

Date and Time: Saturday, May 4, 2024 1:48:00AM EEST

Job Number: 223497110

Documents (100)

1. [KILLED AS THEY COWERED; 97 dead as UN refugee shelter is pounded by Israelis; Israeli bombs kill 97 people and injures 109](#)

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. [Murdered Muslim feminist takes inequality to her grave](#)

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. [ARABS' CRISIS MEETING AFTER GUERRILLA ATTACKS](#)

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. [Peres, Assailed on All Sides, Says Pact Will End Fight](#)

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. [Militia Attack in Lebanon Kills 6 and Sets Off a Battle](#)

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. [*U.S. to broker peace: Peres; Israeli PM wants others out of ceasefire talks*](#)

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. [*REGULAR SHORTS*](#)

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. [*Girl shot 20 times by pro- Israeli militia: Attack designed to 'instil fear' in Lebanese population*](#)

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. [*Israel, Lebanon retreat from violence: N. Israeli residents leave shelters*](#)

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. [*The Accountant Is a Terrorist*](#)

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. [Feminist's murder brings debate on role of women in 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

12. [FORMER MILITIA FIGHTERS FEEL HOMELESS IN ISRAEL BUT RETURNING TO LEBANON COULD MEAN JAIL OR WORSE.](#)

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. [CAR BOMBS TEST SYRIA 'S CREDIBILITY UNDER FIRE](#)

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. [HOSTAGES IN THE HANDS OF NOVICES](#)

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. [U.S. envoy influenced target; Israel used American missiles to hit 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

16. [Israel and Guerrillas Exchange Reprisals](#)**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. [MIXED EMOTIONS ON LEBANON EXIT; ISRAELI SOLDIER'S RELIEF, REFUGEE'S BITTERNESS](#)**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. [LEBANON BIDS AN EMOTIONAL FAREWELL TO 90; MUSLIM, CATHOLIC LEADERS SHOW UNITY AT MASS FUNERAL](#)**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. [BACK TO BEIRUT?; ISRAEL WAS PROVOKED, BUT IT SHOULDN'T RE-ENACT 1982](#)**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. [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

21. [Lebanon Buries 90 Victims of Israeli Attack](#)

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. [Snapshots of Beirut // Scenes from war zone give insight to latest fighting](#)

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. [Bush team weighs the options for military retaliation; Lebanon hostage 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

24. [WE'RE SORRY Israel regrets killing 101 civilians](#)

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. [Trapped between the anvil and the hammer / Attitudes of differing Moslem factions 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

26. [AMERICAN HOSTAGE FREED, U.N. SAYS](#)

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. [HIGH PRICE OF MID-EAST PEACE](#)

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. [Suspicion in bombing of embassy turns toward German terror group](#)

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. [RETREAT FROM LEBANON : THE MILITIAMEN; Israel 's Allies Flee, Fearing for Their Lives and Leaving Everything Behind](#)

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. [WORLD BRIEFLY](#)

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](#)

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. [Symbol of both oppression and 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

33. [Soldiers in limbo land](#)

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. [Israel, guerrillas call for truce](#)

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. [CONFLICT LOOMS AS BARAK LAYS CLAIM TO HILLS](#)

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. [SAYINGS](#)

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. [*Determination shines through fear in siege town*](#)

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. [*NO EXCUSE FOR KILLING CHILDREN*](#)

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. [*No easy Middle East solutions*](#)

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. [*Iran edges into the future*](#)

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. [*Israel surges into Lebanon to hit rockets*](#)

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. [A brave pullout from 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

43. [THE 'SANDBAGS' WHO KNOW THAT THE GAME IS UP](#)

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. [ISRAEL , LEBANESE GUERRILLAS HALT STRIKES RETALIATORY ATTACKS HAD RESULTED IN DAMAGE TO POWER PLANTS IN LEBANON , AND A DEATH AND INJURIES IN ISRAEL .](#)

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. [ISRAEL BOMBS BEIRUT POWER STATIONS AFTER BEING ATTACKED; JERUSALEM CONCERNED ABOUT PLANNED EXIT](#)

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. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Bombers get long prison terms](#)

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. [GRIEVING LEBANESE BURY 90 IN MASS GRAVE; BATTLE NEAR BUFFER ZONE MARS TRUCE WITH ISRAEL](#)

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. [Cries for vengeance ring as bodies of swapped guerrillas are buried](#)

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. [For Lebanon 's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On](#)

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. [ISRAEL BLOCKS BEIRUT, OTHER PORTS; ROCKET KILLS 2 WOMEN, 4 GIRLS IN AMBULANCE](#)

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. [MIDEAST VIOLENCE SOLVES NOTHING](#)

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. [*Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel*](#)

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. [*Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel*](#)

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. [*Israeli air attack on ambulance kills six*](#)

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. [*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

56. [*Israel emerges as loser from fighting in 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

57. [*For Former Israeli Allies in Lebanon , Refugee Life*](#)

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. [*LEBANON : Forgotten prisoners freed; Relatives shed tears of joy as Israel releases 25 Shiites*](#)

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. [*'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'*](#)

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. [*For Lebanon 's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On*](#)

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. [*Torture jail is stormed by Lebanese villagers*](#)

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. [*Strong quake kills 9 in Indonesia*](#)

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. [Iran zealot polices hemlines](#)

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. ['Who are the real Muslims?' Killing of Turkish feminist focuses debate on women's rights rights](#)

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. [BRIEFLY](#)

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. [KACZYNSKI POSSESSIONS INCLUDE EXECUTIVES LIST](#)

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. [WORLD BRIEFING](#)

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

68. [Israel jails dissidents as attacks continue](#)

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. [Demjanjuk, Lebanon show rule of law stops at the border; Law and order and nations](#)

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 Globe at a Glance](#)

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. [Family of Israeli hostage hopeful -- after 10 years: Flyer believed alive, but captors remain an agonizing mystery](#)

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. [Lebanese reclaim town seized by Israel](#)

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. [Foreign 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

74. [ISRAELIS TIRING OF LEBANON WARFARE; CALLS FOR PULLOUT BECOMING LOUDER, MORE NUMEROUS](#)

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. [Moderate new cabinet angers Iran hardliners](#)

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. [BOMBS MAR ISRAELI -BACKED MILITIA PULLOUT](#)

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. [Hostage released in Beirut, UN official confirms](#)

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

78. [*Civilians injured in Israeli air raid*](#)

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. [*LEBANESE , ISRAELIS EXCHANGE SHOTS*](#)

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. [*Iran 's moral enforcers beat a retreat*](#)

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. [*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

82. [*Militant planned to bomb jet*](#)

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. [*Hundreds fired for wearing scarves; International News*](#)

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. [*FEMALE PALESTINIANS FREED*](#)

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. [*Israel agonises over Ashrawi*](#)

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. [*Tel Aviv Journal; 'Out of Lebanon !': Mothers' Cry Rouses Israelis*](#)

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. [*ISRAELIS BLOCKADE PORTS IN LEBANON AND SHELL SOUTH*](#)

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. [*Beirut bombs test Syrian authority*](#)

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

89. [*Metulla Journal; It's Raining Not Rockets but Rocks: This Is Peace?*](#)

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

90. [*Mightier than the sword?*](#)

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

91. [*Soldier killed as rockets pound northern Israel*](#)

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

92. [*TURK TERROR VICTIMS*](#)

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

93. [*WORLD LIBERIA W. AFRICANS GAINING IN CAPITAL SUBURBS*](#)

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. [Papers may hold clue to Argentina missing](#)

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. [In Mideast, a new generation of antagonists](#)

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. [Lebanese guerrillas strike in Israel](#)

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. [Stop blaming Palestinians](#)

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. [ISRAEL ALLY BOMBARDS SIDON, 6 KILLED](#)

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

99. [Trade opens a door to 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

100. [Datelines](#)

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

KILLED AS THEY COWERED;
97 dead as UN refugee shelter is pounded by Israelis;
Israeli bombs kill 97 people and injures 109

Daily Record
April 19, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 Scottish Daily Record & Sunday Mail Ltd.

Section: Page 4

Length: 583 words

Body

KILLED AS THEY COWERED

Scores of refugees were slaughtered yesterday when Israeli shells smashed into a United Nations post in Lebanon.

One report said 97 died, with 109 wounded.

Israel called the carnage "an unfortunate mistake" but vowed to carry on its blitz aimed at Arab terrorists.

Up to 500 people had fled to the UN base thinking they'd be safe there from Israeli attack.

The victims, including women and young children, were crammed into two cargo containers used as makeshift shelters. Both took direct hits.

Some bodies were charred beyond all recognition. Others were blown apart.

One survivor said: "Their flesh and blood are all mixed together. It is a sight no human being can take."

A UN spokesman said the Israelis kept up the attack, even after a Mayday message begging them to stop.

Three of the 250 UN soldiers from Fiji based at the post were feared dead.

Many of the wounded were critically ill, and the number of dead was expected to rise.

Israel said they were trying to kill fanatics from terror group Hezbollah, who'd fired rockets and mortars at Israel from a site within 300 yards of the base 15 minutes before.

The UN post at Qana, where Jesus is said to have turned water into wine, was hit by up to 25 shells.

A young man who escaped screamed: "Everyone died. There is no one left. They had no heads and no feet."

"People were burning", said the UN spokesman. "It's a massacre. The numbers are frightening."

Hassan Seklawi, a liaison officer for the UN, said: "My white shoes have turned red from the blood. I had to walk over bodies."

KILLED AS THEY COWERED; 97 dead as UN refugee shelter is pounded by Israelis; Israeli bombs kill 97 people and injures 109

Israeli rockets were still exploding near the base as the injured were taken to the southern port city of Tyre, eight miles away.

There were hysterical scenes at hospitals as mothers, some carrying blood-spattered toddlers, screamed abuse at Israel.

Israeli foreign minister Ehud Barak said: "We are very sorry about any harm done to civilians. I am convinced no one meant to cause the casualties we saw today."

He agreed the slaughter would spark a barrage of criticism from abroad.

And last night, Israel sent tanks to the Lebanese border in a bid to deter retaliation.

Officials claim Hezbollah deliberately use civilians as human shields.

And Sylvana Foa, of the UN, said: "This is a typical guerrilla tactic."

Israel began attacks on south Lebanon on April 11 after Hezbollah fired rockets into towns in the north of the country.

Israeli forces have fired 11,000 shells and made 1000 air sorties, boasting about the "pinpoint accuracy" of their attacks.

Hezbollah have retaliated with more rockets.

Four hundred thousand Lebanese have quit their homes in fear.

Israel says most of those killed in the fighting have been terrorists, but the Lebanese claim they were mainly civilians.

The attack on the base came hours after 11 people died when Israeli planes destroyed a block of flats 20 miles away.

The victims included a mum, her four-day-old girl, and her SIX other children.

They'd failed to heed Israeli orders to evacuate the area and moved to the flats because they thought they'd be safer there.

After the baby's body was pulled from the rubble, one aid worker said: "Poor little girl. She came into this world under the shells and she died by one."

PM John Major, visiting Ukraine, said there must be a huge effort to find peace. But he didn't explicitly criticise Israel.

America sent a mediator to the area to try to stop the fighting. And world leaders will discuss the crisis at their summit meeting in Moscow today.

Load-Date: April 19, 1996

Murdered Muslim feminist takes inequality to her grave

The Australian

February 21, 2000, Monday

Copyright 2000 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: WORLD; Pg. 9

Length: 403 words

Body

* A correspondent in Ankara

EVEN in death, Konca Kuris was denied her last wish -- that women be allowed to pray alongside men. It was a desire that cost the religious feminist her life at the hands of Islamic radicals.

Police dug up Kuris's naked body from the basement of a hideout used by Islamic militants who videotaped weeks of abuse they inflicted before suffocating her. The bodies of dozens of male victims also have been found and a second female victim discovered.

* AP

The killings have horrified Turkey, but Kuris's slaying has focused attention on the role of women in Islam, a flashpoint underscored when male relatives at her funeral refused to allow her eldest daughter to pray beside her coffin.

"Who are the real Muslims, those who have killed Konca or those who go to mosque together, women and men?" asked Necati Dogru, a columnist for the newspaper Sabah.

Kuris had been a member of the militant group Hezbollah, which seeks to establish an Islamic state in south-eastern Turkey and is not related to the Lebanese militia of the same name.

She gradually became disillusioned with the group's attitude towards women, demanding the right to pray alongside men and that prayers be said in Turkish and not the traditional Arabic, which few Turks understand. Although Kuris wore a traditional Islamic head scarf, she said head scarves or the full black robes worn by some religious women were optional and not required in Islam.

Kuris's feminist views infuriated Hezbollah, which is dominated by traditional, rural Kurds.

In early 1998, she began to receive anonymous telephone calls. "Are you inventing a new religion?" the voices asked, according to the newspaper Milliyet.

In July of that year, three militants kidnapped Kuris from in front of her home in the southern port of Mersin, and she was never seen again.

Tapes of Kuris's interrogation were discovered recently during a police raid on a Hezbollah safe house in Istanbul. Police said they showed militants stuffing a picture of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of secular Turkey, into her mouth.

Murdered Muslim feminist takes inequality to her grave

In death, she also was kept from her goal of equality. Her body was buried in a different corner of the basement than those of the murdered men.

At her funeral, the dispute over her views erupted in full force.

"I will carry out my mother's last will," shouted Kuris's eldest daughter Sirma. But men blocked her from the male section of the mosque.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

End of Document

ARABS' CRISIS MEETING AFTER GUERRILLA ATTACKS

Birmingham Post
May 6, 2000, Saturday

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 9

Length: 221 words

Body

The Arab League has announced an "urgent meeting" for today at its Cairo headquarters to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon after attacks by guerrilla and Israeli forces.

A top United Nations official in the Middle East joined the condemnation of the raids which saw Hezbollah guerrillas fire rockets at the Israeli border city of Kiryat Shemon, injuring one person.

Israel then responded with bombing raids on strongholds and Lebanese power plants.

UN envoy Mr Terje Roed-Larsen, in the region to discuss the planned Israeli pull-out from Lebanon in July, called on Israel and the Lebanese guerrillas to cease their raids.

On Thursday Hezbollah unleashed its fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on Israel's north, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding 26 other people.

That barrage came hours after two Lebanese women were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in South Lebanon.

The sharp exchange of retaliatory fire raised fears of escalated fighting once Israel withdraws its troops from the buffer zone set up 15 years ago in South Lebanon.

Israel said the planned pullout, to take place by July 7, would not be delayed, but promised to hit back hard if its northern towns were attacked.

Yesterday's rockets hit Shlomi, near Israel's Mediterranean coast, injuring one person, and then Kiryat Shemona.

Load-Date: May 8, 2000

Peres, Assailed on All Sides, Says Pact Will End Fight

The New York Times

April 23, 1996, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 12; Column 5; Foreign Desk ; Column 5;

Length: 767 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG

By JOEL GREENBERG

Dateline: JERUSALEM, April 22

Body

Heckled by Israeli Arab lawmakers but pressed by the Likud opposition to continue attacks against Hezbollah, Prime Minister Shimon Peres told Parliament today that he would reject any agreement in Lebanon that merely restored conditions that prevailed before the operation.

Addressing a special parliamentary session, Mr. Peres spelled out the aims of the Israeli air and artillery assault in Lebanon, which continued for the 12th day along with renewed Katyusha rocket attacks on northern Israel by Hezbollah guerrillas.

As he spoke, Secretary of State Warren Christopher was in Syria, where he said he had "two tough and intense" discussions over five hours with President Hafez al-Assad, discussing the details of an American draft proposal for a lasting cease-fire and new rules of military conduct along the border with Lebanon.

Mr. Christopher returned to Israel tonight for talks scheduled for Tuesday with Mr. Peres and his key ministers.

Using the code name for the Israeli operation, Mr. Peres said: "Grapes of Wrath is an operation unlimited in time, but explicit in its objectives. The objective is to bring long-term quiet to the northern settlements, to stabilize the situation in southern Lebanon and stop the firing of Katyushas, and by that to enable the peace process to resume."

Mr. Peres declined to give details of proposals being carried by Mr. Christopher, but he ruled out a return to the situation before the fighting, an apparent reference to understandings reached between Israel and Hezbollah in 1993.

Under those unwritten accords, reached with American mediation, neither Israel nor Hezbollah were to attack civilians, and each was to limit its fighting to the nine-mile-wide strip of southern Lebanon that Israel occupies as a "buffer zone."

"I can assure the Knesset that the Government will in no way be satisfied with less than the defined objectives of Grapes of Wrath, and we will not agree in any case to go back to the situation that prevailed on the eve of the operation," Mr. Peres said.

Peres, Assailed on All Sides, Says Pact Will End Fight

The stormy parliamentary debate, from which four lawmakers were ejected, suggested the conflicting political pressures on Mr. Peres as he negotiates a cease-fire and a possible broader agreement to end the fighting with Hezbollah, or the Party of God. The pressures have been fueled by approaching national elections, set for May 29.

Leaders on the political left, including Cabinet members from the Meretz party, argue that the offensive in Lebanon has gone too far, inflicting civilian casualties that climaxed with the killing of scores of Lebanese refugees at a United Nations outpost last week.

Mr. Peres was repeatedly interrupted today by Israeli Arab members of Parliament outraged by the carnage. "You should resign!" Taleb Al-Sana, from the Arab Democratic Party, shouted before he was removed. "You should be ashamed of yourself! Murderer of children and women for peace!"

On the right, Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, who is running against Mr. Peres, warned against buckling under diplomatic pressure.

"There are worrisome signs now that the Government will weaken under international pressure and stop this operation before it achieves its objectives," Mr. Netanyahu said in his speech to Parliament. "If this operation fails, it will bring far less than what we had at the beginning."

Mr. Peres's political fortunes in the elections depend significantly on whether he can deliver an agreement that is an improvement over the 1993 understandings, reached after a similar Israeli offensive.

To many Israelis, only a better agreement would justify so costly an operation. Thousands of Israelis have been forced to leave their homes, hundreds of apartments have been damaged by rockets, and those people left behind have been living in shelters. Several Israelis have been wounded, one seriously.

In the shelters of Qiryat Shemona, the town hardest hit by the rocket attacks, residents voiced impatience this week with the continuing assaults and urged the Government to reach a solid agreement to end them. Some residents who left town warned that they would refuse to go back without a lasting accord.

"We're willing to sit it out in the shelters, but it seems to me that we've been sitting for nothing," Shoshana Ben-Hamo said outside a shelter during a lull in attacks.

"From what I hear it's 1993 all over again, so these losses were all for nothing, and the operation was unnecessary. I don't think anything's been achieved. We're shelling, but the Katyushas continue to fall. The Government should negotiate with Syria to reach a real peace. That's the solution."

Load-Date: April 23, 1996

Militia Attack in Lebanon Kills 6 and Sets Off a Battle

The New York Times

August 19, 1997, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 3; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 1200 words

Byline: By DOUGLAS JEHL

By DOUGLAS JEHL

Dateline: JERUSALEM, Aug. 18

Body

In the deadliest attack against Lebanese civilians in more than a year, militiamen commanded by a key ally of Israel shelled the port city of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut, today, killing at least six people and wounding more than three dozen.

The bombardment was the first on Sidon since Israel's air and artillery assault into Lebanon in April 1996, and it took place in a day of violence that marked a clear departure from the cease-fire in which those 17 days of fighting ended. The truce agreement stated that all sides involved in the fighting would refrain from further attacks on civilians.

The artillery fire appeared to have been a response to a roadside bombing attributed to Islamic guerrillas, who have strong support in Sidon, that killed three Lebanese civilians, two of them children. The attack on Sidon, in turn, provoked a further response -- a round of shelling against the pro-Israeli militiamen, in which Lebanese Army artillery reportedly joined in alongside Islamic guerrillas.

[In a further escalation of violence, dozens of Katyusha rockets from Lebanon struck the Qiryat Shmona settlement in northern Israel early Tuesday morning, slightly injuring at least one person and damaging a building, Reuters reported, citing witnesses and Israeli rescue workers. Israeli television reported that rockets fell throughout the northern Galilee panhandle, and Israeli radio said the shells fell deeper inside Israel than in the past, The Associated Press reported. It was not clear who fired the rockets.]

The shelling of Sidon was conducted by a militia from Jezzin, a mostly Christian redoubt that lies north of the buffer zone that the Israeli Army and its Lebanese allies occupy as a security strip in southern Lebanon. The Jezzin militia reports to Gen. Antoine Lahd, the Lebanese Christian who also commands the South Lebanon Army, a separate force that operates side-by-side with Israeli forces inside the occupation zone.

Israel pays, trains, supplies and directs the 1,000 or so members of the South Lebanon Army. But senior Israeli officials insisted tonight that the smaller militia from Jezzin that staged today's attack operates entirely outside Israel's control and that, for that reason, Israel bore no responsibility for it.

Militia Attack in Lebanon Kills 6 and Sets Off a Battle

Nevertheless, Israeli television said Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai had communicated with General Lahd in the aftermath of the incident, urging him and his forces to avoid indiscriminate attacks.

The roadside bombing and the retaliatory shelling of Sidon added another deadly cycle to the increasing violence in southern Lebanon that is threatening to spiral out of control.

In the last nine days, at least 25 people have been killed in the region, more than half of them civilians. The forces who returned fire today at the pro-Israeli enclave in Jezzín reportedly included not only the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, but also the Lebanese Army, which has generally tried to steer clear of the fighting. Today, however, they were reported to have retaliated with mortar and artillery fire.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Hezbollah rocket attacks on Jezzín killed a man and wounded two women.

About 30,000 Syrian soldiers are stationed in Lebanon, where Damascus remains the chief power broker. If indeed matters today reached a point at which Lebanese forces fired artillery shells at pro-Israeli militiamen, as was reported by several wire services and Israel radio and television, that could raise the danger that Syrian forces might become enmeshed in the action.

According to Israeli officials, the three civilians killed this morning when a bomb exploded as their vehicle passed near the village of Hue, outside Jezzín, included two children of a former militia commander, Maj. Assad Nasser.

Major Nasser was killed in a similar roadside bombing four years ago, and Israeli officials said the death of his children by the same means must have ignited deep emotions among his former colleagues, who rarely before have been involved in attacks against Lebanese civilians.

"It was as if the string snapped," said Uri Lubrany, the coordinator of Israeli activities inside the occupation zone.

Today's roadside bombing was the most recent in years of such attacks in southern Lebanon, and like most of those that have preceded it, it was ascribed by Israeli officials to Hezbollah. It was not clear why the pro-Israeli militiamen decided to retaliate against Sidon, but the city is one where support for the Islamic guerrillas runs so deep that many roadside signs and statues honor slain guerrillas as martyrs.

Tonight, Israeli commanders were urging all sides to refrain from further attacks on civilians. But they appeared to put primary blame on Hezbollah, describing the mid-afternoon bombardment of Sidon, a city of about 200,000, as an understandable reaction to the morning's attack.

"Obviously Lahd must have felt an obligation to protect his civilians, and I can understand what he did," said Maj. Gen. Amiram Levine, who heads Israel's northern command. "But at the same time, we object to any and all shootings of civilians."

Brig. Gen. Oded Ben Ami, the chief Israeli Army spokesman, tonight referred to the roadside bombing as "an act of terror." But when he was asked about the shelling of Sidon, he replied, "I don't want to get involved in a Lebanese affair."

Tonight, Israel television reported that the Israeli Government has issued a complaint to the five-nation team responsible for monitoring the April 1996 understandings. The complaint cited the roadside bombing as evidence that Hezbollah had violated the agreement, and made no mention of the bombardment by General Lahd's militia, the report said.

This afternoon's artillery bombardment came in three separate rounds, with shells striking Sidon and its suburbs and at least two slamming into crowded areas near the city's center.

Scenes of the wounded and the destruction broadcast on Lebanese television seemed certain to remind Lebanese of Israel's bombardment in April 1996 of a United Nations camp in the village of Qana that killed an estimated 100 civilians.

Militia Attack in Lebanon Kills 6 and Sets Off a Battle

In that incident, Israel insisted that it had tried to train its guns on Hezbollah militiamen, and that the artillery shells that struck the camp had been poorly aimed or landed off-target. But many Lebanese and other Arabs remain convinced that the attack on the United Nations camp was deliberate.

The existence of the pro-Israeli enclave in Jezzín is the legacy of the 1982 military offensive in which Israeli forces pressed northward to Beirut. Among the militiamen who sided with the Israelis were General Lahd's force, made up mostly of Christians and including a large contingent around Jezzín.

In 1985, Israel withdrew its forces in Lebanon to the current security zone, a swath of southern Lebanon that in some cases is just eight miles wide. Some pro-Israeli militiamen withdrew with them to create the South Lebanon Army, which has since fought side by side with Israeli troops against the Hezbollah guerrillas who have tenaciously resisted the occupation.

Some of the pro-Israeli militiamen elected, however, to remain in Jezzín, where they have since operated under General Lahd's control.

Graphic

Photo: A resident of Sidon and his mother fled artillery fire that fell on the port city yesterday. The shelling killed six people and wounded three dozen. (Associated Press)

Map of Lebanon showing location of Sidon: Shelling against the town of Sidon came from militia units in Jezzín.

Load-Date: August 19, 1997

U.S. to broker peace: Peres; Israeli PM wants others out of ceasefire talks

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

April 22, 1996, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / FRONT

Length: 798 words

Byline: JIM MANN; LOS ANGELES TIMES; AP; REUTER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday he intends to negotiate a ceasefire in southern Lebanon with the United States - and not with the Russian, French and other officials who are shuttling around the Middle East in hopes of making peace.

Citing the long history of the U.S. role in Middle East peace negotiations dating to the 1979 Camp David accords, Peres warned that the efforts by other governments to end the fighting between Israel and Lebanon's **Hezbollah** militia forces might become too disorganized and chaotic.

"If there will be more than one channel (for ceasefire talks), there will be total confusion," Peres said after talks in Jerusalem with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

"And the responsible channel that has both the experience and the mechanism to do so is the United States of America."

With Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov preparing to fly to Israel on behalf of his country's peacemaking efforts, Peres said that "whoever wants to come in is welcome. But we cannot have three agreements on the same issue, because this will mean no agreement at all."

As the diplomatic efforts continued, Israeli gunboats and warplanes pounded southern Lebanon and **Hezbollah** guerrillas fired more rockets into northern Israel yesterday.

But the intensity of the Israeli offensive, which it launched April 11 in response to **Hezbollah** rocket attacks on northern Israel, diminished. Police said four people were wounded in yesterday's hostilities.

The fighting has killed at least 136 and wounded more than 300 on both sides, according to Lebanese, United Nations and Israeli figures. Most of the casualties have been Lebanese civilians.

While Christopher was in the second day of Middle East shuttle diplomacy, both Primakov and French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette were carrying out their own talks with other governments in the region.

U.S. officials admit they have never had to conduct Mideast diplomacy with so many other would-be peacemakers on the scene.

U.S. to broker peace: Peres; Israeli PM wants others out of ceasefire talks

"The main reason (the other officials) have come is that this crisis took on such an intense human character. There's such an immense cost in human suffering," one senior U.S. State Department official said.

On Thursday, Israeli artillery shells crashed into a UN compound filled with refugees in southern Lebanon. UN officials say at least 75 people died in the attack, but Lebanese hospitals say the toll is closer to 100.

Both the French and the Russians are said to be trying to get Israeli forces to withdraw from southern Lebanon and to dismantle the "security zone" they have established in the area. U.S. officials support Israel's position that its security zone cannot be dismantled quickly because it is necessary to protect communities in northern Israel.

Israel has said it will agree to no ceasefire without an iron-clad promise that there will be no more Hezbollah attacks on those communities.

There was no sign yesterday of how long it would take to arrange a ceasefire.

Israeli officials told Christopher yesterday that they want to make sure any ceasefire is an enduring one. U.S. officials said Israel does not want the sort of ceasefire that might break down again within a few days.

As a result, both Israel and the United States are seeking to have a detailed set of rules written down to cover military operations by both Israeli forces and Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Benjamin Netanyahu, chief of the right-wing opposition Likud Party, promised yesterday that should he win the May 29 Israeli election, he will abide by any ceasefire negotiated by the current government.

Also yesterday, Israel announced an army investigation of the shelling of the UN base.

The inquiry will be headed by an unnamed brigadier-general and the findings will be presented to the cabinet, the office of cabinet secretary Shmuel Hollander said.

The Israeli army also announced it will impose a full closing of the West Bank and Gaza Strip during Israel's Memorial Day and Independence Day starting today.

The three-day closing means 7,000 Palestinians allowed to work in Israel daily will be barred from reaching their jobs in the Jewish state.

"A full closure will be imposed on the West Bank and Gaza Strip from Monday, April 22 at 0400. . . . The closure will be lifted according to present conditions Thursday, April 25 at 0400," an army spokesman said.

Israel sealed off the West Bank and Gaza Strip, home to 2 million Palestinians, after the first of four Islamic suicide bombings Feb. 25 in which 59 people were killed in Israel.

It gradually has eased the closing, but most of the 60,000 Palestinians who worked in Israel daily before the suicide attacks still are barred from crossing into Israel.

Graphic

AFP Women fleeing south Lebanon carried mattresses on their heads yesterday.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres met with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Jerusalem yesterday.

Load-Date: April 23, 1996

U.S. to broker peace: Peres; Israeli PM wants others out of ceasefire talks

End of Document

REGULAR SHORTS

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

January 26, 1989 Thursday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Briefs; Pg. 8

Length: 211 words

Byline: Vyvyan Termori wrote article on Philippines only

Body

CLUB REVOLUTION

SINGAPORE, Wednesday: Rotary Clubs voted today to open their doors to women, ending an 84-year tradition of male-only membership. Rotary's international legislative council, meeting in Singapore, passed by a 75 per cent majority a rule allowing its 24,000 affiliated clubs to admit women. - Reuter

BACK ON LINE

LONDON, Wednesday: Partial oil production has resumed from the six North Sea fields closed after last year's Piper Alpha tragedy in which 166 crewmen died. But the Occidental oil company said output would only represent a "limited proportion" of the oil pumped before the accident. - Reuter

EVANS SIGNS

MANILA, Wednesday: Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Evans, today signed an agreement with his Philippine opposite number, Mr Raoul Manglapus, on an assistance project to improve the use of Philippine natural resources. Australia pledged \$US19.4 million over four years. - VYVYAN TERMORI

FIGHTING ENDS

DAMASCUS, Wednesday: Lebanon's rival Shi'ite Muslim Amal and Hezbollah militias have agreed to end their fighting in Lebanon. The pro-Syrian Amal and the Iranian-backed Hezbollah will begin a cease-fire from 8.30am, according to a statement issued after talks involving the Iranian and Syrian Foreign Ministers. - Reuter

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

Girl shot 20 times by pro-Israeli militia: Attack designed to 'instil fear' in Lebanese population

The Guardian (London)

November 21, 1991

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Length: 590 words

Byline: By IAN BLACK in Jerusalem

Body

ISRAELI-BACKED militiamen in south Lebanon killed a girl of 10 when they shot her 20 times in a pre-dawn raid on a stronghold of the radical Shi'ite Muslim Hezbollah organisation, the United Nations said yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the Unifil peacekeeping force the child died in Majdal Salim village during an attack by a 50-man South Lebanon Army force, which came to look for suspected guerrilla sympathisers. Two men and their sons were taken away and their families - two women and four children - were ordered out of two adjacent houses, which were then blown up.

According to the Unifil spokesman, Timur Goksel, both the women and three of the children were injured by the explosion.

The 10-year-old girl was at first thought to have been killed by the blast, but an examination at the nearest hospital in Tibnin showed she had been shot.

'Someone emptied a magazine into her,' Mr Goksel said. 'There's no doubt about that.'

UN personnel were able to investigate the incident because Tibnin lies in the area controlled by the Irish battalion of Unifil.

Lebanese sources told the UN that the girl had been running after her father and brother as they were taken away by the SLA into the border 'security zone' they control.

The Israeli army confirmed that the raid had taken place but denied earlier reports that SLA soldiers herded people into the houses and then blew them up. It said it did not know of any casualties.

'They are denying it on the basis of what their allies are telling them,' Mr Goksel said.

The incident fits into a pattern of escalation in south Lebanon since just before the Madrid peace conference.

Six Israeli soldiers have been killed in bomb attacks by Hezbollah, which has forced the Israelis and the SLA onto the offensive.

Air strikes and artillery barrages have become a matter of routine in the last few weeks, but this activity is having little effect on Hezbollah's activities in the Muslim villages beyond the 'security zone,' just north of the international border.

Girl shot 20 times by pro- Israeli militia: Attack designed to 'instil fear' in Lebanese population

These attacks, according to Israel, 'are intended to instil fear in the local population and dissuade them from further assisting organisations operating against Israel'.

Critics of this policy in the Israeli military argue that indiscriminate attacks only alienate the population and increase chances of co-operation with the guerrillas. This view espouses a strategy of raids to try to capture **Hezbollah** activists and disrupt operations.

Israel's defence minister, Moshe Arens, said last week that apart from shelling and bombing, Israel had other ways of dealing with its Shi'ite enemy in south Lebanon.

'This is a new kind of war,' Mr Goksel said last night, 'and when Arens said other ways this is presumably what he meant.'

The largely Christian SLA, commanded by General Antoine Lahad, was set up in 1985 when Israel withdrew the bulk of its combat forces after the 1982 invasion. It is trained and financed by Israel and enjoys only a small measure of operational independence.

- The Lebanese parliament approved legislation on Tuesday aimed at transforming the war ruins of central Beirut into a thriving business, entertainment, and government centre.

The legislation clears the way for the formation of a property company to develop the former commercial district on the 'Green Line' that divided Beirut from 1975 until last year.

All land owners, tenants, and others with legal rights to property there would be allocated 50 per cent of the shares in the company, in proportion to the value of their holdings.

Load-Date: June 9, 2000

Israel, Lebanon retreat from violence: N. Israeli residents leave shelters

The Star Phoenix (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

May 6, 2000 Saturday Final Edition

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Body

BEIRUT (CP) -- After two days of tit-for-tat attacks, the worst in nearly a year, in which an Israeli soldier and two Lebanese civilians were killed, Lebanese guerrillas and Israel both said Friday they would hold their fire.

The separate announcements came after Israeli warplanes left a deep crater in the highway from Beirut to the Syrian capital of Damascus on Friday and knocked out power stations in the Beirut suburb of Bsaleem and in the northern port city of Tripoli.

But each side warned they would not tolerate a repetition of attacks on civilians.
Canadian Press

Soon after Israel announced it would not retaliate for the latest Hezbollah rocket attack on northern Israel, the guerrillas said a halt to attacks on Lebanon was the key to sparing Israeli settlements fresh violence.

"If it wants to spare its northern settlements the danger of the Katyusha rockets then it has to restrain its army from any aggression and also has to restrain its agent militia," Hezbollah said.

Israel's army allowed residents of northern Israel to leave bomb shelters, hours after the security cabinet decided not to retaliate.

Shouting for joy, residents dragged blankets and mattresses out of bomb shelters back to their homes to celebrate the Jewish Sabbath which began at sunset Friday.

The latest round of retaliatory strikes began Thursday when two Lebanese women were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah responded with its fierce rocket attack on Israel's northern border, killing a soldier and wounding 26 other people.

A Canadian soldier stationed with the UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Lebanese border witnessed Thursday's attack, but was not injured.

"I had just gone there for a day trip and all of a sudden there was the sound of concussions in the background and the people in the mall were quickly in a state of panic and there was a lot of confusion in the air . . ." Capt. Neville Rabadi, an engineer from Combat Training Centre Gagetown, N.B., told CTV news.

Israel , Lebanon retreat from violence: N. Israeli residents leave shelters

A Defence Department spokesperson in Ottawa said Rabadi is one of 190 Canadians stationed at Camp Zouani on the Israeli side of the border about 40 kilometres from Kiryat Shemona. Canadians have been part of the UN force since 1974. It was set up to monitor the disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces.

Fighting continued Friday, with Israel bombing major Lebanese cities and Shiite Muslim guerrillas sending more rockets into northern Israel. Israel briefly responded before deciding during a closed-door, high-level meeting not to retaliate.

Graphic

Colour Photo: Associated Press; Friends of Shaked Uzari, an Israeli soldier killed Thursday, mourned during his funeral Friday

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End of Document

The Accountant Is a Terrorist

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Byline: Hussein Mohammed Hussein Mikdad

By Douglas Frantz;

Douglas Frantz is a reporter for The Times. Catherine Collins is a New York-based writer.

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Body

East Jerusalem was beginning to stir. Arab women in embroidered, ankle-length dresses balanced baskets of figs and grapes atop their heads on their way to market stalls inside the walls of the Old City. Lumbering delivery trucks on Salah-a-Din Street belched diesel fumes and forced boys with pushcarts to the curb in front of the nondescript Lawrence Hotel. Graffiti in Arabic script, blood red on the mud-brown brick of the hotel's entrance, declared, "Yes to an independent Palestinian State."

