declined because too many others were in the game. In lieu of bagels, he's now looking to set up a giant downtown blues bar - because there isn't an abundance of that species.

The blues are also a little closer to Sid's heart. He recalls the days when downtown Montreal boomed. "It breaks my heart to see how this area has deteriorated, but I'll never leave the city," he says.

"Besides, who would make Nick his margaritas?"

## Graphic

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Photo: BILL BROWNSTEIN

When it hurts too much to laugh, look south for yuks

**Load-Date:** November 18, 1996

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## WORLD & NATION BRIEFS

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

May 13, 1999, Thursday

Copyright 1999 The Columbian Publishing Co.

**Section:** World/Nation; Pg. a3

**Length:** 875 words

**Byline:** from The Columbian's wire services

### **Body**

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HAUULA, Hawaii

Eighth body recovered from landslide site

Workers clearing debris following a landslide at a popular waterfall have found the body of an eighth victim.

The body was identified by officials as that of Sara Johnson, 24, a California woman who was the only person still missing after Sunday's slide. Boulders and rocks crashed down 600 feet onto dozens of people lounging around a pool at the base of a waterfall in Sacred Falls State Park on Oahu. Johnson's boyfriend and 11 other people remained hospitalized Wednesday from injuries suffered in the landslide.

RIO RANCHO, N.M.

Kevorkian associate investigated in death

Police are investigating an associate of Dr. Jack Kevorkian about a woman who apparently suffered from multiple sclerosis and died from an overdose of the sedative pentobarbital.

"We have a death here that was caused by a poison a poison that has to be administered," said District Attorney Mike Runnels. "You can't take pentobarbital by accident."

Donna Brennan's body was found in her Rio Rancho home nearly nine months ago. A police investigation led to Dr. Georges Reding's home near Galesburg, Mich. No charges have been filed against Reding, 74, who was arrested last year with Kevorkian when the pair dropped off a body at a suburban Detroit hospital. Reding was acquitted of charges he interfered with police and resisted arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO

Mayor tells library to allow 'Reading Wizard'

The "Reading Wizard," an 11-year-old boy whose offer to volunteer at a local library was rebuffed by librarians, will get to read to younger kids after all. Mayor Willie Brown on Wednesday ordered San Francisco Public Library officials to allow John O'Connor to read to preschool children to get them interested in books.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

John planned to call himself the "Reading Wizard" and wear a jester's hat and a black cape. But his plan to invite children to the Presidio branch every Wednesday afternoon was rejected by the chief of the library system's children and youth services, who said only library personnel are allowed to read to children.

When Brown saw a story about the boy in the San Francisco Chronicle, he read the riot act to the library bureaucrats. He also invited John to hold his first reading for children at City Hall.

## SOCORRO, N.M.

## Woman: Boyfriend admitted murders

A man accused of kidnapping and torturing three women admitted he killed as many as 14 other people and disposed of the bodies, his girlfriend told investigators. David Parker Ray, 59, and his girlfriend, Cynthia Lea Hendy, 39, were arrested March 22.

No bodies have been found. Ray faces 25 charges involving the two women.

Ray's attorney, Jeff Rein, said Hendy made the allegations after she worked out a deal with prosecutors to reduce both the number of charges she faced and her potential prison sentence from 198 years to as few as 12.

## LONDON

## Britain moves against espionage Web site

British officials said today they deleted a list on a U.S.-based Web site that included the names of more than a hundred people identified as British spies. The list had been released by Richard Tomlinson, a former British agent living in Switzerland, Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said.

Officials were concerned that copies may have been made and were circulating on other Web sites.

Tomlinson, in an e-mail to the British Broadcasting Corp., denied that he had posted such a list. He said any name on his Web site was already in the public domain, the BBC reported.

## ROME

## Treasury minister elected Italian president

Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi was elected president of Italy today, winning wide backing from both the government and the opposition.

At least 674 votes, cast secretly by senators, deputies and regional representatives, were required. When the tally came within a few votes of that number, most of hall broke into a standing ovation for Ciampi. No final tally of votes was yet available.

Ciampi, 78, a former premier, longtime central bank governor and political independent, won solid support at home with a reputation as an economic straight arrow.

## MARJAYOUN, Lebanon

## Seven killed as violence escalates

Guerrilla and Israeli attacks today killed a total seven people, the highest single-day toll this year. The deadliest attack came along a road near Jezzine, a town 12 miles north of Marjayoun, the main city in the occupied territory. A roadside bomb exploded, setting a passing vehicle ablaze and killing four occupants.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

There was no claim of responsibility for the bombing, but it bore the hallmarks of guerrillas fighting the Israeli occupation. **Hezbollah**, or the Party of God, leads the guerrilla war to oust 1,500 Israeli soldiers and 2,500 Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militiamen from southern Lebanon.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina

Prominent Argentine editor killed

A gunman fatally shot a prominent Argentine journalist outside his home today, police and news reports said. Ricardo Gangeme, 56, was parking his car in Trelew, a Patagonian city 750 miles south of Buenos Aires, when he was shot once in the head.

Gangeme was editor of the weekly El Informador Chubutense. A provincial government official, Jose Luis Lisurume, said the killing could have been an attempt to "silence a voice of the press." Authorities were trying to determine the motive.

## Graphic

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NASSER SHIYOUKH/The Associated Press \* Soldier attacked: A Palestinian woman attempts to scratch the eyes of an Israeli soldier during a confrontation today near the village of Shiyoukh, near Hebron. The soldiers had moved in to remove villagers who were protesting against the building of an industrial park.

**Load-Date:** May 13, 1999

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## *Bahraini rebels reject Emir's tag of fanaticism*

The Times

May 11, 1996, Saturday

Copyright 1996 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Overseas news

**Length:** 897 words

**Byline:** Sue Lloyd-Roberts

### **Body**

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Sue Lloyd-Roberts went under cover with a video camera beneath her robes to witness growing unrest against the ruling family in Bahrain.

THERE is a pattern to life in Bahrain. At 5pm, after the heat has abated and the children of the 8,000 American and British expatriates have been collected from school, the protest begins.

In the village of Sinnabis, a few miles from Manama, the capital, a group of balaclava-clad youths step out onto a busy junction carrying perhaps the most restrained banner to be found in the Middle East today, saying "We want a parliament". A few yards behind them, a bomb explodes in a house, wounding a passer-by. Down the road in the village of Bani-Jamra, women shrouded in their black abayas call out "Death to the (ruling) al-Khalifa family" and hold up signs reading "We relish martyrdom".

In Sitra, boys roll tyres onto the roads, calmly pour petrol on them and set them alight. Black clouds of smoke pour through the village while cars and veiled women weave their way nonchalantly through the burning circles. After all, it happens every day.

Within minutes, sirens herald the approach of the riot police and the demonstrators scatter. The force includes thousands of lathi-wielding policemen from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India imported by the Emir to sort out his unruly subjects. They cordon off the troublespots, strike out at anyone still on the streets and throw them into the back of jeeps. Then they break down the doors of houses, ransack their contents and terrorise their inhabitants.

After one such attack, I found an 85-year-old man shaking and gasping for breath, stunned by the impact of the rubber bullets which, his nephew said, hit him at a range of five yards. "They attack everyone," the young man said, "old men, women and children. None of us is safe and all we are asking for is a parliament."

Bahrain had a parliament but it was dissolved by the Emir 20 years ago when its MPs protested at laws that would allow the detention of political agitators without trial. Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa dismissed the MPs and he has been detaining prisoners without trial ever since. He and his brother, Sheikh Khalifa, the Prime Minister, rule by decree with the help of a handful of cronies in the Consultative Council, the Shura.

The Emir keeps the support of Britain and America and gets subsidies from Saudi Arabia by warning the outside world that concessions to the Shia opposition would invite Iranian-style fundamentalism in their valuable Gulf ally. The presence of the US Fifth Fleet in the harbour at Manama is a reminder of the importance of the tiny state.



## Bahraini rebels reject Emir's tag of fanaticism

The opposition says this is a gross exaggeration of their modest aims and they blame many of the bombs that have been going off in recent week on government agents provocateurs. It is a travesty, they argue, to suggest that the Sunni minority is protecting Bahrain from Shia fanaticism. One former MP, who cannot give his name since talking to journalists is an offence, explained: We don't want to change the Government. The al-Khalifas can stay. We just want political reform. We need checks on them to stop the corruption and bring about social justice and the fair distribution of wealth. But the situation now is horrible. We are living in a complete state of fear."

Apart from the brief appearance of young men carrying placards on street corners, the opposition has been driven underground. Its leaders, such as Sheikh al-Jamiri, are in jail or in exile abroad. They say that 5,000 people have been arrested over the past two years and 2,500 are still being detained.

They come in the night and grab us from our houses," one former prisoner said. As soon as we get to the prison, we are suspended from a bar and they beat the soles of our feet until they are swollen."

Many are forced to sign confessions claiming links with Hezbollah and Iran before they are released. A graffiti war has broken out in the villages and every wall bears the scars. At night, young men with cans of paint spray slogans such as We are not terrorists, we want our rights" and Parliament is the solution". During the day, police paint over the graffiti.

Popular anger is best illustrated by the fact that the women of Bahrain, brought up to act with constraint and show indifference to politics, have become noisy activists and have suffered for it with dozens detained. They took me to the police station and interrogated me, hitting me with a hosepipe at every question," said 16-year-old Fatima. You must admit your crimes,' they say, and they made us sign false confessions. I was kept for 29 days. One night, they stripped us naked and made us stand outside until five in the morning. They came to look at us and taunt us and threatened to rape us."

The evening continues on its inevitable course. A shop is petrol-bombed in Muharraq and another demonstration is broken up in Sinnabis. In the nightclubs, Saudi tourists, who pour into Bahrain in their tens of thousands, drink whisky and ogle Polish girls in the floorshow at the Gulf Hotel, owned by the Emir's brother. They feel safe in the knowledge that their Government will continue to pay for law and order in Bahrain to prevent dangerous notions like parliamentary democracy getting back into Saudi Arabia.

Sue Lloyd-Roberts's report on Bahrain can be seen on Correspondent on BBC2 tonight at 7.20pm.

**Load-Date:** August 9, 1996

## WORLD & NATION BRIEFS

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

July 31, 1999, Saturday

Copyright 1999 The Columbian Publishing Co.

**Section:** World/Nation; Pg. a2

**Length:** 906 words

**Byline:** from The Columbian's wire services

### **Body**

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#### PARIS

##### New case of mad cow disease in France

A new case of mad cow disease has been reported in France, officials said Friday, bringing to 16 the number of cases detected this year.

A milk cow in the central region of Puy-de-Dome was found to be infected with the disease, also known as bovine spongiform encephalopathy. The farm's herd of 40 cattle will be slaughtered this weekend, authorities said.

Since 1990, 65 cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy have been reported in France.

The disease causes holes in the brain, making cattle stagger and drool. There is no known cure.

Scientists believe mad cow disease could be linked to an equally fatal human brain ailment, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

#### MUNICH, Germany

##### Genetically altered animals to be patented

Genetically altered plants and animals can be patented in the European Union beginning Sept. 1, the European Patent Office said Friday.

The office's administrative council made the decision based on a policy adopted a year ago by the EU.

Christian Gugerell, director of the office's gene-technology division, said he expected about 100 patents to be issued in the coming months for such things as herbicide-resistant plants or animals bred for laboratory experiments.

#### BOSTON

##### Coast Guard spent \$ 525,000 on JFK Jr.

Government officials said Friday the mission to search for John F. Kennedy's plane and recover the three bodies aboard cost the Coast Guard more than \$ 525,000.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

The Coast Guard one of several agencies involved had said last week its costs were \$ 287,402 in the first two days of the search for Kennedy's Piper Saratoga II, which crashed on July 17. The effort involved patrol boats, helicopters and other aircraft stationed along the East Coast.

Over the next three days, the Coast Guard spent about \$ 240,440.

"The president made it clear we should have done what we did go the extra mile for a family who has suffered so much and contributed so much," U.S. Transportation Secretary Rodney E. Slater told a crowd of 150 people Friday at an award ceremony for those involved in the rescue.

## CARACAS, Venezuela

Commercial airliner with 16 aboard missing

A commercial airliner with 16 people aboard was missing Friday near the Colombian border, and authorities believed it either crashed or was hijacked.

The Avior Airlines plane, a twin-engine Beechcraft, took off Friday in the southwestern city of Barinas for what was supposed to be a 25-minute flight to the border town of Guasdalito.

Navy Capt. Julio Nunez said security forces were looking for the missing plane with three military planes and a helicopter.

"As of this moment, we have no report of an accident. It's possible that the aircraft has been hijacked. The pilot never declared an emergency," Nunez said.

## NEW YORK

U.N. peacekeepers stay in Lebanon

The U.N. Security Council voted unanimously Friday to keep U.N. peacekeepers in Lebanon for another six months and again called on Israel to withdraw from the south and restore the country's territorial integrity.

The council's 15-0 vote extends the mandate of the 4,500-member U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon until Jan. 31.

In a statement, the council expressed concern at the continuing violence in southern Lebanon and urged all parties to exercise restraint. It also condemned attacks on the U.N. force that killed one peacekeeper and injured others.