In Room 27, at the rear of the hotel's third floor, a man sat hunched on the side of his narrow wooden bed. He was in his early 30's, with a thin mustache, cropped black hair and tinted aviator glasses. Between his fleshy thighs he clasped a black Sony 12-band clock radio, the back removed to expose its electronic innards. Perhaps a truck horn ruptured the stillness. Maybe a curse from tourists struggling with luggage down the hall. Something caused his sweat-damp hands to slip.

The explosion ripped through the hotel at 7:15 A.M. on April 12. It shattered every window on the third floor, spewing glass on the street below. Doors of all 10 rooms on the floor were ripped from their hinges and scattered. One narrowly missed a sleeping child. Walls were knocked down in the room next to Room 27 and in the one across the hall, both vacated only a short time before the blast. In the man's room, the bathroom wall was blown down, the bed was shattered and a crater six inches deep and three feet in diameter was gouged into the concrete floor.

A young husband and wife from Chicago peered from their room down the hall as a man crawled out of Room 27, covered with blood and debris and calling out: "Allahu Akbar. Allahu Akbar." The tourists recognized the Arabic words: "God is Great. God is Great." Within minutes, the street was filled with sirens as emergency vehicles arrived and dazed guests emerged from the narrow entrance of the hotel. They watched medics rush out moments later carrying a man on a stretcher. No one else suffered anything more serious than scratches and shock.

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Police first suspected a gas leak, and the building was evacuated. Even in security-conscious Jerusalem, it seemed to be a logical explanation. There was no reason to be suspicious of the victim. Hotel records identified him as a British citizen named Andrew Jonathan Charles Newman, an accountant from London. Hotel workers said they had noticed nothing unusual about his behavior since his arrival three days earlier. He was polite and quiet, leaving in the mornings, carrying maps and a simple tourist's camera, and returning at night. A briefcase pulled from the rubble contained accounting papers in English, with a firm's address in London.

Clues quickly pointed in a more menacing direction. There was no gas leak, and the crater indicated that the blast had occurred in the center of Room 27. Half a radio was found intact. There was a key from a hotel in Tel Aviv near the site where a Palestinian suicide bomber had killed 13 and wounded 130 a month earlier. Then there was that Arabic shout the couple from Chicago had described to police.

By 5 P.M. that afternoon, police forensic crews were picking through the pieces of Room 27 and scouring the hotel room in Tel Aviv, where the man remained registered. And the police had been joined by experts from Shin Bet, Israel's counterespionage and internal security service. The experts soon found more ominous signs. A close examination of the hotel registry showed that the guest had misspelled Newman when he printed it in neat block letters -- N-E-M-A-N. On inspection, his passport turned out to be a forgery of professional quality -- the real Andrew Newman's photograph replaced with that of the injured man. Preliminary lab reports found residue in the room from C-4, a plastic explosive manufactured for the American military and not seen in Israel for a decade. Also discovered in the room was a box of nails, a common component in the suicide bombs plaguing the country.

"For us, the picture changed by evening," a senior Shin Bet official recalled. "It was a sign that there was something unusual going on here. And maybe that we had a stranger among us. A stranger who tried to do something bad with this explosive."

At that moment, on the other side of Jerusalem, surgeons at Hadassah-Ein Kerem hospital were fighting to save the stranger's life. He had lost a lot of blood. Both legs and his left arm had been amputated, and he could not see. In his favor was the fact that he was a large man, about six feet tall and 200 pounds. To the doctors, it was a miracle that he was still alive. To Shin Bet, it was a godsend. A 24-hour police guard was posted outside his room. The stranger's survival was suddenly a matter of national security.

In the months since the explosion, the picture has become much clearer. The man who blew himself up was a member of Hezbollah, one of the world's most successful terrorist organizations. That discovery sent shudders through the Israeli security apparatus: it was the first time that anyone from the Lebanese-based organization had penetrated Israel. The man, whose real name is Hussein Mohammed Hussein Mikdad, is indeed a professional accountant, but the rest of his cover story was a fabrication. He is a 33-year-old Lebanese Shiite and the married father of a young daughter. His path to the Lawrence Hotel winds through the enclaves of Arab unrest in Beirut to a secret terrorist training camp in Lebanon's infamous Bekaa Valley, from Vienna and the shores of Lake Zurich to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. There are some gaps along the way; in the real world of terrorism, truth often hides in shadows.

THE STORY BEGINS IN LASSA, A VILLAGE about 40 miles north of Beirut in the mountains known as the Lebanon Range. Its cool climate and fresh-water springs have made the village a favorite summer vacation spot since Roman times. In winter, the only road into the village of 4,000 often becomes impassable. By legend, a Muslim prophet decreed that followers of the Islamic and Christian religions should coexist peacefully in Lassa. For centuries, they did. A Maronite church and a mosque stand less than a mile apart there. But in 1975, when civil war broke out in Lebanon, the Muslim minority in the region felt threatened. One of those who fled with his family was a 12-year-old boy, Hussein Mikdad.

Torn from his quiet village, the boy found himself in a city coming apart at the seams. Religious violence was everywhere and safety nowhere. His family and other Shiite refugees crammed the Beirut neighborhoods of Haret Hreik and Bir el Abed. The ring of shantytowns soon became known as the "belt of misery" as thousands of refugees driven north by Israeli attacks filled the ramshackle houses that line the endless maze of alleys and dusty roads.

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A number of groups were spawned by this discontent, and the most formidable was Hezbollah, the Party of God. Created in 1982 as an umbrella organization for radical Shiite Muslims, Hezbollah was aligned with the Shiite regime of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. The organization vowed to establish a similar Islamic republic in Lebanon and to rid the region of the Israelis and of American influence through an unrelenting campaign of guerrilla warfare, kidnappings, hijackings and bombings.

Hezbollah was linked to the 1983 bombings of a United States Marine Corps compound in West Beirut, in which 241 soldiers died, and a French Army barracks, in which 58 servicemen were killed. It is believed to have carried out the 1985 hijacking of a T.W.A. aircraft in which a Navy diver was killed and conducted a wave of kidnappings of Westerners, including Terry Anderson, the Associated Press correspondent, and Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy. At the same time, Hezbollah used Iranian-supplied weapons to launch guerrilla attacks on Israeli military positions in southern Lebanon. The religious justification for the campaign was provided by Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a cleric whose fiery sermons in the Bir el Abed mosque mustered thousands to the cause. While the sheik has denied ordering terrorist actions, he defends the Islamic resistance by charging that violence is the only answer to Israeli occupation of Arab land. "Those who resist are fighting for their freedom and their land and people, just as the Americans fought against colonialism and as the French fought the Nazi occupation," he once told Time magazine.

Hezbollah, which has several thousand members, relies on the loyalty of families and clans. As a result, the organization has been virtually impossible to penetrate. Intelligence officials in Washington and Israel estimate the organization receives up to \$100 million a year from Iran, along with regular shipments of arms and training from Iran's elite Revolutionary Guard. Most of the money is spent on humanitarian projects like schools and medical centers. Its Jihad Building Fund sent crews to rebuild houses destroyed by Israeli attacks in southern Lebanon. Hezbollah's leaders understand that terrorists rarely thrive without grass-roots support.

By the time Mikdad was studying business administration at the Arab University in Beirut in the late 1980's, members of Hezbollah's military wing were familiar sights as they marched through the streets of Bir el Abed. Mikdad joined in college and was promoted to head of the university wing of Hezbollah within a year. As his involvement increased, he became a frequent worshiper at Sheik Fadlallah's mosque.

When he completed his degree in 1991, Mikdad's connections with Hezbollah helped him to get a job as a teacher at a technical school in Bir el Abed. Two years later, he quit to become the chief accountant for Hezbollah's humanitarian operations in Beirut. It was an important job because Hezbollah was expanding its influence throughout the mainstream Shiite community. Mikdad's life was outwardly normal. He and his wife, Zuviach, lived within the family enclave, and they had a baby daughter in late 1994. In the fall of the next year, however, he took a step into the darker side of Hezbollah.

The journey from accountant to terrorist began in September 1995, when Mikdad was contacted by a high-ranking Hezbollah official who identified himself as Abu Mohammed and said he was in charge of a section within Hezbollah's overseas security apparatus. The security apparatus handles intelligence, conducts overseas terrorist acts and is under the control of Imad Fa'iz Mughniya.

Ariel Merari, an expert on terrorism at Tel Aviv University, says that Mughniya, the mastermind of the wave of kidnappings of Westerners, is one of the world's most dangerous terrorists. "He is probably responsible for killing more people than Carlos the Jackal ever dreamed of," Merari says.

In recruiting the plump accountant to join this network, Mohammed appealed to his vanity. "You have many attributes that we need," he said. "You have leadership qualities and a European appearance. You have an academic education and you speak English." Two days later, Mikdad was transferred to the security wing. A short time later, he was headed for a clandestine training camp in the Bekaa Valley.

Discerning Mikdad's motive for this dramatic switch is difficult. Israeli authorities declined to allow an interview with him at the prison where he is undergoing interrogation. However, in an unusual interview for the highly secretive Shin Bet, a senior official involved in the interrogation provided details of what Mikdad has told the authorities.

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Simple flattery cannot be discounted as a motive for Mikdad. The offer promised a Walter Mittyish transformation from accountant to terrorist. But those who have spoken with Mikdad say that he does not regard himself as a terrorist but rather as a soldier whose primary motivation was religious. He believed in the jihad, or holy war, against Israel.

"The interrogation is very complicated," the Shin Bet official explained during a three-hour interview in a hotel room in Tel Aviv. "Sometimes he cooperates. Sometimes he doesn't. He is very talented, very clever. He knows well what he is doing and saying. People don't like to speak, but they speak when they are in great trouble. He is religious. He believes that what has happened is God's will."

The Bekaa Valley lies between the parallel ranges of the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains. Its checkerboard of vineyards and fields planted with grain, vegetables and opium for heroin is reached from Beirut via the Damascus Road, which crosses the mountain pass at Dahr el-Baidar. Because of its distance from Israel, the valley is also fertile ground for Iranian-run military training camps that cater to Hezbollah fighters and terrorists from other organizations, like the Irish Republican Army, the Japanese Red Army and various Palestinian groups. American intelligence officials suspect the terrorists who bombed the United States military barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, last June and killed 19 American airmen were trained at these camps.

In early November 1995, Mikdad was driven to the camp near a village called Kafr Yanta in the Bekaa Valley. Based on the accounts of terrorists who have trained at similar camps, it is very likely that he put on a hood as the car approached the camp to keep his identity secret.

For nearly two months, he remained in isolation. He learned to evade surveillance and conduct surveillance, alone or as part of a three-man team. He was taught to fire a 9-millimeter pistol and an Ingram submachine gun. Day after day, he would stand on a barren hillside and fire until the bucking action that came with each pull of the trigger became familiar. Then, his ears still ringing and his nostrils stung by the smell of cordite, he would return to the small house where he was kept under the eye of armed guards.

Most important were lessons in building bombs with dynamite and plastic explosives. He was shown how to transform the simple timer from a digital watch into a timer for a bomb. He set off explosive charges on three separate occasions as part of his training. The explosive that he learned to use was C-4, an off-white, puttylike substance that can be molded to almost any shape.

Plastic explosives, which were developed before World War II, emerged in the early 1980's as the weapons of choice for the world's terrorists. A gun can kill only one or, at best, a few. Less than a kilogram of plastic explosive cunningly disguised in a Toshiba radio-cassette player brought down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people.

Israeli authorities have not identified the exact source of the C-4 discovered in Mikdad's hotel room. They know Hezbollah soldiers have trained with the plastic explosive in Lebanon and suspect it was transferred there from Iranian arsenals bought from the United States in the time of the shah.

After two months of training, Mikdad returned to Beirut. He was told to get a job and keep quiet. "You are now a member of the security apparatus," said Abu Mohammed. "It is best not to talk about it, even to your family."

The wait was short. By mid-January of this year, two weeks after he started work at a Hezbollah school, Mohammed told him there was an urgent assignment that suited his personal profile. Mikdad was to assume the identity of a British accountant, fly into the most secure airport in the world and scour Israel's two biggest cities for something to blow up.

"Your action must be impressive," he was told. "You will serve as an example for later attacks. You will be the first in a line of fighters who will enter Israel in this way."

Never before had Hezbollah penetrated Israeli security. The suicide bombs that killed 61 Israeli over nine days in February and March were carried by members of Hamas, the Palestinian terrorists. Its people knew Israel and

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could rely on a network of supporters. Mikdad would be perilously alone, a player without a completed script, forced to improvise in what John le Carre calls "the theater of the real."

Mikdad was drilled on his new identity: Andrew Newman, a young British accountant from London on holiday in Israel. In March, after shaving his beard, Mikdad's photo was taken at the Iranian embassy in Beirut and experts doctored Newman's passport to show Mikdad's face. Mikdad was given account sheets and other papers to support his cover story. Mohammed bought him a suitcase and clothes -- a dark blue suit and casual slacks and shirts.

Later, after it was all over, the real Andrew Newman was shaken. "It was said in the press that he had reported himself as an accountant," he said one afternoon in London, where he works for Deloitte & Touche. "I got very upset at that time because I thought someone might have been following me. The police said it had to be a coincidence. I've never met anyone from Lebanon. I find the whole thing rather odd and scary. Shocking really."

It was no coincidence. Newman's passport had been stolen three years earlier during a camping trip in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. Hezbollah obtained the document from the black market and matched it to one of its operatives.

To provide as much protection as possible, Mikdad needed to enter Israel from a neutral country. His commander wanted him to fly from Beirut to Vienna, but he balked. A cousin worked at the Beirut airport and might recognize him. Mikdad had told his wife he was going to Turkey to buy leather coats for an import business. Instead of leaving from Beirut, he was driven to Damascus, where he took a flight to Vienna, the traditional cleansing stop for spies. He then took a train across the Alps and arrived at Zurich's Flughafen railway station on April 2.

A bridge connects the station to the airport, but Mikdad was not ready to confront Israeli security. From an advertising poster in the station, he picked the Regina Hotel, a three-star hotel in central Zurich that caters to businessmen and tourists.

No one at the Regina paid attention to the man with the strange accent. They would remember him only after being shown his photograph later by Swiss police. "He did not seem British, but there are a lot of British who don't," recalled Walter Schoch, the hotel manager. "He was a very quiet person. He spoke English. He didn't use the bar. He asked only for the key and then he didn't ask any more questions."

A few minutes walk from the Regina Hotel is Lake Zurich, where tourists and residents stroll. For two days last spring, Mikdad walked its shores with Abu Mohammed, who had come to bolster his agent's resolve. The two men discussed religion and philosophy and dissected and reassembled his cover story.

At one point, Mohammed handed Mikdad a shopping bag containing a small 12-band Sony radio. He explained that it had been modified to serve as a bomb. The clock on the radio would be the timer; batteries would provide the power source. A smaller explosive that formed the detonator was hidden in a hollow tube that ran into the antenna and was wired to the radio timer. The steps were simple: Insert the detonator into the plastic explosive, which would be concealed in the radio, and set the timer on the radio. When the radio switched on, a circuit would be completed and the explosive would go off. The timer would provide time to escape. But, as a general rule, the shortest possible delay is best so the bomb will not be discovered and disarmed. "This is a very good radio," promised the commander. "You don't need to worry. No one will notice that someone has changed it."

At a travel agency near the Regina Hotel, Mikdad paid cash for a round-trip ticket on Swissair to Tel Aviv, with a departure date of April 4. Mohammed had a final piece of advice: "You have to do something that everyone will talk about."

Security at Zurich International Airport is rated among the world's best. One of the key secrets Mikdad has refused to divulge to his interrogators is whether the C-4 explosive was concealed in the radio or elsewhere in his luggage when he passed through security in Zurich or whether he got it in Israel. If Mohammed gave him the explosive in Zurich, troubling questions are raised about security there. But new and, for the Israelis, far more vexing questions are raised if Mikdad obtained the C-4 from an accomplice in Israel.

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On the afternoon of April 4, the would-be terrorist walked off the Swissair flight onto the Tarmac at Ben-Gurion International Airport. He carried a forged passport and, wedged into his suitcase, the altered Sony radio. He joined the other passengers for the quick bus ride to the terminal and stood in line in front of a passport control officer in a glass security booth. When he pushed his passport under the window, it was examined, stamped and returned without question. Mikdad cleared customs and took a taxi to Tel Aviv's central shopping district.

That evening, he checked into the Center Hotel, a modern establishment just steps from Dizengoff Center, the shopping mall where 13 people had been killed and 130 injured by a suicide bomb one month earlier.

The following four days are a blank. Mikdad traveled around Tel Aviv, and Israeli authorities suspect he was trying to find a place where his bomb would do the most damage, a location for something "spectacular." Apparently something scared him off or was not to his liking.

On April 8, Mikdad took a train to Jerusalem and spent several hours there before returning to Tel Aviv. The next day, he packed his bags and took a taxi to Jerusalem, where he checked into the Lawrence Hotel and was given Room 27. However, he kept his room in Tel Aviv.

Mikdad has remained silent on the origin of the explosive and his choice of a target. He undoubtedly realizes this is one of the few cards that he may play to someday win his freedom. He also must know that if he tells all of his secrets, he will jeopardize his family in Lebanon and his own life will be worth nothing if he does return. Any terrorist organization -- any intelligence service, for that matter -- takes retribution against those who betray their secrets. If he pays too high a price for his freedom, he signs his own death warrant.

One clue to Mikdad's mission can be found in his stinginess. The taxi driver who took him to Jerusalem remembered that Mikdad quibbled over 2 shekels on the 70-shekel fare. Workers at the Lawrence Hotel complained that he did not tip them. These do not appear to be the actions of someone intent on suicide.

Nor does Mikdad fit the profile of a suicide bomber. Those who have strapped themselves with explosives and killed and maimed Israelis have been young men with little to lose. They have been recruited from the dispossessed and stateless Palestinians by Hamas, drawn by the promise of a place in Heaven for a martyr. Mikdad, on the other hand, had a family, a profession, prospects. He was an unlikely candidate for suicide.

There is another crucial difference: suicide bombs are usually crude affairs, made from TNT extracted from old land mines and concealed beneath bulky clothing. Mikdad's radio, packed with C-4, was a sophisticated instrument that offered the chance of escape.

Israeli authorities do not believe Mikdad met any accomplices in Tel Aviv, but there are suspicions he had a contact in Jerusalem, where there are far more Arabs. The Lawrence Hotel is in the heart of the Arab section of the city, easily visited by Palestinians driving into the city from the West Bank. Each day, Mikdad left early, carrying his maps and a simple tourist camera, and returned at night.

It is difficult to speculate on a target. There are so many. Contrary to early theories, suggested by the similarity of his radio bomb to other devices used on aircraft, the authorities say they do not believe Mikdad intended to blow up an airplane. On the other hand, few targets offer more spectacular results than an airplane, particularly one that has just left Israel's main airport.

As the eternal capital of Israel and one of the world's holiest cities, Jerusalem is rich in government buildings and symbolic gathering spots for Christians and Jews. There are also public places like the Jerusalem Mall, which is packed nightly with shoppers. An explosion in any number of places would have had a devastating impact.

Some intelligence officials speculated that Mikdad intended to use his radio bomb to trigger a much larger explosion, perhaps using chemicals that could be easily obtained from ordinary stores around Jerusalem. There is evidence that he planned to set off an anti-personnel bomb, which would argue against an airplane bomb theory. In his room, police discovered a box of nails, a new hair dryer and a blender. Mikdad has said he planned to use the blender and dryer to process the C-4 in an unspecified fashion.

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Whatever his plan, it went awry in a flash as he sat on his bed in the Lawrence Hotel on April 12 working on his radio. At a critical moment, his training and discipline were overridden by an amateur's shaky nerves.

On May 12, ending a month-long ban on publication of details about the bombing in the Israeli press, Shin Bet and the Jerusalem police released a one-page statement that named Mikdad and identified him as a **Hezbollah** terrorist. Officials said his mission was organized and financed by Iran, a charge that Iranian officials deny. Part of the purpose of the statement was to point a finger at Iran, which Israel believes sponsors most of the terrorism against it. And part was to send a message to others who might, as one intelligence official said, "come to Israel to play these naughty games."

In Beirut, Mikdad's identity was carried in local papers in a brief account by the wire services. The next day, the Mikdad family issued two statements. One denied any connection to the bombing and the other denied Mikdad's very existence. That same day, his wife and daughter were whisked from their home by **Hezbollah** and taken to the family enclave in Lassa.

One day recently, a village official confirmed that the wife and daughter were there, but he said the family maintains that Hussein is traveling in West Africa. Then he whispered that no one believes it. The whole village, he said, knows that Hussein was the victim of the bomb blast. The official then begged for anonymity, saying he feared reprisals.

At **Hezbollah**'s central information office in Haret Hreik, not far from Mikdad's former home, an official said: "If he exists, he doesn't have any relationship with the **Hezbollah**. Many secret organizations work against the Israelis and **Hezbollah** doesn't know much about them. Any information released in the media about Hussein Mikdad would be a free favor to Israel and the United States." He offered a final piece of advice: "You should stop any inquiry about this issue, for the sake of your own safety."

As for Mikdad, there will never be a spectacular mission, no inspiration for a line of fighters or glory in God's eyes. Only the recurrent tortured realization that he failed.

Graphic

Photos: The man in Room 27 registered as Jonathan Charles Newman, an accountant from London. (pg. 44); Testing the stringent security at Zurich International Airport. (pg. 46); Hussein Mohammed Hussein Mikdad, in a passport photo provided by Shin Bet. (pg. 47); Undergoing interrogation by agents for the highly secretive Shin Bet. (ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN COLLIER) (pg. 49)

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Feminist's murder brings debate on role of women in Islam

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Body

Flashpoint: Konca Kuris dies because she sought to pray alongside men

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) - Even in death, Konca Kuris was denied her last wish - that women be allowed to pray alongside men. It was a desire that cost the religious feminist her life at the hands of Islamic radicals.

Police dug up Kuris' naked body from the basement of a hideout used by Islamic militants who videotaped weeks of abuse they inflicted before suffocating her. The bodies of dozens of male victims also have been found and a second female victim was discovered Friday.

The killings have horrified the country, but Kuris' slaying also has focused attention on the role of women in Islam, a flashpoint that was underscored when male relatives at her funeral last week refused to allow her eldest daughter to pray beside her coffin.

"Who are the real Muslims, those who have killed Konca or those who go to mosque together, women and men?" asked Necati Dogru, a columnist for the newspaper Sabah.

But at Ankara's main Kocatepe mosque, worshiper Nese Ince spoke out against Kuris' feminist brand of Islam. "I don't want the Islam that I have believed in for years to be changed," she said.

Kuris at first was a member of the militant group Hezbollah, which seeks to establish an Islamic state in southeastern Turkey and which is not related to the Lebanese militia of the same name.

She traveled to Iran with a delegation from the organization but gradually became disillusioned with the group's attitude toward women.

She demanded the right to pray alongside men and that prayers be said in Turkish and not the traditional Arabic, which few Turks understand. Although Kuris wore a traditional Islamic head scarf, she said head scarves or the full black robes worn by some religious women were optional and not required in Islam.

Kuris' feminist views infuriated Hezbollah, which is dominated by traditional, rural Kurds.

In July 1998, three militants kidnapped Kuris from in front of her home in the southern port of Mersin.

Feminist's murder brings debate on role of women in Islam

Tapes of Kuris' interrogation were discovered about two weeks ago during a police raid on a Hezbollah safe house in Istanbul, Sabah reported.

The newspaper also said the militants accused Kuris of seeking to become a Salman Rushdie or Taslima Nasrin, secular Muslim writers considered heretics by Muslim radicals.

Kuris was apparently suffocated with a pillow or clothing in the basement of a house in the central Anatolian city of Konya. In death, she also was kept from her goal of equality. Her body was buried in a different corner of the basement than those of the murdered men.

Load-Date: February 7, 2000

End of Document

FORMER MILITIA FIGHTERS FEEL HOMELESS IN ISRAEL BUT RETURNING TO LEBANON COULD MEAN JAIL OR WORSE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

JUNE 13, 2000 Tuesday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1397 words

Byline: Michael Matza, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: NETANYA, Israel

Body

Endless waves lap the shoreline here as Abdullah Khoury smokes cigarettes and waits.

But for what? A new life in Israel? A future overseas? A return to his native Lebanon?

As a former fighter in the South Lebanon Army, Khoury faces a hazy future. Ten days into his new life as a civilian at an Israeli army rest-and-recreation camp north of Tel Aviv, all he knows for sure is what he left behind - two loving parents, a newly built house, a nice car, and his homeland.

He is among 6,000 pro-Israel Lebanese fighters and civilians who fled to Israel when it withdrew its troops last month. About 1,700 other SLA soldiers and family members surrendered to **Hezbollah** guerrillas after the withdrawal and were jailed as collaborators.

Those who fled are now people without a country. They are uncomfortable in Israel, where the language, religion and culture are foreign, but afraid to return to Lebanon, where, they believe, they may be shunned, jailed or even killed.

Many, like Khoury, would like to settle in the United States. Others prefer France, Lebanon's colonial ruler. Some SLA men may accept an invitation from Germany, which said last week that it could accommodate up to 400 of the former fighters.

Scattered at resortlike "absorption centers" throughout Israel, these refugees have one-year tourist visas and the promise of Israeli citizenship, if they want it. There is talk of establishing a Lebanese village in Israel, so that their children can go to school together.

A government survey shows that 78 percent of these refugees are Christian. About half want to settle abroad, while 32 percent say they want to stay in Israel and 8 percent say they want to go home.

FORMER MILITIA FIGHTERS FEEL HOMELESS IN ISRAEL BUT RETURNING TO LEBANON COULD MEAN JAIL OR WORSE.

Their sudden presence in this country they helped defend for half of its life has triggered soul-searching about Israel's obligations. Even as Finance Ministry officials acknowledge that the cost of caring for them will far exceed the \$150 million budgeted for their resettlement, the debate persists.

"Israel wanted to get out of Lebanon, and all the dirt lands on our heads," one refugee said at a camp where bitter SLA demonstrators recently burned clothes and toys provided by their benefactors.

"In the end, collaborators always have to pay for their deeds," wrote a commentator in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz who worries that some of the refugees may be war criminals. "The SLA are getting more than they deserve."

Within days of the SLA's arrival, the Knesset Defense Budget Committee heard testimony from three former SLA officers.

"It doesn't matter how much we are given. The soil of our land is worth any fortune. We are orphans," Lt. Col. Channa Salama lamented.

"We see you as brothers in arms," committee chairman Avi Yehezkel said. "Remain calm. We will help you in the best way possible."

As Israel's surrogate militia disintegrated over three days in May, Hezbollah guerrillas swarmed through the southern buffer zone that Israel and its proxy army had occupied for 22 years. Guerrillas backed by waves of civilians "liberated" Ras el Naqoura, Rmaich and Bent Jbail, southern towns running west to east in clear view of the Israeli border.

When television coverage showed that the next domino about to fall was Aadeisse, 10 miles from his home, Khoury, 29, knew it was time to leave.

With just a suitcase and the clothes on their backs, Khoury and his wife, Elian, 21, took their 6-month-old son, Pedro, and fled for the border in their green BMW 325i. For Elian Khoury, whose parents lived in Marjayune, there was no time for goodbye.

After a harrowing drive to the "Good Fence" border crossing at Kfar Kila, pursued by gunfire, the Khourys abandoned the car, most of the baby's clothes and his stroller. Elbowing through the frightened crowd, they ran for the gate.

"I was very scared," Elian Khoury said, her eyes welling with tears, her heart still crushed that she never got to kiss her parents goodbye.

A soldier since age 18, Abdullah Khoury was a machine gunner with an SLA unit for a time and bears a scar on a cheek grazed by a bullet. Later, he was a military cameraman, documenting what he said were Hezbollah atrocities, including women and children killed by roadside bombs.

He was tried twice in absentia, he said, by a Lebanese military court, on charges of collaboration. The total of his sentences: 10 years, 2 months.

"We had no government institutions, no factories, no anything," he said, shaking his head. "The only jobs were in Israel or with the SLA. I miss my family so much. I love my land, but what should I do? Should I stay in prison for 10 years?"

For now, the Khourys live in a bare dormitory room and sleep on army cots. One day slips into another. The cafeteria menu, they say, invariably features schnitzel.

Depressed, Elian Khoury eats little and sleeps a lot.

"I think that when I sleep I forget," she says.

FORMER MILITIA FIGHTERS FEEL HOMELESS IN ISRAEL BUT RETURNING TO LEBANON COULD
MEAN JAIL OR WORSE.

But then she wakes.

Abdullah Khoury is more stoic but worries about his parents. When he spoke with them by phone, letting them know he had arrived safely in Israel, they said they were being harassed by Hezbollah militiamen who wanted to know where they were hiding the guns their sons had used.

In Netanya, Khoury passes the days as best he can. Interspersed with the 94 SLA families here are 50 Israeli soldiers who knew these men when they fought together in southern Lebanon. One soldier Khoury knows is helping him apply for an Israeli driver's license.

There are some camplike activities for the children, but few group gatherings for the adults. A USO-style visit by Miss Israel was a minor distraction.

The Israeli withdrawal has profoundly affected southern Lebanon, too. In Hasbaya, one of the last towns to fall, a population of 15,000 survived the 22-year occupation, mainly on the strength of its olive harvests and honey production.

"We're afraid of the economic situation most of all," school principal Rashid Zwaihed said, adding that he had lost 50 of his 170 students overnight when they fled to Israel with their parents.

"What's going to happen to all the SLA widows and their children," he asked, "if the government doesn't look after them?"

The 1,700 SLA soldiers and guest workers who surrendered to Hezbollah after the Israeli withdrawal were turned over to Lebanese government authorities and jailed.

Last Tuesday, a military court sentenced to one year in prison more than half of the first 79 alleged collaborators to be tried. Because Lebanon remains at war with Israel, contact with the Jewish state is prohibited. In most cases, collaboration is punishable by imprisonment. Defendants found guilty of treason can be put to death.

Observers said the relatively light sentences seemed aimed at wooing SLA soldiers in Israel to return and face justice rather than live as refugees. In the first week after the withdrawal, about 60 people returned and surrendered. Most were held for trial.

The apparently lenient sentences also came despite warnings by Hezbollah against going soft on the alleged collaborators. In a statement issued last week, Hezbollah general secretary Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah said residents may seek reprisals against the former pro-Israeli militiamen.

Sure enough, two former SLA men who surrendered to Lebanese authorities were attacked last Tuesday after being released and returning to southern Lebanon. One was stabbed in the village of Houla and required hospitalization. The other was beaten. Their attackers were not immediately caught.

The two men were among 48 former militiamen released by authorities because of advanced age or poor health or because their alleged offenses had happened long ago.

Nasrallah, whose Hezbollah fighters led the armed campaign to drive the Israelis out, advised the Lebanese authorities to keep all the men in prison "in their own interest."

Simon Karam, a Beirut lawyer working with the Lebanese national bar association to defend the alleged collaborators, says there is something hypocritical about "a government [that] collapsed" - abandoning southern Lebanon to the chaos of competing militias - and is "now stepping in as an avenger of national purity."

For the most part, "these people are local villagers who had to cope with the occupation, making a living and conducting their lives," said Karam, who was the Lebanese ambassador to the United States from 1991 to 1993. "These were poor guys who were searching out a living."

FORMER MILITIA FIGHTERS FEEL HOMELESS IN ISRAEL BUT RETURNING TO LEBANON COULD
MEAN JAIL OR WORSE.

Michael Matza's e-mail address is foreign@phillynews.com

Graphic

PHOTO AND MAP

Load-Date: February 4, 2002

End of Document

CAR BOMBS TEST SYRIA'S CREDIBILITY UNDER FIRE

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

July 17, 1987 Friday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 11

Length: 590 words

Byline: JULIE FLINT Source: The Guardian

Body

BEIRUT, Thursday: Syria, under relentless attack in Lebanon for the past six weeks, received a double body blow yesterday when car bombs exploded in two Syrian-controlled areas where tension with Muslim fundamentalists is already running high.

It is believed that 13 people were killed and 35 wounded, mostly women and children.

The first bomb exploded in the northern city of Tripoli where, on Sunday, the pro-Syrian opposition gave its first show of strength in months, turning a rally in memory of Prime Minister Rashid Karame into a violent attack on the Christian militia

blamed for his assassination.

Thirty-five minutes later, a bomb exploded in the Beka'a Valley town of Baalbeck, killing one person and wounding five, including a Syrian soldier.

The car bombs coincide with a vigorous and unusually united Christian campaign against Syria and its Muslim allies, whose unconvincing, skin-deep "reunification" has been Syria's only achievement in the critical period since the assassination of Mr

Karame on June 1.

The attacks against Syria have been compounded by the apparent inability of Damascus to do anything to restore its credibility.

A month after the kidnapping of the American journalist Charles Glass, Syria's activity on his behalf appears to have been re-directed towards a matter of far greater concern - the containment of Iranian expansion in Lebanon.

A source close to the Iranian-controlled Hezbollah Party, which is blamed for the kidnapping, says Mr Glass "has probably become a number" - the ninth American and the 19th Westerner missing, not reported killed, in West Beirut.

When Mr Glass was kidnapped on June 17, Syria's initial reaction was extremely strong, partly because the abduction symbolised the threat posed by Iran to Syria's control of Lebanon.

CAR BOMBS TEST SYRIA 'S CREDIBILITY UNDER FIRE

Syrian troops in Beirut threw up dozens of checkpoints around the Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut, **Hezbollah**'s stronghold. Gone was the laxity of only 10 days earlier, when, according to Shi'ite sources, Glass's kidnappers had got him across a Syrian checkpoint by pointing their guns out of the windows, shouting "VIP" and stepping on the accelerator.

In the Beka'a Valley, Syria tightened its grip on Baalbeck, where Iranian Revolutionary Guards have been stationed since 1982, and began confiscating **Hezbollah**'s arms permits. A "military" border crossing was closed to Iran and its proxies. Iranians using the main crossing were re-directed to intelligence headquarters in Damascus.

The pressure continues in the Beka'a Valley, the centre of the Iranian military presence, which Syria insists must not conflict with its own control of Lebanon.

But in Beirut there has been a palpable relaxation of tension. It is again possible to leave the suburbs without crossing a Syrian checkpoint.

After promising "exemplary punishment", Syria has fallen silent. Now, the pro-Iranian camp is on the offensive. A **Hezbollah** spokesman defended kidnapping. Insiders doubt that any hostages will be released before President Reagan is out of the White House. Iran, they say, sees nothing further to be gained from his Administration, and is strengthening its hand against the next. Gunmen kidnapped two Lebanese Christians in a Shi'ite Muslim suburb of Beirut today, marking a new challenge to Syria's peacekeeping effort.

A Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman said US and French hostages in Lebanon are being held south of Beirut. The official, who asked not be named, said the 10 American and six French hostages were regularly moved to different locations within Lebanon.

Graphic

Port: Kidnap victim Charles Glass ... has probably become a number. Illus: A victim of the car bomb in Tripoli screams in pain as others try to comfort him.

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

HOSTAGES IN THE HANDS OF NOVICES

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

February 12, 1987 Thursday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 8

Length: 717 words

Byline: IAN BLACK

Body

JERUSALEM, Wednesday: No-one knows the precise identity of the 400 prisoners whose freedom is being sought by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine in exchange for the lives of the four American hostages.

But it came as no surprise yesterday when reports from Beirut mentioned a list of 310 Lebanese and 90 Palestinians submitted to the International Red Cross.

The name of the mysterious group - a new one in the confusing lexicon of Middle East terrorism - had already suggested tactical co-operation between radical, pro-Iranian Lebanese Shi'ites and dissident factions of the PLO. It was predictable, therefore, that the prisoners could be expected to come from both camps.

But it was clear from previous experience that any serious negotiation would require the hostage-takers or any mediator to submit precise lists of the men they want.

This was the case when Ahamed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine swapped three Israeli soldiers for 1,150 Lebanese and Palestinians in May 1985 after two years of intensive negotiations via the Red Cross.

The experience of that prisoner exchange, still the subject of intense controversy in Israel, suggests that whoever the Beirut hostage-takers are, they are novices in the murky business of swapping captives.

Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the mainstream Shi'ite movement, Amal, would clearly be a far more serious partner for such discussions, and the Israelis have indicated they may be prepared to talk to him about a deal involving the captured Air Force navigator in Amal custody.

Since the present episode began, speculation has centred on the prison at Al-Khiam, in the Israeli-controlled border security zone in south Lebanon.

Run by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, with the help of Israel's Shin Bet security service, Khiam is said to hold some 200, mostly Lebanese, detainees captured in the final stages of Israel's withdrawal in the summer of 1985 and in the period since. It remains impossible, however, to know whether that figure is accurate.

General Antoine Lahad, the SLA commander, said last June that 75 per cent of the Khiam prisoners were members of the radical Shi'ite organisation, **Hizbullah**, and that 98 per cent came from outside the security zone.

HOSTAGES IN THE HANDS OF NOVICES

Former detainees have said that the prisoners include teenagers, women and old men, some of whom have been held for more than a year. Others are reportedly held for weeks for interrogation only.

In Israel itself there are believed to be about 4,000 Palestinian prisoners serving sentences of varying length under the general rubric of "security offences".

Some of these prisoners, most of whom have been tried and sentenced by Israeli military courts over the past 20 years, are convicted killers. Others were caught for lesser crimes, such as membership of a "hostile organisation"

Very few are figures of political standing in the PLO, since Israel has long adopted a policy of expelling those Palestinians it believes occupy positions of significance or seniority in the guerilla organisation. The majority belong to Mr Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah group, but there are others from dissident, pro-Syrian organisations like the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

A recent case provides an illustration of who some of the 90 Palestinian prisoners might be.

Last October, three young Palestinians threw hand grenades at a group of Israeli soldiers returning from a swearing-in ceremony at the Western Wall in the old city of Jerusalem.

Responsibility for the operation was claimed by Fatah from Tunis, but the Palestinians said they were members of Islamic Jihad, previously heard of only in its Lebanese, hostage-taking context. The three were jailed for life last week.

Other Palestinians being sought by the Beirut kidnappers may be PLO men who have fought with Hizbullah against the Israelis and the SLA in south Lebanon.

The fate of 17 men now being held in prison in Kuwait may also be central to negotiations. They were sentenced three years ago for their part in the bombing of the US and French embassies in Kuwait in 1983.

All 17 are thought to be members of the Iraqi Opposition party, the Dawaa, which draws its membership from Iraq's Shi'ite Muslims. Death sentences were passed on three of those held but the death warrants were not signed.

Graphic

Illus: Picture by REUTER Scene of death ... the aftermath of a car bomb explosion which killed at least 15 people in a southern suburb of Beirut earlier this week.

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

U.S. envoy influenced target; Israel used American missiles to hit Lebanon

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

May 6, 2000 Saturday Final Edition

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Section: CANADA & WORLD; Pg. D09; News

Length: 823 words

Byline: Robert Fisk

Dateline: BSALIM;LEBANON

Body

Did the American ambassador to Israel decide the target of Israel's bombardment of Lebanon yesterday? Incredible as it seems, Martin Indyck's intervention appears to have done just that.

By urging Israel to suspend a plan to attack Syrian facilities in Lebanon during its latest attack on the country's civilian infrastructure, the plea led to the bombing raids -- with American-made missiles -- on Lebanese power stations.

In the rubble of this smouldering Lebanese electricity plant yesterday, I found the remains of the American-made rockets that destroyed at least \$2 million worth of transformers, installed only four years ago by the French government.

Fired by the Israelis a few hours earlier, they were Hellfire air-to-ground missiles, made by Boeing-Lockheed at plants in Georgia and Florida.
The Independent; London

Even more extraordinary, however, is the report that the U.S. ambassador to Tel Aviv intervened on the targeting.

Impeccable diplomatic sources have told The Independent that the Israelis originally intended to retaliate for Thursday's ***Hezbollah*** rocket attacks across the border by hitting installations belonging to Syria's 21,000 troops in Lebanon.

But hours before the air assaults were to begin, these sources say, Martin Indyck, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, appealed to the Israelis to spare Syrian targets -- on the basis that their destruction might make a reopening of Syrian-Israeli peace talks impossible. As a result, the Israeli air force instead targeted Lebanese civilian objectives, including the Bsalim power station.

The report of Indyck's intervention -- and the diplomatic source is connected to the highest authorities -- is remarkable. That a U.S. ambassador can, in effect, decide the target of Israel's bombs is one thing.

But Indyck also happens to be the former head of AIPAC, the most powerful Jewish-Israeli lobby group in the United States. He has often intervened in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks but never -- so far as has been recorded -- in Israel's military adventures in Lebanon.

U.S. envoy influenced target; Israel used American missiles to hit Lebanon

Nor is there any doubt about the American missiles. The Israelis admit they fired five rockets at the Bsalim switching station in the mountains above Beirut. I tore the manufacturers' computer coding off one missile fuselage, whose lot number was MGP976801. The "M" shows it was once sold by the Boeing company to the U.S. Marine Corps. It appears to have been part of a batch given to Israel in 1991 as a quid pro quo for not joining in the Gulf War against Iraq.

One of the same set of Hellfire 114C missiles -- with similar manufacturers' codes -- was fired by the Israelis into a Lebanese ambulance in 1996, killing four children and two women.

The Israelis destroyed four of the nine electrical transformers at Bsalim. "They are leaving the others for later," a young power worker muttered with fury.

"They can hit what they want here. How can we possibly retaliate?"

It's part of the cynical and preposterous nature of the war in Lebanon that dates and details become confused -- often deliberately -- by the protagonists.

It is, therefore, important to remember that the staff at the Bsalim switching station saw Israeli troops stealing maps of the facility from their offices at Bsalim during Israel's 1982 siege of Beirut.

Fourteen years later, these maps were used when the Israelis staged their first bombing attack on Bsalim after six Israeli occupation soldiers were killed in southern Lebanon. France rebuilt the station with Italian equipment.

Yesterday's raid followed the Katyusha attacks on the Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona, which killed an Israeli soldier and wounded at least 16 civilians. But these Hezbollah attacks were retaliation for two earlier Israeli assaults on Lebanese civilians.

In the first of these, 16 Lebanese civilians were wounded and, in the second, two Lebanese Christian women -- one of them 80 years old -- were killed by an Israeli shell. Their corpses were found at dawn Thursday.

With the single exception of the dead Israeli soldier, the targets of both the Hezbollah and the Israelis were civilian and the Bsalim power station was in a Christian area of Lebanon.

It is believed to be the first time Muslim Hezbollah guerrillas have retaliated for the deaths of Christian civilians in Lebanon, which is traditionally sympathetic to Israel.

Israel also badly damaged an electricity switching station at Badawi outside the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli and attacked the village of Britel in the Bekaa Valley.

When a flurry of Katyushas were again fired over the border yesterday morning, the Israelis air-raided two villages just outside the United Nations area of operations in southern Lebanon.

All in all, a dangerous, expensive 24 hours of warfare.

Millions of Dollars of Damage Have Been Caused to Lebanon'S Infrastructure, Much of the Country Is Without Power and Israel'S Chances of a Peaceful Withdrawal From Southern Lebanon This Spring are Further Away Than Ever.

Graphic

Photo: Natalie Behring, Reuters; An Israeli teenager leaves a bomb shelter in the northern border town of Kiryat Shmona yesterday after Hezbollah guerrillas fired rockets at the town for the second day. Israel has bombed civilian targets in nearby Lebanon in response.; Photo: Mahmoud Tawil, the Associated Press; The remains of a

U.S. envoy influenced target; Israel used American missiles to hit Lebanon

power-generating plant yesterday near the village of Der-Ammar. Israel attacked Lebanese power plants to retaliate for rocket attacks.

Load-Date: October 17, 2002

End of Document

Israel and Guerrillas Exchange Reprisals

The New York Times

May 5, 2000, Friday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 8; Column 4; Foreign Desk ; Column 4;

Length: 662 words

Byline: By DEBORAH SONTAG

By DEBORAH SONTAG

Dateline: JERUSALEM, Friday, May 5

Body

In reprisal for the fiercest cross-border attack since last June, Israeli warplanes bombarded two power stations and a guerrilla arms depot in Lebanon this morning.

The cross-border attack, which occurred on Thursday evening, was itself retaliatory. A spate of casualties in southern Lebanon prompted Shiite Muslim guerrillas to fire five barrages of Katyusha rockets into northern Israel, killing one Israeli soldier and sowing panic in the northern border town of Qiryat Shemona.

In Beirut, witnesses said one civilian was wounded in the Israeli attack on the power station there, Reuters reported. Witnesses also said missiles blew a crater in the main highway between Beirut and Damascus.

"These air raids were a response to the Katyushas fired at Qiryat Shemona and the Galilee," an Israeli military statement said. "The Israeli Defense Forces will continue to take all necessary action against Hezbollah and those backing it in order to defend the northern border."

The Hezbollah, or Party of God, attacks had come after Israel and its South Lebanese militia allies had killed two Lebanese women and wounded several civilians on Wednesday and Thursday.

In retaliation later Thursday, Hezbollah guerrillas fired dozens of rockets into the border town of Qiryat Shemona, damaging buildings and slightly wounding 28 residents.

An Israeli military spokesman said that Sgt. Shaked Ozeri, 24, was killed and another soldier wounded when their vehicle was hit by a rocket near the border.

Followed by leaping flames, billowing black smoke and screaming sirens, the Katyusha rockets panicked residents of Israel's northern border communities, who have been anxiously awaiting Israel's impending troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Army officials ordered them into bomb shelters, and an amateur video on Israeli television showed a terrified mother with two young children running alongside burning cars toward a bunker.

Israel and Guerrillas Exchange Reprisals

Hezbollah guerrillas said Israel and the South Lebanese Army had provoked the rocket attacks. "After we exercised our long patience, we found ourselves pushed and obligated to exercise our right and duty to defend our people," said a statement by the Iran-backed group, which is trying to dislodge Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

South Lebanese Army soldiers killed the two Lebanese **women** -- Almaza Mizhir, 80, and her daughter, Ilham Tawil, of the nearly deserted village of Kutrana -- in what Israeli officials termed an "unauthorized raid." Three guerrillas were subsequently killed in an Israeli air force attack.

And on Wednesday, a dozen Lebanese civilians were wounded in what Israeli Army officials called a pilot's accidental dropping of a 660-pound bomb, which happened to strike the home of a guerrilla leader. The leader was unharmed, but his mother was among the civilians hurt.

Israel's prime minister, Ehud Barak, who has pledged to withdraw troops by July, convened a meeting of his security cabinet Thursday night to consider further action. Afterward, the Israeli radio reported that many ministers had agreed that Israel would have to respond.

Late Thursday, American diplomats were consulting with the parties to the conflict to try to keep the violence from growing. Mr. Barak had been meeting with Dennis Ross, the American peace envoy, when he received word of the rocket attacks.

Mr. Barak was facing pressure from right-wing leaders and some northern Israeli community leaders to order an immediate bombardment of Lebanon, similar to the retaliatory air-strikes in June that crippled the Lebanese infrastructure and killed eight civilians.

In February, after several Israeli soldiers were killed in Lebanon, Mr. Barak ordered a more limited bombing raid that knocked out three Lebanese power plants.

The latest burst of violence came as preparations were increasing for Israel's troop withdrawal. Israeli Army outposts are starting to be dismantled, their equipment hauled back inside Israel. And soldiers are building new border fences.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Map of Israel highlighting Qiryat Shemona: Qiryat Shemona was hit by dozens of rockets, wounding 28 people.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000

**MIXED EMOTIONS ON LEBANON EXIT;
ISRAELI SOLDIER'S RELIEF, REFUGEE'S BITTERNESS**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

May 28, 2000, Sunday,

TWO STAR EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 646 words

Byline: SUZANNE ZIMA

Dateline: ON THE ISRAEL-LEBANON BORDER

Body

Pastoral, green, beautiful and now very quiet. The guns, the mortars, the rockets are, for the moment, silent.

"It's a wonderful place to look at," said Morris Pilosof, a 20-year-old Israeli Defense Force soldier who was one of the last out when Israel ended its 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon on Wednesday. "But the war was not very exciting. To leave Lebanon is the dream of every Israeli soldier."

He said the best thing about being in the army was getting out of Lebanon, adding, "Wow, it's over. We did it -- and nobody got hurt."

Set up as a 9-mile deep buffer to protect Israel's northern frontier from Palestinian Liberation Organization infiltration, the "security zone" occupation continued over the years when the Shiite Muslim guerrilla army **Hezbollah** took the PLO's place as Israel's thorn in its side on the northern front.

That thorn in the side, a war of attrition, cost Israel nearly 800 lives and failed to protect the growing northern communities from Katyusha rocket attacks sent by **Hezbollah** and a life of ever-running to the bomb shelters. The Israeli public and most of its leadership were ready to try a new way; the occupation was not working.

The real humiliation and shame for most Israelis is not the IDF withdrawal, but the flight in panic of their erstwhile faithful ally, the South Lebanon Army, and the lack of preparation for its future.

Pilosof the soldier watched the SLA and its families and neighbors run.

"A very sad picture -- children and **women** -- going without nothing, their clothes only," he said.

From his post he could view the surrounding area.

That sight, he said, "was the most difficult part of leaving Lebanon."

As Israel's accomplice in the occupation of South Lebanon, the people of the SLA knew the day would come that they would be forced to leave if there were no prior agreement for their safety with the Lebanese government and **Hezbollah**. But never did they expect the end to come like this.

MIXED EMOTIONS ON LEBANON EXIT; ISRAELI SOLDIER'S RELIEF, REFUGEE'S BITTERNESS

"The Israeli people told us, 'Don't worry, we will leave together.' From five or six years ago, [they] said so," said Hussein Abdullah, an officer in the SLA.

The end came with literally minutes' warning. Higher ranking SLA officers received cell-phone calls from their Israeli handlers to leave immediately if they wanted to live. Their friends and neighbors saw them, and panicked.

"Early in the morning we woke up and we heard -- and we saw -- people running in their cars -- with nothing -- no clothes, no milk for their kids, nothing," said Daher Daher, comforting his 5-month-old son on his lap with his wife beside him.

The Dahers, like thousands of others, followed.

"People were in their cars, driving in a crazy way. They did not know whether to go or stay," Daher said. "Confusion, confusion. Hezbollah was five kilometers away from our town."

Within 24 hours, approximately 6,500 Lebanese refugees had crossed the border. But the conditions, they say, were horrible. For 10 hours they were without food, drink or diapers.

At one point 3,500 of them were at Amnon Beach alone by Lake Kinneret. They slept on the bare grass with no blankets. Now scattered in 25 different facilities throughout Israel, some refugees say the conditions are still bad -- unclean, overcrowded rooms, showers that spill over into the sleeping areas.

And they are bitter.

"We are so angry and feeling forsaken by the Israelis. They didn't tell us they would forsake us like this -- without any hint," Daher said.

Many already are speaking of returning to Lebanon. Others may go to Europe or the United States and still others may remain in Israel. Those that remain will have to be absorbed into the local communities, and, with the exception of the Druze, those communities will not be Israeli Arab. Considered traitors to the Arab cause, the refugees have been given notice they are not welcome.

Suzanne Zima is a free-lance journalist based in Jerusalem.

Load-Date: August 4, 2000

**LEBANON BIDS AN EMOTIONAL FAREWELL TO 90;
MUSLIM, CATHOLIC LEADERS SHOW UNITY AT MASS FUNERAL**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

May 1, 1996, Wednesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1996 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 785 words

Byline: GREG MYRE, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: QANA, Lebanon

Body

With chants of grief filling the air, 90 wooden coffins were passed hand-over-hand above a frenzied crowd of mourners yesterday at the mass burial of refugees who died in an Israeli missile attack on a U.N. base.

The procession began with a mass funeral in the coastal city of Tyre, evoking a solidarity seldom seen among Lebanon's Muslims and Christians. Israel's 16-day offensive against the Shiite Muslim guerrillas of Hezbollah unified a country long tormented by its religious and political diversity.

While Qana wept for the men, women and children killed in the April 18 bombardment, Israeli forces and Lebanese guerrillas had their first serious exchange of fire since a cease-fire took effect Saturday. There was no immediate word on casualties.

In Tyre, eight miles west of Qana, the funeral procession was led by turbaned Muslim clergymen and black-robed Christian bishops, golden crucifixes glittering on their chests in a display of unanimity not seen since a February 1994 bombing of a Catholic church north of Beirut killed 10.

Sheik Mohammed Shamseddine, Lebanon's top Shiite cleric, told mourners: "The Jews have committed a holocaust in Lebanon."

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, a Sunni Muslim, stood next to Shamseddine. Nearby stood Catholic bishops who represent 45 percent of Lebanon's 4 million people. Muslims make up the remainder of Lebanon's religious mosaic.

The mass killing of the villagers provoked unprecedented anger from Lebanon's Christians, once believed to be relatively sympathetic to Israel. It also fueled an international uproar.

In Qana, thousands of mourners jammed a vacant lot and climbed buildings overlooking the mass grave next to the U.N. base where Lebanese civilians had thought they were safe from the fighting between Israel and the Hezbollah guerrillas.

In an outpouring of raw emotion, young men beat their chests with clenched fists in a traditional Shiite expression of grief. Women wailed and shrieked hysterically, and many fainted.

LEBANON BIDS AN EMOTIONAL FAREWELL TO 90; MUSLIM, CATHOLIC LEADERS SHOW UNITY AT MASS FUNERAL

Volunteers sprayed water from a hose in an effort to cool down the sweaty crowd, pressed body-to-body in the heat of the midday sun.

In chants that grew progressively louder, the crowd shouted Islam's battle cry "Allahu Akbar!" or "God is Great," drowning out the somber music from a Boy Scout brass band.

The coffins were brought to the main street in Qana until they reached the jam-packed gravesite. They were then passed forward on the raised hands of the mourners.

Hundreds of soldiers, civil defense workers and mourners took part in a chaotic effort to remove the wrapped bodies from the coffins and then lower them into the grave, side-by-side.

The 60-by-60-foot mass grave is adjacent to the Fijian base of the U.N. peacekeeping force where the victims perished, many so blown to shreds that the exact death toll may never be known.

"We feel total despair," said a tearful Alia Saad. "We'll never forget this terrible disaster."

She and her family of nine survived the artillery attack, which Israel said was an attempt to hit Hezbollah guerrillas who had fired rockets 300 yards away from the U.N. base.

At graveside, a black poster read in Arabic: "In Qana Jesus Christ Performed His Miracles. In Qana Shimon Peres Staged His Murderous Debacles."

Many Lebanese contend Qana is the biblical site where Jesus changed water into wine, his first miracle. But Christian scholars around the world insist the Qana mentioned in the Bible is in northern Israel's Galilee region.

The Qana victims were among the 162 people known to have died - all in Lebanon and most of them civilians - during Israel's 16-day bombing blitz against the Hezbollah, or Party of God. About 340 people were wounded.

Fewer than half of the bodies of the Qana victims could be identified. Estimates of the death toll range from 91 to more than 100. In addition to the 90 coffins brought to Qana, the remains of a Christian woman were interred at a Christian cemetery in Tyre.

The victims had fled to the U.N. base in Qana, believing they would be safe there from Israel's air, sea and artillery attacks.

But Hezbollah guerrillas unleashed a barrage of rockets on Israel from a nearby cemetery, sparking Israel's deadly retaliation.

Security sources said outposts of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia at Sojod came under machine-gun fire yesterday afternoon.

Sojod is at the edge of the Israeli-occupied buffer zone in south Lebanon. Israeli and SLA artillery gunners returned fire, the Israeli army said in Israel.

Under the U.S.-brokered cease-fire that went into effect Saturday, neither side is supposed to fire at civilian areas. But the cease-fire agreement says nothing can stop either side "from exercising the right of self-defense."

Graphic

PHOTO, PHOTO: Abdullah Beny/Reuters: Mass burial/A father mourns the loss of; his children as Lebanon buried its victims of Israeli attacks yesterday.; (Photo, Page A-1)

LEBANON BIDS AN EMOTIONAL FAREWELL TO 90; MUSLIM, CATHOLIC LEADERS SHOW UNITY AT
MASS FUNERAL

Load-Date: May 3, 1996

End of Document

BACK TO BEIRUT?;
ISRAEL WAS PROVOKED, BUT IT SHOULDN'T RE-ENACT 1982

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

April 16, 1996, Tuesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1996 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL,

Length: 427 words

Body

It's meager comfort to innocent civilian casualties, but it looks as if Israel's relentless attack on Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon is not meant to be a replay of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. That is fortunate.

The earlier operation, aimed at the same Palestine Liberation Organization with which Israel is now at peace, was a classic example of overreaching launched by an Israeli government with a grudging view of Palestinian rights. By contrast, the punishing raids over the weekend were ordered by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, a bona fide peacemaker who insists that he will not send ground forces into Lebanon.

And while the stated rationale for the operation is the same as in 1982 to protect civilians in northern Israel from cross-border attacks - Israel had an additional reason to lose patience this time: Syria, which controls what goes on in Lebanon, has been talking to Israel under American auspices. Yet it failed to rein in Hezbollah, the Shiite militia that has staged rocket attacks on northern Israel.

So 1996 is not 1982, but last weekend's violence was horrific nonetheless. Like the rain, Israel's retaliation fell on the just and the unjust alike, killing women and children as well as guerrillas and turning some 400,000 Lebanese into refugees. In the cynical calculus of Middle Eastern politics, that lack of discrimination might actually further the long-term prospects for peace by solidifying Mr. Peres' position at home as he faces an election on May 29.

All the same, the recent violence is tragic and troublesome. If it continues, Syria could abandon the peace process. That is not in Israel's interest, as Prime Minister Peres well knows. Nor is it in Syria's interest to acquiesce in a new Lebanese war that could escalate into an Israeli-Syrian confrontation. Syria no longer has a superpower ally in the Soviet Union; and Jordan has joined the PLO in reaching agreements with the Jewish state.

Syria and Lebanon point to the fact that Israel continues to occupy a so-called "security zone" in southern Lebanon. Technically that is a violation of Lebanese sovereignty, but the way for Lebanon and Syria to speed Israeli withdrawal is to make the zone less necessary by clamping down on Islamic militants in the area.

Total Israeli withdrawal likely would come only after an Israeli-Lebanese-Syrian peace treaty, but such an agreement is still possible. Presumably that point is being made by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher as he tries to de-escalate the conflict in Lebanon by arranging an Israeli-Hezbollah ceasefire.

Load-Date: April 17, 1996

BACK TO BEIRUT?; ISRAEL WAS PROVOKED, BUT IT SHOULDN'T RE-ENACT 1982

End of Document

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer

FEBRUARY 23, 1998 Monday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A04

Length: 704 words

Body

IN THE NATION More than one-third of **female** doctors say they have been sexually harassed, according to a survey released yesterday. Younger physicians reported higher rates of sexual harassment than older ones, and medical schools were the most common site, said researchers led by Erica Frank of Emory University in Atlanta. Overall, 36.9 percent of 4,501 **female** doctors surveyed reported having been sexually harassed.

In Cleveland, a 5-week-old girl was in stable condition yesterday after being bitten at least 50 times by a pet ferret. Police charged her parents with felony child endangering. Samantha M. Grabski was bitten on the face and chest while she lay between her parents, who had fallen asleep after drinking beer late Wednesday, police said. She required about 100 stitches. Her parents, Olga Torres, 21, and John B. Grabski, 22, were in custody pending a bail hearing scheduled for today.

Thirteen people were injured, one critically, when a pickup truck went out of control and plowed into revelers at a Mardi Gras parade in Baton Rouge, La., on Saturday. Police said witnesses indicated the 48-year-old driver appeared unconscious when the truck hit the crowd of parade watchers. A 7-year-old West Monroe, La., girl was in critical condition.

Galveston, Texas, police arrested a 19-year-old man early yesterday and accused him of killing one person and wounding four others when he shot into a crowd of revelers after a Mardi Gras parade. The Houston man, whose name was not released, was accused of killing Oscar Manual Nava, 19, also of Houston.

The trial of three men charged with killing Academy Award-winning actor Haing S. Ngor begins today in Los Angeles. Three juries, one for each defendant, will hear opening statements. Indra Lim, 20, Jason Chan, 20, and Tak Sun Tan, 21, are alleged members of the Oriental Lazyboys, a Chinatown street gang, and are accused of killing Ngor, 55, in a robbery outside his home.

Vice President Gore has formally launched a new political action committee. Called Leadership'98, the committee will allow Gore to raise money that advisers say he will then contribute directly to Democratic congressional candidates in November. The committee also will give Gore the opportunity to build a national fund-raising network for an anticipated run for president in 2000.

NEWS IN BRIEF

IN THE WORLD Pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas and Israeli troops exchanged fire in separate attacks along the Jewish state's South Lebanon buffer zone, security sources and Hezbollah said yesterday. There was no word on Hezbollah or Israeli casualties. Hezbollah said it had fired at Israeli and pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army outposts inside Israel's 9-mile-wide security zone to retaliate for Israeli raids on their areas earlier yesterday.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Iran's former president, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, discussed regional and bilateral ties and sagging oil prices in Riyadh over the weekend in a sign of improving relations between the region's heavyweights. Relations between the two major oil producers have often been tense since Iran's 1979 revolution. Talks at the level of Saturday night's meeting have been rare.

Fires in two Paris apartment buildings - one accidentally set by a heroin addict - killed eight people early yesterday, including a pregnant woman and her 9-year-old daughter, French authorities said. One blaze near the Folies Bergere theater in northern Paris was started by a malfunctioning water heater and raced through four floors of an apartment building.

In Rio de Janeiro, part of a 22-floor apartment building collapsed early yesterday and firefighters were searching for four people who were missing and presumed dead. Forty-four apartments were destroyed when one wing of the apartment building collapsed.

Armed rangers in Africa are to be sent to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's national parks to protect white rhinos and other rare animals from poachers, the environment minister said yesterday. Environment and Tourism Minister Eddie Angulu said the government was increasingly worried over the world's last wild population of white rhinoceros, on the brink of extinction in Garamba National Park in the northeast of the vast Central African country.

Load-Date: October 24, 2002

End of Document

Lebanon Buries 90 Victims of Israeli Attack

The New York Times

May 1, 1996, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 6; Column 4; Foreign Desk ; Column 4;

Length: 621 words

Byline: AP

Dateline: QANA, Lebanon, April 30

Body

Lebanon held a mass burial today for the victims of an Israeli artillery attack on a United Nations base.

With chants of grief filling the air, 90 wooden coffins were passed by hand above an emotional crowd of mourners near the site of the attack in Qana.

Muslims and Christians joined in a procession that began in the coastal city of Tyre for those killed in an attack on April 18, during Israel's offensive against Hezbollah guerrillas.

Despite an agreement to halt the fighting, Israeli forces and guerrillas had their first serious exchange of fire today since the cease-fire went into effect on Saturday. There was no report on casualties.

In Tyre, eight miles west of Qana, the funeral procession was led by Muslim clergymen and Christian bishops in a display of solidarity not seen since the February 1994 bombing of a Roman Catholic church north of Beirut that killed 10 people. Catholics constitute 45 percent of Lebanon's four million people; Muslims make up most of the remainder.

Sheik Mohammed Shamseddine, Lebanon's top Shiite Muslim cleric, told the crowd, "The Jews have committed a holocaust in Lebanon." Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, a Sunni Muslim, stood next to him at the ceremony.

The killing of the villagers provoked anger from Lebanon's Christians, once believed to be relatively sympathetic to Israel.

In Qana, thousands of mourners jammed a vacant lot and climbed buildings overlooking the mass grave next to the United Nations base where Lebanese civilians had thought they were safe from the fighting between Israel and the Hezbollah guerrillas.

Young men beat their chests with clenched fists in a traditional Shiite expression of grief, and women wailed.

Volunteers sprayed water from a hose in an effort to cool down the crowd, packed together in the heat of the midday sun.

Lebanon Buries 90 Victims of Israeli Attack

In chants that grew progressively louder, the crowd shouted "God is Great!" -- drowning out the somber funeral music.

The coffins were brought to the main street in Qana until they reached the grave site. They were then passed forward on the raised hands of the mourners.

Hundreds of soldiers, civil defense workers and mourners took part in a chaotic effort to remove the wrapped bodies from the coffins and then lower them into the grave, side-by-side.

The 60-by-60-foot mass grave is adjacent to the base of Fiji soldiers in the United Nations peacekeeping force where the victims died.

"We feel total despair," said Alia Saad. "We'll never forget this terrible disaster." She and her family of nine survived the artillery attack, which Israel said was an attempt to hit Hezbollah guerrillas who had fired rockets into Israel from a point about 300 yards from the base.

The Qana victims were among some 160 people -- all in Lebanon and most of them civilians -- known to have died during Israel's 16-day offensive against Hezbollah, or the Party of God. About 340 other people were wounded.

Fewer than half of the bodies of the Qana victims could be identified. Estimates of the death toll range from 91 to more than 100. One of the Qana victims, a woman, was buried at a Christian cemetery in Tyre.

The victims had fled to the United Nations base in Qana believing they would be safe there from Israel's air, sea and artillery attacks.

Security officials said outposts of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia came under machine-gun fire this afternoon at the edge of the Israeli-occupied buffer zone in southern Lebanon. Israeli and militia gunners returned artillery fire, the Israeli Army said in Israel.

Under the American-brokered agreement that went into effect on Saturday, neither side is supposed to fire at civilian areas. But the agreement says nothing can stop either side "from exercising the right of self-defense."

Graphic

Map of Lebanon showing the location of Qana

Load-Date: May 1, 1996

Snapshots of Beirut // Scenes from war zone give insight to latest fighting

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

June 1, 1988, Wednesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 21A

Length: 833 words

Byline: PEYMAN PEJMAN

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon

Body

BEIRUT, Lebanon - To anyone unfamiliar with Lebanon, and to many who are, the scene in front of Beirut's American University Hospital must have seemed like something out of a stage play.

At the hospital's main entrance, two women, both members of the Shiite sect of Islam, were standing with their backs to each other, their arms stretched wide and their heads thrown back as if looking toward heaven.

They were both screaming, as loud as they could. One was cursing the the Moslem militia known as Amal, which is loyal to Syria. The other was cursing the pro-Iranian militia known as Hezbollah. Their sons, a Hezbollah member and an Amal gunman, had just died of gunshot wounds.

On the ninth floor of the hospital, a 24-year-old Amal fighter tried to explain how he had ended up having a leg and a hand amputated.

"Years ago ... I decided that something should be done for Lebanon, and since no one else was doing it, it had to be me. I was going to take up arms and correct the Lebanese situation.

"I have learned differently now," said the young man, Ahmed Shrara. "Our problems won't be solved by arms, but by good intentions.

But then, that is almost non-existent here. So you get people like me who learn their lesson the hard way and make a lot of people suffer in the meantime."

Other than their emotional impact, such scenes deliver the clear message that this time, at least, the violence in Lebanon is primarily political, not religious.

Snapshots of Beirut // Scenes from war zone give insight to latest fighting

"It is not a Shiite versus Shiite war," said Ali Berri, a wounded Amal guerrilla and relative of the militia's leader, Nabih Berri. "We aren't arguing over religion or even different interpretations of it."

It's a political war over the control of the southern suburbs."

That may be so, but Berri is typical of men on both sides of the fighting, men whose hatred and determination have made Lebanon a bloody battlefield for centuries.

"Once I've recovered," Berri said from his hospital bed, "I'm going back to the front to find the Hezbollah man who shot me from the roof of a building and kill him. The war has just begun."

In three weeks of fighting over the past month, more than 300 people were killed and hundreds more wounded in the southern suburbs.

More than 80 percent of casualties have been civilians.

That may sound like a lot, but it's only a footnote in the 13 years of civil war that have taken several hundred-thousand lives here.

And though Syrian troops moved into the southern suburbs last weekend to establish what passes for a cease-fire in these parts, no one here expects it to last long. Amal and Hezbollah still have scores to settle.

Casualty figures are only one measure of the latest fighting in Beirut, and maybe not even the best one. There are also the psychological traumas, the breakdown of the educational system or the loss by families of their only income-producing members, throwing widows and children on the mercy of relatives.

The family of Ahmed Shrara, the wounded Amal fighter, is one such family.

"Every time he leaves home, I have to stay up till he comes back.

He is the one who is doing the fighting, but I am the one who gets sick," Ahmed Shrara's 39-year-old mother, Robab, said as she sits in the living room of her home in the southern suburbs' Ghobeiri neighborhood.

"I have six girls and Ahmed," Robab went on. "Their father is sick and cannot work. I kept asking him (Ahmed) what he thinks would happen to us if he got killed or seriously wounded. He always brushed aside the question by saying it was necessary to do something, and fighting was what he could do best."

Just inside the entrance to Ahmed's house, there is a wall covered by the neatly painted figures of fierce-looking militiamen, reminiscent of Hezbollah fighters, shooting some imaginary targets.

Snapshots of Beirut // Scenes from war zone give insight to latest fighting

"I did them the day Ahmed was shot" the fighter's 17-year-old sister, Maasoumeh, said. "I love painting, but I have no money to take lessons or buy painting tools. I always thought Ahmed would buy me a set. But now he's as good as gone," she said, choking out the last two sentences.

Living standards in the southern suburbs, where about 700,000 people live, were already low. The fighting has made them worse.

One of the two rooms used by Ahmed's family as a makeshift dining and living room has windows opening on to the main street, where militiamen have made bunkers by piling up bricks and empty barrels.

"We can't use that room anymore. The first night the fighting started, one of the girls was awakened by the sound of artillery exchanges between the two sides. She screamed for half an hour and then fell unconscious," Ahmed's father said.

"I know who's fighting who, and I know what they say their reasons are. But, I don't understand any of it."

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO, Associated Press; Shiite Moslem boys hand a dove to a Syrian soldier in the slums of southern Beirut

Load-Date: November 11, 1992

End of Document

Bush team weighs the options for military retaliation; Lebanon hostage crisis

The Times (London)

August 4 1989, Friday

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Section: Issue 63464.

Length: 874 words

Byline: MICHAEL EVANS, Defence Correspondent

Body

President Bush and his advisers who have been examining possible retaliatory action against the Shia kidnappers who reportedly murdered Lieutenant-Colonel William Higgins, have been presented with a number of military options.

They would probably have included the launching of highly accurate, conventionally armed, ship-borne cruise missiles at specific targets in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon, air strikes launched from carriers, an attack by marines from amphibious ships in the Mediterranean, a hostage rescue attempt by the US Delta Force special unit, and possibly even an air strike on suspected terrorist headquarters in Tehran.

None of these options carries any guarantee of success and it is probable that while US military commanders have been quite happy to list the possibilities for retaliatory action, the Pentagon would be reluctant to carry them out. Past experiences have demonstrated that it is almost impossible to mount an effective counter-offensive against the Holy War warriors.

President Carter's disastrously abortive attempt to rescue the American hostages in Tehran and President Reagan's dramatic but ineffective launching of one-tonne naval shells at targets in the Lebanese mountains have served to

underline the problems of a superpower confronted by small extremist units which can move and hide and threaten with impunity.

The key to the military option is intelligence. The Israeli commanders who kidnapped Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid knew exactly where to go and when to move in. Their intelligence of Shia strongholds in Beirut is rivalled only by the Syrians, who probably have a good grasp of where all the Western hostages are held. Israeli intelligence will no doubt be made fully available to the Americans. But what would be Washington's targets?

The headquarters of Hezbollah, the umbrella organization that gives its blessing to all Shia kidnapping and bombing operations, is in the Hay Mahdi suburb of west Beirut. Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah, the spiritual leader of Hezbollah (Party of God) in Beirut and known to have been connected to past bomb attacks on American facilities, lives in a residence well known to Western intelligence authorities.

In 1985 a disastrous attempt was made by a group of Lebanese, who had supposedly received training by the Central Intelligence Agency, to assassinate Sheikh Fadlallah. On March 8, 1985, a car filled with explosives was

Bush team weighs the options for military retaliation; Lebanon hostage crisis

driven to the Beirut suburb about 50 yards from his residence. It exploded, killing 80 people and injuring 200. But he escaped. Although the CIA is prohibited from carrying out assassinations and the abortive attempt by the Lebanese was depicted as a home-grown operation with no connection with Washington, it served as a reminder to US intelligence that any such action in Beirut was likely to lead to the deaths of innocent people, particularly since the terrorist groups live among women and children in slums and camps and are impossible to isolate.

It is also known that the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, the Hezbollah faction which claims to have murdered Colonel Higgins, operates in southern Lebanon, not Beirut, and its leaders remain separated from the other Hezbollah figures.

The Pentagon has long had a wide range of contingency plans for bombing raids against Shia extremist camps, such as the Sheikh Abdullah Barracks in the Baalbek region of the Bekaa Valley. Hezbollah's second headquarters is in the Bekaa Valley.

The necessary fire and manpower for retaliatory action is now assembled in the Mediterranean. One of the crucial warships is the battleship USS Iowa, which is armed with 32 conventionally-armed BGM-109 Tomahawk anti-ship and land-attack cruise missiles. Each is 21ft long, has a range (the land-attack version) of 1,560 miles, a cruising speed of 553mph and could probably land within 50ft of its target. As one expert commented: 'If you've got your intelligence right and can programme the war

head to pinpoint accuracy, you could probably choose which window of a building to fly the missile through.'

The other warships now available to carry out strikes are the aircraft carrier USS Coral Sea, which has about 80 aircraft on board, including 48 F-18 Hornets and 10 A-6 Intruders, armed with laser-guided bombs; several carrier battle group escort warships armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles; and three amphibious assault ships, USS Nassau, Barnstable and Shreveport, with tanks, helicopters and 2,400 combat marines. The marines are the 'landing element' of the US Mediterranean amphibious reaction group.

The flagship of the 6th Fleet, the guided missile cruiser, USS Belknap, which cancelled a trip to the Soviet Black Sea port of Sevastopol to be on station in the Mediterranean, would act in an air defence capacity.