Council members stressed the "urgent need" to implement a U.N. resolution calling on Israel to immediately stop military action against Lebanon and withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory.

Israel has 1,500 soldiers and 2,500 allied militiamen in a zone it set up in southern Lebanon in 1985 to protect its northern towns from cross-border attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas.

The United Nations has maintained a peacekeeping force to oversee the withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

## BOGOTA, Colombia

Car bomb rips through squad, killing nine

A powerful car bomb ripped through the Medellin offices of the army's anti-kidnapping squad Friday, killing at least nine people and injuring 30 others, officials said.

The bomb, a truck packed with at least 200 pounds of explosives, went off at 3:15 p.m. in a residential neighborhood of Medellin, 155 miles northwest of Bogota, said Medellin police spokesman Hatén Dasuki.

Among the dead were a female passerby, two officials from the federal prosecutor's office, and an agent from the state security police, officials said.

## WORLD &amp; NATION BRIEFS

Nine people were killed in all, and at least seven of the wounded were soldiers, Gen. Eduardo Herrera, commander of the army's 4th Brigade based in Medellin, told Radionet radio.

No group had claimed responsibility for the attack, but Herrera blamed Colombia's largest rebel army, the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC.

## HOUSTON

Accused serial killer indicted in slayings

Accused serial killer Angel Maturino Resendiz was indicted Friday on two more charges of capital murder in the deaths of a pastor and his wife as prosecutors seek to ensure maximum punishment for the rail-riding drifter.

Maturino Resendiz, who turns 40 Sunday, is suspected of killing nine people in three states and already faced five charges that carry possible death sentences: two in Texas, two in Illinois and one in Kentucky.

The latest charges accuse Maturino Resendiz of the sledgehammer slayings of the Rev. Norman "Skip" Sirnic and his wife Karen, both 47, as they slept inside the parsonage behind the United Church of Christ in Weimar, about 80 miles west of Houston.

**Load-Date:** August 3, 1999

## *Bahraini rebels reject Emir's tag of fanaticism*

The Times

May 11, 1996, Saturday

Copyright 1996 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Overseas news

**Length:** 897 words

**Byline:** Sue Lloyd-Roberts

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Many are forced to sign confessions claiming links with Hezbollah and Iran before they are released. A graffiti war has broken out in the villages and every wall bears the scars. At night, young men with cans of paint spray slogans such as We are not terrorists, we want our rights" and Parliament is the solution". During the day, police paint over the graffiti.

Popular anger is best illustrated by the fact that the women of Bahrain, brought up to act with constraint and show indifference to politics, have become noisy activists and have suffered for it with dozens detained. They took me to the police station and interrogated me, hitting me with a hosepipe at every question," said 16-year-old Fatima. You must admit your crimes,' they say, and they made us sign false confessions. I was kept for 29 days. One night, they stripped us naked and made us stand outside until five in the morning. They came to look at us and taunt us and threatened to rape us."

The evening continues on its inevitable course. A shop is petrol-bombed in Muharraq and another demonstration is broken up in Sinnabis. In the nightclubs, Saudi tourists, who pour into Bahrain in their tens of thousands, drink whisky and ogle Polish girls in the floorshow at the Gulf Hotel, owned by the Emir's brother. They feel safe in the knowledge that their Government will continue to pay for law and order in Bahrain to prevent dangerous notions like parliamentary democracy getting back into Saudi Arabia.

Sue Lloyd-Roberts's report on Bahrain can be seen on Correspondent on BBC2 tonight at 7.20pm.

**Load-Date:** August 9, 1996

## *The London militants who are guided by Allah*

The Scotsman

September 3, 1996, Tuesday

Copyright 1996 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

**Section:** Pg. 14

**Length:** 919 words

**Byline:** Sarah Wilson

### **Body**

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THE idea that Britain could ever become an Islamic state, where adultery is punishable by death and a thief is liable to lose his hand, sounds too preposterous to contemplate.

But an increasing number of British Muslims, led by Omar Bakri Muhammad, are actively planning to build such a regime within a generation.

Next week, Bakri is staging a mass rally at the London Arena in Docklands, which is intended to herald the arrival of Islamic fundamentalism in Britain. So far, about 4,600 tickets have been sold and he expects the figure to rise to 7,000 by the time the event takes place next Sunday.

"Islam is the fastest growing religion in this country," says Bakri, "There are now about three and a half million Muslims in Britain. By 2,000, we expect Muslims to make up 20 per cent of the population."

With just over three years to go, how does he think that kind of target will be achieved? A key strategy is simple procreation. Bakri and his wife already have five children, but he says he is aiming for 12 "with this wife".

His brand of Islam is perfectly happy with polygamy. Ensconced in the basement prayer room of a Finsbury Park mosque, he is happy to expound his philosophy to any journalist who cares to listen. However, two teenage boys are stationed at the other side of the room because his religion forbids him to speak to women outside his immediate family without witnesses.

Rejecting the theory of evolution and condemning homosexuality, Bakri's philosophy seems almost indistinguishable from Christian fundamentalism.

It is only when he calls for the current British political and legal system to be overthrown that the two ideologies part company.

Leaving aside the odd miscarriage of justice and politician's peccadillo, most of us would probably believe the current system serves well enough.

Not Bakri. "Human beings in the West need to change. Homosexuality has become a way of life. If you go to see your bank manager, you find he's homosexual. Even the Prime Minister could be homosexual," he says.

What does he propose to do about this? Simply add homosexuality to his long list of capital offences. What about all the gay people currently living in Britain? Does he propose to kill them all?

## The London militants who are guided by Allah

"Islam is a very strict system, but it does provide security," he responds, "If the homosexuals don't want to live under such a system, by all means, they can leave."

Further evidence of our decaying moral standards was the fact that we refer to relationships outside marriage as love affairs, rather than fornication. "Today people talk about child abuse," he continues, "Tomorrow it will be considered a relationship."

Out of context, his pronouncements seem faintly amusing in their audacity. But his plans for creating a global khalifah, or Islamic state, are deadly serious.

Despite his florid rhetoric, Bakri is well-educated, intelligent and charming. He assures me that his new Islamic party, called Al-Mahajiroun, or the Emigrants, has no plans to take up arms against the British state.

They intend to achieve their aims through persuasion. He dismisses reports that he was interviewed by Special Branch over a plot to assassinate John Major, saying they were fabricated by the media.

But the speakers he has invited to his London Arena rally, tend to belie his pacifist claims. Topping the bill will be Sheikh Osama bin-Laden, a multimillionaire terrorist financier linked to the murder of more than 30 American servicemen in the Middle East. In a ten-minute speech, pre-recorded on film at a secret location, he will advocate an all-out war between Muslims and Americans.

The video of Omar Abdel-Rahman is twice as long. The man known as the Blind Sheikh was convicted by a New York court last October of plotting the World Trade Centre bombing. A written message will be read out by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the founding member of Hamas, who was described by the CIA in the Eighties as the most dangerous terrorist in the world. Other video lectures have been sponsored by Hezbollah.

Such a programme has raised serious concerns among Britain's Jewish community. Neville Nagler, the chairman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has written to Sir Paul Condon, the Metropolitan Police commissioner, to highlight the danger of incitement to racial hatred.

In person, Bakri is quick to counter any charges of anti-Semitism. He is vehemently opposed to the state of Israel, but not the Jewish people, he says.

"It is easy to see Bakri as some sort of genial cleric," says a spokesman for the Board of Deputies, "but you have to look a little bit deeper than that."

Bakri led Hizb Ut-Tahrir (HUT) in Britain for several years until it was banned from British universities by the National Union of Students for stirring up racial hatred. A native Syrian, Bakri was deported for his involvement in an attempted coup inspired by HUT. "Most of his life, he has been associated with terrorism," adds the Board of Deputies spokesman.

His views are similar to those of the Saudi dissident, Mohammed Al-Massari, who recently avoided deportation from Britain after a legal battle with the Home Office. The two men are in close contact.

While Britain remains a democracy which advocates free speech, it is impossible to put a stop to such rallies at London Arena. But as this county increasingly becomes a centre for pan-Islamic groups, whose ideology grows more uncompromising by the day, we may soon reach the point where tolerating the intolerant is no longer acceptable.

**Load-Date:** September 4, 1996



## **BELLSOUTH SEEKS LONG-DISTANCE OK**

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

April 16, 1994, Saturday

Copyright 1994 Charleston Newspapers

**Section:** News; Pg.

**Length:** 944 words

### **Body**

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WASHINGTON \_ BellSouth Corp. asked a federal judge Friday to permit its cellular telephone and other wireless businesses to carry long-distance telephone calls, an effort aimed at gaining equal footing with non-Bell competitors like McCaw Cellular Communications. A 1982 consent decree that broke up the Bell System forbids BellSouth and other Bell companies from providing long-distance service.

If the phone company's request is granted by U.S. District Judge Harold Greene, it would be allowed to provide long-distance service to customers of its cellular and paging services.

BellSouth's request is limited to providing long-distance service over wireless networks. It does not ask the court for permission to be a full-fledged player in the long-distance business.

TRW settles overcharge claims

WASHINGTON \_ TRW Inc. has agreed to pay the government \$ 29 million to settle claims it overcharged the Pentagon for jet engine and naval nuclear reactor parts.

The agreement settles a complaint filed in April 1986, Assistant Attorney General Frank W. Hunger of the Justice Department's civil division announced Friday.

## BELLSOUTH SEEKS LONG-DISTANCE OK

Hunger said employees of two former TRW divisions in Euclid, Ohio, padded labor-hour estimates to support inflated cost proposals, charged the Pentagon for time spent working on commercial contracts and misstated the costs for raw materials.

He said the overcharges occurred on numerous military subcontracts from at least 1978 through mid-1984.

Shuttle surveys flood areas

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. \_ NASA pushed Endeavour's advanced, new radar to the limit Friday in an attempt to survey flooding in the Midwest and Germany.

Scientists managing the radar equipment aboard the space shuttle hadn't planned on mapping those areas until the floods struck this week. Any information gleaned about the terrain and overflowing rivers could help in predicting the course of future flooding, said project scientist Diane Evans.

Evans said researchers aren't sure if the radar can reach the flooded areas from Endeavour's orbit as the shuttle passes over Oklahoma, but are trying anyhow.

Radar sweeps over northern Europe also are being extended to try to include overflowing rivers in eastern Germany.

Ray allowed to gather evidence

MEMPHIS, Tenn. \_ After 25 years, the confessed killer of Martin Luther King Jr. won a judge's permission Friday to call witnesses and put on evidence in court to try to prove his innocence. James Earl Ray has been trying unsuccessfully to take back his guilty plea and go to trial since shortly after he confessed in 1969 to murdering the civil rights leader April 4, 1968.

Criminal Court Judge Joseph Brown rejected Ray's latest plea for a trial but agreed to let his lawyers question witnesses and put on other courtroom evidence to prepare an appeal of that rejection.

## BELLSOUTH SEEKS LONG-DISTANCE OK

Such a process will not overturn Ray's conviction or free him from prison where he is serving a 99-year sentence.

Jackie treated for cancer

NEW YORK \_ Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who is suffering from cancer of the lymph system, was hospitalized for treatment.

"She is expected to be here for several days," said Myrna

Manners, a spokeswoman for New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center

Manners would not say what kind of treatment the former first lady was receiving nor when she was admitted.

Onassis, 64, announced in February that she was suffering from non-Hodgkins lymphoma. Tuckerman said then that doctors thought they had caught the cancer in its early stages when it was diagnosed in January.

Bloodbath in Rwanda continues

NAIROBI, Kenya \_ Marauding gangs of youths armed with machetes roamed the bloody streets of the Rwandan capital again Friday, adding new bodies to the piles of decaying corpses already fouling the air

U.N. spokesman Moctar Gueye said Rwanda's Hutu-dominated government and predominately Tutsi rebels agreed to direct talks that U.N. officials hoped would lead to a cease-fire. But the two sides continued to duel for control of Kigali with mortars and rockets.

New reports of massacres emerged from the Rwandan bloodbath, including an account of more than 1,000 men, women and children shot and hacked to death in a church where they sought refuge.

Israelis brace for attacks

JERUSALEM \_ Northern border towns went on alert and residents sought refuge in bomb shelters Friday after Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon landed in Israel, breaking windows but causing no casualties.

Three barrages hit the northeastern tip of Israel before dawn

## BELLSOUTH SEEKS LONG-DISTANCE OK

and a fourth barrage landed in the part of southern Lebanon controlled by Israel, the army said.

The army warned it would take action to stop the Iranian-backed Hezbollah guerrillas blamed for the attacks. But the commander in charge of the Lebanese front, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, said the army would not let the situation escalate.

In Lebanon, the United States stepped up diplomatic pressure to try to stop the hostilities from hurting the Mideast peace process  
Clinton tries to ease tensions

WASHINGTON \_ The Clinton administration on Friday sought to warn Bosnian Serb forces that captured strategic points in Gorazde against taking the Muslim enclave.

President Clinton, trying to ease tensions after American-led bombing of Serb positions twice this week, said NATO's role in the 2-year-old war was "to be firm but not provocative and not try to change the military balance."

He said the United States "has no interest in having NATO becoming involved in this war to gain some advantage for one side or the other."