Although US Navy sources stressed that it was not unusual to have such units from the US 6th Fleet in the area, their deployment was clearly part of the process of making available to Mr Bush all the military hardware necessary for an attack, if he decided to go ahead.

The decision to send the carrier USS America with a battle group of about 10 ships from a visit to Singapore to a rumoured deployment in the northern Arabian Sea indicated a Tehran target.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

WE'RE SORRY Israel regrets killing 101 civilians

The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, Australia)

April 19, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 676 words

Body

ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres today expressed regret that 101 civilians were killed when his forces attacked a UN base in Lebanon.

"I am pained by every person, every woman, every child, who is being killed, but Israel was left with no choice but to defend its citizens," he said, as world outrage over the attack mounted.

"I regret that civilians were killed," Mr Peres said.

US President Bill Clinton responded to the attack by calling for an immediate ceasefire and sending US Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the region to negotiate for peace.

The UN Security Council called today for an immediate cessation of hostilities, without singling out either side for condemnation.

Mr Peres said he considered ending the eight-day-old "grapes of wrath" offensive against **Hezbollah** guerillas based in Lebanon, which has killed more than 200 people and forced hundreds of thousands to flee their homes - if **Hezbollah** guerillas also agreed.

"Israel will accept the call of the President of the United States," Mr Peres said in Jerusalem.

"If the other parties will agree to a ceasefire, we shall agree immediately.

"I think we can negotiate a solution or an agreement without shooting at each other.

"There is no need for fire in order to reach an agreement."

However, Mr Peres warned that Israeli forces occupying southern Lebanon would return fire if attacked.

Dozens of Israeli tanks were seen today heading for the Lebanese border in readiness for any revenge attacks.

The shelling of the UN peacekeeping post in southern Lebanon yesterday resulted in the worst carnage of the battle many of the 101 dead were **women** and children.

Four Fijian military officers also were reported injured.

Witnesses described chaos and destruction in the compound.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon liaison officer Hassan Seklawi said: "My white rubber shoes have turned red from the blood.

WE'RE SORRY Israel regrets killing 101 civilians

"I had to walk over bodies that covered the walkways at the base." UN spokesman Timur Goksel said Israelis shelled the headquarters of UNIFIL's Fijian battalion at Qana, 12km south-east of Tyre, and set it on fire.

About 500 civilians had sought refuge in the base to escape an eight-day blitz on their towns and villages, which has forced 400,000 Lebanese to leave their homes.

A UN spokeswoman said Hezbollah forces fired Katyusha rockets and mortar shells from a position about 300m from the UN position some 15 minutes before the post was hit.

In Beirut, Hezbollah denied this.

The bloodshed at the UN base, giving a new dimension of horror to Israel's latest war, brought a much greater sense of urgency to diplomatic efforts to end fighting.

Mr Clinton said he had told Mr Christopher to go to the Middle East, and called on all parties to end the cross-border attacks in Lebanon with an immediate ceasefire.

"An end to the fighting is essential to allow our diplomatic efforts to go forward," Mr Clinton said on arrival in St Petersburg, Russia, on his way to Moscow for a summit on nuclear safety tomorrow.

Diplomatic sources in Washington said US Special Middle East Co-ordinator Dennis Ross would also leave for the Middle East shortly.

US officials said the attack altered the dynamics of the crisis and was forcing them to consider new initiatives.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Bweiz said: "What happened today will go down in the annals of international terrorism."

French President Jacques Chirac appealed for an immediate ceasefire.

"I call on all parties concerned to accept an agreement which should be based on the various proposals made or about to be made to end the crisis," he said.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali reacted with horror to news of the attack on the UN base.

A UN statement said: "The secretary-general deplores and condemns this shelling in the strongest possible terms."

Elsewhere in southern Lebanon, Israeli planes fired rockets at a house in the village of Nabatiyet alFawqa, killing six children and three adults.

Israelis questioned in Jerusalem generally backed the onslaught on Lebanon, despite the civilian death toll.

Load-Date: March 4, 2002

Trapped between the anvil and the hammer / Attitudes of differing Moslem factions in South Lebanon

The Sunday Times (London)

September 28 1986, Sunday

Copyright 1986 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 8460.

Length: 830 words

Byline: MARIE COLVIN

Guests: TYRE

Body

ALI HAMDAN walked along the stalls in the dusty bowl ringed by the ruins of a Roman hippodrome on the outskirts of this ancient city. 'This is our resistance - the first fair for the products of south Lebanon,' he said.

In the southern Lebanon war zone the promised fair sparked off a bustling lottery. The odds were against it opening, but the merchants of doom lost their money. Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami, opened it yesterday. Tyre is the furthest south a prime minister has ventured in 20 years.

The people of south Lebanon see Karami's visit as a sign that the national government in Beirut has not forgotten them.

The Tyre fair itself shows the nature of the problem in south Lebanon, where the rising tide of Islamic fundamentalism has upset the balance of power. Posters of Ayatollah Khomeini are plastered on to graceful, centuries-old columns. Boy Scouts enlisted to help with the fair shout: 'Khomeini, we are the first in your army.' On the streets, more and more women are appearing in the shador.

Hamdan, the fair organiser, is a full-time member of the Amal Shi'ite militia, the only force for order in southern Lebanon above the zone controlled by Unifil.

Since August, Amal has been vying for power with members of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement, radical Shi'ite Muslims dedicated to the battle against Israel. Hezbollah is blamed for attacks on Unifil that local people fear will force the withdrawal of the UN troops and trigger another Israeli invasion.

Abdul Al Majid Saleh, one of the 12 members of the Amal leadership bureau, said southern Lebanon is 'sick of living between the hammer and the anvil'. He says he has no time for the Hezbollah radicals.

'We are tired of having the war to liberate Palestine fought on our land.

For us, it is enough to liberate Lebanon. The other Arab states have closed their frontiers with Israel. They have ejected the Palestinians. Why must the war be fought only on our soil, in our villages, destroying our homes?'

Youssef Ezzedine, the owner of a small grocery in Tyre, said: 'If Unifil leaves, the Israelis will come back. Then there will be no one to witness the crimes against us.'

Trapped between the anvil and the hammer / Attitudes of differing Moslem factions in South Lebanon

Saleh and other Amal leaders say Israel is partly responsible for the trouble. 'They are keeping the pot boiling by staying in southern Lebanon,' he said.

Unifil forces say they want to stay, but the future of the force is seriously in doubt. At French Unifil headquarters at Marraleh, before his unit was deployed to other positions, Colonel Maurice Godinot sat under a tree outside his bungalow, morosely sipping an orange drink. He watched a group of Ghanaian Unifil soldiers move in.

'I don't believe this,' he said as a Ghanaian appeared in his door and walked out with a huge television on his shoulder. It was the colonel's set. He let him go.

'It feels like leaving home, after three months, and that is always sad. I guess we feel as if we came here to do a mission and the mission is not accomplished. '

The French left behind a warning for the Ghanaians - the debris from Hezbollah's parting shot. A Katyushka rocket landed inside the perimeter early on Tuesday and sent shrapnel flying through the officers' mess. Three officers eating a late breakfast were blown out of their seats but were uninjured.

The new residents of the French post seem to be concentrating on protecting themselves. A month ago, outside the command post at Beybias, French soldiers were stopping cars, checking identity cards, and confiscating weapons. Last week, the Nepalese had taken over but there were no Unifil blue berets to be seen. Even a walk up to the gate failed to raise a curious head.

But the real danger for the future of southern Lebanon may be the radicalisation of its youth. Hundreds of teenagers have been taken from the area to the Bekaa valley for training by about 1,000 Iranian revolutionary guards.

A Shi'ite cleric in Tyre, the leading Hezbollah councillor, said he daily receives youths who are seeking martyrdom in the cause against Israel. 'I tell them to go with God,' said Sheikh Aly Yassin. 'Our fight is not against Unifil, but we will attack and kill Israelis, and Unifil should leave if it is going to be in the way. '

On the way back to Beirut from Tyre, I gave a ride to a young Amal fighter, Neemeh Ahmad Amin. He proudly lifted his Rambo T-shirt to show eight bullet holes left by an Israeli machinegun. 'Rambo was just a movie,' he said. 'We are the real Rambos. '

As any native would do for a visitor, he pointed out his favourite site on the road - the gas station owned by the father of Bilal Fadas, a 13-year-old martyr who attacked Israeli headquarters in Tyre last year with a suicide truck bomb.

'I would like to do something as great as Bilal Fadas,' said Neemeh, 20. 'I am ready to do this. '

The windows of the gas station are plastered with posters. Ten of them picture the slender, dark-eyed Bilal Fadas. Fourteen of the posters are stamped with the brooding face of Khomeini.

Load-Date: September 21, 2000

AMERICAN HOSTAGE FREED, U.N. SAYS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 22, 1991, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1991 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 1A

Length: 691 words

Body

NEW YORK - After hours of confusion about the whereabouts of American hostage Jesse Turner, the United Nations announced late Monday that he had been freed by his captors in Lebanon. His release was apparently linked to Israel's freeing of 15 Arab detainees earlier Monday. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was informed of the release by his special envoy in the Middle East, Giandomenico Picco, said Nadia Younes, a U.N. spokeswoman. "We understand that he is on his way to Damascus," she said. In a statement released by Younes, the secretary-general said that he "welcomes the release of Mr. Turner and he is also satisfied with the release of several Lebanese detained in the southern part of Lebanon." Picco has been representing the secretary-general in the hostage crisis since last winter and flew to the Middle East more than a week ago to negotiate the swaps. Virtually all Westerners previously released in Lebanon have been taken on the trip from Beirut to Damascus, Syria, to be handed over to diplomats at the Syrian foreign ministry. Perez de Cuellar thanked "groups in Lebanon" and the governments of Iran, Libya and Syria for helping to bring about the release. "He is also grateful to the government of Israel for the release of 15 Lebanese detainees" earlier Monday, the statement said. It said Perez de Cuellar "is prepared to pursue his efforts with all concerned for a comprehensive solution of this humanitarian problem." Earlier, conflicting reports had been received on Turner's whereabouts.

An editor at the Beirut bureau of Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said the agency had filed a dispatch saying he had been freed. Turner, 44, a mathematics professor from Boise, Idaho, was being held by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine. Later, Nasseer Kaddour, the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, said a hostage would not be released on Monday. Turner's mother, Estelle Ronneburg, said the doubt cast on her son's release was "tearing me up inside." "I had made up my mind that he was free," she said in Boise. "Now we're getting mixed reports. My mind told me he was out and free, now I don't know." Turner's wife, Badr Turner, said the State Department had told her that her husband had been released but would not be turned over to U.S. officials in Damascus until this morning. Numerous events in Lebanon could have delayed the process, including fierce fighting around the headquarters of the Muslim Shiite group Hezbollah in the city of Baalbek in the Bekaa Valley. Many of the hostages are believed to be held in Baalbek. Eight people were killed and 15 wounded in the fighting. In addition, Israeli warplanes bombed Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon Monday, wounding three civilians. The raid came a day after a Hezbollah bomb attack in the same region killed three Israeli soldiers. A different Shiite faction, Islamic Jihad, issued a statement Monday saying the renewed Israeli air raids could hamper U.N. efforts to win freedom for the nine Westerners held in Lebanon. The kidnappers had announced at midnight Sunday they would release a hostage within 24 hours. In addition to Turner, the group holds Alann Steen, 52, a professor from Boston. The two were abducted on Jan. 24, 1987, from Beirut University College, where they taught. The group did not mention either by name, but the statement was accompanied by a photo of Turner. The 15 Arab prisoners freed by Israel included 12 Shiites and two Greek Orthodox Christians from the Khiam Prison in the zone Israel controls in southern Lebanon, according to the International Committee for the Red Cross. The Shiites included two women. Israel also released a Hezbollah activist, Ali Fawaz, from its jail in Ramleh, in central

AMERICAN HOSTAGE FREED, U.N. SAYS

Israel. Fawaz said at the Red Cross center in Tyre that he was held at the Ramleh prison for five years along with Sheik Abdul-Karim Obeid, who leads daily prayers for Muslim inmates. The prisoner releases followed an Israeli announcement Sunday that it had received definitive proof that one of its servicemen missing in Lebanon, Pvt. Yossi Fink, was dead.

Load-Date: October 13, 1993

End of Document

HIGH PRICE OF MID-EAST PEACE

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

May 4, 1996 Saturday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; News Review; Pg. 35

Length: 1968 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK Robert Fisk is Middle East correspondent of The Independent London.

Body

Almost 200 civilians were killed by Israeli missiles and guns to bring about a Middle East peace. Is it worth such a terrible toll? ROBERT FISK reports from Beirut.

It was Ehud Barak, Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who gave the game away. On January 1 this year, he warned that Israel would attack Lebanon itself - its infrastructure and its people - if the Hezbollah fired Katyusha rockets across the border into Israel. He did not, of course, mention that these rockets were being fired in retaliation for Israeli gunfire that had killed Lebanese civilians.

The Katyushas were presented by Mr Barak as unprovoked aggression - and the future Israeli offensive, in Mr Barak's words, would be "against Lebanese and the victims will be Lebanese".

Barak's interview with the French newspaper Le Monde went forgotten when Mr Peres launched Israel's latest, bungled military adventure into Lebanon. The Israelis said - and the American media dutifully agreed - that their targets were the Hezbollah. And US journalists went on doing this even after Israeli jets had fired 20 missiles into one of two Lebanese power stations on the outskirts of Beirut and after three Hetz-class Israeli gunboats had repeatedly opened fire at civilian traffic on Lebanon's coast road.

With almost 200 civilians dead but only about 11 Hezbollah men killed, the Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, sipped a glass of Golani champagne once the ceasefire brought the slaughter to an end.

Mission accomplished.

And, believe it or not, the "peace process" was once again, in the favourite cliché of those same American journalists, "back on track."

Few, it seemed, bothered to inquire how such a peace could be saved, let alone reinforced, by such a slaughter of civilians.

MR Peres's Labour Party had to be kept in power in Israel's May 29 elections because only Mr Peres could make the "peace process" work. So Mr Peres - and this was the argument in Washington - had to show he was a tough guy to woo voters away from Likud.

HIGH PRICE OF MID-EAST PEACE

And so he responded to Hezbollah rockets - themselves retaliation for the killing of yet another Lebanese civilian - by attacking Lebanon. Almost 200 civilians were cut to pieces by Israeli missiles and shellfire to save the Middle East peace.

If that was the price which had to be paid, what is this strange peace worth? That, of course, is what the Lebanese have been asking themselves for three weeks. And across the Middle East - even in those countries whose leaders have signed peace treaties with Israel - millions of Arabs have asked themselves the same question.

For the "peace process" - and in this context, what a curiously American word "process" is - is not being embraced by an Arab population longing for economic progress and an end to bloodshed. It is regarded as a deeply flawed, unfair agreement, the result of a US-Israeli bulldozer which financially rewards weaker nations which make peace and isolates and threatens the rest.

Almost forgotten now are the terms on which the Arabs were invited to attend the original 1991 Madrid peace conference in the aftermath of the liberation of Kuwait and the humbling of Saddam Hussein.

The then US Secretary of State, James Baker, sent a confidential letter to President Assad inviting Syria to participate in peace talks with Israel on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425. The first two of these binding resolutions - long ignored by Israel - calls for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab land in return for the security of all States in the area, including the State of Israel.

The third, which Israel has also ignored since it was passed in 1978, demands an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the restoration of all Lebanese territory to control by Beirut. And the Arabs - including the Syrians - went to Madrid on the basis that the American promise of total withdrawal for total peace would be honoured.

It was not. The PLO, desperately weakened by its financial and moral bankruptcy after Yasser Arafat's post-Kuwait invasion alliance with Saddam Hussein, was persuaded to make a separate peace with an all-powerful Israel supported by the most pro-Israeli US Administration in a generation.

The terms of this peace allowed Israel to keep 100,000 settlers on occupied Arab land, to maintain most of its occupation army in Gaza and the West Bank, supposedly to guard those settlers, and to continue enlarging settlements around Jerusalem in such a way as to prevent part of the city ever becoming a capital city to a new "Palestine".

The supposed final stage talks on these subjects - to begin next week - are unlikely to progress since Mr Peres has already said publicly that Jerusalem will remain the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

The agreement furthermore abandoned the Palestinian diaspora - more than three million people, half of the entire Palestinian population - and left most of them to rot in their refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

King Hussein, also weakened by his equally unwise alliance with Saddam after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, was then induced to make peace - not least because he might forever lose the right to maintain the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem if he did not.

The Americans and Europeans promised millions of dollars in aid to both Mr Arafat and King Hussein in return for their signatures on peace agreements. Both men signed the treaties. Little aid has arrived.

Indeed, on the very day the peace agreement with Jordan was signed in a wadi at Araba, not a single citizen of Jordan - around half of whom are Palestinian by birth - chose to celebrate. The streets of Amman that night were empty save for heavily armed Jordanian police patrols. Had King Hussein not signed, then Jordan would have been isolated, cut off from economic assistance and left to suffer the secondary effect of the UN sanctions imposed on the king's old friend Saddam Hussein.

Thus the two men who embraced Saddam after his 1990 aggression are the only Arab leaders to have made peace with Israel since then. Because they were weak enough to make peace. But the PLO's peace and Jordan's treaty did not impress President Assad. As Palestinian reaction moved from frustration to suicide bombings, the Syrian

HIGH PRICE OF MID-EAST PEACE

leader came to the conclusion that only peace on the basis of the original American promises - a peace based on UN resolutions 242, 338 and 425 - would be workable. Assad offered total peace for total withdrawal.

ALMOST at once, he was labelled - in the words of a CNN reporter on the day President Clinton visited Damascus - an "obstacle to peace".

It was Israel, however, which wanted to keep an early warning station on Golan, to make a staged withdrawal if Syria showed "good behaviour", and required the use of Syrian water after any retreat.

Having watched the Israelis change their deadlines and impose fresh conditions on Arafat after their peace deal, Assad was determined not to fall into the same trap.

Syria - and there should be no illusions about this - is no democracy. It is a police state which tortures political dissidents, holds political prisoners for years without trial and imposes one-party rule through nine competing security and intelligence services. While Syria has 22,000 troops in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government is effectively controlled by Damascus, which never again wishes to see a return to the moment in 1982 when Israel's invasion prompted the formation of a pro-Israeli Christian Phalangist government in Beirut. No Lebanese minister will contradict Syria. But the Syrians are a proud people and, unlike Saddam Hussein, President Assad appears to be a man whose personal life is without stain. He is a very tough, very realistic man. In Israeli eyes, he is also strong. And Arab nations - as we have seen - have to be weak in order to be brought to the table to make peace.

How, therefore, to weaken Syria? Ever since 1991, the Israelis have sought to persuade the Lebanese to make a separate peace. For Lebanon is rich in resources, especially in water, and a separate treaty with the Beirut government would effectively isolate Syria and perhaps force Assad too to make a piecemeal treaty with Israel.

Lebanon was building a new infrastructure and an entirely new banking and commercial centre in the capital so devastated by the 1975-90 civil war.

Rafiq Hariri, the country's billionaire Prime Minister, had stabilised the Lebanese currency, invested 10 per cent of his cash in Beirut's reconstruction - a conflict of interest that his supporters would never acknowledge - and set Lebanon on a path

to recovery. Not only was the country returning to its former wealth; it presented - with its banking secrecy and commercial acumen - serious competition to a post-peace Israel.

It was in this context that the bloodbath of the past three weeks should be seen. The Hezbollah's war against Israeli troops who have remained in occupation in southern Lebanon has sputtered on for years, allowing the one-time kidnappers and pro-Iranian militia to transmute themselves into a genuine resistance force that has killed 61 Israeli soldiers inside the Israeli occupation zone - not in Israel - since August of 1993.

Locked in his own barren negotiations with Israel, President Assad was quite happy to allow this war of attrition to continue. Syria, after all, allowed the Hezbollah's arms shipments from Iran to pass through Damascus. And when Israel replied to the military attacks on its occupation by shelling Lebanese civilians, the Hezbollah retaliated by firing rockets into Israel.

And this provided the excuse - shorn of its historical background - for Israel's savage three-week bombardment of Lebanon last month.

What quickly became apparent, however, was that Israel was doing just what Ehud Barak had promised back in January: it targeted the state of Lebanon and its citizens.

Its bombing of the power stations accompanied the mass death of civilians: a two-year old girl beheaded by a helicopter-fired missile in Beirut, a 27-year old woman killed by another missile at Jiyeh, three sisters cut down by Israeli shells in the lower Beka'a Valley, three children and two women killed in an ambulance which the Israelis targeted because they believed - falsely - that it belonged to the Hezbollah.

HIGH PRICE OF MID-EAST PEACE

(Even if it was, the Lebanese asked, what morality allowed an Israeli pilot to slaughter women and children because he did not like the owner of the vehicle in which they were travelling?)

Then came the killing of a family of nine - the youngest a four-day old baby - in Nabatiyeh and, a few hours later, the massacre at Qana.

To what end? To crush the Hezbollah, which lost only 11 men and went on firing its Katyushas by the score until the very moment of the ceasefire? Or to so weaken Lebanon that it will make a separate peace and isolate Syria? If this was the tactic, it failed. It may even have failed to gain Mr Peres re-election. Some Syrians believe that Mr Peres can no longer be trusted to make a real peace and that it is Israel that must be weakened. To do this, its links with America must be fractured - and how better to do that than by encouraging a Likud victory on May 29? If America loves Israel so much, these Arabs argue, then let America climb into bed with a right-wing Israeli government that will embarrass even Israel's friends in the United States.

Conspiratorial this may be. But the breeze of disillusion with the "peace process" in the Arab nations is building to gale-force.

How long will Arafat survive, the Palestinians are now asking in the Lebanese camps? How long will the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan survive after King Hussein dies? And can Mr Peres survive the next election?

In this context, the April bloodbath in Lebanon was not a danger to the Middle East "peace process". It was part of the funeral service.

Graphic

Illus: Going home...Hezbollah supporters who flooded into Beirut during the Israeli shelling return to South Lebanon.

Load-Date: July 23, 2007

Suspicion in bombing of embassy turns toward German terror group

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

March 21, 1992 Saturday Final Edition

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Section: FRONT; Pg. A9; News

Length: 438 words

Dateline: TEL AVIV

Body

(AP) - Young children wept over flag-draped coffins on Friday as Foreign Minister David Levy threatened to punish those responsible for the bomb attack on Israel's embassy in Argentina.

"Our hand is stretched out in peace to those who want peace. But we only have one way to deal with people who are filled with hatred - to wage war against them until the bitter end," Levy said at a ceremony for two Israeli women killed Tuesday in the Buenos Aires bombing.

AP

In Argentina on Friday, the Interior Ministry raised the death toll to 28, with several more victims still believed buried in the wreckage.

Argentine President Carlos Menem has asked the CIA and Israel's Mossad to assist in the investigation.

Suspicion has focused on Israel's Arab enemies. But Friday, Uruguay said it had alerted Argentine authorities that a suspected member of Germany's leftist Red Army Faction terrorist group may have been in Argentina this week.

Four days before the bombing, Andrea Martina Klump used false identity papers to cross a bridge that connects Uruguay and Argentina, a Uruguayan official said on condition of anonymity.

Klump has been named as a suspect in the 1989 killing of a prominent German banker.

The Red Army has not attacked Israel in the past, but it is known to have links with the Palestine Liberation Organization, sending its members to train with PLO guerrillas in the Middle East.

The radical leftist group has attacked German business interests and U.S. and other military bases in Europe.

On Wednesday, Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the embassy bombing. The next day, an anonymous caller in Beirut claiming to speak for the group said it had nothing to do with the bombing. There was no way to authenticate the claim or denial.

Hezbollah, an umbrella organization for Islamic Jihad and other Shiite Muslim extremist factions, praised the attacker Friday. But Hezbollah (Party of God) but did not address who may have been responsible.

Suspicion in bombing of embassy turns toward German terror group

"Whoever carried out the attack, irrespective of his identity or political leanings, must have been one born from the womb of sufferings and pains meted out by the Zionists," Hezbollah's weekly newspaper, Al-Ahd, said in a front-page editorial.

The bodies of Zehava Zehavi, 44, and Eliora Carmon, 38, were carried to Israel aboard Menem's presidential plane.

The husbands, children and parents of the two women gathered around the coffins. Many of Zehavi's three children and Carmon's five youngsters cried.

Daniel Carmon, who was injured in the blast and attended the ceremony with a bandaged neck, is the Israeli consul in Argentina. Yitzhak Zehavi is the embassy's first secretary.

Graphic

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy comforts Daniel Carmon, the Israeli consul to Argentina, whose wife was killed in blast. A memorial was held in Israel Friday.

Load-Date: September 20, 2002

RETREAT FROM LEBANON: THE MILITIAMEN;
Israel's Allies Flee, Fearing for Their Lives and Leaving Everything Behind

The New York Times

May 24, 2000, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

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Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 12; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 839 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG

By JOEL GREENBERG

Dateline: FATIMA GATE, Israel, May 23

Body

In the crush at the gray steel gates leading into Israel here today, Abdullah Abu Samra, a 24-year veteran of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia, fumbled with a suitcase, stuffing it with clothes he pulled from a large plastic bag.

In a matter of hours, Mr. Abu Samra, 43, a father of six and the owner of three stores and a house in the village of Kleia, had been reduced from militiaman to refugee, forced to leave virtually everything behind.

Then, on the orders of Israeli officers, he moved forward on foot, leaving his car in a long line of vehicles abandoned by militia members and their families as they fled to Israel.

"We're going to the unknown," he said as he inched ahead with his daughters. "We don't know what's next, and there's no going back. We're like birds in the air."

Mr. Abu Samra was one of more than 3,000 militia members and their relatives who fled to Israel overnight and today ahead of a complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. They massed at border checkpoints to escape what they feared could be prison or even death at the hands of **Hezbollah** guerrillas who were overrunning their villages and abandoned outposts in southern Lebanon.

At Fatima Gate, outside the Israeli border town of Metulla, hundreds of men, **women** and children, carrying suitcases, backpacks and plastic bags stuffed with hastily packed belongings, waited for hours in their cars, then surged on foot toward the gates in a desperate attempt to reach safety in Israel.

Some **women** wept for relatives left behind, small children cried in the beating sun, and men argued with Israeli officers who let in a slow but constant trickle of people, assuring those massing at the gate that they would all be allowed to enter.

Anxiety was heightened when shots rang out near the crossing and a triumphant cry echoed across the valley from a loudspeaker in Kafr Kila, another village that had fallen to **Hezbollah**, or the Party of God. Some villagers later

RETREAT FROM LEBANON : THE MILITIAMEN; Israel 's Allies Flee, Fearing for Their Lives and Leaving Everything Behind

tried to loot cars abandoned by the militiamen, carrying off weapons left in the vehicles before Israeli soldiers opened fire and sent them fleeing.

"Protect us," pleaded one distraught woman with an Israeli officer as thumps of artillery fire echoed from the hills. "We've left our homes, and now we have nothing. I came here with only the clothes on my back."

The woman, married to a militiaman, had worked 16 years in Israel, crossing regularly with thousands of other relatives of militia members through the checkpoint, which the Israelis had dubbed the Good Fence.

Today all that came to an end as members of the South Lebanon Army fled to Israel, surrendered or defected to Hezbollah.

Among many of those escaping, there was a deep sense of betrayal by Israel.

"For 25 years we worked together and we shed our blood together, and this is the respect we get in the end," said Daher Rafael, 37, a former militiaman who in recent years worked as a contractor, building outposts for the Israelis and the militia. "The Israelis did what was right for them, and we got the raw end of the deal."

A women waiting in line in her car spat out, "Lebanon and Israel are both dogs, and we're stuck in the middle."

Throughout the day, Israeli government ministers and top army officers promised to provide for the militia members and receive them with open arms. But their words provided little solace for Samer Aloush, 25, a militiaman from the village of Yarin who found himself today in an Israeli processing center for the refugees at a resort village by the Sea of Galilee.

Mr. Aloush, who left behind a 3-year-old daughter with his mother, said he had made a mistake by allying himself with the Israelis. "They promised us 100 percent support, they said they wouldn't leave us until United Nations troops took over our positions, but the opposite happened and they just put us on buses and brought us here," he said. Mr. Aloush said he had no intention of settling in Israel, and preferred to go abroad.

"We're not traitors, we were defending our land," he asserted, echoing arguments by militia members that their role during more than two decades was to defend their villages against armed Palestinian and Shiite Muslim groups. But the Lebanese government has condemned the militiamen as traitors, trying many in absentia.

Shaan Mustafa, a militiaman from Beit Lif, said he escaped on Monday night when guerrillas closed in on his village after he and his colleagues had surrendered their arms. He left behind his wife and six children.

"Israel has sold us out more than Hezbollah," he said. "When we were fighting the terrorists, I knew that Israel would stand by me. Today I saw that there was no power behind me, and that Israel doesn't care anymore what happens. They've thrown us to the wolves. We've reached a dead end."

But not all those who fled to Israel today expressed sorrow about leaving home. Samir Abdullah, 30, a member of the militia's intelligence service, said he was well rid of life in war-ravaged southern Lebanon. "That country's not ours," he said. "It's a mess."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

RETREAT FROM LEBANON : THE MILITIAMEN; Israel 's Allies Flee, Fearing for Their Lives and Leaving
Everything Behind

Photo: Fleeing approaching **Hezbollah** guerrillas, Lebanese militiamen and their families crossed into Israel yesterday at the Fatima Gate border point. (Rina Castelnuevo for The New York Times)

Load-Date: May 24, 2000

End of Document

WORLD BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

August 27, 1993, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; WORLD BRIEFLY; Pg. A7

Length: 499 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

UNITED STATES

Cigarettes steal minutes from life

ATLANTA -- Every cigarette steals seven minutes of a smoker's life -- adding up to a staggering five million years of potential life that Americans lose to cigarettes each year, government doctors reported Thursday. The CDC counted 418,690 U.S. deaths in 1990 that were directly attributed to cigarette smoking, not counting cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco. That amounted to 20 per cent of all deaths in the United States that year -- more than died from alcohol, drugs, car crashes and AIDS combined, a spokesman said.

WORLD

Birth rate down, population soaring

MONTREAL -- Women are having fewer babies but the world's population is still growing at 250,000 a day, raising concerns about how the Earth will cope with a predicted 11.2 billion people by the year 2100. A report last month by the United Nations Population Fund says three people are added to the world's population every second, a growth rate that isn't expected to stabilize until the year 2200 at 11.6 billion -- more than twice its present level. By the end of the century at least 37 countries, mostly in Africa, will be unable to feed themselves.

LEBANON

Israeli planes hit Hezbollah base

AIN BOUSWAR -- Israeli planes blasted an underground Hezbollah guerrilla base in south Lebanon Thursday to avenge the killing of nine Israeli soldiers a week ago. Witnesses said two planes fired eight missiles at the base on a mountain between the villages of Ain Bouswar and Jarjough. Guerrillas said no one was hurt in the raid, the first since four bases were bombed in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley last week after the first of two ambushes on Israeli troops by Hezbollah.

RUSSIA

Typhoid, diphtheria running wild

WORLD BRIEFLY

MOSCOW -- More than 300 suspected typhoid victims, including 116 children, have been hospitalized in the southern Russian town of Volgodonsk, Russian radio reported Thursday. The radio also said 75 diphtheria victims, including eight in critical condition, had been hospitalized in Abakan, another southern town. The state epidemic committee has said 106 people have died from diphtheria out of a total of 3,702 cases this year. Authorities have pledged \$ 12 million for a vaccination program to combat a wave of contagious diseases, widely attributed to the poor state of sanitary and medical facilities.

SLOVAKIA

Yeltsin condemns Soviet-led invasion

BRATISLAVA -- Russian President Boris Yeltsin condemned the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia Thursday and signed friendship treaties with the two countries that emerged from its breakup. His defence minister signed a military co-operation pact with Slovakia that could involve Russian help in arms production. In Prague, capital of the Czech Republic, Yeltsin paid homage to the victims of the 1968 invasion by laying a wreath at a stone marker commemorating Marie Charousova, a Czech student killed 25 years ago by Soviet troops.

Citizen news services

Load-Date: August 28, 1993

End of Document

WORLD IN BRIEF

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

April 21, 2000, Friday,

Final Edition

Copyright 2000 The Atlanta Constitution

Section: News; Pg. 13A

Length: 518 words

Byline: From our news services

Body

Philippines jet crash site yields most of remains

Rescue teams have recovered the remains of 128 of the 131 people on board an Air Philippines jet that crashed on a resort island in the southern Philippines, the airline said today.

However, investigators still "don't have a hint" of the cause of Wednesday's accident, the country's worst air disaster, Air Philippines spokeswoman Leah Sison said.

Air Philippines said relatives had identified 55 of the recovered remains, although many were badly mangled or charred.

JOURNAL

Five British forensic experts have arrived to help Filipino experts identify the rest, Sison said. They have begun collecting blood samples from relatives for DNA tests, the airline said. There were no survivors from the crash, and rescue teams are looking for the remains of the three still missing.

The pilot of the 22-year-old Boeing 737-200 reported low visibility minutes before the plane slammed into a coconut grove on a 1,500-foot hill.

ASIA: Pakistan ruler vows to push human rights

Pakistan's military ruler today declared 2000 the Year of Human Rights in a country with a grim history on the topic, vowing to promote women's rights and to try to end child labor and abuses of blasphemy laws. Gen. Pervez Musharraf's statement is considered a major leap forward in Pakistan, where women routinely are killed in the name of honor, millions of children are put to work, and members of minority religions are jailed on accusations of defaming Islam. Musharraf spoke at the start of a convention aimed at creating a human rights policy.

EUROPE: Dozens injured in religious procession

Spectators panicked in a crowd of hundreds of thousands of people watching a Good Friday procession in Seville, Spain, pushing people to the ground in a crush that left up to 30 people injured after being trampled. Police were not sure what caused the panic in the crowd, estimated at 500,000 people. Police initially suspected a bursting water pipe caused a loud blast that scared spectators, but later they said the panic might have been the work of some rowdy youths at the procession.

WORLD IN BRIEF

Chechen leader takes credit for lull in fighting

Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said in an interview published today that he ordered a unilateral halt to rebel combat operations as part of reaching a peaceful settlement of the war in Chechnya. However, Maskhadov is at odds with many rebel commanders and Russian officials say only a few hundred fighters answer to him. Russian officials also denied that Maskhadov had coordinated the cease-fire with Moscow. "A relative lull at the fronts sprang up because I had issued a unilateral order to suspend combat operations," Maskhadov said in a newspaper interview. "This was part of the plan . . . I suggested to Moscow."

MIDDLE EAST: Hezbollah guerrilla killed in Israeli attack

Israeli gunships struck suspected guerrilla hideouts in southern Lebanon today, killing a Hezbollah guerrilla, officials said. The aircraft fired several missiles in three morning sorties over woods near the southern market town of Nabatiyeh, Lebanese security and Hezbollah officials said.

Load-Date: April 22, 2000

End of Document

Symbol of both oppression and freedom

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

August 11, 2000, Friday

Copyright 2000 The Christian Science Publishing Society

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Length: 1262 words

Byline: Ilene R. Prusher , Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Series: PART 3 OF A 4 PART SERIES.

Dateline: GAZA CITY, GAZA STRIP

Body

Even when Shaban Omary is shouting, she is hard to hear.

At a jam-packed forum here on "**Women** in Islam," she rises to respond to a panel of Arab academics and human rights activists expounding on Muslim customs - especially the veil - as a source of **women**'s oppression.

"I represent the free, modern, Muslim woman!" yells Ms. Omary, a graduate student whose entire body is enveloped in black.

But her words are difficult to understand. They sound as if they're coming from another room, muffled by the thick black veil that covers her face, except her eyes.

Here in Gaza, where even a simple headscarf is optional and most public spaces are mixed, the increased popularity of hijab - an all-encompassing term for the various coverings **women** wear in deference to the Koran's counsel to "guard their unseen parts" - ignites debate: Does the veil, like the fabric filter over Omary's voice, mute the rights of **women**?

On the contrary, says Omary. "This way, I'm not defending myself against the looks of other people. I express the genuine face of the true Muslim, who comes out into the world not as a woman, but as a human being."

Arab feminists have argued against **women**'s beauty being held responsible for society's foibles for decades. But simple formulas that equate throwing off the veil with liberation, which might have been met with applause 25 years ago, now seem to arouse more contempt and calls for an end to emulation of the West.

From the height of the Palestinian intifadah, or uprising against Israeli rule that began in 1987, to the upsurge in Islamic fundamentalism in Egypt, the veil has become a socially obligatory part of the dress code for many who hadn't worn it before.

Symbol of both oppression and freedom

Women here and in other moderate Arab countries say they feel an increased pressure to veil for both political and social reasons. But proponents, like Omary, argue that the veil is a central part of God's protection against the mistreatment of **women** - and that gender relations will only improve when more **women** obey the call to cover themselves.

"These traditions have become a means of increasing injustice against **women**," says Violette Dagguerre, of the Paris-based Arab Commission for Human Rights. "Even during the life of the Prophet [Muhammad], the number of **women** wearing hijab was limited," says Dr. Dagguerre, whose comments drew angry reactions from the audience.

To veil or not to veil

The 20th century often saw the veil hijacked for political purposes. Nationalists from Turkey's Ataturk to Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted the hijab to come off. Fundamentalists in Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood, Lebanon's **Hizbullah**, and the Palestinian Hamas wanted it back on. Leaders who went overboard in their pro-Western orientation found themselves facing a backlash.

"Hijab was used as a symbol of the backwardness of Muslim **women** by the nationalist movements in the early part of the 20th century," says Omaima Abu Bakr, of Cairo University in Egypt. "It was an apologist trend. In the later part of the 20th century, there was a reaction to that which said, 'We don't want to copy the culture of the West.' "

Today, reasons for veiling are as varied as the types of covering **women** wear, from the long robes and colorful scarves in the North African countries to the black-on-black garb of the conservative Gulf states.

At the American University of Beirut, in Lebanon, young **women** who wear hijab stand out, and say they often feel disdained for it.

"I think I had more respect for what I wore when I lived in America," says Manal El-Fakhani, a freshman who recently returned to her native Lebanon to study. "I know I'm doing the right thing. Wearing it stops you from doing bad things, because people expect more of you," she says, as an unveiled Muslim girlfriend next to her rolls her eyes. Explaining the pale blue veil over her casual pants and top, she adds: "I think it's a signal to guys that this is a girl who doesn't like to mess around."

Stories of young **women** donning veils their mothers and even grandmothers fought to take off are abundant.

Nadia Tewfiq, an Egyptian journalist studying Islamic political thought in London, was devastated to find on her last trip home that her 15-year-old niece, Nihal, had started wearing hijab.

"In the beginning of the 20th century, **women** took off the veil in Egypt, because it was seen as a veil on the mind itself," says Ms. Tewfiq. "It was a symbol that you're a piece of meat, a sex object. But today **women** are putting it back on, voluntarily."

"A woman's body is like honey," Nihal told her aunt, "and you have to keep the flies away."

Symbol of both oppression and freedom

Many reasons to cover

Tewfiq spurns such adages, regaining currency among Egypt's poor and well-educated classes alike.

The motivation to cover, analysts say, is multifaceted, often meaning very different things in different countries. In some places, it is social insurance; in others, quiet political protest.

"In Gaza they wear scarves they didn't have to 10 years ago because they don't want to be harassed by thugs," says Karma Nabulsi, a politics fellow at England's Oxford University.

"In Syria, the veil became a way of showing displeasure with the regime," Dr. Nabulsi says. "It was the only thing you could do to show opposition."

For some, the act of rebellion is a family affair: choosing to cover in a household of women who don't, or refusing to veil in a family of women who do. At one Kuwaiti suburban home, for example, Nura el-Enezi's daughters differ. She and her two older teenage girls wear hijab. But 14-year-old May refuses to wear the veil, even though most girls her age do. "It's too hot," says May al-Enezi, smirking at her sisters, who tell her God will punish her for disobeying.

What is or isn't off-limits to the rest of the world can be a difficult question for outsiders to understand. At the Prestige dress shop in Kuwait City, where a Tunisian designer creates custom-made gowns, all the women who stroll into the store are covered in hijab.

Some also wear face veils, which contrast starkly with the rich and colorful fabrics they examine for their dream dresses, which run \$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000 each.

Inside the fitting room, a male Lebanese tailor fits a crepe and sequin cocktail dress onto Suad el-Martigi, who needs something for the party to celebrate the birth of her first child, a girl. Pinning the fabric along the contours of her body is ok, she and her mother say, but she wears a long-sleeved shirt beneath the fancy cap-sleeve dress and leaves on a snug headscarf. At the party itself - where no men are allowed - it will be a much more revealing story, with exposed arms and ballerina neckline.

"In Europe and America, they dress for the outside," says shop owner Monira Ibrahim. "In our culture, women dress for themselves." Adds the new mother: "But everyone is free to do whatever they want."

Maintaining tolerance

Ekbal Doughan, the president of The Working Women League in Lebanon, says that is the key to maintaining tolerance. Mrs. Doughan, a lawyer who prefers business suits, was recently invited to debate hijab on a television talk show run by Hizbullah, the Iranian-backed Party of God. She was surprised to find that when she arrived at their studio, they wanted her to don a veil before going on air.

Symbol of both oppression and freedom

"I am a religious person," says Doughan. "I love the religion as a message, as a belief, not as a political party."

Rima Fakhry, the director of Hizbullah's women's association, disagrees. "A woman who accepts Islam but not hijab is not really accepting Islam."

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Load-Date: August 10, 2000

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Soldiers in limbo land

Sunday Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia)

July 16, 2000, Sunday

Copyright 2000 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: SUNDAY WORLD; Pg. 38

Length: 481 words

Byline: JAY BUSHINSKY

Body

SOLDIERS of the once-proud South Lebanon Army -- disbanded after Israel's withdrawal -- are applying to live in Australia.

The Australian Embassy in Tel Aviv confirmed this week an upsurge of requests from Lebanese nationals, including Shi'ite Muslims, Christians and Druze, for immigration visas.

One former soldier, a Capt. Samir who would not give his surname, said he wanted to join his sister in Australia.

He hoped Australia would accept his family as "refugees".

Capt. Samir and his 5000 comrades of the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a multi-religious militia, fought for 25 years alongside the Israelis against Palestinian and Hezbollah Islamic guerrillas.

The force feels betrayed by the deal between Israel, the US and Hezbollah which saw SLA members forced to abandon their posts and homes in Israel's South Lebanon occupied zone in May with little notice.

Within days, their lives had crumbled. Now they exist inside the Israeli border in a no-man's land.

"Those of us who are willing to go back (to Lebanon) can collect five times their monthly salary," Capt. Samir said.

"But we know that the Hezbollah will put us in prison -- if we are lucky. Who wants that?

"Even if we manage to migrate to another country, such as Australia, what will we do?

"We are career soldiers. That's our only profession."

Israel has agreed to provide the militia members sanctuary and maintain their wages.

"But how can we stay here after the way we were treated -- told we have to run for the border without a minute to spare and to leave everything behind?" Capt. Samir said.

Germany has offered to take 400 men, women and children, but other countries are not interested.

Capt. Samir's temporary home, in the coastal village of Rosh Hanikra -- close to the Lebanon border -- seems comfortable. But there are no jobs, and no schools. It is believed the Israeli Government intends to move SLA families to cities and towns throughout Israel and provide job training and schooling for children.

Soldiers in limbo land

But it is too little, too late for Capt. Samir.

"We fought with the Israelis for 25 years -- wore their uniforms, ate their food, used their weapons," he said.

"Why did they do this to us? We were not collaborators or agents.

"Why is it that none of our Israeli allies has come to talk to us? Not Prime Minister Ehud Barak, not the general in command of the northern region, not the senior liaison officers who worked with us?

"How could the Israelis assume that all we need is cast-off clothing and charity?

"That is an insult."

Capt. Samir and his comrades want negotiations between the Israelis, the Americans and the Syrians to allow the former SLA members to return home without fear of reprisals.

"The Palestinians lost their homes 52 years and still insist on going back. We left our country a month ago and we should have the right to return."

Load-Date: December 3, 2001

End of Document

Israel, guerrillas call for truce

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

May 6, 2000, Saturday, FINAL

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Section: News; A19

Length: 792 words

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

After two days of tit-for-tat attacks, the worst in nearly a year, in which an Israeli soldier and two Lebanese civilians were killed, Lebanese guerrillas and Israel both said yesterday they would hold their fire.

The separate announcements came after Israeli warplanes left a deep crater in the highway from Beirut to the Syrian capital of Damascus yesterday and knocked out power stations in the Beirut suburb of Bsaleem and in the northern port city of Tripoli.

Warnings Added

But each side warned they would not tolerate a repetition of attacks on civilians.

Soon after Israel announced it would not retaliate for the latest Hezbollah rocket attack on northern Israel, the guerrillas said a halt to attacks on Lebanon was the key to sparing Israeli settlements fresh violence.

"If it wants to spare its northern settlements the danger of the Katyusha rockets then it has to restrain its army from any aggression and also has to restrain its agent militia," Hezbollah said.

Israel's army allowed residents of northern Israel to leave bomb shelters, hours after the security cabinet decided not to retaliate.

Shouting for joy, residents dragged blankets and mattresses out of bomb shelters back to their homes to celebrate the Jewish Sabbath which began at sunset Friday.

The latest round of retaliatory strikes began Thursday when two Lebanese women were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah responded with its fierce rocket attack on Israel's northern border, killing a soldier and wounding 26 other people.

A Canadian soldier stationed with the UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Lebanese border witnessed Thursday's attack, but was not injured.

"I had just gone there for a day trip and all of a sudden there was the sound of concussions in the background and the people in the mall were quickly in a state of panic and there was a lot of confusion in the air, ... " Capt. Neville Rabadi, an engineer from Combat Training Centre Gagetown, N. B., told CTV news.

Israel , guerrillas call for truce

A Defence Department spokesman in Ottawa said Rabadi is one of 190 Canadians stationed at Camp Zouani on the Israeli side of the border about 40 kilometres from Kiryat Shemona. Canadians have been part of the UN force since 1974. It was set up to monitor the disengagement between Israel and Syria.

There were no reports of fatalities on either side yesterday, though two Lebanese and an Israeli were reported injured.

Envoy in Beirut

The worst cross-border clashes since June 1999, when Israel blasted Lebanese infrastructure, came as an envoy from the UN secretary-general was in Beirut to discuss Israel's promise to end its 22-year occupation of south Lebanon by July.

Terje Roed-Larsen wanted to secure Lebanese and Syrian co-operation in the withdrawal, but the complexity was reflected in a second unscheduled day of meetings with Lebanese President Emile Lahoud and Prime Minister Selim al-Hoss.

"Any attacks against any civilians are unacceptable. Such actions are particularly unhelpful at the present time," Larsen said, admitting that differences with Lebanon remained.

The Israeli missiles knocked out a power station in the Beirut suburb of Bsaleem and another in the northern port city of Tripoli. A bomb dropped by a plane dug a deep crater in the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Lahoud said Israeli attacks - bombing two power stations and blocking a main highway - showed it did not intend to withdraw from Lebanon.

Despite the attacks Friday, Lebanese, raised on civil war and regular Israeli air raids, carried on nearly as usual.

"Power cuts? We are used to power cuts," said Hermineh Aslanian, a jewelry store owner in the capital's commercial Bourj Hammoud district.

The highway from Beirut to the Syrian capital of Damascus was reopened to normal traffic after swift repairs late Friday. Children in Beirut went to school after the raids even as jets could be heard overhead - they did not fire. Traffic was stifling as usual and most businesses opened, although many reported fewer customers.

"People are afraid that the cycle of violence might continue," said Darwish Samouri, owner of a women's clothing shop.

However, the fighting appeared to underline warnings in recent months by Lebanon and Syria that a unilateral Israeli withdrawal would not bring peace for Israel - an implicit threat of cross-border attacks.

Syria, which backs Hezbollah and has 35,000 troops in Lebanon, wants withdrawal from Lebanon to be part of a broader peace agreement that will secure the return of the Golan Heights, seized by Israel in 1967.

In Cairo, the Arab League called an emergency meeting of country representatives for today to discuss the violence.

Load-Date: May 7, 2000

CONFLICT LOOMS AS BARAK LAYS CLAIM TO HILLS

The Scotsman

May 29, 2000, Monday

Copyright 2000 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 12

Length: 710 words

Byline: Matt Rees In Jerusalem

Body

ISRAEL'S prime minister said yesterday he will not cede land from a series of hills to Lebanon, even though Islamic guerrillas north of the border have declared Sheba'a might be a cause for continued fighting.

Israel pulled out of its "security zone" in southern Lebanon last week. UN officials are surveying the border to ensure the withdrawal takes Israeli soldiers behind the international border, thus ending the conflict between the two sides.

But Sheba'a already looks like it might be the cause of the next battle.

"The prime minister noted that according to maps of the United Nations and Israel, 90 per cent of (Sheba'a) did not belong to Lebanon, and therefore the territory will not be evacuated," said a statement issued by the office of the prime minister, Ehud Barak, after yesterday's cabinet meeting.

Israeli officials say they have pulled a military post out of a small portion of the lush Sheba'a hills that belongs to Lebanon.

Hezbollah leaders have been talking of the importance of Sheba'a for a year, in anticipation of the Israeli withdrawal promised by Mr Barak in his election campaign last year.

Still, the tension along Israel's border with Lebanon remains high. Two Lebanese were injured by rubber-coated metal pellets fired by Israeli troops yesterday.

They had been among a crowd of Lebanese who gathered at the border crossing near Metulla to taunt Israeli soldiers. The crowd spilled on to the Israeli side and was driven back by Israeli soldiers.

One of the injured, his jeans soaked in blood, was carried away, while a group of **women** remained behind screaming.

Last week's withdrawal continues to have nasty consequences for southern Lebanon's Christians.

Although many of the soldiers in Israel's proxy militia, the South Lebanon Army, were Muslim, its leaders were Christian. The Christians of the south have seen some of their homes looted in the last few days.

A 50-year-old Christian was shot by a Muslim gunman yesterday. The gunman also kidnapped a second Christian.

CONFLICT LOOMS AS BARAK LAYS CLAIM TO HILLS

In the Christian village of Qlaia'a, the Maronite priest called off Mass yesterday to protest against the dangers now faced by Christians in the south.

Hezbollah officials were concerned enough about the potential for sectarian tension that they sent their deputy leader, Sheikh Nayim Qassem, and the head of its group in the parliament, Mohammed Ra'ed, to see the priest at his Church of St George.

"He who attacks the residents of Qlaia'a, attacks **Hezbollah** and he who violates the people of the south, violates the resistance," Sheikh Ra'ed told people gathered outside the church.

The Mass went ahead. But some other Christians were less easily placated.

Israeli officials told the 1,500 former SLA fighters and family who fled to Israel that the country was preparing a plan for their rehabilitation. Some of them are too angry even to wait for Israel to take them out of the tent camps on the shores of the Sea of Galilee where they have been placed.

A dozen former SLA militiamen crossed back into Lebanon through the Nakoura border crossing yesterday. They were immediately arrested in Lebanon.

The former SLA men evidently put little faith in Israel's ability to look after them. But then Israel has shown itself to be less than astute in its handling of the militiamen.

At a meeting this month, a UN source says Mr Barak told the secretary general, Kofi Annan, that the SLA would stand and fight, even after Israel withdrew its troops from Lebanon. In the event, the militia crumbled with extraordinary speed.

The haggling over the border will continue for the next few days at least. Mr Annan's special Middle East envoy, Terje Roed-Larsen, met Mr Barak yesterday to discuss progress on mapping the border.

UN officials carrying satellite positioning systems have been tracking along the Israeli side of the border with Israeli troops. Within a few days, they are due to do the same with Lebanese soldiers on the other side.

Beirut wants UN verification that Israel has withdrawn to the international border before deciding on whether to send its soldiers in force to the south.

The UN wants the Lebanese army to assist its expanded peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon and not to leave areas under the control of **Hezbollah**, as they now are.

Load-Date: May 29, 2000

SAYINGS

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

April 13, 1996 Saturday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; News Review; Pg. 30

Length: 271 words

Body

I have not got cellulite. It was just marks on my legs from the leather car seat - and a trick of the light.

The Princess of Wales after British newspapers spotted what they said were signs of cellulite on her thighs.

You have to play Augusta like a woman ... you don't bully her around.

Greg Norman's coach, Charlie Earp, on the Shark's record round in the US Masters on Thursday.

Times are bleak for government. From the Depression to the oil crises of the 1970s, government and Public Service were seen as a very large part of the answer. Since then, they have been seen as a very large part of the problem.

John Nethercote, editor of the Canberra Bulletin of Public Administration, on cuts in the Public Service.

It can never be paternalistic of a government to take legitimate steps to ensure that money designated for particular people actually helps those particular people, and that's what we're doing.

Prime Minister John Howard regarding Cabinet's amendment to the ATSIC Act to allow the Government to appoint two commissioners and reduce the number of regional councillors

Some lawyers don't seem to understand that the law applies to them.

Ruth McColl, QC, president of the **Women** Lawyers' Association, supporting the proposed code of conduct that would formally outlaw sexual harassment and discrimination in the legal profession

(Israel will) chase **Hezbollah** everywhere. We want to drive home the message to the Lebanese and whoever helps **Hezbollah** that going on with this will be very costly and painful.

Israeli Government spokesman Uri Dromi after Israeli planes and gunboats bombarded Beirut for the first time in 13 years.

Load-Date: July 23, 2007

Determination shines through fear in siege town

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

April 16, 1996 Tuesday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; International News; Pg. 12

Length: 446 words

Byline: ROSS DUNN in Kiryat Shmona

Body

Soldiers and a lone journalist were the only passengers on the last bus heading for towns along Israel's northern border with Lebanon.

More than half of the 22,000 residents have deserted Kiryat Shmona, which was hit three times by Katyusha rockets fired from south Lebanon by Hezbollah fighters.

There were no casualties in the latest attacks on the town, which is effectively under Israeli military rule, and shortly before 6 pm on Sunday, the time for a curfew, loudspeakers ordered all remaining residents to clear the streets and head for bomb shelters.

When the announcements ended silence fell over the town, where only a couple of brave cafe owners have kept open their businesses, mainly for the patronage of soldiers.

There is no way of knowing when another barrage of rockets might fall. The unpredictability of another attack adds to the nervous tension in what is beginning to resemble a ghost town.

Kiryat Shmona is surrounded by lovely green, thickly forested mountains, and in the intervals between rocket attacks the only sure signs of a war are the plumes of white smoke left by Israeli jets as they fly past into Lebanon.

Aaron Levin, originally from California, who has lived in the town for 17 years, said a loud "whooshing" sound seemed to be only way of detecting a Katyusha attack.

"You can hear it in time - it kind of has a 'whoosh' to it - and I run to the nearest place for shelter."

The three attacks on Sunday did not disturb the tranquility of the streets where he strolled during the day.

"I did not hear them," said Mr Levin, a community worker who visited three bomb shelters on Sunday night to distribute emergency food supplies, only to find them empty.

Asked how he felt upon hearing that an Israeli missile had struck an ambulance in south Lebanon, killing innocent women and children, he replied: "It is sad that this happens. Sometimes it is fate, and sometimes it just happens." He paused, and added: "Sometimes it is staged."

Mr Levin said news events had been staged inside Lebanon and used as propaganda against Israel.

Determination shines through fear in siege town

He said **Hezbollah** had provoked the war and was using innocent civilians as shields against Israeli attacks.

David Rosenbaum, who works at a bank in the town, said he was unmoved by the reports of the deaths of innocent Lebanese.

"I don't have any feeling," said Mr Rosenbaum, a veteran who once fought for Israel inside Lebanon.

"We told the people in every possible communication to evacuate south Lebanon, and I think the responsibility is in their hands."

Asked how he felt about new threats from **Hezbollah** to launch suicide bombings inside Israel, Mr Rosenbaum replied: "I was born in Israel. I am used to this kind of living."

Graphic

Illus: Lebanese soldiers gaze at a crater caused by a missile fired by Israeli war planes which attacked a power station in Lebanon on Sunday. Photograph by REUTER/ADNAN HAJJ

Load-Date: July 23, 2007

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NO EXCUSE FOR KILLING CHILDREN

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 19, 1996, Friday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: EDITORIAL; Pg. 17C; COMMENTARY COLUMN

Length: 705 words

Byline: Otis Pike Copyright Newhouse News Service

Body

When we see a picture of a Lebanese civilian running from the scene of an Israeli rocket attack carrying his two dead children and at the same time read that "Israel steadily raised the heat of its operation against Islamic guerrillas," we know either that the picture was faked or the news from Israel is grotesquely slanted.

The writing was in Sunday's New York Times, as was the picture. The Times does better than most in presenting the cruel things that Israel is doing to civilian Arabs who get in the way of Israeli military operations. The picture was in three columns on the top of the front page. The words were in the first paragraph of the lead story.

Nevertheless, it is never written that shellfire was directed by the Israelis at civilian areas where Islamic guerrillas might be. It was, on Sunday as always, "The Israeli Army . . . said it had fired thousands of artillery rounds at villages in southern Lebanon where the Israelis said guerrillas had bases."

When you fire thousands of rounds into villages, you kill whoever is there: guerrillas maybe, civilian men, women, children.

The Reuters photograph was of a man carrying two dead children. Was he an Islamic guerrilla? Possibly, but probably not. He was most assuredly the anguished father of two dead children. The Reuters photographer who took the picture said it came as the result of an Israeli helicopter rocket attack on an ambulance. He said the ambulance had passed through a U.N. checkpoint before it was attacked. He said that two women and four girls were killed and that several people had been wounded.

An Israeli Army spokesman justified the attack, according to the Times, by saying the ambulance had been carrying a Party of God guerrilla from one position to another. "If other individuals in the vehicle were hit during the attack, they had been used by the Hezbollah as a cover for Hezbollah activities," he said.

The photographer was there; the army spokesman was not.

If Israeli intelligence was so good that it knew who was riding inside a Lebanese ambulance and exactly where Hezbollah guerrillas were, they wouldn't fire thousands of shells into Lebanese villages. Nor would Yitzhak Rabin have been assassinated.

The Arab world sees Israel as a kind of extension of the United States. We provide Israel with the weapons that are killing Arabs. We provide them with money. We provide some weapons to friendly Arab nations, too, always assuring that the Israelis have the edge in weaponry. The United States will take a substantial part of the blame, in the Arab world, for the thousands of shells being pumped into Lebanese villages, for the six dead women and

NO EXCUSE FOR KILLING CHILDREN

children in the ambulance. Four hundred thousand Lebanese civilians are fleeing the Israeli onslaught in terror. We will be blamed for that, too.

We put restrictions on the weapons we provide. We demand that they be used for defensive purposes only, not for attacking other countries. In addition to the thousands of shells being fired into southern Lebanon, there have been air attacks on Beirut, in northern Lebanon. Beirut is subject to a naval blockade as this is written.

If the United States is to have any credibility in the rest of the world, not just the Arab world, but all the rest of the world, it is time we said "Stop" to the Israelis. Hand wringing and "tut-tuts" won't do it. (President Bill Clinton has now called for a cease-fire and is sending Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the region to try to find "an enduring end to this crisis.")

It would help if the media didn't excuse everything the Israelis do. The possibility, or even the fact, that a member of Hezbollah is riding in an ambulance is no excuse for blowing up an ambulance full of women and children. If an Arab did it to an Israeli ambulance, we would call it terrorism. It's terrorism no matter who does it.

If the media would lead, it is possible that members of Congress would screw up enough courage to follow. If both the media and members of Congress called it straight, the message might get to the White House and even to Israel that atrocities are atrocities, no matter who commits them.

Otis Pike, Washington, is a former member of Congress and a columnist. Copyright Newhouse News Service

Graphic

GRAPHIC; Graphic/sketch by Ranan Lurie/Cartoonnews International - Peace Mission - no cutline.

Load-Date: April 19, 1996

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No easy Middle East solutions

The Scotsman

April 19, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 18

Length: 521 words

Byline: Leader

Body

THE bullets and bombs flying through the Middle East from Beirut to Cairo remind us that the post-communist world is an unnerving place, replete with uncertainty, confusion, mass slaughter and widespread hypocrisy. The never-ending, increasingly complex Middle Eastern conflict provokes much instant moralising, most of it archaic and fairly useless with its need for absolute goodies and absolute baddies, sucking labyrinthine history into mere propaganda.

Take yesterday's horrendous carnage at Qana in southern Lebanon.

Scores of people, including children and women, sheltering there at a UN peacekeepers' base were killed when heavy Israeli howitzer shells slammed into the complex. Well may one Lebanese woman, appalled by all of the gore and human waste and sorrow around her, have cried: "Where are you God?" Well may the United Nations' Boutros Boutros-Ghali have deplored the Israeli shelling, learning of it "with shock and horror." Well may we all grieve at such pernicious retribution. Well may we question Israel's lack of proportionality - although when did that concept ever apply on the field of battle?

All of these reactions, of course, are understandable but, finally, unhelpful. Were the Israelis more cynical than Hezbollah's guerrillas who set up their Katyusha rocket launchers and mortar tubes within 300 yards of the Qana base and rained shells on Israeli settlements? Given the exchanges of the past week across the Israel-Lebanon border, Hezbollah knew that their own barrage would provoke a heavy Israeli response and endanger the UN peacekeepers and the Qana civilians.

So who killed those sheltering at Qana? It has already become a futile question. Somehow the fighting, which threatens hundreds more lives, must be stopped. And, however regrettably, it will not be stopped by those who wear their morality on their sleeves. Samuel Johnson warned long ago against trusting too hastily the teachers of virtue: they may discourse like angels but they live like men.

No, this will have to be solved by skilled negotiators, hard-headed realists shuttling between Beirut, Jerusalem, Damascus and other capitals, taking into account all the sins, virtues and failings of the different players and finally cutting deals. The American mediator Dennis Ross has already arrived in the Middle East knowing that he must shuttle between an Israel for whose majority Operation Grapes of Wrath is a popular way to deal with Hezbollah and a Lebanon where many feel only Israel's destruction can satisfy a historic grievance.

Amid this gloom there are rays of light. Negotiations continued yesterday between Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat on the implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement. Arafat reaffirmed he was committed to

No easy Middle East solutions

revoking that section of the Palestine Liberation Organisation charter which calls for Israel's annihilation. If the PLO assembly could brace itself to make such a historic concession, with Israel responding by agreeing to leave Hebron, the last occupied West Bank town, we might be on the verge of a real Middle East peace.

Who knows, then there may be no more Qanas.

Load-Date: April 19, 1996

End of Document

Iran edges into the future

Guardian Weekly

August 10, 1997

Copyright 1997 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: COMMENT; Pg. 12

Length: 357 words

Body

IRAN HAS been the Great Satan for the United States (and vice versa) for a very long time -- except for a brief wobble during the Gulf war against Iraq. European countries have also been alienated by suspicions of terrorist involvement and -- particularly for Britain -- the Salman Rushdie affair. Against this background, hopes of change under the new president, Mohammed Khatami, who took power in Tehran last Sunday, have been very muted. Yet it would be a mistake to talk down too far the possibility of more hopeful changes -- and in doing so perhaps to make them less likely.

Mr Khatami comes to power with a mandate for change in a victory largely produced by the votes of the alienated middle classes, women who yearn for freedom and normality, and young people seeking a more modern lifestyle and a less repressive cultural environment. Mr Khatami won the ballot on a programme that acknowledged the need for "pluralism and variety of views". In Iran, those words are not easily said.

The new president has a difficult balancing act ahead. He has to appease a conservative parliament led by his defeated election rival, who is also the parliamentary speaker. He must operate in the shadow of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the nation's supreme spiritual leader and successor to Ayatollah Khomeini. Much of Iran's external operations, including support for Hizbullah groups in Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, are controlled by the fundamentalist network, not by the president. The hardliners have been successful in arresting some leading liberals on the eve of Mr Khatami's accession. There is clearly a struggle ahead, but the very fact of contention between different views is encouraging.

Helping Mr Khatami to ease Iran forward -- without giving ammunition to the hardliners -- will be diplomatically delicate. But the West must make an effort to do so, and finding a formula to get the European Union ambassadors back to Tehran would be a start. Half of all Iranians still live in poverty, in a country that is the world's third largest oil exporter. Iran's reform forces need discreet encouragement: the story of the revolution is far from over.

Load-Date: August 19, 1997

Israel surges into Lebanon to hit rockets

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

February 21, 1992, Friday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 1A

Length: 1214 words

Dateline: KAFRA, Lebanon

Body

Israeli tanks and troops rammed through U.N. barricades and swarmed into villages in the fog-shrouded hills of southern Lebanon Thursday on what Israeli officials said was a mission to seek Shiite Moslem guerrillas and destroy mobile rocket launchers that have rained erratic fire on northern Israel.

The advance north to the villages of Kafra and Yater by tanks and armored personnel carriers was believed to be the largest beyond the nine-mile self-proclaimed Israeli "security zone" in southern Lebanon since the Israeli invasion in 1982.

The Israelis encountered stiff resistance as Palestinians and previously moderate Lebanese Moslems were reported joining with **Hezbollah** the fundamentalist Party of God guerrillas in a fight that threatens to escalate into a major battle.

Two Israeli soldiers and at least three guerrillas were reported killed in the fighting. In addition, two U.N. peacekeeping soldiers from Fiji were seriously wounded in crossfire, and two other U.N. soldiers were slightly wounded.

Compiled from Wire Reports; New York Times; Los Angeles Times; Cox News Service; Associated Press The exact size of the Israeli force pushing into southern Lebanon was difficult to estimate. U.N. peacekeepers said 18 tanks and 22 armored personnel carriers were involved. Other information from Lebanon and Israel put the number of tanks as high as 36, but the number of personnel carriers lower than 22.

The Israeli invasion and fighting with **Hezbollah** is being viewed as a tit-for-tat spiral of violence, begun when three Israeli soldiers were hacked to death in their tents in Israel last week. Israeli officials say they believe Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank staged the assault.

The ensuing Israeli bombing of Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon on Sunday was probably a reaction to that.

Israel surges into Lebanon to hit rockets

But observers say a separate sequence of events, probably long planned, led to the expanded bloody clashes this week.

The springboard was Israel's assassination of Sheik Abbas Musawi, head of the Moslem fundamentalist **Hezbollah** movement. He was killed by Israeli helicopter gunship forces as he drove with his wife and child from a rally in south Lebanon later in the day Sunday.

The fundamentalists have fired about 100 rockets into the security zone and northern Israel since Musawi was assassinated. The rockets have caused no injuries and relatively light damage.

Israel responded with air strikes and artillery barrages aimed at some 20 Shiite villages used as bases by **Hezbollah**.

A spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon, the official name for the peacekeeping group set up after an earlier invasion by Israeli in 1978, said the Israelis broke through a U.N. barrier of armored vehicles at the village of Shribbin on the road to Kafra and Yater.

"They did it by smashing through our vehicles by tanks and bulldozers," said Timur Goksel, the spokesman. "There were some fistfights, there were some arguments, and there was some physical pushing back and forth, but nobody used weapons."

Facing overwhelming numbers of Israeli troops who are supported by tanks and aircraft, the 5,800-man U.N. force was powerless to stop the Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

On Thursday, again there was not much Nepalese peacekeepers could do but push and throw punches at Israeli soldiers barging through a U.N. checkpoint. The U.N. policy is not to fire unless fired upon, and for the lightly armed peacekeepers to shoot at an Israeli invading force could be suicidal.

The U.N. soldiers who were wounded were caught in a crossfire elsewhere, he said.

In addition to troops from Fiji, Ireland and Nepal, the U.N. force has contingents from Finland, France, Ghana, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

Thirteen hours after the first Israeli tanks and bulldozers rammed through the barricade of vehicles hastily piled across a road to stop their advance, the situation was increasingly chaotic.

Goksel said gunmen belonging to several guerrilla factions were streaming to the area to confront Israeli troops after a call to arms by the newly appointed head of **Hezbollah**, Sheik Hassan Nasrallah.

"The area is being flooded by all sorts of fighters from all over Lebanon, and they are pressing through our checkpoints," Goksel said. "We are under intensive pressure. Everybody's coming . . . from all over south

Israel surges into Lebanon to hit rockets

Lebanon." j j The move beyond the security zone brought a swift protest from the U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, who called on Israel to withdraw its forces immediately.

Rather than single out Israel, the Bush administration made high-level diplomatic contacts with all sides, urging "the exercise of maximum restraint in order to bring the violence to an end," State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said Thursday.

An Israeli military spokesman said the army had gone into Kafra and Yater to locate missile launchers and guerrilla strongholds, and would "stay in the area for a limited time, returning to base when its mission is completed."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir told army radio that Israel had not set a precise limit on its stay in the villages. "Obviously we won't stay there forever, and we won't stay there for long," he said. "I hope it will all end soon."

In villages surrounding Kafra and Yater, men carrying bundles of clothes, suitcases and transistor radios roamed the debris-littered streets trying to find a ride to safety. Women embraced their infants and ran behind their husbands, with tearful children in tow.

Although Israeli government leaders insist that the killing of Musawi and the subsequent offensive against Hezbollah guerrillas were for purely military and security reasons, some Israelis are skeptical, particularly among the left-of-center opposition.

They question whether politics is also at work, given the fact that both major political parties, Likud and Labor, were choosing their leaders this week for national elections in June. A get-tough approach at this point probably would not hurt the governing Likud, critics argue.

Shamir won renomination from his right-wing Likud Party Thursday night as expected, turning Israel's election campaign into a showdown between the veteran prime minister and newly confirmed Labor Party leader Yitzhak Rabin.

Shamir, who has served as prime minister for six of the last eight years, easily defeated Housing Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister David Levy, his two challengers, in a vote by Likud's central committee. Shamir received 46.4 percent of the votes, Levy 31.2 percent and Sharon 22.3 percent.

Despite his victory within the party, however, some Likud officials conceded that Shamir could face a tough challenge in the June 23 general election from Rabin, a former prime minister and defense minister who Wednesday unseated longtime rival Shimon Peres as head of the left-wing Labor Party.

Rabin has rivaled Shamir in popularity polls, although his party continues to trail Likud. He has a more hawkish image than Peres, and argues that he can attract centrist voters away from Shamir by offering a mixture of toughness and commitment to Arab-Israeli peace talks.

New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Cox News Service, AP

Graphic

COLOR PHOTO, Associated Press; BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO, Associated Press; BLACK AND WHITE MAP; A Shiite Moslem villager from Kafra in southern Lebanon flees to a safer village Thursday with her belongings and a child. Three Israeli tanks and a half-track head up a road after crossing into southern Lebanon from the Israeli-imposed security zone.; Map of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel locating the security zone.

Load-Date: November 4, 1992

End of Document

A brave pullout from Lebanon

University Wire

March 8, 2000

Copyright 2000 Harvard Crimson via U-Wire

Section: EDITORIAL

Length: 557 words

Byline: Staff Editorial, Harvard Crimson

Dateline: Cambridge, Mass.

Body

The war in Lebanon has been Israel's Vietnam. Every Friday, women, dressed in black, gather in front of the Prime Minister's house with one simple message: Bring our sons and daughters home.

In July, that wish will become a reality. On Sunday, Israel's Cabinet voted unanimously, across party lines, to approve a plan to withdraw troops from the southern Lebanon "security zone" by July. This end to the 15-year occupation by the Israeli Army meets a campaign promise of Prime Minister Ehud Barak--and means relief for Israeli families who live in fear of the call that their child will be sent to Lebanon. Harvard U.

Any move in the delicate Middle East, however, leaves a wide wake. After Israel's withdrawal, the militia groups in Lebanon that Israel currently supports will likely disband and flee, leaving the Hezbollah, the Islamic terrorist group financed by Iran, in control of the southern half of the country. Hezbollah could continue to fire missiles at Israeli cities, and the withdrawal will certainly make it a greater threat to the weak Lebanese government and to Syria, which has tried, like Israel, to balance the situation in Lebanon in its favor.

Despite these challenges, however, we are confident that this is the right move for Israel and the region as a whole, a huge step on the path to peace. Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon have welcomed the announcement but question Israel's intentions; with Israel out of Lebanon, there will be more pressure on the Syrians both to re-enter peace talks with Israel and to leave Lebanon themselves. While Syria's outgoing foreign minister has declared that the nation will not succumb to outside pressure, Israel has made clear that its withdrawal from Lebanon is not contingent on Syria's response: "We will not be hostages to its continued rejectionism," said Israeli foreign minister David Levy.

Now that Israel has tired of the pain and bloodshed of more than a decade of low-intensity warfare, it must find another way to protect its northern areas from Hezbollah attack. Having withdrawn from Lebanon, it can now seek international help to secure its borders. Yesterday, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan announced that the U.N. has been helping to draft the withdrawal plans.

As July approaches, more and more external pressure will be placed on Syria to make a move toward reconciliation. Israel is willing to discuss the withdrawal from the Golan Heights, taken from Syria in 1967, and is now leaving the area of Lebanon bordering Syria; it is Syria's turn to make concessions for peace. Yesterday's announcement of a shake-up within the Syrian government--President Hafez Assad fired his entire Cabinet--will

A brave pullout from Lebanon

hopefully be a step toward a more conciliatory Syrian attitude. In economic terms and within the diplomatic community, it seems Syria may not have a choice: it, like Jordan, needs ties to Israel's economy and technology, and peace may just be a matter of time, pride and land.

The details of the withdrawal, the security plans and the connection to the peace process are still tenuous, but even in the unpredictable Middle East, this seems like a positive sign. The withdrawal has been a courageous step by Israel to stick its neck out for peace; we can only hope that Syria sees the wisdom of doing the same.