Asked if the United States would let Gorazde fall, one administration official replied:

"That's a hypothetical. It hasn't fallen. We don't know if the Serbs are intent on taking it. It's the middle of the night and they hold the strategic high ground."

**Load-Date:** January 31, 1995

***A horror no human can bear;100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base;Bomb***

The Sun (England)

April 19, 1996 Friday

Edition 3G

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**Section:** OVERSEAS NEWS; Pg. 6

**Length:** 826 words

## **Body**

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MUMS and kids cowered in two shipping containers to hide from the horrors of war - but a barrage of Israeli shells turned their sanctuary into a slaughterhouse yesterday.

Entire families were blown to pieces as high explosives fired from howitzers ripped through the huge freight boxes. Other victims were roasted alive.

A survivor of the carnage which left at least 100 refugees dead at the UN base in Qana, southern Lebanon, sobbed: "Their flesh and blood are all mixed together. It is a sight no human being can take."

The packed containers were being used as emergency shelters for families fleeing the ruthless week-long Israeli bombardment of Hezbollah guerillas near their homes. One container took a direct hit during the ten-minute bombardment by 155mm howitzer shells.

A witness said: "The container was littered with body parts and smeared in blood. Some of the bodies were burned. Others were blown apart."

Yet as burning victims screamed in agony and ambulances tried to remove at least 100 injured, more shells rained down around them.

Heads

At least 25 exploded among the refugees. A young man who escaped the bloodbath shouted: "Everyone died."

"There is no one left there. They had no heads and no feet."

UN liaison officer worker Hassan Seklawi, who arrived shortly after the blitz, said: "My white rubber shoes have turned red from the blood. I had to walk over bodies that covered the walkways at the base."

A horror no human can bear; 100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base; Bomb

A UN Fijian peacekeeper picked up a baby with no head. Reporter Robert Fisk, of the Independent, saw the body of a headless woman lying twisted on the ground.

He said: "Dozens of refugees lay in pools of blood. Bits of human bodies are everywhere.

"The Lebanese refugee women and children and men lay in heaps, their hands or arms or legs missing, beheaded or disembowelled."

Shocked Fijian soldiers carried away the remains in blankets. Two Fijians were killed.

As the howitzer shells slammed into the base, news of the massacre was frantically radioed to other UN posts.

A radio operator, his voice choking from terror, yelled: "We're under fire. Shells are landing on headquarters. People are dying here."

Lebanese ambassador Samir Moubarak said the entire Fijian HQ was razed to the ground.

He added: "It took a long time to convince the Israelis to stop."

Every UN paramedic team was mobilised and about 77 armoured vehicles dashed to the scene.

About 500 refugees were in the camp when it was hit.

At three hospitals in the nearby port of Tyre the floors ran red with blood as medics battled to cope with the sheer numbers of dead, wounded and dying.

Red cross workers unzipped body bags to find up to three tiny corpses stuffed in each.

They felt for a pulse on each little victim before zipping the orange bags shut again.

Ten-year-old Mariam Haidar, her face ripped by shrapnel, told how she saw her sister die as the Israeli shells exploded.

Grief

She said: "I looked at her and I saw blood coming out of her mouth. Then the building started collapsing on us."

A young woman, her face smeared with blood, screamed: "May God send a plague on you, Israel. I want my brothers and my sister."

Another girl, pale with grief, sobbed: "Oh God, my brother Ali is dead."

Latifeh Roumiyyeh, 60 - her eyes bandaged - lay on a bed crying out the names of her children. She wailed: "I don't know where my children and grandchildren are."

Fadi Jaber, 21, told how UN troops ordered refugees into the freight containers when the first shell exploded among them.

He said: "Then a second shell hit us, followed by more at one-minute intervals. I heard people scream 'God is Greatest.'

"A woman fainted so I reached over to check her head and her brains fell out into my hands.

"I saw a dead UN captain whose shoulder was blown off. "His stomach was gutted open and blood was spilling from it."

Morgues overflowed in Tyre and truckloads of bodies were sent up the coast road to Sidon.

A horror no human can bear;100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base;Bomb

Chaos

At the hospitals, doctors performed emergency operations amid the chaos wherever they could find space.

A desperate plea went out for blood donors and doctors.

Scores of injured lay writhing in agony in hallways and corridors as the wards overflowed.

Sobbing mothers screamed as more victims arrived.

On the floor of an operating theatre a young man lay dying, apparently forgotten, his shirt torn off and his jeans open.

A Red Cross worker opened another bag containing the bodies of children and said sadly: ``Oh, what a crime."

Hours earlier Israeli warplanes blitzed a Lebanese apartment building in the village of Nabatiyeh Fawqah, killing a mother and her six children, including a four-day-old girl.

A total of 11 people were wiped out as the jets swooped low, unleashing four missiles.

Israeli army chiefs said they attacked after their planes came under fire from the building.

Families in the flats had defied Israeli orders to flee. Around 400,000 have fled southern Lebanon and 17,000 have left northern Israel since fighting flared eight days ago.

## Graphic

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Weeping ... a woman survivor Nowhere to hide...UN peacekeepers cover bodies of refugees with blankets at their Qana base. One hundred were killed by Israeli shells Burned out...victims are taken from one of the shelters at the UN base Hear no evil...Israeli soldier fires 155mm shells into Lebanon from border

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2020

*Middle East trip may help her make her mark mark mark*

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia) virginia)

August 10, 1997, Sunday sunday sunday

Copyright 1997 Charleston Newspapers newspapers newspapers

**Section:** News; Pg. P15A P15A P15A

**Length:** 916 words

**Byline:** Laura Myers THE ASSOCIATED PRESS press press

## **Body**

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WASHINGTON - On the world's stage, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has played Moscow and Massachusetts, Malaysia and Michigan. All are likely to prove mere diplomatic tryouts compared to her coming debut in the Middle East.

More than six months into her job, Albright's proposed late-August foray to the perpetually tumultuous region is seen by many as the first true test of her outspoken - sometimes outrageous - style.

"She's damn good at the PR. Whether she's good on the substance substance substance remains to be seen," said Lawrence Eagleburger, a former secretary of state.

In her travels, Albright has donned a flak jacket in Bosnia, visited a war crimes tribunal in The Hague, pressed human rights in Beijing and promoted American foreign policy at home in the United States.

She wooed Boris Yeltsin in Moscow, boycotted the first session of Hong Kong's new China-led legislature, celebrated NATO expansion in eastern Europe and opened a U.S. consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon, Vietnam.

Yet from the time President Clinton nominated her, a defining question has lingered: Is Albright better at selling U.S. strategy than forming



Middle East trip may help her make her mark mark mark

it, especially outside Europe, her academic speciality and homeland?

Albright, U.S. representative at the United Nations for four years

before her appointment to head the State Department, bristles at such suggestions.

"This assumption is actually not correct," she told reporters with her at a Southeast Asian conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. "I do happen to be European by background. However, I was a professor of international relations and a student of communist systems my entire life. So I have spent much more time thinking about Asia than you might know."

She had a similarly stern reply when asked, on the day two suicide bombers killed 15 people in a Jerusalem market, why she hadn't become "personally involved" to save the fast-deteriorating Middle East peace process.

"Let me make this clear: I am directly involved in this," she said.

"I have been since I became secretary of state. I've met with every Middle Eastern leader that has anything to do with this."

Not, however, on their home ground as secretary of state.

Albright announced Wednesday she will go to the Middle East at the end of this month, if security permits, so "we can be with them at the table."

Unlike other sticky U.S. foreign policy challenges, the intractable Middle East doesn't lend itself to easily articulated sound-bite solutions, something Albright is known for.

The Clinton administration wanted Albright to visit the region only when it felt certain that such a trip would further peace. Until that time, it was content to let the State Department's Middle East expert, Dennis Ross, do the groundwork overseas.

The administration also wanted to avoid a repeat of the frequent and often fruitless shuttling of Albright's predecessor, Warren

Middle East trip may help her make her mark mark mark

Christopher.

Now, with the long-stalled peace process torn asunder by the July 30 double-suicide bombing in Jerusalem, the administration decided an Albright mission is warranted.

At the weekend, with Ross en route to Jerusalem, regional peace prospects came into even more flux. Israeli jets raided a suspected Palestinian guerrilla base in Lebanon and the hometown of a Lebanese leader of the Iranian-backed Amal faction of the Islamic militant **Hezbollah** group. The first raid, on Friday, followed by hours an artillery attack on northern Israel from Israel.

Albright has set for herself a stiff challenge: Get the Israelis and Palestinians past the current "crisis in confidence" and into talks about reaching a final settlement earlier than the agreed May 1999 deadline.

Albright promoters inside and outside the administration don't question her effectiveness or resolve, including Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C. He's called her "a courageous lady."

"She has approached her work with a high energy level," said Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., a foreign policy expert. "She may be more dramatic in presentation than other secretaries of state. And the fact that she's a woman has not been lost, but it has not been important. Maybe the greatest tribute to her is that she has been taken seriously from the beginning."

In a skit at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations conference in Malaysia in late July, Albright displayed her self-confidence by singing a satiric - and off-key - version of "Don't Cry for Me, Argentina," playing Madonna playing Eva Peron. Her foreign minister colleagues applauded wildly, but their good feelings for her didn't necessarily translate into good feelings for U.S. policy.

Middle East trip may help her make her mark mark mark

The next day, Domingo L. Siazon Jr., foreign minister of the Philippines, a close U.S. ally, criticized Albright for scoring ASEAN "at high-level decibels" for bringing Burma's repressive military rulers into the organization.

Eagleburger, President Bush's secretary of state in 1992, gave this review: "She certainly has a style, but I kind of wish she would not spend her time singing at conferences. I'm glad it went over well, but "

He broke off, then added: "Maybe I'm too old-fashioned."

Some of Albright's former colleagues at Georgetown University say she's not a deep diplomatic thinker - no Henry Kissinger. But few of the 63 American secretaries of state have been great strategists, and a fellow **female** foreign policy maven suggests Albright will make her mark.

"She's going to be there awhile," said Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. "Already, she's made some impressive achievements." achievements." achievements."

**Load-Date:** August 11, 1997

## **JORDAN AND ISRAEL VOW 'REAL' PEACE; ACCORD ENDS 46 YEARS OF HOSTILE RELATIONS**

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 27, 1994, THURSDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1994 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 1A

**Length:** 847 words

**Dateline:** WADI ARABA, ISRAEL-JORDAN BORDER

### **Body**

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The guns of Jordan and Israel, once trained on each other across this scorching desert, fired a salute Wednesday as the two nations pledged to end 46 years of hostility and make the peace last forever.

Leaders from both sides and President Bill Clinton cited the desert as a symbol of the once-arid relations between the two neighbors that can now flourish.

"Our generation and the next, we are the ones who will transform this barren place into a fertile oasis," Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told 5,000 guests at the signing ceremony for the Israel-Jordan peace treaty.

"The time has now come not only to dream of a better future but to realize it," Rabin said, standing on a onetime minefield cleared and asphalted for the occasion.

Jordan's King Hussein said the treaty was not "simply a peace of paper ratified by those responsible."

"It will be real. . . . No more deaths, no more misery, no more suspicion, no more fear, no more uncertainty," Hussein said.

Clinton warned Arab hard-liners not to turn to bloodshed "in their zeal to kill hope and keep hatred alive."

"We cannot, we must not, we will not let them succeed," the president said.

Clinton said it was now up to Israel and Jordan to "make this peace real, to turn no man's land into every man's home, to take down the barbed wire, to remove the deadly mines, to help the wounds of war to heal. Open your borders, open your hearts. Peace is more than an agreement on paper."

Hussein, Rabin and Clinton paid homage to all the fallen of the Arab-Israeli wars, observing a minute of silence for the war dead. "I believe they are with us on this occasion and at this time as we come together to ensure, God willing, that there will be no more death," Hussein said.

The audience included Israeli and Jordanian war veterans. Shmuel Amran, 47, lost his left leg in an artillery fight in 1968 when he was an Israeli soldier chasing Arab infiltrators in the Jordan Valley. He posed happily on crutches with members of the Jordanian army band.

## JORDAN AND ISRAEL VOW 'REAL' PEACE; ACCORD ENDS 46 YEARS OF HOSTILE RELATIONS

"For my whole life there has been a closed border between Israel and Jordan. We always saw them from a distance. Now I'm among them. It is a very special day for me," Amran said.

The hourlong ceremony began with the army bands from Israel and Jordan playing their national anthems and then a joint rendition of America's "Star-Spangled Banner." While the music soared, the two armies used 25-pound artillery shells for a 21-gun salute, alternating between Jordanian and Israeli batteries.

An Israeli and Jordanian girl, each of whom lost a grandfather in the 1967 Middle East War, presented bouquets to the leaders. A sheik chanted verses from the Koran, and a rabbi recited a Psalm.

The accord was signed by Rabin and Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali of Jordan, as Clinton and the king looked on.

The treaty is the first between Israel and an Arab state since a pact with Egypt in 1979 that grew out of the Camp David accords. Unlike the "cold peace" with Egypt, which has resulted in few commercial or cultural ties, Wednesday's treaty contemplates swift cooperation in tourism, trade, road and rail links, water resources and environmental protection. The two nations Wednesday threw switches connecting their electrical grids in the southern port and resort cities of Eilat and Aqaba immediately after the signing ceremony.