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Load-Date: March 8, 2000

End of Document

THE 'SANDBAGS' WHO KNOW THAT THE GAME IS UP

The Scotsman

May 24, 2000, Wednesday

Copyright 2000 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 13

Length: 519 words

Byline: James Kirkup

Body

THE militiamen of the South Lebanese Army are known both in Lebanon and Israel as "Sandbags." The derogatory name sums up their role in Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, and the esteem in which many have recently come to hold them.

But the proxy army fleeing before a **Hezbollah** offensive has played a more active role in the region's history than that of mere defensive furniture.

The SLA was formed in the late 1970s, a product of Lebanon's religious and political chaos, and of Israel's interventions across its northern border. When Israel launched a 1978 offensive into Lebanon against the Palestine Liberation Organisation, it was supported by many Lebanese Christians.

Those Christian militia, along with Druze and Shia Muslims, were forged into a single force by Major Saad Haddad, who had been fighting the PLO for some time. When Israel pulled back from its northern advance, it left the SLA behind to patrol a six-mile "security zone" along its northern border.

Armed and supported by Israel, the SLA kept watch until 1982, when Israel launched a fresh offensive, which reached as far as Beirut. What earned the campaign notoriety, though, was what happened at two Palestinian refugee camps, Sabra and Shatila. The SLA rampaged through the camps, slaughtering hundreds of men, **women** and children.

The killings did not deter Israel from supporting the SLA, and after pulling back to its 1982 lines in 1985, the Israeli army relied heavily on the SLA to fight and die on its behalf, first against the PLO, and later against **Hezbollah**.

At its height the SLA numbered about 2,500 men, and had about 160 tanks and artillery pieces. After Maj Haddad died of cancer in 1984, he was succeeded by General Antoine Lahd. He insists the SLA's fight will go on.

He may be swimming against the tide of history, however. From its base in Marjayoun, the SLA maintained the security zone for 15 more years. But in recent years, it has suffered ever-growing casualties from **Hezbollah** attacks, and become ever-more dependent on the 1,000 Israeli troops in the area.

The waning of the SLA's strength came as Israeli public opinion shifted against the occupation, because of the deaths of Israeli soldiers in the area - not SLA troops, whose deaths often seem to leave the Israeli public unmoved.

THE 'SANDBAGS' WHO KNOW THAT THE GAME IS UP

That indifference has ultimately led the SLA to give up the struggle. While their Christian officers may have believed in the cause, the Druze and Shiite ranks were often fighting only because they were conscripted, or desperate for money thanks to Lebanon's ruined economy.

Money alone was not enough to prevent the SLA rout. "It was a fallacy to believe the SLA would stand on its own," said a spokesman for United Nations in Lebanon yesterday. "Shiites were not going to fire on Shiites."

Neither their friends or foes have ever credited the Sandbags with much sense, but it seems that the majority of the Sandbags have had the sense to realise that without Israeli support, the game is up.

Now they and their families - some 10,000 people in all - are dependent in Israel again, this time for asylum and shelter.

Load-Date: May 25, 2000

End of Document

**ISRAEL, LEBANESE GUERRILLAS HALT STRIKES RETALIATORY ATTACKS
HAD RESULTED IN DAMAGE TO POWER PLANTS IN LEBANON, AND A
DEATH AND INJURIES IN ISRAEL.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer
MAY 6, 2000 Saturday D EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer
Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A02

Length: 530 words

Byline: Hussein Dakroub, ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon

Body

After two days of tit-for-tat attacks that killed an Israeli soldier and two Lebanese civilians, Lebanese guerrillas and Israel both said yesterday that they would hold their fire.

The separate announcements came after Israeli warplanes left a deep crater in the highway from Beirut to the Syrian capital of Damascus yesterday and knocked out power stations in the Beirut suburb of Bsaleem and in the northern port city of Tripoli.

The latest round of retaliatory strikes - the worst in nearly a year - began Thursday after two Lebanese women were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah responded with a fierce rocket attack on Israel's northern border, killing a soldier and wounding 26 other people.

Fighting continued yesterday, with Israel bombing major Lebanese cities and Shiite Muslim guerrillas sending more rockets into northern Israel. Israel briefly responded before deciding not to retaliate further because no one was killed in yesterday's rocket attack.

"At this time we have achieved the aim of punishment and deterrence," said Gen. Gabi Ashkenazi, of the army's northern command.

Despite occasional flights of Israeli jets over their country last night, Lebanese were relieved about the Israeli announcement.

"At least tonight, we can sleep, but what about tomorrow and the day after that," asked Najat Harb, 40, the mother of two.

ISRAEL , LEBANESE GUERRILLAS HALT STRIKES RETALIATORY ATTACKS HAD RESULTED IN
DAMAGE TO POWER PLANTS IN LEBANON , AND A DEATH AND INJURIES IN ISRAEL .

The escalation reinforced fears of widespread violence during Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, which is to be completed by July 7. Hezbollah has vowed that the Israeli army will not withdraw in peace.

"We will not allow the Israelis to turn their defeat in south Lebanon into a victory," Abdallah Kassir, a Hezbollah member, said this week. "They will have to withdraw under our fire."

Damage from the Israeli strikes on the power plants is estimated at \$60 million, and repairs will take several months. Twenty-five percent of Lebanon will be subject to rationing of power, possibly with no more than six hours a day.

Down the hill from the Bsalem power station, Rony Abi Aad, in his delicatessen shop, was prepared for the power cuts.

"We spent 30 years like that, one day with power and one day without," he said. "So we're used to it and we have generators, for our houses and our shop. The problem is the customers, we haven't had a single one this morning."

This is the third Israeli strike against Lebanon's civilian infrastructure in less than a year. In February, Israel attacked three power plants, injuring 24 people. Last June, 10 civilians were killed when Israeli jets targeted three power plants and three major bridges.

U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged both sides to stop the fighting. Their statements blamed neither side.

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak warned that Syria would not be immune from attacks if the Lebanese guerrillas it backs continue to rocket Israeli towns after Israel withdraws its forces from Lebanon.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa condemned the Israeli attacks, Syria's official news agency SANA reported.

* Nomi Morris of Knight Ridder News Service and Kim Ghattas contributed to this article.

Load-Date: February 4, 2002

**ISRAEL BOMBS BEIRUT POWER STATIONS AFTER BEING ATTACKED;
JERUSALEM CONCERNED ABOUT PLANNED EXIT**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

May 5, 2000, Friday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 562 words

Byline: KARIN LAUB, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon --

Body

Israeli warplanes struck at Lebanese power stations and guerrilla strongholds early today, retaliating for Hezbollah rocket attacks on Israel that left one dead and 26 injured, witnesses and the Israeli military said.

There was no immediate word on casualties from the Israeli airstrikes. Large parts of the capital and northern and eastern Lebanon were plunged into darkness after the raids.

A military statement issued in Jerusalem said the Israeli air force hit power transformer stations near Beirut in the central part of the country, Tripoli in the north and a "terrorist target" in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The statement said the attacks were in retaliation for yesterday's Katyusha rocket attacks.

At least two air-to-surface missiles shook northern Beirut suburbs, where a major power station is located, witnesses said, followed 15 minutes later by two more explosions.

About an hour later, Israeli jets fired two more missiles at the Bsalem power station, one of three major stations supplying the capital of 1.2 million with electricity.

Yesterday, Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 other people, and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from south Lebanon this summer.

Prime Minister Ehud Barak quickly warned of possible retaliation, and hours later Israeli warplanes launched airstrikes.

The Israeli raid came hours after Barak said any Israeli response to yesterday's shelling would be harsh and sustained. He indicated that residents along the border might have to spend a long time in bomb shelters.

During a visit to border city Kiryat Shemona, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond.

"When we enter shelters and start the cycle of responses in the wake of such grave incidents, we need stamina," he said.

ISRAEL BOMBS BEIRUT POWER STATIONS AFTER BEING ATTACKED; JERUSALEM CONCERNED ABOUT PLANNED EXIT

The stepped-up fighting poses a difficult problem for Barak. He has ordered his army to pull out of a border strip inside Lebanon, occupied since 1985, and was hoping to keep the cross-border conflict on a low flame as his self-imposed July deadline for a withdrawal nears.

Barak has also been trying to make peace with Syria, the main power in Lebanon, which demands that Israel return the Golan Heights, which Israeli forces captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Those talks have broken down, and some analysts believe Syria may try to use attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas to put pressure on Israel.

Barak flew to the border after a meeting of his security Cabinet, where retaliation for the rocket attack was discussed.

During his after-midnight tour of the city, he told reporters that Israel must respond when "the other side dared to fire rockets and hurt civilians." He added that the barrage gave additional proof that the presence of Israeli soldiers inside Lebanon does not prevent rocket attacks. One soldier was killed and another was lightly wounded when a rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border.

Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the rocketing, saying it came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese women were killed in shelling earlier yesterday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Load-Date: May 10, 2000

End of Document

WORLD IN BRIEF;
Bombers get long prison terms

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

February 9, 1997, Sunday,

ALL EDITIONS

Copyright 1997 The Atlanta Constitution

Section: FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 02B

Length: 563 words

Byline: From news services

Series: This article appeared in the Metro Edition of The Atlanta Journal- Constitution.

Body

Two white right-wingers were sentenced to 50 years each in prison and a third was given 25 years in connection with four bombings during the run-up to South Africa's first all-race election in 1994. The bombs killed 20 people.

Handing down the sentences in the Johannesburg Supreme Court on Friday, Judge H.C.J. Flemming said none of the men had shown regret for his actions. Their imprisonment "ought to ensure their permanent removal from society," he said. "No sentence can ever be an appropriate punishment for what they did to other people and the community."

Cliff Barnard, 40, and Abraham Myburgh, 23, received 50-year sentences. Jan de Wet, 40, received a 25-year sentence. The three stood trial with 22 others in 1995 but escaped from Diepkloof prison last year while awaiting judgment and sentence. They were captured last month and will appear on charges of escaping from prison in the Johannesburg regional court on April 18.

EUROPE Promises to keep

An opposition leader told 10,000 protesters Saturday he suspects Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic may break his promise to honor the opposition's victory in municipal elections. The government touched off demonstrations by refusing to recognize the victories in 14 of the biggest municipalities, including the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, in the Nov. 17 vote. The demonstrations were in their 81st day Saturday. Milosevic, whose neo-communist Socialists control the Serbia and the rest of Yugoslavia, agreed last Tuesday to pass a law honoring the victories. Parliament is to debate it starting this Tuesday.

Ship's crew missing

A Cyprus-registered freighter sank in heavy seas off Norway on Saturday, and all 20 Polish crewmen were missing and feared dead. Ships and a helicopter searching the waters in near-gale conditions spotted air bubbles from the sunken ship, debris, two empty life rafts, life preservers and the ship's name plate, said Anders Bang-Andersen of the Norwegian rescue center.

WORLD IN BRIEF; Bombers get long prison terms

MIDDLE EAST Rebel chief was target?

The leader of the Hezbollah guerrilla group said in remarks published Saturday that he may have been the target of Israeli forces killed in a helicopter crash. Two helicopters, carrying 65 Israeli soldiers and eight airmen, collided Tuesday while en route to Lebanon. There were no survivors. Israel said it was rotating troops. Israel has occupied a strip of southern Lebanon since 1985 to prevent cross-border attacks. "There is no doubt that the Israelis were planning an aggressive action against the resistance and Hezbollah," Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, secretary-general of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, told the pro-Syrian newspaper Ash-Sharq.

THE AMERICAS World is watching

Mexican prosecutors have dropped a murder charge against a woman who says she shot and killed a man because he was trying to rape her - a case closely watched by women's rights groups around the world. "This is a great achievement," one of Claudia Rodriguez's attorneys, Ana Laura Magaloni, said Saturday.

Hostage crisis goes on

With no formal talks in sight on Peru's hostage crisis, President Alberto Fujimori left Saturday for an economic forum in London. Any major advances toward starting talks with the leftist rebels holding 72 captives appeared unlikely with the president out of the country for the forum on British investment in Latin America. Fujimori was scheduled to return to Peru on Thursday.

Load-Date: February 10, 1997

GRIEVING LEBANESE BURY 90 IN MASS GRAVE; BATTLE NEAR BUFFER ZONE MARS TRUCE WITH ISRAEL

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

May 1, 1996, Wednesday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 3A

Length: 499 words

Dateline: QANA, LEBANON

Body

With chants of grief and anger filling the air, 90 wooden coffins were passed hand-over-hand above a crowd of mourners Tuesday at a mass burial of refugees who were killed in an Israeli missile attack on a U.N. base.

The procession began with a mass funeral in the coastal city of Tyre, evoking a solidarity seldom seen among Lebanon's Muslims and Christians. Israel's 16-day offensive against the Shiite Muslim guerrillas of Hezbollah unified a country long tormented by its religious and political diversity.

While Qana wept for the men, women and children killed in the bombardment on April 18, Israeli forces and Lebanese guerrillas had their first serious exchange of fire since a cease-fire took effect Saturday. There was no immediate word on casualties.

In Tyre, eight miles west of Qana, the funeral procession was led by Muslim clergymen and Christian bishops. Sheik Mohammed Shamseddine, Lebanon's top Shiite Muslim cleric, told mourners, "The Jews have committed a holocaust in Lebanon."

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, a Sunni Muslim, stood next to Shamseddine. Nearby stood Catholic bishops who represent 45 percent of Lebanon's 4 million people. Muslims make up the remainder of Lebanon's religious mosaic.

In Qana, thousands of mourners jammed a vacant lot and climbed buildings overlooking the mass grave next to the U.N. base where Lebanese civilians had thought they were safe from the fighting between Israel and the Hezbollah guerrillas.

In an outpouring of emotion, young men beat their chests with their fists in a traditional Shiite expression of grief. Women wailed and shrieked hysterically and many fainted.

The coffins were brought to the main street in Qana until they reached the jam-packed grave site. They were then passed forward on the raised hands of the mourners.

Hundreds of soldiers, civil defense workers and mourners removed the wrapped bodies from the coffins and then lowered them into the grave, side-by-side.

GRIEVING LEBANESE BURY 90 IN MASS GRAVE; BATTLE NEAR BUFFER ZONE MARS TRUCE WITH ISRAEL

The 60-by-60-foot mass grave is adjacent to the Fijian base of the U.N. peacekeeping force where the victims died, many so blown to shreds that the exact death toll may never be known. "We feel total despair," said a tearful Alia Saad. "We'll never forget this terrible disaster."

She and her family of nine survived the artillery attack, which Israel said was an attempt to hit Hezbollah guerrillas who had fired rockets 300 yards away from the U.N. base into the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shemona.

Meanwhile, security sources said outposts of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia at Sojod came under machine-gun fire Tuesday afternoon. Sojod is at the edge of the Israeli-occupied buffer zone in south Lebanon. Israeli and militia artillery gunners returned fire, the Israeli army said in Israel. There were no reports of casualties.

Under the U.S.-brokered cease-fire that took effect Saturday, neither side is supposed to fire at civilian areas. But the agreement says nothing can stop either side "from exercising the right of self-defense."

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo From AP - Mourners carry a coffin draped in a Lebanese flag Tuesday in Qana, Lebanon. The coffin contained one of 90 victims who were killed by Israeli artillery at a U.N. post on April 18.

End of Document

Cries for vengeance ring as bodies of swapped guerrillas are buried

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 24, 1996, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. B1 / BREAK

Length: 500 words

Byline: AP; REUTER; THE GUARDIAN

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

A sea of mourners promising vengeance buried the bodies yesterday of 123 Shiite Muslim guerrillas swapped for the remains of two Israeli soldiers.

Chanting "Go to paradise!" and "The blood of the martyrs will be avenged," tens of thousands of mourners marched with clenched fists behind the wooden coffins, draped in yellow-and-green flags of the Shiite Muslim Hezbollah. Weeping women in black chadors waved handkerchiefs from rooftops and balconies as the processions passed through the streets of Beirut, the ancient town of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon and the southern port of Sidon.

The victims were killed in guerrilla attacks on the southern Lebanon enclave Israel has occupied for 10 years. Their remains, exhumed from a northern Israeli cemetery, were returned to Lebanon Sunday.

Israel also released 45 Shiite Muslim prisoners in exchange for the remains of two Israeli privates, Rahamim Alsheikh and Yosef Fink, who died after being captured by Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon in 1986.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's top intelligence adviser, Bernd Schmidbauer, negotiated the exchange in three months of secret negotiations.

On his return to Frankfurt Monday night, Schmidbauer said he believes an Israeli airman captured by Islamic militants in Lebanon in 1986 is still alive, and said he hopes more exchanges can be arranged for Capt. Ron Arad's release. Arad's F-4 Phantom jet was shot down during an air raid on Sidon on Oct. 16, 1986. Israel says he is alive and in Iranian hands. Iran denies holding him.

Also yesterday, a senior official in Israel's Shin Bet secret service has admitted he murdered two Arab bus hijackers after their capture in 1984 and said he is proud of it.

Ehud Yatom, who retires this week from the agency, disclosed details in an interview with the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper of a scandal that has plagued the Shin Bet for years.

"We put them in the van and drove off," Yatom said. "On the way we received instructions from (Shin Bet chief) Avraham Shalom to kill them, so we killed them."

Israeli commandos raided a bus in April 1984 after four Palestinians hijacked it and threatened to kill the passengers. Two of the hijackers were killed in the raid, along with an Israeli woman passenger.

Cries for vengeance ring as bodies of swapped guerrillas are buried

Shin Bet officials said at the time the other two hijackers died in custody of their wounds but newspapers published photographs of the two being taken from the scene unhurt.

The photographs prompted an internal inquiry that led to Shalom's resignation. He and other top agency officials, including Yatom, later received presidential pardons.

In London yesterday, a report published by Amnesty International said the Israeli attack that killed 102 civilians who had taken shelter at the United Nations compound at Qana in south Lebanon in April was not an accident but intentional. An earlier UN inquiry said merely that it was "unlikely" the Israeli shells hit the compound in error during Operation Grapes of Wrath.

Graphic

Photo: AP / Muslim mourners crowd as the coffins of 64 Hezbollah guerrillas are carried to cemetery in a southern suburb of Beirut.

Load-Date: July 25, 1996

End of Document

For Lebanon's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

January 28, 1992, Tuesday

Copyright 1992 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: THE WORLD; Pg. 4

Length: 809 words

Byline: Jim Muir, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

WADDAD HELWANI'S world changed forever at lunchtime on a September day in 1982.

Two men knocked on the door of her west Beirut apartment, put pistols to the head of her husband, Adnan, and took him away. They said they wanted to question him about a traffic accident, and he would be back in five minutes.

She is still waiting.

While the Western hostages are free - except for two German aid workers - there has been no such relief for thousands of Lebanese like Mrs. Helwani, seeking word of loved ones who disappeared without trace after being kidnapped by the warring factions over the years.

"Everybody wanted the foreign hostages to be freed and to be with their families for Christmas and New Year. But it's as though we aren't human beings, and our own hostages are a different species from another planet," says Helwani, huddled over a gas fire in the apartment where her two young sons, Ghassan and Ziad, have grown into teenagers since they last saw their father.

"Part of me rejoices when I hear about a hostage being freed anywhere in the world, because I can put myself in the place of his family," she says. "But what tears me up is that nobody is bothered about my case."

Nobody knows exactly how many Lebanese are still missing after being kidnapped. But 2,111 cases have been registered by the committee of relatives which Helwani helped to create in 1982, after discovering hundreds of people who shared her plight.

The majority of them are Lebanese Muslims or Palestinians. Many, like Mr. Helwani, were abducted by hard-line Lebanese Army intelligence or the Christian militia after the Israeli Army pulled out of west Beirut in 1982.

But Christians are missing too. After a car bomb exploded in west Beirut on Aug. 19, 1985, outraged Muslim gunmen set up checkpoints in the streets and seized any Christians they could find. At least 30 disappeared that day. Only three were released.

Among the victims were two Lebanese Red Cross workers, Alfred Cattaneh and Simon Jadaa. Every night, Lebanese television carries an advertisement placed by the Red Cross, appealing to the kidnappers.

For Lebanon 's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On

"They may have been on their way to save you. Did they really deserve to be kidnapped?" it asks. The question is met by the same silence that has blocked all efforts to find out what happened to the hundreds abducted.

"I had meetings with every person I thought might be responsible or could know anything about it, including the president, (Hizbullah leader) Sheikh Fadlallah, the speaker of parliament, the prime minister," says Mr. Cattaneh's mother, Rose. "They all encouraged me, for what I don't know. But nobody did anything, and up until now, I don't know whether my son is alive or not."

The widespread assumption is that the missing are dead, murdered for political or sectarian revenge. But there is no proof, no confirmation, and bodies have not been found. The families are left in a limbo, fearing the worst, but unable to mourn or to stifle the hope that the lost will return.

"You are waiting all the time," Helwani says. "Every time there's a knock at the door, you think it might be him."

It is the uncertainty that the families find so hard to bear.

"I want to know. I hate lies," Rose Cattaneh says. m not afraid of the truth. If Alfred is alive, I want to know, I want to be happy. If he's not alive, at least I will be released."

For hundreds of women like Helwani, the abductions meant not only the loss of a loved one, but also the sudden disappearance of the breadwinner in a country now in economic straits.

"Many of the women have had to go out to work in menial jobs," she says. "Of course, the government did nothing for them. But the children have to go to school, to be fed and clothed."

There are other problems too. Helwani could not sell the family car because it was in her husband's name.

When she thought to send the children out of the country to escape the bombardments, she found they could not be given passports because their father had to sign the papers.

The government, struggling to hold itself and the country together, shies away from a problem which would reopen old wounds. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which tries to trace the missing in wartime, says it can do little: The militias say they have no more prisoners. The ICRC has managed recently to trace only six of the missing: a group of Hizbullah members captured by the Christian militia and later transferred to Israel, where they have been visited by Red Cross officials.

"At least we had the satisfaction of being able to tell the families, so they know they are alive and will one day be coming home," says Christophe Harnisch, chief ICRC delegate in Beirut. But he says inquiries must be made into the missing if Lebanon is to know true peace.

"Reconciliation starts with solving humanitarian problems, and that's what this country needs," he says.

Graphic

PHOTO: LEBANESE ARMY BREAKS INTO FATAH OFFICE, SIDON: Many of the missing were abducted by Lebanese Army intelligence after the Israeli Army left., N. ISMAIL/AFP

**ISRAEL BLOCKS BEIRUT, OTHER PORTS;
ROCKET KILLS 2 WOMEN, 4 GIRLS IN AMBULANCE**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

April 14, 1996, Sunday,

TWO STAR EDITION

Copyright 1996 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 815 words

Byline: SERGE SCHMEMANN, THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israeli gunboats blockaded Beirut and other Lebanese ports yesterday, and Israeli guns rained shells on southern Lebanon as Israel steadily raised the heat of its operation against Islamic guerrillas.

Israeli commanders noted that the guerrillas of the Party of God, the Iran-backed organization also known as **Hezbollah**, fired only a few random Katyusha rockets into northern Israel yesterday, suggesting that they had lost the fixed positions from which to fire the large salvos of earlier days.

"They've been able only to fire a very small number of Katyushas, about four since last evening," an Israeli officer told reporters in northern Israel yesterday. Nonetheless, Israel's northernmost city, Qiryat Shemona, was virtually deserted, as residents fled to the south for safety.

By contrast, the Israeli army - now in the third day of its offensive to strike at the Party of God and force Syria and Lebanon to curb the guerrillas - said it had fired thousands of artillery rounds at southern Lebanon villages where the Israelis said guerrillas had bases.

The Israelis said more than 200,000 villagers had fled ahead of the strikes, clogging roads and creating a major refugee problem for the Lebanese government and for Syria, which maintains 35,000 soldiers in Lebanon. Lebanese reports put the death toll at 24, including one Israeli soldier.

In the deadliest incident of the day, an Israeli helicopter fired a rocket at a Lebanese ambulance. According to a Reuters photographer who witnessed the attack, two **women** and four girls were killed and several people wounded in the ambulance, which was hit after driving through a United Nations checkpoint.

An Israeli army spokesman said the ambulance had been attacked because it was carrying a Party of God guerrilla from one position to another.

"If other individuals in the vehicle were hit during the attack, they had been used by the **Hezbollah** as a cover for **Hezbollah** activities," the spokesman said, adding that Israel had warned Lebanese citizens to keep clear of guerrillas.

ISRAEL BLOCKS BEIRUT, OTHER PORTS; ROCKET KILLS 2 WOMEN, 4 GIRLS IN AMBULANCE

The Israeli blockade of Beirut was the first since 1982, although Israel has blocked other ports more recently. Thursday and Friday, Israeli helicopters struck targets inside Beirut, also for the first time since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The Lebanese army issued a statement saying, "Israeli gunboats are intercepting commercial ships heading to and from Beirut port within Lebanese territorial waters." There were reports that the Israelis ordered commercial vessels to stay 12 miles from shore, and that the ports of Sidon and Tyre were also closed.

Israeli officials said their country's navy was checking ships for weapons bound for the Party of God guerrillas. The blockade also served to increase pressures on the Lebanese and Syrian governments.

The Lebanese government, powerless to block Israel, lodged a formal protest with the U.N. Security Council and asked for an emergency meeting of the 22-nation Arab League. Lebanese officials, including Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, also met in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

But Israeli officers spoke of continued operations inside Lebanon for several more days. In the last such strike, in 1993, the Israelis maintained their attack for seven days before agreeing to a U.S.-brokered cease-fire.

Friday, an Israeli strike against a Syrian anti-aircraft position, in which a Syrian soldier was killed, raised fears that Syria would be drawn into the fray. But there was no indication yesterday of any Syrian action, and Western diplomats in Israel said Assad had long been careful not to provoke any armed confrontation with Israel.

The Party of God and other Islamic militant groups joined in threatening new violence against Israel.

Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, the head of the Party of God, called on suicide bombers to enter the fight. "Due to the developments, we call on the martyrs' brigade to join their predetermined posts, and we call for general mobilization in the ranks of Hezbollah," he said over the movement's television outlet.

Last month, a Party of God suicide attacker blew himself up near an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding five.

The two Palestinian resistance movements, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, also vowed to avenge the Israeli attack. A joint statement issued to a news agency in Beirut said, "Our heroic suicide attackers will strike deep in the Zionist territory."

Bombers acting in the name of Hamas and Islamic Jihad struck four times in late February and early March, killing more than 60 people. Their attacks led Israel to clamp severe restrictions on Palestinian areas and to suspend peace talks with Syria.

Israel opened its operation in Lebanon on Thursday, charging that two Party of God rocket attacks on northern Israel this month were the last straw in a steady escalation of guerrilla operations over the last year.

Load-Date: April 16, 1996

MIDEAST VIOLENCE SOLVES NOTHING

Deseret News (Salt Lake City)

April 20, 1996, Saturday

Copyright 1996 The Deseret News Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL;

Length: 301 words

Body

Blame is irrelevant in the aftermath of the latest rocket attack in Lebanon.

Certainly, Hezbollah, the Shiite militant group, deliberately fired rockets and mortars at Israel from within 300 meters of a civilian U.N. camp. The group's leaders knew Israel would monitor the attack's origin and aim its own missiles there. It is a cowardly and brutal strategy.

But Israel can't escape responsibility for the consequences of its attack: The broken bodies of at least 75 refugees - men, women and children - win Israel no friends.

The United States was right to step in as a mediator to the escalating hostilities. Senseless killings accomplish nothing, and all sides in this struggle have amply demonstrated their willingness to defend their own interests.

But if the talks are to be successful, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher should make sure the warring parties are defined accurately. The tendency is to focus attention on Hezbollah and Lebanon. In reality, Syrian President Hafez Assad has great influence over both. Assad also has a strong desire to regain control of the Golan Heights, a strategic mountain range that has been part of Israel since it was captured in 1967.

Christopher's first stop was in Damascus. That was wise. While he is there, he ought to remind Assad that the future of the Golan must be settled at the negotiating table, not through terrorism or force. Later, he should remind all parties that military strikes have accomplished all they ever can accomplish in this situation, which is little or nothing.

The peace process will be long and rocky in a place torn by so many passions. It would be naive to believe the violence will end soon. But the shock of what happened this week must lead to a resolve by those in charge that tough issues will be resolved by other means.

Load-Date: March 30, 1998

Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

The Times (London)

October 25, 1993, Monday

Copyright 1993 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news; 13

Length: 527 words

Byline: Richard Beeston in Jerusalem and Michael Binyon in Damascus

Body

THE Israeli army said last night that 700 jailed Palestinians would be released today, but not members of the militant Muslim Hamas and Islamic Jihad organisations. The restriction came after gunmen killed two Israeli soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip and wounded three more during clashes in southern Lebanon.

Yitzhak Rabin, the prime minister, said he drew a clear distinction between Palestinian supporters of the peace deal he signed last month in Washington with Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, and rejectionists who continued to engage in violence. Hamas and Islamic Jihad fundamentalists have killed eight Israelis since news of the PLO-Israeli accord emerged.

In Damascus, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said after talks with President Assad of Syria that he had the strong impression "that Syria was heading for a peace deal with Israel. I am impressed by the seriousness here, and I am sure that Israel is serious," Mr Hurd said in Damascus. In remarks bound to cause irritation in Tel Aviv, he warned the Israelis that they must not delay resuming peace talks with the Syrians or momentum would be lost.

The Gaza killings cast a shadow over the first positive results from the Israeli-PLO talks in Taba, where it was agreed last week to begin the release of thousands of Palestinian prisoners and detainees, starting with the freeing today of the first batch of elderly, ill and **female** inmates. The gunmen, belonging to the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, kidnapped and murdered the two soldiers as they hitch-hiked in the Jewish settlement of Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip. The attack is the sort of incident that Israeli and Palestinians fear could undermine their agreement to transfer Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho to Palestinian control.

In a separate operation by **Hezbollah**, the Lebanese Muslim fundamentalist group, guerrillas attacked Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon, leaving three Israeli troops injured. Two **Hezbollah** men were killed.

At the weekend the mainstream Fatah organisation loyal to Mr Arafat ordered its members on alert after the murder in Gaza on Thursday of Asaad Saftawi, the third prominent Fatah figure assassinated in the area over the past month. In Beirut, Shaikh Hassan Nasrallah, **Hezbollah's** leader, told a crowd of 3,000 supporters to resist the peace deal.

Mr Hurd made clear that Syria was committed to total peace with the Israelis in return for their withdrawal from the Golan Heights, but said the details of what that meant must still be worked out. No comprehensive peace was possible without Syria, and Britain would do what it could to push the process forward. The British have been surprised and encouraged by the Syrians' forthright assurance that they would not cause the peace process to fail, even though Mr Assad insisted that the Israel-PLO agreement was wrong and would not work. Mr Hurd was clearly

Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

elated by Syria's promise that it would not allow Palestinian rejectionists to sabotage the recent peace moves, and made it clear to Mr Assad that Europe would reward Syria with new and vital economic co-operation agreements.

Load-Date: February 14, 2003

End of Document

Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

The Times (London)

October 25, 1993, Monday

Copyright 1993 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news; 13

Length: 527 words

Byline: Richard Beeston in Jerusalem and Michael Binyon in Damascus

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Load-Date: February 26, 2003

End of Document

Israeli air attack on ambulance kills six

South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)

April 14, 1996

Copyright 1996 South China Morning Post Ltd.

Section: Pg. 1

Length: 290 words

Body

AN Israeli rocket hit an ambulance full of refugees fleeing south Lebanon yesterday, killing two women and four girls in the bloodiest episode yet in Israel's blitz on Lebanon.

The helicopter attack on the ambulance raised the toll in the three-day onslaught to 21 dead and 48 wounded, mostly civilians.

Israel said the ambulance belonged to Hezbollah, the group whose attacks brought its reprisal against Lebanon.

A logo on the vehicle said: "Al-Risala (The Message) Islamic Scouts Association", which is run by the pro-Syrian Shi'ite Muslim movement Amal, a political rival of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah.

The ambulance was hit after it drove past a checkpoint of Fijian troops of the UN peace-keeping force in south Lebanon.

It was hurled 20 metres off the road, through a garden and into the front room of a house, destroying the room in an avalanche of rubble.

Two small children were still alive inside the wrecked vehicle.

Two women, aged about 50 and 35, leaned against each other, dead. A child of about three lay on the stomach of one of the women, also dead. Three girls aged 11 or 12 were also dead.

Two men and two other girls in the vehicle were wounded. Blood poured from the men's faces as one of them ran from the ambulance carrying a wounded girl and a baby in his arms.

Vehicles packed with refugees streamed past the UN checkpoint, between the southern city of Tyre and the Israeli border, when the helicopter struck.

In Beirut, a Foreign Ministry official said more than 200,000 people had fled the south since Israel began bombarding 49 towns and villages on Friday.

Israel issued a new warning yesterday for remaining inhabitants to leave the villages before a new bombardment began.

Graphic

Israeli air attack on ambulance kills six

(Photo: Reuter); Running for cover: victims of the Israeli helicopter raid, one carrying an injured child, flee for their lives.

Load-Date: April 15, 1996

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)
July 24, 1994, SUNDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1994 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 6B; BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 784 words

Body

GAMBIA Four Lieutenants Lead Mutiny, Declare Military Government

Mutinous soldiers in Gambia declared a military government on Saturday, and the elected president of Africa's smallest nation took shelter on an American warship.

The four lieutenants who proclaimed themselves the new government of the West African nation said the overthrow had been bloodless. They suspended the constitution and political parties and declared a 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew.

U.S. officials confirmed that President Sir Dawda Jawara had boarded the Navy tank landing ship La Moure County on Friday, while it was visiting the capital of Banjul on a training mission. The president was given permission by the captain to stay, a State Department spokeswoman said. Compiled from news services +++++

LEBANON Israeli Soldiers Strike Deep To Kidnap An Accused Militant

Israeli soldiers struck deep inside Lebanon to kidnap a militant accused of plotting attacks against Israel, the army said Saturday. He was the second Lebanese militant abducted by Israel in three months.

The army said soldiers kidnapped Kassem Rehan on Friday night. A statement said Rehan had aided Iranian-backed Hezbollah guerrillas in attacks against Israeli soldiers. Israel radio said Rehan had been abducted while he was driving from the Bekaa Valley to the market town of Nabatiyeh.

In May, Israel kidnapped Hezbollah militant Mustafa Dirani, and, days later, the Israeli air force bombed a Hezbollah training base in Lebanon, killing 50 people, many of them Hezbollah recruits. AP +++++

GUATEMALA Remains Of About 1,000 Men, Women And Children Are Found

Guatemalan police have discovered about 1,000 charred bodies of men, women and children who apparently died in the civil war violence that swept the country in the 1980s.

The remains were discovered in the region of Playa Grande, a remote area about 100 miles north of Guatemala City and about 12 miles south of the Mexican border, police announced Friday.

It was by far the largest in a series of recent discoveries of graves of victims of the 34-year civil war between leftist guerrillas and the government.

The army conducted a scorched-earth campaign against the rebels in the early 1980s, when most of the war's 120,000 victims were killed. AP +++++

BRIEFS

FRANCE Air Traffic Controllers At Hub In Provence Stage 3-Day Strike

Thousands of European vacationers spent some of their precious holiday hours stranded in airports Saturday after French air traffic controllers walked off their jobs.

Controllers went on strike at the Aix-en-Provence regional center, which usually handles some 900 takeoffs and landings a day. The strike grounded passengers heading to or from Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

The three-day strike was to last until 11 p.m. Sunday. The air traffic controllers are demanding a bigger work force and better benefits. AP +++++

NATION NEW JERSEY Twelve People, Mostly Children, Are Infected with E. Coli Bacteria

Twelve people, almost all of them children, have been infected by the potentially deadly E. coli bacteria, New Jersey health officials said. Ten more cases are suspected.

"We would consider this an epidemic," said Dr. William H. Parkin of the state Health Department. Another outbreak of E. coli was reported in Oahu, Hawaii, where seven people were stricken.

The bacteria are commonly transmitted through undercooked red meat. Symptoms include bloody diarrhea. An outbreak in the Northwest last year killed four and sickened more than 700.

New Jersey and Hawaii officials are still searching for the source of the bacteria. AP +++++

MICHIGAN Society's Convention Demands U.S. Reparations For Slavery Several hundred people gathered in Detroit Saturday to hear Audley Moore, 95, plead again for government compensation for the suffering of black Americans under 250 years of slavery.

Moore spoke at the annual convention for N'COBRA, or the National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America. Racism continues to be a disadvantage for black Americans, they say, despite the civil rights movement and affirmative action.

"We are owed reparations. We have built this country," said Zainabu Sipiowe, an elementary school teacher from Washington, D.C. AP +++++

(Following appeared in Early Five Star Edition.) PORTUGAL Police Seize Record Six Tons Of Hashish, Arrest Two People Portuguese police have seized six tons of hashish, their biggest haul ever, and have arrested two people believed to be members of a major drug trafficking network, police said Saturday. The hashish, split into 55 and 65 pound packages, had been shipped from Morrocco to the Algarve on Portugal's south coast and was destined for the European market, particularly the Netherlands. Reuters

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo by AP - Rebel March - Fred Land demonstrates in support of the Confederate flag in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Land and others oppose the NAACP, which wants South Carolina to stop flying the flag over the statehouse.