For Israel, the agreement secures the largest part of a long-hostile border and marks a milestone in normalizing a nation accustomed to thinking of itself as encircled by enemies. Both sides pledged that neither would let its territory be used as a staging area by third countries for military strikes against the other.

For Jordan, the pact comes as a declaration of independence from radical Arab neighbors and ends an estrangement with the West that began in the Persian Gulf War, when King Hussein gave his tacit support to Iraq.

The treaty drew mixed reactions from Jordanians, who saw a measure of defeat in giving up their claims to disputed land, even though Hussein, a descendant of the prophet Mohammed, keeps control over Jerusalem's Muslim holy sites. That clause caused Palestinian ire.

Shortly before the ceremony, guerrillas of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah fired rockets into northern Israel from Lebanon in an apparent gesture of disapproval of the colorful ceremony near the Red Sea. No casualties or damage were reported, and Israel returned fire.

Security was tight throughout the ceremony, with security agents patrolling the area with bomb-sniffing dogs. Armored personnel carriers from both sides roamed the surrounding desert, and helicopters clattered overhead.

Jordanian intellectuals and opposition politicians said they would resist normalizing ties with Israel, even though the borders are to open Tuesday and the two sides are to establish embassies before the end of November. But Jordanians at the ceremony occasionally erupted in shouts of "Long live the king!" And a few Jordanian waiters tried to talk to the Israeli army women in T-shirts who were handing out water bottles; they were discouraged because few of the women spoke Arabic.

## Graphic

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PHOTO, MAP; (1) Color Photo By AP - King Hussein of Jordan lights a cigarette for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Wednesday after the signing ceremony for the Israel-Jordan peace treaty. (2) Color Map By Knight-Ridder Tribune - of the Middle East. Map shows site of Israel, West Bank and Jordan

**Load-Date:** November 2, 1994

JORDAN AND ISRAEL VOW 'REAL' PEACE; ACCORD ENDS 46 YEARS OF HOSTILE RELATIONS

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End of Document

*Atlanta Extra;*  
*Late News & Visitor's Guide;*  
*Preview Edition;*  
*World;*  
*AFRICA*

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

July 21, 1996, Sunday,

ALL EDITIONS

Copyright 1996 The Atlanta Constitution

**Section:** FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 04X

**Length:** 3008 words

## Body

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### ALGERIA

High 94F, low 63 (Algiers)

A bomb exploded in a cafe in suburban Algiers killing five people and injuring 30. The casualties bring the death toll in bombings this week to 15. There were no claims of responsibility for the attack in Kolea. The bombing came three days after two simultaneous bombs killed at least 10 people and injured dozens more in Blida, 31 miles south of Algiers. Although no one claimed responsibility, officials said those could be linked to a split within the Armed Islamic Group, one of the most violent organizations waging a 4 1/2-year civil war against the military-backed government.

### BURUNDI

An attack blamed on Hutu rebels killed at least 200 people today, most of them Tutsis, Radio Burundi and the army said. Many of the victims were children. The violence occurred in the central province of Gitega, where at least 200 Hutu civilians were reported killed in army attacks at the end of June. Those attacks had been called retaliatory. "Masses of rebels attacked in what seems to be an organized attack," Hilira Ninewa of the Tutsi-dominated Burundi army said. Radio Burundi said the victims today were Tutsi civilians displaced by the ethnic violence sweeping the central African nation since the 1993 assassination of the country's first democratically elected Hutu president.

EGYPT High 91F, low 71 (Cairo)

On the heels of the new Israeli prime minister's first official visit to Egypt, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat met with Egypt's president to discuss Middle East peace. Arafat said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's talks with President Hosni Mubarak two days ago were "very important for the peace process," Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported. But he cautioned that "we have to wait and see how the implementation will be." Arafat and Mubarak met for an hour in the port city of Alexandria.

### RWANDA

A spokeswoman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said she feared that the Burundian army operation to expel Rwandan Hutu refugees from northern Burundi camps would continue tonight. "Before the start of the expulsions, this camp had around 13,000 refugees in it, and yesterday first group of 1,800 refugees was already forcibly expelled by Burundi soldiers and taken as far Butare in Rwanda," UNHCR spokeswoman Christiane Berthiaume said, in remarks broadcast on Radio France Internationale tonight. "Luckily we have a reception center in Butare, and we have taken them in there; they are still there," she said. "The forced repatriations have started again today: eleven lorries have left, and we have the strong impression that these repatriations are going to continue throughout the night."

## SIERRA LEONE

The editor of a newly-launched newspaper in Sierra Leone has been detained after he published an article accusing ministers of corruption, Sierra Leone radio reported. Edison Yongai, editor of the 'Point' newspaper, was held after he published a front-page story captioned Corrupt Ministers in the paper on 17th July. The article included photographs of the ministers mentioned in the story. Yongai reportedly told police that nothing went into the paper without his approval, and said that before publication he tried to contact the ministers in question, but without success.

## SUDAN

Three Muslim militants on trial for an attempt on the life of President Hosni Mubarak told a newspaper they trained in Sudan, according to an interview published Saturday. The militants also said they were unrepentant for the attack and that violence was the only way to deal with governments they see as betraying Islam. The interview, published in the London-based Al-Hayat newspaper, is the most extensive with the three Egyptian suspects since their arrest after the June 26, 1995, assassination attempt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Eleven men are believed to have been involved in the attack. Five were killed at the time, three are at large, and the three interviewed by Al-Hayat are on trial in Addis Ababa.

## TOGO

One of Togo's main opposition parties has withdrawn from next month's parliamentary by-elections, Radio France Internationale reported. The Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) said it was withdrawing from the polls because of the the absence of any monitoring committee or international observers, the radio said. The by-elections, taking place on 4th and 8th August, are to fill three parliamentary seats, the results for which were scrapped following alleged voting irregularities and violence.

## AMERICAS BRAZIL High 80F, low 66 (Rio de Janeiro)

Asian lumber companies have spread through the Amazon rainforest like hungry locusts ready to bite and destroy, the Jornal do Brasil said. Malaysia has reduced timber output to 9,000,000 cubic meters from 18,000,000 cubic meters after stiff international pressure and because the country has nearly exhausted its logging supplies, according to the Brazilian Environment Ministry. Malaysia is planning to make up for its reduced timber output by logging trees in the Amazon, New Guinea, Fiji Islands, South Korea and Africa, the ministry said. Brazil places no restrictions on foreign companies wishing to buy land in the country. But companies that want to exploit timber have to submit a plan of sustainable exploitation to the Brazilian Environment Institute.

## CUBA High 89F, low 75 (Havana)

The United States is seeking U.N. condemnation of Cuba's downing of two planes belonging to an American-based exile group. According to a draft resolution, the United States proposes that the Security Council condemn "the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight as being incompatible with elementary considerations of humanity." All four people aboard were killed Feb. 24 when Cuba shot down two unarmed planes of the group Brothers to the Rescue,



saying they were over Cuban waters. The International Civil Aviation Organization has said the planes were over international waters.

## GRENADA

Grenada's banana industry is stressing quality control, hoping to increase exports to Britain that have suffered in part because of quality problems. Inspectors from the Grenada Banana Cooperative Society will visit farms to certify crops that are good enough for export, John Mark, the society's acting manager, said. Quality problems forced a one-month suspension of all Grenada banana exports in April by the Windward Islands Banana Development and Exporting Co., sole exporter for Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

## MEXICO High 71F, low 54 (Mexico City)

A newly surfaced armed group says it ambushed a military patrol in southern Mexico, during which a civilian was killed, in reprisal for military repression, a newspaper reported. In a front page story the Reforma newspaper said it received a statement from the group that calls itself the Popular Revolutionary Army, claiming it mounted the attack in Guerrero state. Reforma said it found the statement in a telephone booth, acting on a tip. There was no immediate way to verify the document's authenticity, but such groups often publicize their views in this manner in Mexico. Mexican media have reported that masked gunmen ambushed a military vehicle on a rural road between the towns of Tixtla and Chilapa on Tuesday. A 16-year-old youth in a truck just behind the vehicle was killed in the cross fire, and a captain and another civilian in the truck were wounded.

## PERU High 60F, low 55 (Lima)

After finding 110 pounds of cocaine on a Peruvian navy ship in Vancouver earlier this month, customs officials began searching others in the fleet. The result? More of the same. Since early July authorities have repeatedly found cocaine on two Peruvian navy ships consigned to carry commercial cargo. But a crackdown by U.S. and Peruvian authorities on drug producers in the eastern jungle region has forced traffickers to diversify their modes of transport. They're finding that navy ships, which normally avoid customs inspections, may be the cheapest and safest bet for ferrying drugs northward.

## ASIA BANGLADESH

Former president Hussain Mohammad Ershad ended a three-day hunger strike after the government allowed his family to visit him in jail, his brother said. Ershad ended his fast when his wife and their two children brought him dinner. "It was his first meal in three days," Ershad's brother G.M. Kader said in an telephone interview. Ershad began the fast to protest a government decision to bar friends and relatives from a guest house that has been converted into his prison, although he can see them in Parliament where he is a lawmaker.

## CAMBODIA

The leader of a visiting Japanese business mission called Saturday for building up the infrastructure in Cambodia before full-scale investment in the country by Japanese companies. Kazuo Haruna, chairman of Marubeni Corp. who is heading a mission from the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told reporters that Cambodia has not yet prepared conditions for foreign investment. Haruna said it will take a long time for Cambodia, ravaged by a civil war, to build up its infrastructure and Japanese companies want to study whether they can help. Haruna also said he has urged First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh and other Cambodian ministers to promote private companies.

## CHINA High 84F, low 69 (Beijing)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will seek an explanation from China on why it drew its baselines from the disputed Paracel Islands also being claimed by Vietnam when it holds annual consultations with Beijing next week, ASEAN officials said Saturday.

#### INDONESIA High 88F, low 71 (Jakarta)

Two earthquakes struck northern Sumatra island within two less than two hours, a news agency reported. There were no reports of damage or casualties, and the main office of the Meteorology and Geophysics Agency said it had no record of the quakes. The official Antara news agency said the two tremors jolted the town of Banda Aceh, about 800 miles northwest of Jakarta. An officer of the local office of the meteorology agency said a first quake with a magnitude of 4.7 struck, followed by a second tremor with a magnitude of 4.6. He said both quakes were centered in the Nicobar and Andaman islands in the Indian Ocean.

#### IRAN

Iran has expressed "heartfelt sorrow" over the TWA air disaster - but not to the United States. The state-run news agency quoted Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Mohammadi as saying Friday that Iran sympathized with the "bereaved families" who lost loved ones when Paris-bound Flight 800 exploded Wednesday shortly after takeoff from New York. Mohammadi said that "since many of those who lost their lives were French, the ministry also expressed its condolences to the French government and nation." However, he did not extend condolences to the United States, even though most of the 230 people aboard were Americans.

#### IRAQ

The United Nations accused Iraq of making a "complete mockery" of an arms agreement after the Iraqis refused to grant a U.N. inspection team access to a weapons site. Chief weapons inspector Rolf Ekeus told the Security Council that his team gave up trying to reach the site near Baghdad's airport, which the Iraqis had blocked since Tuesday. Iraq is required under a 1991 council resolution that ended the Persian Gulf War to destroy all its long-range missiles and halt its nuclear, biological and chemical weapons programs.

#### ISRAEL High 89F, low 68 (Jerusalem)

Israel and Hezbollah reached final agreement for swapping the bodies of two Israeli soldiers for Shiite Muslim prisoners and guerrilla remains. A German mediator and the leader of the Islamic militant group Hezbollah said the deal had been concluded; an Israeli army spokesman in Jerusalem confirmed it. In Lebanon, Hezbollah leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah made the announcement after returning from meetings in Damascus, Syria. He said the International Red Cross will supervise the exchange.

#### JORDAN

King Hussein is recuperating in a London hospital after surgery to remove an abscess, the monarch's doctor said Saturday. "The abscess was fully drained and His Majesty is recuperating in his hospital bed now," Lt. Gen. Samir Farraj told The Associated Press in a telephone interview from London. He declined to elaborate. The 60-year-old monarch underwent the surgery at the London Clinic on Friday and will be discharged soon, Farraj said.

#### JAPAN High 87F, low 75 (Tokyo)

After months of haggling, a private fund has decided to give \$ 18,500 in compensation to each of about 300 women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers during World War II. A fund official said today that part of the compensation will be provided by the Japanese government, which had long refused to pay direct compensation despite pressure from Japanese and international groups. Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto also

will write a letter to each of the women apologizing for their suffering, Shinji Harada said. Up to 200,000 Asian women, mostly Koreans, are believed to have been forced into military-run brothels for the Japanese troops. Others were from China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Burma and the Philippines. . . . In Sumo Action, Yokozuna Akebono tripped to his second loss Saturday, sending the race for the Emperor's Cup to a three- way cliffhanger finish on the final day of the Nagoya Sumo Tournament.

NEPAL High 81F, low not reported (Kathmandu)

Landslides caused by torrential rain killed eight people in Nepal, the official RSS news agency reported. Six people died when a house was washed away by a landslide in the Bhojpur district in the east of the country. Landslides also killed one person in Gulmi and another in Rolpa, both in the west of the country, RSS quoted the police as saying. Earlier in the week, landslides and floods wreaked havoc in the kingdom, claiming at least 45 lives.