Load-Date: July 26, 1994

Israel emerges as loser from fighting in Lebanon

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

May 1, 1996, Wednesday

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 2A

Length: 794 words

Byline: WILBUR G. LANDREY

Body

Times Chief Correspondent

PARIS - Unless you've been reading the French newspapers, you probably don't know that France was a major architect of last Saturday's cease-fire between Hezbollah and Israel.

As President Jacques Chirac put it Monday, "The solution was largely based on ideas originally put forward by France."

And according to French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette, whom Chirac sent to the region before Secretary of State Warren Christopher even got there, the agreement was "80 percent" French-inspired.

In reporting this it's hard to keep a completely straight face. On the Christopher shuttle, de Charette was irreverently referred to, at least by the reporters, as "Herve on wheels," which is a not-too-subtle play on his name.

Both American and Israeli officials sometimes felt he got in the way. And even a cartoon in the French newspaper Liberation on Thursday gently mocked the French pretensions.

Nevertheless, it illustrates the French thirst for a major world role, and especially in the Middle East where American diplomacy has almost frozen others out for a generation.

Nor is the French role unappreciated. Lebanese President Elias Hrawi was at the Elysee Palace on Tuesday to thank Chirac. For his own reasons, Syrian President Hafez Assad obviously welcomed French involvement, and so must have Hezbollah, if only to annoy the United States.

On his way home from the United States, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres will be at the Elysee today, if not exactly to thank Chirac then to clothe Israeli annoyance in good feelings.

Everyone has been making his own list of winners and losers. France might just edge in as a winner. It has after all pushed its way onto the committee supposed to oversee the agreement. And as Chirac put it, "France has recovered its place in the affairs of the Middle East."

Behind this, however, lies a deeper disagreement between the United States and Europe over Iran, demonized by the United States while being "pragmatically engaged" by France and the Europeans in the search for a Middle East peace.

Israel emerges as loser from fighting in Lebanon

The United States was, of course, a big winner Saturday. Even if the cease-fire is fragile and temporary, it confirmed Washington as the only real peace broker. Christopher salvaged two years of peace efforts that might have gone down the drain.

Almost everyone agrees that Assad was a winner. He had Christopher, de Charette and others running back and forth like eager puppies.

Even while Washington keeps Syria on its list of "terrorist nations," it perforce courts Assad as the key to an overall Middle East settlement.

With his usual tactical genius, he has ended his diplomatic isolation and seen his domination of Lebanon confirmed. Whether he can turn this into a long-term strategic gain for himself and a backward Syria remains to be seen.

Hezbollah is a big winner. All the high-tech destruction Israel could rain down on it failed to silence a rag-tag group of guerrillas firing outdated rockets over the Israeli border. It has achieved a new popular status as the defender of Lebanon.

All this being true, Peres and Israel are losers. Peres may have been damned to lose this month's Israeli elections had he not done something to silence the **Hezbollah** rockets. Now he may be damned for trying and not really succeeding.

The hard-line Israeli opposition is howling for his blood because he stopped the destruction of Lebanon too soon, and maybe enough voters will listen.

On the other hand, we again see the image of the ugly Israel, occupying Lebanon in defiance of the United Nations for 18 years, losing all sense of proportion, willing to destroy half the country, see any number of innocent lives lost in a doubtful enterprise that counts several thousand Lebanese lives as nothing beside one of a single Israeli.

Just as shameful is the near silence of the United States, whatever it may or may not have said to Israel in private.

The last American president to say no to Israel making its own laws in defiance of all others must have been Dwight Eisenhower. America's craven politicians will swallow almost anything Israel does, especially in an election year.

As Peres and Clinton boosted each other for re-election on television Tuesday, the mass funeral of 90 Lebanese men, **women** and children in the town of Qana was an eloquent rebuke.

Peres' victory on May 29 is nevertheless essential to save what's called the peace process. To his rescue has come none other than Yasser Arafat.

Despite the painful Israeli blockade of Palestinian areas, despite the pounding of Lebanon, Arafat kept his word to erase the "destruction of Israel" from the charter of his Palestine Liberation Organization. In turn, Peres kept his by recognizing the possibility of a Palestinian state.

Both deserve our support.

Load-Date: May 7, 1996

For Former Israeli Allies in Lebanon, Refugee Life

The New York Times

August 6, 2000, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section 1; ; Section 1; Page 4; Column 3; Foreign Desk ; Column 3;

Length: 1576 words

Byline: By JOHN F. BURNS

By JOHN F. BURNS

Dateline: KIBBUTZ KABRI, Israel, Aug. 5

Body

Even the crescent moon, redolent of Islamic religious symbolism as it hangs limpid over the Mediterranean on a hot summer's night, seems like a curse now to the embittered Lebanese Christian refugees making makeshift lives at this lovely old kibbutz a few miles south of the Lebanese border.

Ten weeks ago, the 17 Lebanese families who now live here were among the 6,500 remnants of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon who fled in panic into Israel when Prime Minister Ehud Barak, in his push for Middle East peace, suddenly withdrew Israeli forces after 22 years of occupation.

Although the withdrawal was acclaimed in Israel, which had lost more than 1,000 troops in southern Lebanon, it spelled disaster for some 2,000 officers or men of the South Lebanon Army, the militia force of Christians, Muslims and Druze that had helped Israel maintain its grip.

The militia members handled many of the occupation's less appetizing tasks. With their wives and children, they dashed helter-skelter across the border into Israel in cars laden with personal belongings, as towns and villages where they were once overlords were overrun by Hezbollah, the militant Islamic guerrilla force that harassed the Israeli forces and finally pushed them out.

Now, the militiamen and their families are quartered at kibbutz guest houses, Israeli Army barracks and hotels across Israel, mainly in the rocky terrain that runs eastward from the port of Haifa to the Sea of Galilee.

Their hope, and Israel's, is that most of them will eventually be accepted as immigrants by Australia, Canada, Germany, Sweden or the United States, or a handful of other countries with large Lebanese communities. So far, though, only about 400 of the refugees have obtained visas and moved on, while the rest remain in limbo in Israel.

It is a situation replete with difficulties for the militiamen, and for Israel, as their alliance in Lebanon runs into underlying realities that always dogged ties between them.

For one thing, Israel, despite the generous support it has offered so far, is not a natural long-term home for refugees who are at once Maronite Christians and Arabs.

For Former Israeli Allies in Lebanon , Refugee Life

For another, many of the militiamen and their wives are deeply bitter about the pullout, believing that Israel should have stayed on in the occupation zone and given the militia the military backing to fight on against Hezbollah or, at least, offered more than the 36 hours' notice of the pullout the militiamen say they received.

As they pass their days around plastic tables set out on the kibbutz's lawns, the Lebanese argue endlessly about their plight and their prospects.

"They are liars, the Israelis; they promised us all good houses and look what we got, two rooms on a kibbutz!" one woman said this week as she and her friends discussed the situation with a visitor, mostly requesting anonymity out of fear of reprisals against relatives still in Lebanon. Another woman, who asked to be identified by the pseudonym of Leila, responded angrily.

"No, no, not liars," she said. "We are 6,500 people, with nothing, and it's not reasonable to think the Israelis could find us all nice big houses."

Although about 400 of the original refugees have returned to Lebanon, the option has been virtually ruled out for most of the others by the 15-year prison terms that Lebanese military courts have handed out to 800 members of the militia force who took their chances by staying behind in Lebanon, or simply failed to leave in time.

The sentences have been far more severe than most of the militia members feared after an earlier, partial pullout by Israeli forces from a part of the occupation zone last year. The members who gave themselves up then mostly got prison terms of a year or two, or even, in the lesser cases, immediate release.

In the latest Lebanese trials, the men have been found guilty of "collaborating with the enemy," Israel, and of "entering an enemy state," Israel again, which militiamen and their families visited frequently for training, shopping and vacations before the pullout.

Lebanese prosecutors have said they will stage trials in absentia for some senior officers who fled, and threaten sentences of life imprisonment at hard labor, without parole, especially for those linked to the torture and death of Lebanese who were victims of the occupation. These include Hezbollah prisoners who disappeared or died while in a notorious militia-controlled jail near the southern Lebanon town of Merj 'Uyun.

At Kibbutz Kabri, a glorious setting of grassy lawns, spreading trees and flame-red bougainvillea bushes that looks down from rocky hillsides toward Haifa, almost all the refugee militiamen hail from Merj 'Uyun. Some were senior officers, majors and lieutenant colonels, others high-ranking members of the militia intelligence units associated with the worst abuses against civilians that occurred in the occupied zone.

All now say they were blameless in the killings of civilians and Hezbollah prisoners. But even if they were, Israel has to deal now with men who presided, in the occupation zone, over a largely lawless society where drug running, car theft and extortion made easy fortunes for the powerful.

All in all, Israel finds itself in a double bind, since the militiamen, many of them recruits when they were teenagers, and few with any professional or trade qualifications, will not be easy to integrate into Israeli society. At the same time, Western embassies in Tel Aviv, including those of Australia, Canada and the United States, have so far been grudging in granting immigration visas to militia applicants, perhaps fearing, in individual cases, that they might be accepting ne'er-do-wells, or even men wanted for murder or other forms of mayhem in Lebanon.

For now, the militiamen and their families at Kibbutz Kabri are living in a modest degree of comfort that refugees elsewhere might envy.

Each family has a two-room home in motel-like guest accommodations at the kibbutz. They can eat free meals in the kibbutz's communal dining room, or cook for themselves with free supplies -- meat, vegetables, milk and sugar, among other things -- that are delivered to the kibbutz two or three times a week. Each militiaman receives a monthly stipend of about \$190, with \$375 for couples, and an additional \$37.50 for each child -- a total of about \$450 to \$500 for most families.

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All the refugees have been given temporary residence status in Israel, entitling them to free medical care, including hospitalization. An Israeli Army liaison officer assigned to each group acts as a kind of ombudsman and counselor. All refugee children who wish to will attend summer camps, and have places in the fall at Israeli schools that will offer Arabic-language classes taught from Lebanese textbooks. For adults, there are Hebrew lessons, an undertaking that has not, so far, proved too compelling for most students, with their eyes set on migrating elsewhere.

An Israeli military spokeswoman, who declined to be named, acknowledged in a telephone interview from her office in Jerusalem that some of the Lebanese families were upset, particularly at the slowness of the Israeli bureaucracy in finding permanent housing for them, and at the seeming reluctance of Western countries where many have relatives to accept them as immigrants. "Some of them are quite angry with Israel," she said. "But we are working day and night to take care of these people, and to enable them to have a good life in Israel."

The costs, for Israel, have already run into millions of dollars, but there are few grateful voices at Kibbutz Kabri. A major complaint focuses on the suddenness of the Israeli withdrawal, which was completed virtually overnight, more than six weeks ahead of Prime Minister Barak's target date of July 7.

The pullout left many militia families rushing to pack suitcases and driving flat-out to Israeli border posts, often with Hezbollah fighters right behind them, threatening to open fire.

Many of the families abandoned cars in their panic, and threw suitcases across the border fence, causing clothes and other belongings to fall out and hang pathetically from the barbed wire. Once in Israel, many were provided with used clothing and other household necessities by Israelis. Some pooled their money to buy refrigerators and satellite dishes so that they could watch Lebanese television. For virtually all of them, it was a hard fall from their lives in Lebanon, where most had spacious homes, wardrobes full of expensive clothes and luxury cars.

Among the men, conspiracy theories abound, including one that posits a secret deal between Israeli commanders and Hezbollah, the Lebanese guerrilla force. One former militia intelligence officer, cooking supper on a hot plate, noted that Israeli troops had completed their pullout without a single casualty. In the end, he suggested, it was a case of Jews -- Israeli officers -- consorting with the Muslims of Hezbollah against a secure future for Christians.

"For all the evils of Lebanon, it is Christians who have to pay the price -- only Christians," he said.

Among the women, though, there seemed to be little interest in the convoluted politics, just a concern for their families' futures. One woman broke into tears as she spoke to a visitor. "Tell me, is there any future for us?" she said. "I have lost my home, my family, all my belongings. I feel destroyed. And now I am in a strange land, with no future. All I ask for is a little hope."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photo: Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon turned some members of the South Lebanon Army and their families into refugees. These two wives of former officers left everything behind to follow their husbands into exile in Israel. (Bruno Stevens for The New York Times)

Map of Israel shows the location of Kibbutz Kabri: Lebanese refugees live in motel-like rooms at Kibbutz Kabri.

Load-Date: August 6, 2000

For Former Israeli Allies in Lebanon , Refugee Life

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LEBANON: Forgotten prisoners freed; Relatives shed tears of joy as Israel releases 25 Shiites

The Ottawa Citizen

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A6

Length: 730 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK; THE INDEPENDENT

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

Fadi Frou, 28, was exhausted, his eyes glazed with that special sense of unreality that marks all released prisoners. His white and green T-shirt was drenched in sweat. But he shared one thing with Terry Waite. "I feel good," he told us. "But my happiness will not be complete until all the other prisoners are released."

That is what Waite and the other Western hostages all said of the captives they left behind. Frou said no more to us. His family tore him away, clutching him, touching his face and neck. He had been in Khaim prison for four years.

There is always something mesmeric about such occasions. Even before the ambulances carrying the dozen or so men arrived on the Beirut airport road, their blue lights flashing in the cold, wet dusk, the crowd of Shiites outside the Great Prophet Mosque was acquiring an odd sense of occasion. Former prisoners from Khiam had come to welcome their newly freed friends. They were civilians and Hizbollah militia men and young women, who spoke in a slow dreamy way about their own experiences of Israel's jail in southern Lebanon.

One of them, Zeinab Shamseddin, was only 22 but she had been held for three years, released only a month ago in exchange for Western hostages. She knew the two girls who were freed Sunday but had to come to greet the other prisoners also, her "comrades" as she called them. For the celebration at the mosque -- Ayatollah Khomeini's portrait staring down from a mammoth billboard on the road outside -- was intended to mark the return of Hezbollah guerrillas who had attacked -- or who had tried to attack -- Israel's occupation forces in southern Lebanon.

Some families just stood in the mud, the young men bearded, the women cowed in scarves or chadors, their faces set in near-despair, unaware if their loved ones had been freed. One girl acknowledged quietly that her brother had been held in Khaim prison for seven years. His name was Mohamed Azzim. When the convoy of ambulances arrived, he was not among the prisoners.

Nine or 10 of the newly freed inmates of Khaim had left the convoy as it made its journey north. There were Communists set free, and Druze. Several of the Shiites apparently had no links with the pro-Iranian Hezbollah. They were men who might well share the truly "innocent" category of Western hostages. Unlike the western captives -- whose identities are familiar around the world -- their names were unknown. Yussef Hussein, Bilal al-Mur, Ghassan Beydoun, Hassan Daoud . . .

LEBANON : Forgotten prisoners freed; Relatives shed tears of joy as Israel releases 25 Shiites

When at last we saw them, they appeared not just dazed but weak, their shaven heads lolling from side to side like dolls. Their families carried them into the mosque, the prisoners' arms draped round the shoulders of brothers and friends. "God is great, God is great," an old, white-scarfed woman shrieked as she threw her arms around her son. "May God be thanked."

A few of the prisoners were carried shoulder high, all wearing the T-shirts or glossy blue anoraks which the Israelis had given them on their release. As each man was pulled from the door of the ambulance, he was assailed by a dozen relatives, all of whom wanted to touch him, to make physical contact after the years of separation. One young man, eyes rolling, was carried into the mosque with his brothers holding his arms, his female relatives clutching his shirt and his mother with her hand clasped firmly to the top of his head.

Sheikh Naim Asam, the deputy chairman of the Hezbollah, sat on a small dias to greet the men, a spray of chrysanthemums on the table beside him adding an incongruous touch to his fiery words. The Hezbollah would continue to fight the Israelis. Israel would be defeated. Sheikh Abdul Caram Obeid must be released. All the while the young men on the floor of the mosque below him were mobbed, smothered, kissed by their families.

There was just one very young man who did not enter the mosque. He lingered at the door with his mother and father, the two of them smoothing their hands over his T-shirt to reassure themselves that he had returned to them, weeping with joy. He was one of the 21 exchanged Sunday for Joseph Cicippio and Alann Steen. What would they say to him if the three ever met, one wondered? After several minutes, the young Shiite was led quietly away from the mosque by his parents. He would give nothing but his age. He was 15 years old.

Graphic

Reuter photo/ Emotional greeting: Relatives welcome freed prisoners

Load-Date: December 2, 1991

End of Document

'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'

The Toronto Star

May 28, 2000, Sunday, Edition 1

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Section: WAB

Length: 1757 words

Byline: Sandro Contenta

Body

southern Lebanon wrestles with all the implications of Israel's withdrawal

Shiite women joyously celebrate their return to Chihin village last week. Below, relatives are overcome in a similar scene in Houla.

REUTERS PHOTO

Looting and intimidation in the wake of the retreat have given way to the peaceful celebrations of a country suddenly whole again

collapsed. Many Lebanese are scrambling to feed their families
KHIAM, Lebanon

NEAR THE entrance to the Khiam prison, the crowds visiting the notorious chamber of horrors during Israel's occupation are greeted by dream-like melodies from a row of brightly coloured ice-cream trucks.

It seems an out-of-place introduction to the compound where Israel's militia allies systematically tortured Lebanese citizens suspected of resisting the 22-year occupation that ended in a flash last week.

But Khiam's filthy, cramped cells - and "interrogation" rooms with the remains of electric shock equipment - have become the biggest attraction in the once-occupied zone.

And selling ice cream is a small sign of new economic life in a 15-kilometre strip whose economy collapsed with the end of the occupation.

Besides, ice-cream trucks are a lot more normal than tanks in the streets.

"We just want to get on with our lives, like normal people," says Walid Hassid, 33, whose family members were among the estimated 150,000 people who fled or were chased out of south Lebanon during the Israeli occupation.

Revenge was the dominant desire when villagers freed the 144 men from Khiam prison last week as Israeli forces withdrew.

'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'

"Those who committed these tortures should be put in this prison and tortured themselves," Hassid says as he tours the prison.

But when asked how his 6-year-old daughter might be affected by the prison tour, Hassid talks of peace.

"We try to teach our children not to hate. We should turn a new page and start a new life," he says.

Just days after Israel's pullout from south Lebanon - and the surrender, or flight to Israel, of its militia allies - fear and anger are giving way to tentative signs of peace and stability.

The days that followed the historic withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier at 6:41 a.m. Wednesday were filled with thousands of Lebanese converging on 125 villages in the south to see a part of their country for the first time.

They rummaged through the bombed-out remains of Israeli fortifications, returned to homes they had long left behind, reunited with relatives or just soaked in the beauty of the countryside.

The initial looting and intimidation in the wake of the retreat quickly gave way to the peaceful celebrations of a country suddenly whole again.

Even Ghazi Yassin wants to simply put the last 22 years behind him.

Yassin, a tobacco farmer from Dhaira village, fled the occupation in the early 1980s, then returned and hid his two sons from being forcefully conscripted by Israel's militia allies.

"If peace for Israel means peace for us, then I wish them peace," he says.

But as strong as the desire for peace is, there's equal anxiety over what happens once the euphoria subsides and the forces that determine Lebanon's fate get back to the high-stakes politics of the Middle East.

At the moment, these forces are co-operating with the public desire for calm.

The Lebanese government initially balked at extending its authority in south Lebanon, raising fears of a dangerous power vacuum being created. Tensions were later eased when some 6,000 Lebanese police officers were deployed to establish law and order.

The Lebanese army is also moving military equipment into what Israel had called its security buffer zone, suggesting that they, too, may take up positions soon.

United Nations troops, stationed in Lebanon since 1978 to monitor an Israeli withdrawal, seemed to have been caught flat-footed when the pullout finally came. About 4,000 of them are deploying in the former occupied zone - a sight welcomed by most residents in the south - and negotiations are under way to double their numbers.

Key to the early easing of tensions has been the reaction of the Hezbollah (Party of God) guerrilla group, riding high after waging a war of attrition that sent Israel packing.

It's leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, was welcomed as a hero Friday by an estimated 30,000 people at a victory rally in Bint Jbeil, three kilometres from the border with Israel.

Standing in front of the Lebanese flag and flanked by bodyguards, Nasrallah said his guerrillas had no intention of wielding authority in the south, where they are face to face with their Israeli adversaries across the border.

"We in Hezbollah are not thinking of substituting the government authority. It is the government that is responsible for security, and it should assume that role," he said.

He also tried to reassure Christian residents in the former occupied zone, who fear they will be accused of having collaborated with the Christian-led South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia that was allied with Israel.

'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'

Nasrallah acknowledged that "mistakes" were made immediately after the Israeli retreat - an allusion to the looting of former SLA homes - and called on Christian and Muslim clergy to work toward reconciling the communities.

Hezbollah is also a political party in Lebanon's parliament, but the Shiite movement's hardline religious image has limited its appeal. Adopting a moderate tone now is one way for Nasrallah to capitalize on the national wave of appreciation.

It might also be a sign that the real power broker in Lebanon - Syrian President Hafez Assad - needs time to consider his next move.

Syria controls the flow of Iranian funds and equipment to **Hezbollah** and has 35,000 troops stationed in Lebanon.

Israel's unilateral pullout, part of Prime Minister Ehud Barak's election promise last year, takes away a Syrian bargaining chip in its bid to negotiate a return of the strategic Golan Heights plateau.

Assad can no longer offer Israel a peaceful withdrawal in return for the Golan, which Israel captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Not only has Assad lost some bargaining clout, he is also facing a warning by Barak that Syrian troops in Lebanon will be the target of military retaliation if Israel's border towns are attacked from across the Lebanese side of the border.

If carried out, such a threat could trigger a full-fledged military conflict between the arch enemies, who have fought three wars since 1948 but have respected a ceasefire since their last conflict in 1973.

Given Israel's military superiority, it's an outcome that could prove costly for Syria and jeopardize Assad's manoeuvres to position his son, Bashar, to succeed him.

The withdrawal may have given Barak a better hand to play with Assad, but it risks causing him trouble at home. Palestinians now have the example of **Hezbollah**'s military victory as an alternative to the slow, frustrating pace of Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

It's an example Nasrallah is already urging them to follow.

"To the people of Palestine, I say that the road to freedom is the road of resistance and uprising, not the road of (peace) negotiations," he said.

The West Bank and Gaza strip - territories Palestinians want to unite in a future state - are still recovering from 10 days of riots in which Palestinian youths clashed with Israeli soldiers.

For his part, Assad has decided to keep some pressure on Israel as he ponders his next move. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara, Lebanese authorities and **Hezbollah** all say Israel's withdrawal isn't complete unless the Jewish state also hands back the fertile Shebaa farms at the foot of the Golan Heights' Mount Hermon.

"I advise (Barak) to pull out of Shebaa farms. He has no choice and the coming days will prove he has no choice," Nasrallah said, adding Israel must also release **Hezbollah** prisoners in Israeli jails.

It's **Hezbollah**'s way of saying it reserves the right to launch rockets on Israel's northern towns.

But Barak is reported to have already indicated he will withdraw from parts of the farms, which the U.N. does not consider to be part of Resolution 425, which called on Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

Some movement on the issue may have occurred yesterday, as U.N. teams prepared to mark the border between the countries.

U.N. sources said Israeli forces had pulled out of two outposts at the Lebanese-Israeli frontier, but it was not yet clear whether the newly abandoned outposts are part of the Shebaa farms. Even if the pullout did not involve the

'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'

farms, Nasrallah's picking a fight with Israel to further Syrian interests would be a tough sell now that Israel has withdrawn from the south.

A growing number of Lebanese are getting tired of being used as pawns. Last month, Lebanese police and soldiers used force to break up two days of student demonstrations in Beirut calling for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. Thirteen people were injured and eight demonstrators were given prison terms of 10 days to six weeks by a military court.

Shara said Friday that the future of Syrian troops in Lebanon is a matter for no one but Lebanon and Syria to decide.

The residents of south Lebanon seem much more interested in getting their lives back to normal than settling scores with Israel.

Hundreds are moving back to homes they abandoned when Israel first moved into south Lebanon to fight Palestinian guerrillas in 1978. Others are scrambling to feed their families now that the economy has collapsed along with Israel's buffer zone.

Residents of the zone had three sources of income during the occupation: a few worked with U.N. troops stationed there to monitor a withdrawal that took almost two decades to come, others were paid for being SLA soldiers, while still others crossed the border every day to work in Israel.

"Some families used to make \$3,000 a month and now, suddenly, they have nothing," says Antoine Hayek, the Catholic archbishop for the Marjayoun region in the south.

Azar, 57, a welder in the mainly Christian town of Marjayoun, says he was too afraid to give his last name.

He hasn't opened his shop since the Israelis and the SLA withdrew.

"During the occupation," he says, "people had money. Now, everything is dead.

"Who's going to spend money when you don't know what's going to happen?"

Azar stands in the deserted streets of this former SLA stronghold, a Chivas Regal box in his calloused hands filled with baby chicks he hopes to sell.

"I just hope to get by until things settle down," he says.

"They have to settle down."

With files from Associated Press.

Graphic

MOHAMED ZATARI/AP PHOTO

LEAVING HORROR BEHIND:

Ahmed al-Amin leaves his cramped and filthy cell in Khiam prison in southern Lebanon after packing up his belongings. He was one of 144 prisoners freed by villagers last week.

Load-Date: May 28, 2000

'LIKE NORMAL PEOPLE'

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For Lebanon's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

January 28, 1992, Tuesday

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Length: 809 words

Byline: Jim Muir, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

WADDAD HELWANI'S world changed forever at lunchtime on a September day in 1982.

Two men knocked on the door of her west Beirut apartment, put pistols to the head of her husband, Adnan, and took him away. They said they wanted to question him about a traffic accident, and he would be back in five minutes.

She is still waiting.

While the Western hostages are free - except for two German aid workers - there has been no such relief for thousands of Lebanese like Mrs. Helwani, seeking word of loved ones who disappeared without trace after being kidnapped by the warring factions over the years.

"Everybody wanted the foreign hostages to be freed and to be with their families for Christmas and New Year. But it's as though we aren't human beings, and our own hostages are a different species from another planet," says Helwani, huddled over a gas fire in the apartment where her two young sons, Ghassan and Ziad, have grown into teenagers since they last saw their father.

"Part of me rejoices when I hear about a hostage being freed anywhere in the world, because I can put myself in the place of his family," she says. "But what tears me up is that nobody is bothered about my case."

Nobody knows exactly how many Lebanese are still missing after being kidnapped. But 2,111 cases have been registered by the committee of relatives which Helwani helped to create in 1982, after discovering hundreds of people who shared her plight.

The majority of them are Lebanese Muslims or Palestinians. Many, like Mr. Helwani, were abducted by hard-line Lebanese Army intelligence or the Christian militia after the Israeli Army pulled out of west Beirut in 1982.

But Christians are missing too. After a car bomb exploded in west Beirut on Aug. 19, 1985, outraged Muslim gunmen set up checkpoints in the streets and seized any Christians they could find. At least 30 disappeared that day. Only three were released.

Among the victims were two Lebanese Red Cross workers, Alfred Cattaneh and Simon Jadaa. Every night, Lebanese television carries an advertisement placed by the Red Cross, appealing to the kidnappers.

For Lebanon 's Abducted, Hostage Crisis Drags On

"They may have been on their way to save you. Did they really deserve to be kidnapped?" it asks. The question is met by the same silence that has blocked all efforts to find out what happened to the hundreds abducted.

"I had meetings with every person I thought might be responsible or could know anything about it, including the president, (Hizbullah leader) Sheikh Fadlallah, the speaker of parliament, the prime minister," says Mr. Cattaneh's mother, Rose. "They all encouraged me, for what I don't know. But nobody did anything, and up until now, I don't know whether my son is alive or not."

The widespread assumption is that the missing are dead, murdered for political or sectarian revenge. But there is no proof, no confirmation, and bodies have not been found. The families are left in a limbo, fearing the worst, but unable to mourn or to stifle the hope that the lost will return.

"You are waiting all the time," Helwani says. "Every time there's a knock at the door, you think it might be him."

It is the uncertainty that the families find so hard to bear.

"I want to know. I hate lies," Rose Cattaneh says. m not afraid of the truth. If Alfred is alive, I want to know, I want to be happy. If he's not alive, at least I will be released."

For hundreds of women like Helwani, the abductions meant not only the loss of a loved one, but also the sudden disappearance of the breadwinner in a country now in economic straits.

"Many of the women have had to go out to work in menial jobs," she says. "Of course, the government did nothing for them. But the children have to go to school, to be fed and clothed."

There are other problems too. Helwani could not sell the family car because it was in her husband's name.

When she thought to send the children out of the country to escape the bombardments, she found they could not be given passports because their father had to sign the papers.

The government, struggling to hold itself and the country together, shies away from a problem which would reopen old wounds. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which tries to trace the missing in wartime, says it can do little: The militias say they have no more prisoners. The ICRC has managed recently to trace only six of the missing: a group of Hizbullah members captured by the Christian militia and later transferred to Israel, where they have been visited by Red Cross officials.

"At least we had the satisfaction of being able to tell the families, so they know they are alive and will one day be coming home," says Christophe Harnisch, chief ICRC delegate in Beirut. But he says inquiries must be made into the missing if Lebanon is to know true peace.

"Reconciliation starts with solving humanitarian problems, and that's what this country needs," he says.

Graphic

PHOTO: LEBANESE ARMY BREAKS INTO FATAH OFFICE, SIDON: Many of the missing were abducted by Lebanese Army intelligence after the Israeli Army left., N. ISMAIL/AFP

Torture jail is stormed by Lebanese villagers

The Times (London)

May 24, 2000, Wednesday

Copyright 2000 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 603 words

Byline: Nicholas Blanford in Southern Lebanon

Body

DOZENS of Lebanese villagers smashed open the hated Khiam jail in a modern storming of the Bastille yesterday and freed 100 prisoners from Israel's most notorious torture centre.

Nothing could have illustrated more graphically the near-total collapse of Israel's 22-year occupation of south Lebanon.

Khiam villagers rushed the jail shouting "Allahu Akbar" ("God is greatest"). The prison's Lebanese jailers fired their weapons in the air before dropping them and fleeing.

With the gates of the prison open, the detainees, some of whom have been locked up in the former French Army barracks for more than ten years, ran out to be greeted by their weeping families.

"Freedom, freedom," a white-haired prisoner screamed as it became a reality. Some prisoners fainted with shock at leaving the squat, ugly buildings, according to correspondents. The buildings themselves were soon wrecked by the villagers.

If the storming of the jail brought Shia jubilation, it brought fear to the Christians, hundreds of whom fled for fear of Muslim retaliation.

The road to the nearest Israeli checkpoint was littered with abandoned Mercedes and BMWs as Christians fled for the safety of Israel. Those who remained confined their celebrations to raising a few Lebanese national flags.

Some of the former detainees spent the night in a local mosque. Last night the Red Cross was trying to get access to them.

The storming of the prison came as hundreds of South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen abandoned their posts and headed for the border crossings into Israel.

In Jibbayn a group of tearful old women gathered at the dusty road junction in the centre of the village flinging handfuls of rice and rose petals at passing vehicles.

Nasser Harb, 28, lives in Majdal Zoun, two miles north of Jibbayn just outside the occupation zone. "I have never been to Jibbayn," he said. "I have always wanted to come here. Now the Lebanese can go anywhere they please in their own country."

Torture jail is stormed by Lebanese villagers

While the predominantly Shia Muslim residents of the area celebrated their new-found freedom, the Christian population viewed the sudden events with unease.

Many Christians fear that **Hezbollah** gunmen will enter their homes seeking vengeance against those they suspect of being collaborators.

In the Christian hillside village of Debel, a collection of stone houses clustered around two churches, the shops were closed and few residents were on the streets.

"The people here are very afraid," said a clearly nervous middle-aged man who chose not to give his name. Most residents of Debel had moved to the neighbouring Christian town of Rmaich on Monday night as about 300 SLA militiamen left the village and crossed into Israel.

"Some stayed with relatives, others spent the night in the church," the man said. In Rmaich yesterday, a group of **Hezbollah** guerrillas clung to the turret of a T-55 tank giving victory salutes to the stony-faced residents.

In Debel the home of Akel Hashem, a senior SLA commander who was killed by **Hezbollah** fighters in a bomb blast beside his house in January, was deserted. His family has left for America.

Najib Attieh, 39, was the only militiamen who had chosen to stay in Debel. "I have a wife and seven children. How can I leave the country without them?" he said, sipping coffee beneath the vaulted roof of his home.

He said that he would wait for the Lebanese authorities to re-establish control in the border area before handing himself in. "I am not going to go near the Shia villages around here," he added.

THE TMES ONLINE

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Lebanon: articles, background, comment and links

Load-Date: May 24, 2000

Strong quake kills 9 in Indonesia

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

May 05, 2000, Friday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

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Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 16A; DIGEST

Length: 607 words

Dateline: JAKARTA, Indonesia; KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel; MEXICO CITY; GUATEMALA CITY

Body

A powerful earthquake struck the central Indonesian island of Sulawesi, killing at least nine people and damaging hundreds of homes and buildings, officials said today.

The 6.5-magnitude quake hit at 11:21 a.m. Thursday, setting off a large sea wave and causing damage along a wide stretch of eastern Sulawesi and the islands of Peleng and Banggai, according to the Antara news agency.

Officials said the death toll would likely rise as reports from coastal villages affected by the sea wave begin to come in.

Compiled from Times WiresWORLD BRIEFS

Indonesia is prone to seismic upheaval because of its location on the Pacific "Ring of Fire" - a line of volcanically active areas stretching from the western coast of the Americas across to Japan, Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

1 killed, 26 injured

in attack on Israel

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel - **Hezbollah** guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel on Thursday, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 people and raising fears of more attacks after Israel's planned withdrawal from south Lebanon this summer.

In retaliation, Israeli warplanes launched airstrikes early today against two Lebanese power stations and a guerrilla stronghold, witnesses said. Power was reportedly cut in parts of Beirut and Tripoli.

Hezbollah claimed responsibility for Thursday's attack, saying it came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese **women** were killed in shelling earlier Thursday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

One Israeli soldier was killed when a **Hezbollah** rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border. The military said 26 people were lightly wounded in this border town by dozens of Katyusha rockets.

High-ranking drug figure

Strong quake kills 9 in Indonesia

caught, Mexico police say

MEXICO CITY - Police arrested a man they say is second-in-command of the violent Arellano-Felix drug cartel after a shootout in Baja California, prosecutors said Thursday.

The arrest Wednesday of Ismael Higuera Guerrero marks the beginning of the end for the Tijuana-based drug gang, said Mariano Herran Salvatti, Mexico's top anti-drug prosecutor. "This criminal organization has been put on the run," he said. "We are dismantling them."

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration called the arrest "a major victory for both Mexican and U.S. law enforcement" and called Higuera Guerrero "the most visible member" of the gang, after brothers Ramon and Benjamin Arellano Felix dropped out of sight to avoid arrest.

Higuera Guerrero was booked on charges of homicide in the 1993 killing of a police commander who had tried to arrest him, and for drug trafficking. Prosecutors are weighing additional charges of attempting to bribe police officers.

9 in Guatemala arrested

in beating death of tourist

GUATEMALA CITY - Police arrested nine suspects in the beating deaths of a Japanese tourist and a Guatemalan bus driver and are searching for 10 more people identified as having participated in the attack, authorities said Thursday.

Five men and four women were arrested in raids Wednesday on several homes in the village where the crime occurred, said Gerson Lopez, spokesman for the National Civil Police Force.

Lopez said the 19 suspects were either leaders or active participants in the crowd of about 500 that beat to death tourist Tetsuo Yamahiro, 40, Saturday in Todos Santos Cuchuman.

The mob also beat to death the tour's bus driver Edgar Castellanos, 35. Rumors in the village said that foreigners had come to the area to steal children.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000

Iran zealot polices hemlines

The Times (London)

August 18, 1999, Wednesday

Copyright 1999 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 584 words

Byline: Michael Theodoulou

Body

Michael Theodoulou in an exclusive interview with a *Hezbollah* firebrand

THE war with Iraq ended 11 years ago but Massoud Dehmamaki is still on the front-line. His office in Tehran is a bunker, complete with sandbags, gas masks, steel helmets and ammunition boxes.

But these days he is at war with the enemy within - the *women* who expose a bit of ankle, youths listening to heavy-metal music on a Walkman or reformist students whom he believes are being used by "American and Zionist" agents to destabilise the foundations of the Islamic republic.

"When you see some people here dressed in American-style clothes, you are seeing the bullets of the West," Mr Dehmamaki said in his first interview with a British newspaper. "But Islam is winning the battle because it is growing every day. You see it in Kosovo, Chechnya and even in Washington with the Million Man March."

Mr Dehmamaki is considered a leading light in the shadowy Ansar-e *Hezbollah*, the Followers of the Party of God, the self-appointed enforcers of Islamic revolutionary values. Many Iranians believe he is its overall leader, although he denies the claim.