VIETNAM High 88F, low 74 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Authorities have decided to press tax evasion charges against one of the best-known foreign businessmen in Vietnam, the director of Peregrine Capital Vietnam Ltd., and his wife. The decision, announced today comes seven weeks after Ho Chi Minh City officials appeared at Peregrine's office and demanded company documents.

The case has sent chills through the foreign investor community because many business people say Vietnam's rules are unclear and unevenly enforced, encouraging risk-taking that can backfire.

Nguyen Duy Dung, chief of investigation at the Ho Chi Minh City prosecutor's office, said he signed a decision Thursday to press charges against Nguyen Trung Truc and Deidre Low.

EUROPE BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Trying to ensure the greatest possible turnout, the organization monitoring Bosnia's upcoming elections is trying to track down Bosnian refugees around the world through the Internet. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has called for Internet users worldwide who know Bosnian refugees to help them apply for an absentee ballot. On Friday, it asked the media to help spread the word that refugees can request official applications for absentee ballots electronically. The OSCE estimates 900,000 refugees in more than 35 countries may be eligible to vote in the Sept. 14 elections. Applications must be submitted no later than July 31 to receive an absentee ballot. The mission's web site is <http://www-osce.austria.eu.net>

GEORGIA

Floodwaters have swept through several villages in southern Georgia, leaving dozens of families homeless, a news report said Saturday. No injuries were reported. Floods caused by heavy rains destroyed homes, wiped out 12 bridges and killed many farm animals in the Khuloisky region in the past three days, the ITAR-Tass agency reported. The Khuloisky region is part of the Georgian republic of Adzhariya, and is located near the Turkish border.

GERMANY High 66F, low 50 (Berlin)

Nick Leeson, the financial trader who broke Barings investment bank and is imprisoned in Singapore, has more than \$ 35 million stashed in bank accounts in Germany, a newspaper said Saturday. The Bonn-based Welt am Sonntag said British investigators were working with Interpol and the Barings family to track down the money. Leeson has repeatedly denied having any money hidden away. The newspaper said Leeson has three accounts at Commerzbank in Berlin, two at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt, and one at an unnamed regional bank in Munich. Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank have refused to comment on the information, citing bank confidentiality regulations.

**HUNGARY High 72F, low 50 (Budapest)**

Several hundred hard-line communists booed the launch of a NATO-led military exercise, screaming that soldiers should go home. More than 1,000 military personnel were gathering in Szolnok, 50 miles east of the capital Budapest for an air-rescue, peace-implementation and search-and-rescue exercise due to begin Monday. A workers' political party is demanding a referendum on whether Hungary should join NATO - an issue on which the extreme left and extreme right are in rare agreement. The military exercise will bring together troops from 16 countries, including the United States, under the aegis of NATO.

**POLAND High 62F, low 48 (Warsaw)**

The head of Poland's Olympic delegation in Atlanta, Eugeniusz Pietrasik, died suddenly in during last night's opening ceremony, Polish radio reported today. It said the most likely cause of death was a heart attack.

**OCEANIA AUSTRALIA High 64F, low 53 (Sydney)**

The Sydney Morning Herald reported that some Australian nuns have started an effort to make a saint out of a predecessor. By the time she died, pioneering Australian nun Eileen O'Connor had fought the Vatican over her relationship with a local priest, attempted to sue the Archbishop of Sydney and established -with virtually no church help - a community of women dedicated to Sydney's poor. O' Connor founded Our Lady's Nurses for the Poor in 1913. Now, 75 years after her death at the age of 28, the Brown Nurses, as they are known, have - with the support of the present Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Edward Clancy - officially started the process to have O'Connor canonised.

## Graphic

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Photo: South Africa

Presidential performance

Pretoria, South Africa - Entertainer Michael Jackson and President Nelson Mandela share a hug and a grin during a visit to the Mandela's Pretoria residence Saturday. Jackson has announced plans for a three-city South African tour next year. / ADIL BRADLOW / Associated Press

Photo: Burundi

Marchers denounce foreign intervention

Bujumbura, Burundi - About 10,000 people march through the streets of Burundi's capital in a demonstration to protest foreign military intervention in the country and call for the overthrow of the coalition government. / SAYYID AZIM / Associated Press

Photo: Spain

Bombing of airport spurs safety checks

Tarragona, Spain - A plainclothes officer and sniffer dog inspect bags at Reus airport, 40 miles south of Barcelona, after a bomb explosion Saturday in the passenger lounge of an airport in northeastern Spain injured 33 people, most of them British tourists. Two bombs were found in luxury hotels and detonated without injury. The Basque separatist group

Atlanta Extra; Late News & Visitor's Guide; Preview Edition; World; AFRICA

ETA is believed responsible. MARCELA AGUILA / Associated Press

Photo: Vietnam

Vietnamese army dabbles in economy

Hue, Vietnam - Soldiers march by a reviewing stand in Vietnam where, foreign military analysts say, the armed forces are becoming increasingly involved in state businesses in an effort to protect the country's political and social structure. / LOIS RAIMONDO / New York Times

**Load-Date:** July 22, 1996

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## **ISLAMIC SECTS SPUR DEADLY NATIONALISM**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

March 5, 1993, Friday,

ONE STAR EDITION

Copyright 1993 P.G. Publishing Co.

**Section:** NATIONAL,

**Length:** 980 words

**Byline:** EDWARD CODY, THE WASHINGTON POST

### **Body**

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Across the Middle East, the muezzin's plaintive wail increasingly has become a call not only to prayer, but also to political action and a re-assertion of Islamic values over the ways of the West.

The response in most cases has been renewed devotion to Muslim teachings and traditions, such as the ban on alcohol or the requirement for modest dress.

But when resurgent Islam, with its powerful appeal, has intersected with the extreme edges of nationalism or frustrated ethnic pride, the mix at times has exploded into violence, often directed at the United States.

Most Americans got their first experience with Islamic militants in 1979, when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was toppled from his U.S.-protected throne by a forbidding religious leader, or imam, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Within months, "students following the imam's line" had seized the U.S. embassy and taken American diplomats hostage.

Like Khomeini, they were driven by an anti-Western Persian nationalism enraged by years of second-class status for Shiite Muslims in the Middle East and embittered by the shah's drive to force-feed secular Westernization to Iranians.

In the succeeding decade, Islamic renaissance as a religious force and Islamic militancy as a political force have spread across the Middle East, their characteristics largely determined by the circumstances and issues of each country.

The result has touched the majority Sunni branch of Islam as well as the Shiite sect more commonly associated with the acts of terrorism that have dramatized Islamic militancy in the West.

Perhaps nowhere more than in Lebanon has violence emerged from the assertion of Islamic ways over those from the West.

Lebanon's Shiite Muslims, long downtrodden at home and inspired toward revenge by the Iranian revolution, sought out Western hostages in the mid- 1980s to gain attention and, in their minds, mark points against Israel, Europe and the United States.

## ISLAMIC SECTS SPUR DEADLY NATIONALISM

**Hezbollah**, or the Party of God, remains a frequent combatant against Israeli troops and Israel's proxy Lebanese militia in the strip of southern Lebanon that Israel occupies and calls its security zone.

Many experts attribute the rise of Islam as a social and political force to the failure of secular nationalist governments that for the most part followed colonial rule in the Middle East.

In Algeria, for instance, the militant and now largely underground Islamic Salvation Front has flourished in an atmosphere of despair produced by 30 years under the National Liberation Front, the guerrilla organization that won independence from France but was unable to win prosperity for its followers.

Similarly, the Islamic Resistance Movement, known by its initials as Hamas, has developed into a strong anti-Israeli guerrilla force as many young Palestinians lose patience with Yasser Arafat's secular Palestine Liberation Organization and its long-delayed dream of an independent Palestinian state.

In Syria, the traditional Muslim Brotherhood blossomed as an extreme political group partly in reaction to President Hafez Assad's failure to live up to the anti-Israeli Arab nationalist rhetoric on which his Baath Party government based its appeal.

The response was a massive 1982 repression in the city of Hama, a Brotherhood stronghold where whole neighborhoods were leveled by Syrian army artillery.

Egypt, long regarded as one of the Islamic world's most tolerant countries, gave birth to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1928, mostly out of opposition to British colonial rule and the consequent Western influence.

The Brotherhood in Egypt has gained key positions in a number of professional groups and opposition parties, but has avoided the violence once associated with its name.

Egyptian Islamic extremists sprang into the headlines again in 1981, however, when Muslim nationalists assassinated President Anwar Sadat over what they charged was his sellout to Israel at Camp David.

More recently, militants organized in what they call Islamic Groups have killed foreign tourists in a campaign against the Western-oriented government of President Hosni Mubarak.

For some, these radical acts have meant martyrdom, such as that of Lebanese Shiite zealots driving truckfuls of explosives into U.S. and Israeli targets in Lebanon.

For others, such as Hamas underground operatives, they have meant cold murder, putting bullets through the head of a captured Israeli border policeman.

For the majority of Muslims, however, these acts of political extremism seemed no more representative of their religion than the Waco, Texas, insanity seems of Christianity.

Among this majority, political concerns are more prosaic than revolutionary.

Islamic fundamentalists in Saudi Arabia, for example, have displayed their most vivid concern about seeping Western influence, such as a desire of Saudi women for the right to drive. Their protests, often delivered by petition, have been over the royal family's reluctance to further close the already isolated desert kingdom to non-Muslim customs.

But the pull of Islam as a powerful force for political change has become so evident in a number of countries that it has been used as a tool in decidedly nonreligious enterprises.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, for instance, bases his rule on the determinedly secular Baathist philosophy, first expounded by a Christian thinker from Syria. But he did not hesitate to appeal to his countrymen's religion as a way to stir up emotions against the United States during the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

## ISLAMIC SECTS SPUR DEADLY NATIONALISM

Iraqi television repeatedly juxtaposed scenes of U.S. soldiers dancing to rock music with panoramas of the Great Mosque at Mecca, the message being that Islam's holiest site was being desecrated by infidels invited in by Saudi Arabia.

Similarly, the Central Intelligence Agency played to Afghans' traditional and Islamic sentiments in promoting and helping organize a decade-long guerrilla war.

**Load-Date:** September 20, 1995

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## *US rejects Iranian offer of deal on hostages and assets*

The Times (London)

August 9 1989, Wednesday

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**Section:** Issue 63468.

**Length:** 919 words

**Byline:** From CHRISTOPHER WALKER in Nicosia, CHARLES BREMNER in Washington and RICHARD OWEN in Jerusalem

### **Body**

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The Bush Administration last night rejected an Iranian proposal to intervene with groups holding hostages in Lebanon in return for a US promise to return assets frozen 10 years ago by President Carter.

The response followed hard on the Iranian offer made earlier yesterday and interpreted broadly as Iran's pragmatic new President publicly softening Tehran's terms for helping to secure the freedom of Western hostages.

'We are not willing to link the Iranian assets question to the hostage question, ' Mr Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said. It would be tantamount to trading hostages for a ransom.

'This does not mean to suggest we aren't looking at all sorts of opportunities, which of course we are, ' he said.

Iran's offer, made via the pages of the semi-official Tehran Times, a mouthpiece of President Rafsanjani, said Iran would step in once it was assured that the US would return its assets impounded during the Tehran embassy hostage crisis.

In the past, similar offers about the assets estimated in value at anything between Dollars 4 billion (almost Pounds 2.5 billion) and Dollars 12 billion have insisted that they be returned in full as a precondition for Iran using its influence with the Shia Muslim kidnap gangs. The US has publicly insisted that it will countenance no negotiation that involves buying the release of its hostages since the fiasco of President Reagan's attempt to win their freedom by supplying Iran with arms in 1986.

But the Administration has softened this stance in the past two weeks and implied it could accept a solution negotiated through intermediaries.

However, officials yesterday said they had received no confirmation that the suggestion in the Tehran Times represented a firm proposal, although messages had been exchanged with Tehran several times through intermediaries over the past few days.

President Bush and his team yesterday continued to play down hopes of an imminent solution to the hostage affair, despite optimistic signs from the region. Mr Fitzwater said the White House remained cautiously optimistic.

In the Middle East, Arab diplomats described Iran's offer as an olive branch from President Rafsanjani.

## US rejects Iranian offer of deal on hostages and assets

A Tehran Times editorial praised President Bush's approach in comparison to that of his predecessor and the paper quoted a source close to President Rafsanjani: 'The first step should be taken by the United States, and if Tehran is satisfied that its assets will certainly be unfrozen, then the second step will definitely come from Iran.'

In what was regarded as a clear bargaining ploy, the presidential source added: 'We can use our influence in Lebanon for the release of the hostages there. However, no guarantee can be given that the Western hostages will definitely be released because Iran has limited influence among the Lebanese groups.'

The dramatic offer, understood to refer to all the Western hostages and not only the eight Americans, was seen in diplomatic circles as further evidence of President Rafsanjani's determined attempt to settle the hostage issue. But his hardline opponents in Tehran are still thought to be capable of vetoing any agreement which they do not like.

The Tehran Times reported the funds were needed to assist the post-war reconstruction programme, the centrepiece of the new President's policy.

Some Western experts on the hostage problem have long argued that the frozen Iranian assets are the key to any deal. 'Anybody with any real knowledge of Lebanon knows some sort of cash price is going to have to be paid,' one said.

JERUSALEM - Israeli soldiers yesterday shot dead a uniformed Arab gunman from Jordan who had held an Israeli woman soldier hostage for more than three hours at a kibbutz near Eilat on the Red Sea.

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, said it was not clear whether the gunman, who had infiltrated across the Jordanian-Israeli border, had attempted a tit-for-tat hostage raid on behalf of Hezbollah, the Lebanese Shia group, in retaliation for Israel's kidnapping of Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid in southern Lebanon on July 28.

Mr Rabin said it was more likely that this was 'once again the story of a crazy Jordanian soldier'. Most incursions across the Jordanian-Israeli frontier in the past have taken place in the Jordan valley and the Dead Sea area further north. In March, a Jordanian gunman killed an Israeli soldier before escaping across the frontier. In May, an Israeli border patrol shot dead a Jordanian soldier who opened fire.

In yesterday's incident at Kibbutz Lotan, established six years ago by American Jews, the gunman opened fire indiscriminately at a group of women, injuring Lori Rosen, aged 28, an American tourist. The gunman was said by witnesses to have shouted 'this is for my brother' as he opened fire. He then seized the woman soldier and forced her into a shed.

Security forces commanded by General Dan Shomron, the Chief of Staff, who took personal charge, tried to negotiate with the kidnapper, and passed him a copy of the Koran at his request, an army spokesman said.

But the gunman refused to surrender, the Army said, and marksmen shot him dead.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a radical Palestinian group which comes under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organisation but is based in Damascus, claimed yesterday that its gunmen had infiltrated into northern Israel from Jordan, and had fired rockets at the Israeli settlement of Maoz Hayim. Israeli officials had no immediate comment on the claim.

**Load-Date:** September 22, 2000

## MAILBAG

The Sun Herald (Sydney, Australia)

March 1, 1992 Sunday

Late Edition

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**Section:** NEWS AND FEATURES; Letters; Pg. 143

**Length:** 916 words

### **Body**

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EQUAL RIGHTS

I WANT to become a nun in the Church of England but nobody will listen.

KEVIN J McGRATH

Grafton

PRESIDENT KEATING?

THE motive behind Paul Keating's foolish pro-republican speech and his public snubbing of the Queen is so very apparent. He wants to become President of Australia's first republic.

The thought sickens me |

D W MORRISH

Miranda

A NOT SO RARE BREED

I AM always uplifted when I read stories about Dick Smith (S-H, Feb 23).

I had always thought that to become a wealthy businessman, you had to be a liar, a cheat and a thief - and not to be backward (when dealing with politicians and local government officials) in indulging in that pastime known colloquially as "the sling".

As evidence of this, one only has to look at the examples of WA Inc and post-Fitzgerald scandals.

How refreshing it is to read about Dick Smith, at whom no impropriety or misconduct can be alleged. And I've no doubt there are many other top businessmen who are just as ethical and upright as he. Trouble is, you never hear about them.

RICHARD CARROLL

Gordon Park, QLD.

## MAILBAG

### FIREARM EXHIBITIONS

IN response to the issues raised by Jean MacRae-Murray in last week's Mailbag where she questions the authority of the Commissioner of Police to stop a firearm exhibition and asks several questions:

\* The police officer organising the exhibition did not have, nor had he applied for, the required permission to undertake secondary employment.

\* Once this became known to the Commissioner he had no alternative but to intervene.

\* But there was no question of banning the event which could have been organised and managed by any private citizen. The Commissioner merely took the step required by Police regulations by not allowing the particular police officer in question to participate.

### COL COLE

Assistant Police Commissioner

Professional Responsibility

### SEEING THE LIGHT

I WOULD like to congratulate the people of Queensland absolutely and profoundly on the result of their referendum on daylight saving.

If the citizens of a nation with Australia's climate can accept false time, then their intelligence must be in deep trouble. It would appear that Queenslanders still hold out hope for all of us in the future.

### CAMERON LEYS

Gunnedah

### ICY QUESTIONS

There's a one-eyed yellow idol to the north of Kathmandu;

There's a little marble cross below the town ...

I COULDN'T give a fig what the young fellow half way up the Himalayas did with his Mars bars and his plate of snow, although I did admire his courage and his spirit.

But I think it's pretty questionable of the parents to be bartering with the entrepreneur. They grizzle about the cost to them of his rescue. Don't they think their son's life was worth it? And didn't he have travel insurance

That young man is lucky there isn't another marble cross alongside Mad Carew's.

### JOHN APTHORP

Katoomba

### DEAR LEARNED FRIEND ...

CHRIS Murphy's piece headed "Getting Square" (S-H, Feb 23) is misleading and over-simplifies the tragic conflict currently involving Lebanon and Israel to the point of absurdity. The Hezbollah continues to fire rockets and missiles into Northern Israel, with the latest victim of this ongoing onslaught being a five-year-old Israeli girl.

### ADRIANNE KERN

## MAILBAG

NSW Jewish Board of Deputies

## DIRTY HISTORY NOT FORGOTTEN

THE article "Hitler's spectre grips Croatia" (S-H, Feb 23) demonstrates lack of knowledge about Croatia or Croatians. The killings of Serbs and Jews attributed to the Croats are a fabrication. For years Yugoslavia propagated falsities of the same genre, substituting the Croatian victims for Serbian ones. During 1941, Serb nationalists (chetniks) executed tens of thousands of Croatian Catholics and Muslims.

To allege that Croatians are responsible for the killings of their own people and the destruction of their own country is to protect the true aggressors of this dirty war: the serb-controlled YPA.

ROSITA SOLJIC

Oatley, NSW

## PEOPLE POWER PRAISED

FOR 15 of my 29 years I have felt extreme anger, embarrassment and disgust at the many magazines on public display with women on the covers sprawled semi-naked, submissive, and cheap.

The subliminal message this constant exposure gives to young girls and boys is directly responsible for sexual violence, attitudinal problems, and for young girls - confusion about sexuality and image.

Congratulations to the people of Sutherland Shire and people power. I hope you've started a revolution.

NIKKI FUDA

The Channon, NSW

## THOSE OLD CHESTNUTS

THE Duchess of Kent recently remarked that an Australian republic would be just as warm in its friendship with Britain. It would also be without the divisive arguments which will exist until Australia is an independent republic.

Some of the arguments opposing an Australian republic remind me of other blossoms in the reactionary bouquet which have now lost all their petals. A few ancient blooms: "Daylight saving will fade the curtains", "Extending hotel hours from 6pm closing would destroy the family."

How then, could we cling to our colonial status after they dropped EIIR Royal Mail in favour of Australia Post? The change from pounds to dollars would shatter the economy, according to some.

Then we had ex-PM and royal boot licker, Menzies, wanting to name the Australian currency "The Royal". All these mementoes of the past are eclipsed by the dear old woman who replied to an offer of a pound-dollar conversion chart. "No thanks, Dear. It'll never last."

Those of us of Anglo-Saxon background should remember we are a minority in today's Australian society.

PATRICK SAYERS

Woollahra

**Graphic**

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MAILBAG

Cartoon: By JENNY COOPES

**Load-Date:** July 21, 2007

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## **BRIEFS NATION/WORLD**

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

November 26, 1992, THURSDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 12A; BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

**Length:** 935 words

### **Body**

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**NEW YORK Mayor Takes Blame For Racial Riots** New York Mayor David Dinkins, in a rare television address to the city Wednesday, accepted some of the blame for racial rioting that broke out in a Brooklyn neighborhood last year between Jews and blacks. "I know and I accept that when a mistake is made that it is the mayor who is called to account," Dinkins emphasized during a 10-minute televised chat. He spoke of "errors in judgment and deployment" by police during three days of rioting in August 1991 when blacks and Hasidic Jews hurled bottles at each other and set fires in the streets. The Brooklyn rioting was set off after a black child was accidentally killed by a car driven by a Hasidic Jew. Three hours later, an Australian Hasidic student, Yankel Rosenbaum, was fatally stabbed "because he was a Jew," said Dinkins. He said the Biblical scholar did not "come all the way to the capital of American Judaism to be lynched." After a black teen-ager was acquitted for Rosenbaum's death last month, tension again flared between the two sides, with some Jewish leaders calling Dinkins a murderer because they felt he had not used enough restraint during demonstrations and the rioting. Reuters +++++

**WASHINGTON Mistrial Declared In Gomez Case** A mistrial was declared Wednesday in the trial of Daniel Gomez, the man whose shooting in May 1991 ignited three days of civil disturbances in the capital's Hispanic community. Gomez, 31, had been charged with assaulting a police officer with a dangerous weapon. Police said a rookie officer had shot Gomez in the chest after he lunged at her with a knife. Jurors and attorneys said the panel was deadlocked 10-2 for conviction. However, the U.S. attorney's office, which handles criminal prosecutions in the District of Columbia, said it would not retry the case "in the interest of justice." AP +++++

**ISRAEL Reports Of Planned Killing Questioned** A Miami Herald report that Israel planned to kill a Lebanese Muslim leader raised a storm of controversy about censorship violation Wednesday but barely a word about Israel's reported sanctioning of political assassination. Israeli authorities and media debated whether foreign reporters had breached the country's strict military censorship regulations by reporting that an aborted military exercise was a rehearsal for the assassination. In its report Tuesday, the Miami Herald said Israel's plan to kill **Hezbollah** leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah in Beirut, Lebanon, was put on hold after a missile was fired accidentally during an exercise Nov. 5, killing five commandos. On Tuesday, the military censor sent letters to a number of media, including the Miami Herald, asking for an explanation as to why they did not submit their stories to the censor before publication. Reuters +++++

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA Parliament OKs Partition Plan** Czechoslovakia's federal parliament approved on Wednesday a constitutional amendment to divide the 74-year-old Czechoslovak federation into independent Czech and Slovak states by Jan. 1. The amendment was the parliament's third attempt to provide a legal basis for partition. "This means the peaceful transfer of power to the authorities of the two republics," Federal Assembly chairman Michal Kovac said after the vote. "It is a very good signal both to the international community and our own citizens." The impending breakup has been widely termed a "velvet divorce," after the bloodless "velvet revolution" that swept away communist rule three years ago and paved the way for a transition from a command economy to a free

## BRIEFS NATION/WORLD

market system. Reuters +++++

CANADA Agencies' Probe Of Bombing Faulted Canada's intelligence agency and its federal police force bungled an investigation into the 1985 terrorist bombing of an Air-India jumbo jet, according to the report of a Canadian watchdog agency. The Canadian Security and Intelligence Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were locked in battles that had a "serious detrimental effect" on the seven-year investigation, says the report of the Security Intelligence Review Committee. The Air-India jet exploded off Ireland in June 1985, on its way to London and Bombay from Toronto. Most of the 329 passengers were Canadian citizens of Indian origin. The subsequent inquiry determined that the plane had been blown up by a bomb, probably planted by Sikh separatists based in Canada. The investigation has not produced a single arrest. London Observer +++++

RUSSIA Government Pays Overdue Loans Russia repaid its overdue loans Wednesday, a day after the U.S. Agriculture Department suspended it from a government export program for nonpayment. Agriculture Department spokesman Roger Runnigen said Russia, the biggest U.S. wheat customer, was reinstated to the export credit guarantee program after it paid \$405,000 that was overdue to a bank and \$2.4 million that would have been in default if it had not been paid by day's end. AP +++++

IRELAND Voters Cast Ballots On Abortion Irish voters agonized Wednesday over whether to relax Europe's most rigid abortion law after an emotional debate pitting the Roman Catholic Church against **women** demanding a right to make their own moral decisions. Voters cast ballots in a general election for the 166-member Parliament and in a referendum asking whether abortion should be introduced in extremely rare cases when the life of the mother is at risk. The votes were not being counted until today. The referendum was called in the wake of a Supreme Court decision in March to allow a suicidal 14-year-old rape victim to travel to England to terminate her pregnancy. Reuters

## Graphic

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PHOTO; Photo Headshot of (David) Dinkins

**Load-Date:** October 12, 1993

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## *Tehran vows vengeance for 'martyred pilgrims': Iran threatens to topple Saudis after Mecca deaths*

The Guardian (London)

August 3, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

**Length:** 943 words

**Byline:** From DAVID HIRST

**Dateline:** KUWAIT

### **Body**

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Iran yesterday pledged to overthrow the Saudi monarchy and take revenge on the US for its pilgrims 'martyred' in Mecca.

It all but threatened to drive orthodox Sunni Islam from the holy places of Mecca and Medina, in its most virulent propaganda campaign against the powerful Gulf state.

Saudi Arabia rejected Iran's version of Friday's riots in Mecca and turned back a delegation of inquiry from Tehran. It said 275 Iranian pilgrims had died but insisted that 'not a single shot' had been fired against the pilgrims, Tehran Radio claimed last night that 600 pilgrims were dead or missing and 250 were being treated in hospital.

Meanwhile Iraq, continuing to hold back from resuming the 'tanker war', showed increasing signs of impatience at what it considers its one-sided observation of the UN Security Council ceasefire call. Iran reported a new offensive, apparently bigger than the sporadic clashes of the past few weeks, on the central sector of the war front, 70 miles from Baghdad.

One of the two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, the undamaged 40,000 tonne Gas Prine, has slipped secretly out of Kuwait with a full cargo of liquified petroleum gas. Two US warships, the guided-missile cruiser Kidd and the frigate Crommelia, apparently joined it off Kuwait.

The convoy is reported to have passed through the narrow passageway, near the Iranian island of Farsi, where the supertanker Bridgeton hit a mine. The departure of the Bridgeton, still said to be loading, may have been delayed for a week or more.

Iran declared yesterday 'a day of hatred' against the US as more than a million people demonstrated in Tehran against the Mecca deaths. Iranian television showed men and black-veiled women converge in separate columns on the Iranian Parliament.

The Speaker, Mr Hashim Rafsanjani, told the crowd that 'we, as soldiers of God and executors of divine principles, pledge ourselves to avenge the martyrs as soon as possible.' He declared that Iran would 'take revenge for sacred bloodshed and also to free the holy shrines from the mischievous and wicked Wahhabis' the puritanical strain of Sunni Islam that the House of Saudi long ago imposed on the kingdom. The Saudi rulers, he said, would be 'uprooted from the region.'

## Tehran vows vengeance for 'martyred pilgrims': Iran threatens to topple Saudis after Mecca deaths

The Iranian Interior Minister, Mr Hojatolislam Mohtashemi reiterated earlier charges that the US instigated the massacre. He said in a message to his Saudi counterpart, Prince Nayif, that he held him directly responsible.

Reports reaching us say that police and security forces under your command martyred hundreds of pilgrims and injured thousands of others on American instructions. Muslims throughout the world will answer the US by direct attacks on its interests. Our brave Basij (young volunteers) will take revenge on the US forces in the Gulf for the blood of the pilgrims. '

In Tehran, mobs attacked the Saudi, Kuwaiti, French, and Iraqi embassies, ransacking the first two. No injuries were reported.

Demonstrators, including relatives of killed pilgrims, broke windows of the Saudi embassy and burned documents and pictures of King Fahd, Iran's official news agency said.

Lebanon's pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (Holy War) group yesterday threatened reprisals against Saudi Arabia's ruling family for the Mecca violence. 'We consider the Saudi family has become in direct confrontation with the Muslims and will not escape this massacre without punishment,' a typewritten statement delivered to an international news agency said.

In Kuwait, officials said Iranian demonstrators had 'stormed' its Tehran embassy, looting and burning embassy documents. When they contacted their embassy in Tehran, 'an anonymous person responded from within .. claiming that the embassy had been transformed into an office of Hezbollah,' the official said.

Tehran Radio said: 'The fascist, anti-Islamic Saudi regime shall be dragged to trial to answer for the blood it has shed. ' The official Iranian news agency reports that most of the victims had been hit by shotgun pellets while others had been suffocated by gas.

The Saudi Information Minister, Ali Shaer, reiterated that Saudi police and security forces had not turned their guns on the pilgrims. Saudi television showed a film of the riot showing Iranian demonstrators setting fire to cars and hurling stones at security forces. The interior Ministry said 85 Saudi security officers were killed.

An Iranian delegation which arrived on Saturday returned home abruptly after Saudi officials refused to discuss security issues in the Mecca clashes. The Saudi Government thought an apology would be forthcoming from Tehran for the clashes and the subsequent 'vile attack' on the Saudi embassy in Tehran, the officials Saudi press agency quoted an unnamed senior official as saying.

'But he later realised the delegation's objective was not to apologise or rectify relations between the Kingdom and Iran,' it said. 'Rather, the delegation wanted merely to investigate issues that infringe on the security of the pilgrims and the sovereignty of the Kingdom. '

Health officials said that C130 transport aircraft were still ferrying the injured for medical treatment in Riyadh.

Heavy security in force in and around Mecca, where 2.1 million pilgrims from around the world are performing the pilgrimage, or Hajj. It is one of the pillars of the Islamic faith and Iran sent 155,000 pilgrims this year.

Police cars patrolled the city round the clock, security-force helicopters hovered above the vast tent encampments that house the pilgrims and X-ray equipment was used to scan for weapons. Riot police took up positions at key intersections throughout the city to prevent repeat demonstrations.

**Load-Date:** June 13, 2000

***U.S. mistrust of fundamentalist Islam will take a while to erase***

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

May 26, 1992, Tuesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. 2A; COLUMN

**Length:** 927 words

**Byline:** JACK R. PAYTON

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

## **Body**

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Most Americans I know don't get out of joint over evangelical Christianity or Orthodox Judaism, so why do a lot of them get up-tight at the mere mention of "Islamic fundamentalism?"

Put another way, why are so many Americans even those who consider themselves especially tolerant still uncomfortable with Islam in general and very particularly with its fundamentalist variation?

To give you an idea of just how far this mistrust business can go, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency told Congress recently that his organization considers Islamic fundamentalism a potential threat to America's way of life. As such, said CIA chief Robert Gates, the spy agency was spending a lot of time and money keeping track of what Islamic fundamentalists were up to around the world.

What Gates was really talking about wasn't Islamic fundamentalism itself, of course. Its faults may be many, but as far as I know nobody has seriously accused the CIA of religious discrimination, at least not yet.

No, what Gates had in mind was the terrorism and violence that many Americans rightly or wrongly associate with Islamic fundamentalism.

Especially in the last dozen or so years, you mention Islamic fundamentalism and the first things many Americans think of are suicide bombers and hostage takers in Lebanon, airline hijackers, the poisonously anti-American Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini or his wild-eyed followers storming the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

These are all very painful associations, so painful that it's more than understandable that one of the things that ties them all together fundamentalist Islam has come to be so mistrusted, even despised, here in America.

Few people are more aware of this than Hassan Turabi, a well-dressed, seemingly mild-mannered scholar who happens to be one of the most influential people in the world even though you've probably never heard of him.

## U.S. mistrust of fundamentalist Islam will take a while to erase

Turabi is secretary-general of the International Popular Arabic Islamic Conference in the African nation of Sudan. While that may not sound like such a big deal, Turabi's position makes him the power behind the government in Sudan.

More important as far as we're concerned, Turabi is one of the most influential thinkers in Islamic fundamentalism today. When he talks about the relationship between religion and the conduct of government, hundreds of millions of Muslims around the world listen.

Turabi visited Washington recently to spread the word about Islamic fundamentalism and one of those who trooped over to hear him was your faithful, though non-Islamic, newspaper columnist.

Turabi has a reputation for being among the more tolerant of fundamentalist thinkers. Christians and Jews are okay, he says, as long as they believe in God and practice their religion. Women must be accorded their dignity and that means letting them go into the workplace beside men.

All of this sounds very modern and liberal and pluralistic until Turabi starts taking hard questions from people who have seen his brand of fundamentalism in action.

One such person is Azizah Hibri, a thoroughly modern Muslim woman who is a member of the American Muslim Council Advisory Board, a law professor and a practicing lawyer in New York and Washington. She asked Turabi a simple question: In his brand of Islam, can a woman be head of a family or even a head of state?

"Unless he is incompetent, the husband must preside," Turabi answered. "The man is the leader of the group. He must be the provider, so he must be the leader. A woman can be a judge, she can lead prayers, she can be a member of parliament. But a man must be the leader."

Next question.

Herman Eilts, the former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia who has served in diplomatic posts throughout the Middle East, asked this: Can we count on Islamic governments not to take hostages, storm embassies or support terrorism?

"Islam invented the concept of diplomatic treaties 1,200 years ago," Turabi answered. "But I don't claim that all Muslims are perfect."

As for supporting terrorism, Turabi said terrorists in the Middle East learned everything they know from Europeans.

Next question.

Eilts again: Will the West have to accommodate to Islam or vice-versa?

## U.S. mistrust of fundamentalist Islam will take a while to erase

"We would like the West to surrender something," Turabi said. "By surrender, I mean the structures have to be more democratic than they are. The loans, the trade, must be expanded. The new equation must be more equitable."

Turabi came to Washington to show America what might be called the "reasonable face" of Islamic fundamentalism. He even traded in his customary flowing robes and turban for a well-cut European suit to put his Western listeners at ease.

But after listening to him talk and answer questions for two hours at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, one of Washington's many think tanks, I came away convinced that Turabi was preaching to the unconverted, maybe even the unconvertibles.

Maybe it was the fact that Amnesty International, the human rights organization, has documented systematic torture and human rights abuses by the government Turabi supports in Sudan. Maybe it was the presence of human rights pickets outside the building where he spoke.

Whatever it was, the mistrust sown in the West by Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and his many followers, especially Lebanon's **Hezbollah** terrorists, will take a long time to overcome.

And it also will take a much more convincing argument than the one Turabi trotted out in Washington the other day.

**Load-Date:** November 3, 1992

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## *What About Rushdie?*

The New York Times

February 13, 1992, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company

**Distribution:** Editorial Desk

**Section:** Section A;; Section A; Page 27; Column 2; Editorial Desk; Column 2;; Op-Ed

**Length:** 854 words

**Byline:** By Paul Theroux;

Paul Theroux is author of the forthcoming travel book, "The Happy Isles of Oceania."

By Paul Theroux; Paul Theroux is author of the forthcoming travel book, "The Happy Isles of Oceania."

**Dateline:** HONOLULU

### **Body**

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When the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini first issued his decree against Salman Rushdie three years ago tomorrow, I swear I thought it was a joke -- a very bad joke, a bit like "Papa Doc" Duvalier putting a voodoo curse on Graham Greene for writing "The Comedians," but a joke nevertheless, in the sense of being an example of furious but harmless flatulence -- just wind.

I thought the death sentence would be laughed off -- condemned as despicable, and then mocked. Of course, I did not foresee much merriment about "The Satanic Verses" in any Islamic state, where building blueprints have to be submitted to a board of Islamic scholars, the ulema, so that the authorities can make sure that no toilet faces Mecca.

Where toys and calendars and mugs based on the Muppet figure of "Miss Piggy" are dragged from shops by the religious police and ritually destroyed. Where there are equally batty and murderous-sounding fatwas, such as the recent one delivered by a Saudi Arabian official cleric that declared that as all Shiite Muslims are heretics they should all be killed.

You know you have traveled through the looking glass when you are in a land where Miss Piggy is seen as the very embodiment of evil.

How disgusting to see that so far the intimidation of fanatics has worked. Mr. Rushdie is in hiding, his book is still vilified, his life is still threatened. Most countries, including his own, Britain, are doing business with Iran, buying its oil and cashew nuts, and selling the Iranians new cars and wristwatches, and sending them paper and ink so they can print their fatuous laws.

Trading partners in Europe and the U.S. are treating the Islamic Republic of Iran as though it is a thoroughly rational place, when any fool can see that the Ayatollah's fatwa is barbarous, as well as, from the point of view of international law, an example of criminal incitement.

## What About Rushdie?

In Sydney, Australia, one of my taxi drivers was an economic refugee from Pakistan, a man of 60, with a science degree from Karachi University. We talked about the Koran for a while, and then I asked him about the fatwa. His bony hands tightened on the steering wheel: "Rushdie must die."

I had a similar encounter in rural Fiji. Also with a credulous Muslim. Naturally I set these people straight: I suggested to them that these were ignorant sentiments. And I mentioned my experiences to Mr. Rushdie's Australian publishers. These Australians, living in a democratic country, with a tradition of rugged individualism and a talent for being rude, said confidentially that they were frightened. One said, "Some of us have families."

This is all very discouraging. On a personal level people are muddled or uninterested; on an official and governmental level, the response has been weak and cowardly; on a religious level, the Muslims have either been supine or vindictive.

There is very little that Salman Rushdie can do himself. The task is for the rest of us to resist the notion that beheadings and ritual destruction of toys are rational and humane, and that a religious leader in one country has the power to condemn a citizen of another country to death for writing a book.

We often find ourselves in odd postures in our dealings with the Islamic world. It always strikes me as perverse when British and U.S. academics willingly go to any number of countries and teach in schools where women are segregated from men and the laws are medieval. They do it for the money.

The governments that have been timid in defending Mr. Rushdie's rights have been influenced by money, too. They need to see him as he is -- a hostage to much worse fanaticism than confined Terry Anderson or John McCarthy. It is not just Hezbollah but the entire Muslim world that has been urged to kill him.

The first step is for governments and world leaders to speak out on Salman Rushdie's behalf.

Then it is our turn -- the readers and writers. It is obvious that if any of us raises the fatwa in Iran or Saudi Arabia or Pakistan, or like-minded countries, Mr. Rushdie will be vilified and we will be hounded. But this ought not to be the case in the rest of the world. Any non-Muslim country with the rule of law ought to be a safe haven for Salman Rushdie, where he can walk the streets and ride the buses and live without fear of being set upon.

It is awkward to be talking about Muslims this way because Islam is one of the world's great religions and many of its tenets are humane. But Muslims who do not understand that we regard the fatwa as an aberration must be singled out, because only they pose a threat to Mr. Rushdie.

With his confinement in mind, I have made a point of asking all the Muslims I meet their views on Mr. Rushdie and his book. I have had some crisp replies, but I still think my little practice is salutary.

It ought to happen everywhere: first the question -- *What about Rushdie?* -- and if the answer is hostile, set them straight. This should also happen on an official level, whenever a world leader communicates with President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran. *What about Rushdie?* I have no doubt that eventually the message will get through, and he will be free.

## Graphic

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Drawing.

**Load-Date:** February 13, 1992

## What About Rushdie?

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**American embraces Arab in farewell at school / Released US hostages on their ordeal in the TWA hijack crisis**

The Times (London)

July 1 1985, Monday

Copyright 1985 Times Newspapers Limited

**Section:** Issue 62178.

**Length:** 847 words

**Byline:** From ROBERT FISK

**Dateline:** BOURJ AL-BARAJNEH

## **Body**

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They looked for all the world like tired businessmen, exhausted after an overseas trip that had proved to be more arduous than usual, 39 average Americans from average homes, polite, courteous, quite open in what they had to say, decent, good people who managed to express generosity towards their captors without being servile.

They sat yesterday awaiting their freedom, in eight rows of children's desks in a school playground, curiously unselfconscious, as if they were merely the extras in an epic production who had still not learnt their parts.

There were no tears or emotional statements. One of the few moments of silence came from Jeffrey Ingalls, a tall man in his early twenties, with a neat moustache. He was one of the four hostages held separately from the other hijacked Americans, a US Navy diver who stood almost to attention when he spoke.

But when I asked him about his murdered friend and colleague, Robert Stetham, he paused for several seconds. 'He was in the row in front of me on the plane,' he said. 'I didn't see it. I can say nothing about it, nothing.' There was just the hint that his voice might have broken if he had continued.

There was one other moment of contemplation, after Ali Hussein, a rather dour official in the Amal militia movement, rose to speak to the hostages. They sat silently at their desks as he said goodbye to them and added the following words: 'We are very sorry you suffered .. I want to thank you and say we're especially sorry for the friend we have lost ...'

It was the only reference that Amal made to Robert Stetham's murder. The hostages sat in silence for a few seconds. Then they clapped Hussein.

In some way, it was almost as unreal to see the 39 Americans gathered in the grubby schoolyard in the West Beirut suburb of Bourj al-Barajneh as it must have been to sit at those desks and to think of going home.

Most of them expressed gratitude to the gunmen who had taken them from the original hijackers. Several put their arms around the gunmen standing in the schoolyard, Middle America and militant Islam captured together in a unique, unrepeatable moment.

American embraces Arab in farewell at school / Released US hostages on their ordeal in the TWA hijack crisis

The gunmen were unshaven, rough-looking men, the Americans dapper in fitted shirts, healthy and pink-faced. From the balconies of the slum houses above the playground, the people of Bourj al-Barajneh watched this peculiar spectacle, the women in their white headscarves, their bearded menfolk puffing on cigarettes.

One armed man with an antitank rocket pushed into the back of his trousers, handed a Koran to an elderly American. A middle-aged Lebanese man in an open-neck shirt and green jacket handed red roses and yellow carnations to the hostages.

The television cameras took it all in, of course, as they were meant to, but the hostages duly pushed the flowers into buttonholes and the pockets of T-shirts.

Some of the Americans were strangely philosophical about their experience. Take Leo Byron, a slightly feisty man from Pennsylvania, with stubble on his chin. 'Do I feel resentful?' he asked. 'I'll always resent being a hostage. But I suppose you could draw some good out of any experience, no matter how awful.'

He thought his fellow hostages had been ordinary people, whom he thought of as a group rather than as individuals 'although there were one or two possible exceptions'. Mr Byron preferred not to say who those exceptions might be.

Then there was Richard Herzberg, an insurance man from Virginia, who was, like Mr Ingalls, one of the four Americans held by the original Hezbollah 'Part of God' hijackers and it was his first chance to talk to an outsider.

He could not stop talking, about his wife, his fear in Beirut, his mind-numbing boredom. On his wife's birthday, his captors had presented him with a birthday cake - 'Susie, I didn't miss your birthday,' he shouted with happiness - but he had stopped worrying about the fighting in Beirut.

'We were taken to a place in the middle of the bombing, in the middle of the fighting. But it's funny how you get used to it quite quickly.' There had been shooting one night, he said, when he and the other three were being driven through the streets and on one occasion a car had chased them through the city streets.

Captain John Testrake, the pilot of the TWA jet, appeared pretty nonchalant about it all, with an icy charm that came through on one occasion when Ali Hamdan, Amal's cloying spokesman, turned up in the schoolyard in a natty suit and tie. 'Very pretty shirt, huh,' Captain Testrake said. Mr Hamdan beamed back. 'It's a nice party, huh?' Captain Testrake was too quick. 'When's it going to break up?' he asked, and Mr Hamdan knew what he meant.

The Red Cross arrived and sorted the hostages into groups of four and five for their journey to freedom.

And that was the end of it. 'We congratulate you on your freedom', Mr Hussein told the 39. They sat there without registering any emotion at all. Then they just walked out of the schoolyard and climbed into the Red Cross cars to go to Damascus and then to Frankfurt and then to go home to become ordinary Americans again.

**Load-Date:** September 21, 2000

## Religious marchers

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)  
August 9, 1989, Wednesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

**Section:** NATIONAL; Pg. 8A; STAND ALONE ART

**Length:** 66 words

### **Body**

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During a march Tuesday in Beirut's southern suburbs, Iranian-backed Hezbollah women clad in black carry portraits of their sons who have been killed. The religious march comes a few days before the Shiite observance of Ashura. Hezbollah, Arabic for Party of God, is believed to be the umbrella organization for extremist factions holding most of the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

### **Graphic**

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BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO, Associated Press

**Load-Date:** November 9, 1992

## *A Palestinian boy's death haunts Gaza*

Guardian Weekly

November 1, 2000

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**Section:** LE MONDE; Pg. 26

**Length:** 1478 words

**Byline:** Gilles Paris in the Gaza Strip

**Highlight:** The family of the 12-year-old killed by Israeli troops tells of the ordinary life of its 'martyr'

### **Body**

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At the home of Mohammed al-Dirreh, the 12-year-old who was gunned down by Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip on September 30, old women crouch on a mattress and gaze compassionately at his mother, Amal.

Birds sing in a cage hanging from one of the walls. Two girls aged five and six chase kittens. Only a few days ago, frightened by the commotion that had swept through the house, they asked when their brother was coming home. Then they stopped asking questions. No one knows if they understand what actually happened.

For several days Amal al-Dirreh received the condolences of friends and neighbours who came to visit her in block five of the Bourij refugee camp, only a few kilometres from Netzarim junction, where the tragedy occurred. She was also visited by the industry minister of the Palestinian Authority and members of the Palestinian Council.

Opposite her house is the school that Mohammed used to attend, which is run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency set up to help Palestinians who were driven out of their homes in the 1948 war.

Heads of the main voluntary and political groups in the territory brought wreaths of flowers covered with messages of condolence. The houses in the street are still covered with traditional mourning stickers bearing a photograph of the boy and the words "Martyr of al-Aqsa".

Al-Aqsa is one of the two mosques on the Haram al-Sharif esplanade in Jerusalem. Like many other inhabitants of Gaza, Mohammed had never seen the mosque, as it is difficult to travel to Jerusalem, although it is less than 100km from the camp. "You need more permits to pray on the esplanade than you do to go to the United States," a neighbour says.

Ziad, Mohammed's uncle, remembers him as a child who loved the beach and animals. "He was quite a lively lad. He loved going along on outings with his father, Jamal."

Mohammed, like his parents, uncles and aunts, was born in Bourij. His grandparents had sought refuge in the Gaza Strip when it was placed under Egyptian authority during the troubles of 1948.

His paternal grandfather came from a Palestinian village, Wadi Hunen, near Tel Aviv. His great uncle, Yussef, a child at the time, remembers the Sephardic Jews who lived there. "They spoke Arabic -- they were Palestinians like us." Wadi Hunen has vanished. In its place stands an Israeli settlement, Rishon LeZion.

## A Palestinian boy's death haunts Gaza

The al-Dirreh family were unable to take any of their belongings with them when they were forced to leave Wadi Hunen. "We were told there were massacres going on and we should get out as quickly as possible," Ziad says. Jamal, a house painter, worked outside the Gaza Strip, as did many of his brothers and his great-uncle. "It was not out of choice, but we had to survive -- there's no work here," says another of his brothers.

Jamal earned less than the average Israeli wage, but twice what he would have got in Gaza. "Jamal tried to save some money so that he could set up an aluminium window-frame company," says Zaid. "He thought his sons would be able to work there if they couldn't find anything better."

On September 30 Mohammed's father decided to look for a secondhand car. Before the intifada and the Oslo accords people could leave Gaza whenever they wanted. Since then, however, those commuting to work in Israel have had to turn up early in the morning at the Erez checkpoint, in the northern Gaza Strip, and return by 7pm. And anyone with permission to pray in Jerusalem has to return the same day.

At Erez Palestinian workers (only married people with children -- the Israelis think they are less likely to carry out bomb attacks) walk along a corrugated-iron-lined corridor several hundred metres long before they have to present three documents, all in Hebrew: an identity card, a magnetic card and a work permit that has to be renewed every three months. They can then go anywhere in Israel except Eilat "for security reasons".

As Jamal needed to get up at 2am in order to reach Erez early enough to get to work on time, he thought he could save time if he had a car. He chose to go and look at a car on a Saturday, his only day off, because it is the Sabbath in Israel (he had to work on Fridays, the Muslims' traditional day of rest).

He and Mohammed took a road that runs through the Gaza Strip from north to south. This meant he had to go past the Israeli army post that is the frontline defence of the Jewish settlement of Netzarim. Seven years after the Oslo accords several thousand settlers still occupy 40% of the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian population is more than 1m.

According to Ziad, Jamal had no problem at Netzarim junction on his outward journey. A crowd of Palestinian demonstrators who had been prevented from going to Jerusalem had gathered in front of the army post to protest against the visit to Haram al-Sharif two days earlier by the rightwing leader of the Likud party, Ariel Sharon.

However, on the way back the collective taxi that Mohammed and Jamal had taken had to stop just before Netzarim junction because shooting had started. Jamal wanted to get back by crossing the area where the demonstration was going on. Then came the gunfire.

Amal did not notice her son go out that day. He had got up at the usual time and played with his sisters. There was no school, because of the unrest in Jerusalem. "He loved being outside, or tagging along with Jamal," Amal says. "In fact the last words I heard him say were: 'Where's daddy?'" Shortly afterwards I asked one of my daughters if she was playing with Mohammed, and she said that she had seen him go out with his father. After that I didn't pay attention."

A few hours later she began to worry, then to fear the worst. "We knew more or less what was going on there. First I heard that a member of the al-Dirreh family had been killed. A little later a man said Jamal had died. I thought my heart had stopped beating. I rushed outside and saw several dozen people walking towards me. They remained silent, but they knew.

"Later I saw pictures of the scene on the Palestinian television channel. Then they took the TV set away." According to Ziad, "Mohammed was already dead by the time he was taken to Shifa hospital in Gaza City -- nothing could be done for him."

"I saw his body before he was buried," Amal says in a whisper. "There was a large hole in his left side, just below the heart, as well as several wounds on his legs. What I've been through is not something I would wish on any Israeli mother. I know the best way to die is to die as a martyr, but I'm afraid it won't change anything. We all know it doesn't count for much when international negotiations are under way."

## A Palestinian boy's death haunts Gaza

Jamal, who was seriously wounded, was taken to a hospital in Jordan, where he was eventually joined by his wife. "He may have a limp for the rest of his life, and he won't be able to work again," says Ziad.

The family was adopted by King Abdullah of Jordan. Jamal's brothers and cousins, who are employed in Israel, fear they may lose their work permits because of their family ties.

Mohammed left Gaza only once in his short life. Two months ago he and his 14-year-old brother, Iyad, accompanied their father when he was working on a building site in Jaffa, where many Israeli Arabs live.

The two boys, who were too young to have their own identity cards, were mentioned on their father's. By showing their birth certificates they were able to get through the checkpoint. They went for a walk in Jaffa, which they thought was a wonderful, affluent place -- very different from Gaza.

For Iyad, that visit to "paradise" was one of the dearest memories he shared with Mohammed. He would like to go back to Jaffa, "but never to Tel Aviv, because there are lots of Jews there, and it was the Jews who killed my brother".

During the night of October 8, Israeli army bulldozers went into action at Netzarim junction to open up the field of fire for the troops posted there. The machines demolished the building against which Jamal and Mohammed had cowered, desperately trying to avoid being shot. Opposite is the liaison post where, before the uprising, joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols were organised to keep watch over strategic roads in Gaza that serve the Jewish settlements.

Mohammed did not know what job he wanted to do when he grew up. "He was too young, and often changed his mind," says Ziad. His brother Iyad also finds it hard to imagine what the future holds in store for him. "I'd really like to have a good job, to become an engineer or a doctor, but that's difficult to imagine. It's only normal, because as long as 'the others' are there we won't really be able to have our own future. We can never imagine what's going to happen to us."

What he does know, on the other hand, is that despite the presence of his two younger sisters and three brothers his home now seems very empty. *October 11*

## Graphic

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Photo, Palestinian demonstrators hold up **Hizbullah** flags and a picture of Mohammed al-Dirreh, Abed Omar/Reuters

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