The movement has come under unprecedented pressure after its members stormed a student dormitory at Tehran University last month, triggering the worst unrest since the 1979 Islamic Revolution. The shockwaves of that violence are still being felt as Iran's power struggle intensifies in the run-up to key parliamentary elections in February.

Reformers allied to the moderate President Khatami are calling for a crackdown on Ansar-e *Hezbollah*, which is funded by his powerful opponents. Mr Dehmamaki, a frail, bearded man of 30, but who looks ten years older, was seen at the dormitory raid and later brought in for questioning. He maintained that he was there only as a reporter.

The vigilantes, who dress in black, have spread terror at pro-reform rallies. Confident of protection from the conservative judiciary, they have even assaulted aides of Mr Khatami. But the group's excesses have now prompted their hardline sponsors to distance themselves. A government report into the dormitory raid held the group responsible.

The activities of the movement, thought to have just 300 hardcore members, undermine Mr Khatami's calls for a civil society based on the rule of law. The group is both feared and loathed by most young people and students. Its unofficial mouthpiece, Jebhe or The Front, berates moderates as followers of "American Islam". A photograph of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the 1979 uprising, appears at the top of every page.

Iran zealot polices hemlines

On the walls of Mr Dehmamaki's office hang lurid pictures of teenage "martyrs" who died in his arms when President Saddam Hussein's forces bombarded them with "choking gas". The gas mask is a symbol of Western perfidy. "Western states sold chemicals to Iraq to attack us. Then they deliberately sold us faulty gas masks. This shows just how decadent the West is," Mr Dehmamaki said.

"I watched friends in these masks dying in Halabja. Fortunately, I survived to continue fighting." He was just 16 when he went to war against "Saddam's unbelievers".

Mr Dehmamaki has no time for Mr Khatami's call for a dialogue of civilisations. "All this would do is confirm to the West that they have to destroy our Islamic Revolution because it opposes their totalitarianism." Iran, he said, can stand proud. "Alone in the world we have opposed America," but, gesturing at the bloodied faces on the walls, he said: "We have paid a heavy price."

Load-Date: August 20, 1999

End of Document

'Who are the real Muslims?' Killing of Turkish feminist focuses debate on women's rights rights

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia)

January 31, 2000, Monday monday

Copyright 2000 Charleston Newspapers newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P3C P3C

Length: 577 words

Byline: Selcan Hacaoglu The Associated Press press

Body

ANKARA, Turkey - Even in death, Konca Kuris was denied her last wish: that women be allowed to pray alongside men. It was a desire that cost the religious feminist her life at the hands of Islamic radicals.

Police dug up Kuris' naked body from the basement of a hideout used by Islamic militants who videotaped weeks of abuse they inflicted before suffocating her. The bodies of dozens of male victims also have been found and a second female victim was discovered Friday. friday.

The killings have horrified the country, but Kuris' slaying also has focused attention on the role of women in Islam, a flashpoint that was underscored when male relatives at her funeral last week refused to allow her eldest daughter to pray beside her coffin.

"Who are the real Muslims, those who have killed Konca, or those who go to mosque together, women and men?" asked Necati Dogru, a columnist for the newspaper Sabah.

"One more person paid with her life for being different and searching for her own voice," Sibel Eraslan, a female commentator, wrote in the Islamic newspaper Akit.

But at Ankara's main Kocatepe mosque, worshiper Nese Ince spoke out against Kuris' feminist brand of Islam. "I don't want the Islam that I have believed in for years to be changed," she said.

Kuris at first was a member of the militant group Hezbollah, which seeks to establish an Islamic state in southeastern Turkey and which is not related to the Lebanese militia of the same name.

She traveled to Iran with a delegation from the organization but gradually became disillusioned with the group's attitude toward women.

She demanded the right to pray alongside men and that prayers be said in Turkish and not the traditional Arabic, which few Turks understand. Although Kuris wore a traditional Islamic head scarf, she said head scarves or the full black robes worn by some religious women were optional and not required in Islam.

Kuris' feminist views infuriated Hezbollah, which is dominated by traditional, rural Kurds.

In early 1998, she began to receive anonymous telephone calls. "Are you inventing a new religion?" the voices asked, according to the newspaper Milliyet.

'Who are the real Muslims?' Killing of Turkish feminist focuses debate on women's rights rights

In July of that year, three militants kidnapped Kuris from in front of her home in the southern port of Mersin, and she was never seen again.

Tapes of Kuris' interrogation were discovered about two weeks ago during a police raid on a Hezbollah safe house in Istanbul, Sabah reported. It said they showed militants stuffing a picture of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of secular Turkey, into her mouth.

The newspaper also said the militants accused Kuris of seeking to become a Salman Rushdie or Taslima Nasrin, secular Muslim writers considered heretics by Muslim radicals.

Kuris was apparently suffocated with a pillow or clothing in the basement of a house in the central Anatolian city of Konya. In death, she also was kept from her goal of equality. Her body was buried in a different corner of the basement than those of the murdered men.

At her funeral, the dispute over her views erupted in full force.

"I will carry out my mother's last will," shouted Kuris' eldest daughter, Sirma. But men blocked her from the male section of the mosque.

Mosques are divided into sections by gender, with the separate area for women usually in the back.

Another female relative, Necla Olcer, finally pushed the men aside and stood near the coffin as the Islamic preacher quickly read the prayers and hastily ended the funeral. funeral.

Load-Date: February 2, 2000

BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

April 1, 1995, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A6

Length: 645 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

A neighbor of O.J. Simpson says the former football star's Ford Bronco was not parked outside his house on the night his ex-wife and her friend were murdered. Charles Cale testified Friday that he was walking his dog past Simpson's mansion between 9:30 and 9:45 p.m. last June 12 and did not see the car parked outside. Prosecutors claim Simpson drove the Bronco to Nicole Brown's home three kilometres away, where he stabbed her and waiter Ron Goldman to death at about 10:15 p.m.

Peacekeepers rescue Croat commander

ZAGREB, Croatia -- British UN soldiers rescued the 76-year-old commander of the Croatian army and 20 of his men from a convoy trapped in a blizzard. Gen. Janko Bobetko, a former Second World War partisan fighter, and his men were stranded Friday on a mountain road in western Bosnia. Five Croat soldiers were found frozen to death by a British rescue team, and five to 10 are missing and presumed dead.

Hezbollah calls off deal as fighting resumes

BEIRUT -- Lebanon's **Hezbollah** guerrillas said they will no longer honor a pact in which they agreed to stop firing rockets into northern Israel, after fierce fighting broke out. A rocket attack by **Hezbollah** on northern Israel killed one person and wounded six on Friday, and Israel launched its biggest bombardment of South Lebanon villages for several months.

Hard-luck hospital

slips up again

TAMPA, Florida -- A hospital where errors killed one patient and left another with the wrong leg amputated has admitted another mistake: nearly sterilizing a woman without her consent. The woman, whose name was not released, had one of her fallopian tubes tied during a Caesarean delivery March 16 at University Community Hospital. The doctor stopped the procedure after a staffer told him the woman didn't authorize it. A woman can give birth with one tube tied.

Police step up actions against Japanese sect

TOKYO -- In an indication that police are ending their delicate treatment of the sect suspected in the nerve-gas attack on Tokyo's subways, two sect members have been arrested for improper possession of a potential explosive. No one has been arrested yet in connection with the subway attack. But in the wake of Thursday's shooting of the

BRIEFLY

national police chief, police were seizing opportunities to take followers of the Supreme Truth sect into custody. National Police Agency head Takaji Kunimatsu remained in serious condition Friday.

Turks report killing

23 Kurdish rebels

ANKARA, Turkey -- Turkey said its soldiers killed 23 Kurdish separatist rebels in southeast Turkey while the army kept up an offensive in northern Iraq to wipe out guerrilla camps. No military casualties were reported in the fighting in Turkey. The clashes took place Friday in Sirnak province on the Iraqi border and in Bitlis province.

Man says car told him to ram police cruiser

NATCHITOCHES, Louisiana -- A man claims his German car told him to kill an American-made one. His choice? A Chevrolet police car. Simpson Williams Jr. lost control of his Mercedes Benz on Tuesday and it struck a pole and fence, police said. When a patrol car arrived, Williams rammed his car into it .

Drunken elephants

kill Indian villager

NEW DELHI -- A herd of elephants, intoxicated by the fumes from an illicit brewery, trampled the still in India's West Bengal state, killing one person and injuring six, the Press Trust of India said. It said the person killed in the rampage in a village in Midnapore district was brewing illicit liquor when the elephants destroyed his house. Six people in nearby dwellings were injured.

Citizen news services

TV TIPS

8 p.m., Newsworld

World's Best: Money and status are synonymous with power.

9 p.m., Newsworld

Rough Cuts: Part tribal ceremony and part religious ritual, female circumcision is a custom that is horrifying western society.

Load-Date: April 2, 1995

KACZYNSKI POSSESSIONS INCLUDE EXECUTIVES LIST

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

April 16, 1996, Tuesday

Copyright 1996 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P2A

Length: 648 words

Body

WASHINGTON - An FBI document unsealed Monday by federal judge in Montana said that agents searching Theodore John Kaczynski's Montana cabin found names and addresses of corporate executives, explosive devices, four guns and street maps of San Francisco.

The agents found more than 200 books, among them volumes identified as "Eastern Mysticism," "Basimov's Guide to the Bible," "Holy Bible Concordance," "Comes the Comrade," and "Les Miserables, Volumes I and II."

The inventory offered the first indication that Kaczynski might have taken medication. The agents found a bottle of trazadone, an antidepressant drug.

Front pages lacking

women, survey finds

ARLINGTON, Va. - Although women comprise 52 percent of the U.S. population, they are involved in only 15 percent of front-page newspaper stories, according to the eighth annual survey of news coverage of women sponsored by Women, Men and Media.

Men's voices, activities and images comprised 85 percent of the references on newspapers' front pages, and also dominated the local and business pages, the report said. The figure for women in last year's

KACZYNSKI POSSESSIONS INCLUDE EXECUTIVES LIST

survey was 19 percent.

Men, Women and Media monitors how women are covered, hired and promoted in the press. It is co-chaired by Betty Friedan and Nancy Woodhull and funded primarily by The Freedom Forum.

Twenty newspapers were surveyed in February for female references, bylines and photographs. The survey looked at front pages, opinion pages, and the first pages of the business and local sections.

Fewer than 1 percent of the references in front-page political stories were to women, and women in power received little coverage, either as newsmakers or as sources, the report said.

Kennedy unveils tax
to discourage layoffs

WASHINGTON - Sen. Edward Kennedy introduced tax legislation Monday intended to discourage layoffs resulting from corporate mergers, as part of a package of proposals aimed at helping workers.

The bill would disallow tax deductions for interest paid to finance mergers and acquisitions. The bill also sought to broaden antitrust laws so that when a potential merger is challenged in court, the judge would have to consider not only its effect on competition but also "the interests of workers and local communities."

Cattle feed supplement
helps male athletes

WASHINGTON - A dietary supplement developed for use in cattle feed appears to help male athletes build twice as much muscle as exercise alone, Iowa State University scientists reported Monday.

It's too soon to know all the effects of HMB, which the body naturally produces every time a person eats protein. But clinical trials involving large supplements of HMB are generating excitement among fitness buffs. Combined with exercise, 3 grams of HMB a day - the amount derived if anyone could stand eating 500 grams of meat - helped men develop more

KACZYNSKI POSSESSIONS INCLUDE EXECUTIVES LIST

muscle and lose more fat, scientists said.

Mormons find leader

outside Smith family

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. - For the first time in its 136-year history, the

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints ordained a

president outside the family of Mormon leader Joseph Smith Jr.

W. Grant McMurray, formerly a counselor to president Wallace B. Smith,

was ordained Monday as the 245,000-member church's new

president-prophet.

Smith designated McMurray as his successor, saying it was time to

broaden the base of people who could lead the church.

McMurray, 48, a fourth-generation church member, began working for the

church in 1971 after getting degrees in history and religion.

Compiled from wire reports

Israel, **Hezbollah**

continue strikes

BEIRUT, Lebanon - Israel cracked open the door to peace talks Monday but

sent bombers and gunships against new targets in Lebanon, rocketing

suspected **Hezbollah** hideouts and sending smoke and flames billowing into

the sky above Beirut.

Hezbollah launched more rockets into northern Israel and claimed to have

dozens of suicide bombers ready to attack.

Compiled from wire reports

Load-Date: April 16, 1996

WORLD BRIEFING

The New York Times

February 2, 2000, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 2000 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 6; Column 4; Foreign Desk; Column 4;

Length: 914 words

Byline: Compiled by Terence Neilan

Compiled by Terence Neilan

Body

EUROPE

GERMANY: CALLS TO QUIT GROW

Wolfgang Schauble, leader of the embattled Christian Democratic Union, faced growing calls to quit after admitting to a third meeting with a fugitive arms dealer, Karlheinz Schreiber. Initially Mr. Schauble told Parliament that he may have "run into" Mr. Schreiber once. Then he acknowledged a second meeting at which he received 100,000 marks. After consulting his diary he conceded that there was a third meeting, on June 2, 1995. Roger Cohen (NYT)

BRITAIN: FINAL PINOCHET PLEA

Six human rights groups joined Belgium in a last legal attempt to block Britain's plan to free Gen. Augusto Pinochet from house arrest and let him return to Chile. Next week a three-judge court will hear their joint challenge of Britain's refusal to make public the doctors' examination that produced a decision that the former Chilean dictator is medically unfit to be extradited to Spain to stand trial on torture charges. Warren Hoge (NYT)

ITALY: GAYS AND CHURCH AT ODDS

Concerned that a gay pride conference July 1-9 in Rome could clash with the Holy Year mood, Msgr. Ennio Antonelli, secretary of the Italian Bishops Conference, said the church regards homosexuality as "a moral disorder" and asked Italian officials to maintain Rome's "decorum." Deborah Oakley-Melvin, international director of World Pride Rome 2000, said the event would not interfere with religious ceremonies. Alessandra Stanley (NYT)

CZECH REPUBLIC: HAVEL AILING

President Vaclav Havel was hospitalized overnight with the flu and a high temperature, his spokesman said. Mr. Havel, 63, has come close to death in the past from complications of lung cancer, pneumonia and a perforated colon, but since he was hospitalized last May for a viral infection he has been healthy. Steven Erlanger (NYT)

TURKEY: TERROR TOLL RISES

WORLD BRIEFING

Three more bodies have been found in a police search for victims of a religious terror group called Hizbullah. The bodies, in the Kurdish city of Diyarbakir, bring the total found in two weeks to 52. Military and civilian leaders have rejected charges that security agents cooperated with Hizbullah in their fight against Kurdish rebels. Stephen Kinzer (NYT)

BRITAIN: WOMAN'S BIG CHURCH ROLE

Eight years after it first allowed women to be ordained as priests, starting a huge debate between traditionalists and reformers, the Church of England elected a woman to a high-ranking post. As the new provost of Leicester, in central England, Canon Vivienne Faull, 44, is charged with overseeing the region's cathedrals and churches. Sarah Lyall (NYT)

ASIA

CHINA: 32 IN FALUN GONG JAILED

Thirty-two members of the outlawed Falun Gong spiritual movement were imprisoned in secret trials in Beijing, a human rights monitor in Hong Kong reported. Two sisters considered leaders got six and seven years, while 30 others received sentences of from four months to two years, according to the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China. Erik Eckholm (NYT)

CHINA: SMUGGLING INCREASES

China reported a record number of smuggling cases last year, but the value of seized goods fell 39 percent compared with 1998, the state news media said. The number of cases grew by 36.2 percent to 21,117, while the value of goods seized fell to \$1.5 billion, newspapers said. Goods seized included cars, petroleum, cooking oil and cigarettes, said the reports, cited unidentified customs officials. (AP)

THE AMERICAS

DOMINICA: GOVERNMENT OUSTED

The Labor Party ousted the government of Prime Minister Edison James in a closely contested election, and the victor, Rosie Douglas, left, said he would halt the Caribbean island's program of raising money by selling passports to foreigners, a central issue in the campaign. Labor's narrow victory over the United Workers' Party will force it into a coalition with onetime rivals from the conservative Dominica Freedom Party. (AP)

ARGENTINA: ICED-IN TOURISTS FREED

An Argentine Navy ice cutter freed a tourist ship stranded off Antarctica since Monday while on its way to the Bahamas. The 115 passengers and 71 crew members of the Clipper Adventurer were all reported to be in good condition. Clifford Krauss (NYT)

MEXICO: SMOG WORSENS

Just days after Mexico City announced an improvement in air quality last year, extraordinarily thick smog settled over the capital, matching the highest levels of suspended particles in this decade. Authorities said the crisis was caused by a police protest that snarled traffic in the city center and a fire at a store. Julia Preston (NYT)

MIDDLE EAST

IRAN: CONSERVATIVE MARKS ANNIVERSARY

WORLD BRIEFING

A leading conservative candidate in the Feb. 18 election used the 21st anniversary of the Islamic revolution for a renewed attack on reformers. Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former president who leads a conservative alliance, urged tens of thousands of people at Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's mausoleum to reject those "who question the great decisions" of the late Muslim cleric, who returned to Tehran from exile in Paris on Feb. 1, 1979. John F. Burns (NYT)

AFRICA

RWANDA: HELD IN GENOCIDE

The Belgian police said they had arrested the former head of the Rwandan paramilitary police, Lt. Col. Augustin Ndindiliyimana, charged by a United Nations tribunal with taking part in the mass killings of Tutsi in 1994. The United Nations tribunal, based in Arusha, Tanzania, has asked for the extradition of the former officer, who first fled to Zaire and then to Belgium, where he was given refugee status. Marlise Simons (NYT)

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: February 2, 2000

End of Document

Israel jails dissidents as attacks continue

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

November 14, 1990, Wednesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; MIDEAST DIGEST; Pg. 8A; DIGEST

Length: 604 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM; BEIRUT, Lebanon; NICOSIA, Cyprus

Body

Israeli authorities jailed two prominent nationalist Palestinian leaders without trial Tuesday in an apparent attempt to force an end to anti-Israeli violence that has shaken Jerusalem for five weeks. The Palestinians, Radwan Abu Ayash and Ziad Abu Zayyad, are affiliated with the leading Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They are accused of inciting Palestinians to kill Israelis inside Israel as well as in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The pair was ordered held for six months under an "administrative detention" order. In Gaza, a third activist, physician Ahmed al-Yaziji, was also jailed for a year under a similar order. There have been frequent knife attacks by Palestinians on police and civilians since the Oct. 8 police suppression of a riot in Jerusalem's Old City, when 21 Palestinians were shot and killed by police.

Ambush kills Israeli soldier

JERUSALEM A Jordanian teen-ager shot and killed an Israeli soldier Tuesday in an ambush on a Jordan River guard post, and an Arab assailant stabbed and wounded two police officers in Jerusalem, officials said. The soldier was the second to be slain by a Jordanian infiltrator in less than a week, and officials said the attacker was under orders from Fatah and the Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad. The stabbings in Jerusalem, in which two paramilitary police were slightly wounded, followed a similar assault on a police officer Saturday.

Report: Syria rejects U.S. bid

BEIRUT, Lebanon The leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, a group linked to the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988, says that Syrian President Hafez Assad has rejected a U.S. request that Syria stop backing his group. The Palestinian leader, Ahmed Jabril, reportedly said at a rally in Damascus on Monday that Assad told Secretary of State James Baker last month that "the demand to expel Jabril was a Zionist request and Syria does not respond to requests by its enemies." Baker has said that Syrian action against Jabril was a condition for any further improvement in U.S.-Syrian relations, which have warmed since the two countries found themselves aligned against Iraq in the Persian Gulf crisis.

Militias continue Beirut exit

BEIRUT, Lebanon Pro-Iranian militiamen, key players in the fate of Western hostages held in Lebanon, pulled heavy weapons out of Beirut Tuesday under a plan to put the city under government control. Witnesses said two U.S.-made armored troop carriers and six trucks carrying ammunition left bases of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, in Beirut's southern suburbs for strongholds in southern or eastern Lebanon. Hezbollah, which is equipped, financed and trained by Tehran, is believed to be the umbrella for Moslem militants holding most of 12 Western hostages in Lebanon. The group denies hostage-taking. Security sources have said Hezbollah moved its captives

Israel jails dissidents as attacks continue

from the suburbs to other hideouts in Lebanon last month. Senior religious sources said hostage issue was over and it was only a matter of time before the Westerners were freed.

Driving ban reaffirmed

NICOSIA, Cyprus Saudi Arabia said Tuesday that all women were banned from driving in the kingdom and that offenders risked punishment for contradicting "Islamic conduct." The Interior Ministry made the announcement a week after 49 women shocked the ultra-conservative country by staging an organized protest of the ban. The ministry, in a statement quoted by Saudi television, said women drivers contradicted "Islamic conduct which is enjoyed by the proud Saudi citizen over the female members of his family."

Load-Date: November 11, 1992

End of Document

**Demjanjuk, Lebanon show rule of law stops at the border;
Law and order and nations**

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

August 4, 1993 Wednesday Final Edition

Copyright 1993 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A7; News;; Opinion

Length: 839 words

Byline: By GWYNNE DYER

Body

THE ISRAELIS have stopped bombing Lebanon for the moment, but at the height of the bombardment there was a moment of supreme irony.

On July 29, the Israeli Supreme Court freed John Demjanjuk, a 73-year-old man previously sentenced to death on the grounds that he was 'Ivan the Terrible,' a notorious Nazi gas-chamber operator at Treblinka. Another Israeli court is now considering whether he should be tried on different charges, but it was nevertheless a triumphant demonstration of what a decent, civilized country Israel is.

There is little doubt that the Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, a Soviet con-script captured by the Germans in 1942, eased his lot and perhaps saved his life by volunteering as a concentration camp guard. And though some allowances can be made for the choices of a very young and not very bright man in the chaos of wartime Europe, Demjanjuk may well have killed Jews personally. He was certainly part of the genocide machine.

However, documents that only became available after the collapse of the Soviet Union have cast "reasonable doubt" on whether he was actually 'Ivan the Terrible,' the man whose crimes he had been convicted of. So, with a heavy heart, the Israeli judges cancelled the death sentence.

Defining moment

It was one of those moments in which a society defines its values, and Israel passed with the highest honor.

Except that at the very same moment Israeli artillery, planes, and gunboats were mercilessly causing literally thousands of explosions across southern Lebanon.

The aim was to stop attacks on Israel by **Hezbollah** guerrillas operating in southern Lebanon, but the means was attacks on Lebanese civilians who had nothing to do with the guerrillas.

"We may be pained by the sight of Lebanese fleeing their homes," said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, "but we tell them: 'Your government has the option of empowering the Lebanese military to prevent Katyusha (rocket) fire at communities in Israel. Only if fire at the northern communities ceases will you be able to return to your homes in south Lebanon'."

Demjanjuk, Lebanon show rule of law stops at the border; Law and order and nations

At least a hundred of the 130 people killed in the six-day attack were innocent Lebanese civilians. As the Israeli Supreme Court freed a man accused of killing Jews because of flaws in the evidence, the Israeli state was deliberately killing Lebanese men, women and children whom it accused of no crime at all.

By its own admission, Israel deliberately killed a hundred or so Lebanese civilians in order to create a wave of refugees and thereby force the Lebanese government to clamp down on Hezbollah guerrillas who use southern Lebanon as a launching ground for attacks on Israel. "If there will be no quiet and safety for the northern settlements (of Israel), there will be no quiet and safety for south Lebanon residents," Mr. Rabin explained.

Emptying southern Lebanon of civilians and driving a quarter-million refugees into Beirut seems to have achieved Mr. Rabin's aim, at least for the moment. A U.S.-brokered 'understanding' promises that Hezbollah will stop launching rockets into Israel so long as Israel does not bomb Lebanon.

That promise will probably hold for a month or two, but Hezbollah has not agreed to stop attacks on Israeli soldiers in and near southern Lebanon -- the source of all seven Israeli deaths that caused Jerusalem to unleash the operation, and all three Israeli deaths during it.

But let us not get bogged down in calculating the exchange rate of Israeli and Lebanese deaths. The point that concerns us (and should concern Israelis) is the stark contrast between Israel's standards of justice at home and abroad.

Why is John Demjanjuk, a former American citizen born in Ukraine, entitled to the due process of Israeli law, and moreover to the full benefit of the doubt when new evidence shows up? Why are other foreigners, Lebanese citizens, killed without so much as an apology when they have committed no crime?

Because courts in democratic societies enforce the law equally on everyone, and you may hope for something like justice if you fall inside their jurisdiction. Whereas governments acting beyond their borders are outlaws in the precise meaning of the word, and you may expect neither justice nor mercy if you get in their way.

Israel is by no means unusual in this regard. All governments, even the most democratic and decent ones, are outlaws once they move outside the boundaries of their own domestic legal systems. There, a few customary rules define how and when they may choose to kill foreigners for political purposes, but they are unlikely to be punished even if they break them.

We have lived so long with this huge contrast between the inside and the outside rules that most people don't even see it as a contradiction, let alone a moral and ethical problem. But it is, and once in a while it is worth stepping back and re-asking the obvious question.

Why is it wrong to kill innocent people in gas chambers, and right to kill innocent people with helicopter gunships?

Gwynne Dyer writes his international affairs column from London.

Graphic

Residents of southern Lebanese village of Nabatiyeh amid ruins left by Israeli artillery retaliating for guerrilla raids

Load-Date: October 4, 2002

The Globe at a Glance

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

February 4, 2000 Friday Final Edition

Copyright 2000 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: WORLD VIEW WEEKLY; Pg. C02; News

Length: 934 words

Body

1. CHILE

Pinochet appeals rejected

Two applications for a formal review of Britain's decision to send ex-Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet home because he's too ill to stand trial were rejected by a court in London. One was filed by Belgium on behalf of Chilean exiles, and the Brussels government said it likely would appeal the ruling.

2. Cuba

Eliau's grandmothers are heroes
The Spectator

The grandmothers of Elian Gonzalez were treated to a heroes' welcome on their return to Cuba, despite failing to bring the boy home from the U.S. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the 25 kilometre route from the airport to Havana's Convention Palace, where one of the women said only "a tiny group" of Americans oppose sending Elian back to Cuba. The championship game of the national soccer tournament was postponed so the parade and rally could be held.

3. Ivory coast

Crash rescue delay 'reasonable'

Emergency authorities were defending the two-hour lapse between the crash of a Kenya Airways jet and the time rescuers began the search for survivors off Ivory Coast. A Hamilton missionary couple, Bob and Ruth Chapman, perished in the crash. The plane was aloft for only about one minute on a flight from Abidjan to Lagos, Nigeria, before crashing in the chilly Atlantic Ocean with 179 people aboard. It appeared as few as 10 had been found alive. Officials said the delay in response was "reasonable" because equipment had to be assembled and the reported location of the wreckage was "imprecise."

4. Northern Ireland

IRA says its 'guns silent'

A statement delivered to a Dublin radio station said that the Irish Republican Army remains committed to peace and its guns continue to be silent. It came as all sides awaited the public release of a report on the surrender of

The Globe at a Glance

weapons by the North's independent disarmament commission. The British and Irish Republic governments were meeting in private to study the still-secret document.

5. Austria

Haider issue sparks concern

Half of the Cabinet posts in Austria's controversial proposed new government -- chiefly the finance, justice and social affairs ministries -- will go to the ultrarightist Freedom Party, reports said. The decision, following negotiations between Freedom leader Jorg Haider and the People's Party of Chancellor Viktor Klima, came amid angry protests from around Europe. The new lineup still must be approved by President Thomas Klestil, who told an interviewer he had little choice in the matter because the two parties had a majority in parliament.

6. Israel

Barak deflects demands

"We have no interest in escalation," Prime Minister Ehud Barak said, despite mounting demands that he retaliate for Israel's latest losses in its south Lebanon protection zone. Three more soldiers were killed there Monday by Hizbullah guerrillas, following the assassination of the No. 2 commander of Israel's proxy South Lebanon Army. Barak visited troops along the tense border, but said he wouldn't lose sight of his main goal: peace with Syria and Lebanon. Hizbullah is trained and funded by Iran, but Syria is believed to serve as the conduit for its weapons shipments. One of Barak's campaign pledges in last year's election was to restore peace to the border.

7. chechnya

Rebels quit Grozny

Thousands of rebel defenders were trying to escape Chechnya's capital under heavy attack by Russian air and ground forces. But in Moscow, a Kremlin spokesman said fierce fighting continued in the battered city, and there were no signs its estimated 15,000 to 40,000 remaining civilian residents had come out of hiding. Some of the escaping rebels were reported regrouping in a Grozny suburb and heading for strategic bases in Chechnya's southern mountains.

8. Kuwait

Women press for franchise

Chartered buses brought hundreds of women to voter-registration centres across Kuwait, but elections officials turned them away, offering only "unofficial" sheets of paper on which they could sign their names. The move was the latest in a campaign to win political rights for females in the oil-rich state, whose National Assembly twice rejected such participation last fall. Wednesday was the first day new voters could register for the next parliamentary election.

9. Sri lanka

Tamils suspected in bombing

Pedestrians were among the 21 people hurt when a bomb exploded aboard a bus bound for Colombo, Sri Lanka's capital. The incident was the second of its type since last Thursday, when a device killed eight and wounded 73 others at a post office. There was no immediate claim of responsibility in either explosion, but suspicion fell on extremists in the Tamil separatist movement.

10. China

New sect declared 'evil cult'

The Globe at a Glance

A government crackdown against another movement that combines meditation with exercises was expanded in China. Zhong Gong, which, like the better-known Falun Gong, is believed to have a following in the millions, was declared an "evil cult." Cults are illegal under Chinese law and, therefore, are effectively banned. A Hong Kong-based human rights group said more than 100 Zhong Gong centres across China have been closed by police since November. Despite the banning of Falun Gong, now in its sixth month, followers as recently as Jan. 24 staged a small protest in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

11. Japan

Gas attackers offer cash

The Aum Shinri Kyo sect has offered almost \$1.5 million a year in damages to the survivors of its 1995 nerve-gas attack on Tokyo's subway system. The move was the group's first announcement of how much it would pay in compensation and followed last month's formal apology for the incident, which killed 12 people and made another 5,500 ill.

Graphic

Map; :

Load-Date: October 17, 2002

End of Document

Family of Israeli hostage hopeful -- after 10 years: Flyer believed alive, but captors remain an agonizing mystery

The Ottawa Citizen

October 15, 1996, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / Front

Length: 1400 words

Byline: BARTON GELLMAN; THE WASHINGTON POST

Dateline: RAMAT GAN, Israel

Body

There is no shrine to his vanished brother in Chen Arad's comfortable living room, nothing so trite as a yellow ribbon or a scrap of Israeli Air Force uniform.

The walls display no picture of the young man who flew off one day in an F-4 Phantom jet and never returned.

Even the famous bumper sticker is everywhere else in Israel, it seems, but here -- a childish sketch of a butterfly with two lines of rhyming Hebrew that sound more like a hopeless prayer with each passing year: "Ron Arad, Born to Be Free."

Few men or **women** loom as large in the national conscience. Capt. Ron Arad, a navigator-bombardier, was 28 when he ejected from his burning aircraft over Lebanon ten years ago tomorrow. If he is still alive, as the Israeli government thinks he is, he turned 38 in captivity in May.

Ten years and counting, and Chen Arad needs no reminder.

Sooner or later every day, in those moments when he loses himself in his own life, something draws his mind back.

Most often it is his brother's daughter, Yuval, a coltishly graceful 11-year-old, all skinny legs and bounding energy and a repertoire of little gestures that recall her father more than she can possibly know.

Chen Arad was 26 and childless when his brother disappeared. Now he is rounding the corner toward middle age, with two kids and a mortgage and one nightmare above all others.

"I imagine myself in a wheelchair at the age of 80, still looking for my brother all over the world, and it makes me sick," he said.

This week, the search brought him to New York City with his younger brother, Dudu, and their mother, Batya. Tami Arad, the airman's wife, can no longer bear the strain of the public role. At the United Nations Plaza on Monday, two days short of the 10th anniversary of Ron's captivity, his mother and brothers asked the world again to do something to get him out.

Family of Israeli hostage hopeful -- after 10 years: Flyer believed alive, but captors remain an agonizing mystery

Out of where, exactly, is hard to say. That is the peculiar horror of Lebanon, which has not been quite a country since the civil war of the 1970s. Syria holds hegemony overall, but Iran has troops and influence there, too, and factions within factions within factions work the small power vacuums in between.

Ron Arad flew in, these many years ago, to bomb a Palestinian camp that is long since gone. He fell into the hands of a Lebanese Shiite militia called Amal, was carried off by Amal's security chief when the chief formed a new movement of his own, and then passed into a nether world between Hezbollah, or the Party of God, and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

It was just this murky nightmare that disgorged Terry Anderson and Terry Waite and Joseph Cicippio and a whole sad roster of Western hostages in the 1980s. Only Ron Arad, the Israeli, remains. Today, according to various reports, he may be in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley or he may be in Iran. Either way, the government here says, the ayatollahs in Tehran had ultimate control of his fate.

-

The two men flew in low and fast, climbing steeply for the final diving run. It was late afternoon on Oct. 16, 1986. Beneath them, near the Lebanese port city of Sidon, was a tent encampment of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The pilot, who still wants to be identified only as "Yud," the Hebrew initial of his first name, sent the Phantom fighter-bomber plunging toward his target. Ron Arad, the bombardier, calculated slope and speed and distance and released a bomb from the belly of the jet.

Detonation came much too soon, before the bomb fell clear. In an instant, the Phantom was in flames, still plummeting, the pilot unconscious. Arad reached down and pulled the yellow lever that ejected them both from the plane.

It had started as an ordinary reprisal mission. The day before, a PLO faction had tossed a grenade at a graduation ceremony for new paratroopers under Jerusalem's Western Wall. The bombing raid was Israel's stock reply -- "like going to work in the morning" for Arad, according to his brother Chen.

Two parachutes drifted from the flaming jet. Yud, by now awake again, was able to conceal himself and call for help on a portable radio. Arad, by now unconscious, could not.

An Israeli Cobra helicopter finally appeared, a two-man gunship so tiny that a passenger could not possibly fit. Yud grabbed onto a skid and held on all the way back to Israel. Arad, his radio silent still, stayed behind.

Late that night, Chen Arad had just gotten home from a movie -- he still remembers, a decade later, it was *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands* -- when the telephone rang. The Air Force did not provide much detail. Something about a mechanical problem. An ejection.

Dudu Arad, who was then 16, remembers receiving the news with fear, but all of them knew that the rules of the game said they would surely see Ron again.

The next day Nabih Berri, the leader of the Amal militia and Lebanon's justice minister in his spare time, seemed to confirm as much. He announced that Amal was prepared to negotiate a trade.

"We were sure it was only a matter of time," said Dudu Arad, now a student of electrical engineering at Tel Aviv University. "You know, it's the Middle East. You just negotiate a bit and he comes."

A bit stretched into a year and more, and all the family had to show were three letters from Ron and a blurry Polaroid. The photograph, especially, hit home hard. Cleanshaven when his plane went down, the captive Arad had a long beard. He had folded his arms across his chest, one shoulder raised slightly as if to shrug, his head cocked to the right, expression blank.

Family of Israeli hostage hopeful -- after 10 years: Flyer believed alive, but captors remain an agonizing mystery

At around the time of the photograph, Amal's chief of security, Mustafa Dirani, bolted from Berri's group and started his own. According to Uri Lubrani, a former top official in Israel's Mossad secret service who has been supervising Lebanon policy since the 1980s, Dirani took Arad with him and sold him "in good health, as far as we know, to the hands of Hezbollah." Hezbollah was then a newcomer to Lebanese politics, more fundamentalist than Amal and linked more closely with Iran.

Later, Lubrani said, Hezbollah transferred Arad "directly to Iranian control." Israeli intelligence located him at one point with Iran's Revolutionary Guard in the Bekaa village of Nabi Sheet, but German and Israeli news reports -- impossible to confirm -- suggest Arad has since been moved into Iran.

Israel's government has not exactly sat on its hands all these years. In July 1989, it dispatched a commando team to kidnap Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid, a Hezbollah leader, from his bed in the Lebanese village of Jibchit. Yitzhak Rabin, then defence minister, said he did it "to have a better card for the exchange." Israel offered to trade him for Arad, but got no taker.

Five years later, in May 1994, Israeli commandos struck again. This time they grabbed Dirani, the former Amal security chief who had possession of Arad at the start. Shimon Peres, then foreign minister, said they would squeeze Dirani for intelligence.

"Our first problem is to find an address," Peres said then. "Where is he? In whose hands?"

There have been hundreds of emotional ups and downs. Last September, as if by divine intervention, a hijacked and fuel-starved Iranian jetliner put down improbably on a southern Israeli airstrip. "The first thing we thought was, let's do something about it," said Dudu Arad.

Batya Arad, the airman's mother, was quoted on Israel Radio demanding that the 177 passengers and crew be held hostage for her son's release. Rabin, then prime minister, declined, but he let Batya and Dudu talk to the captive audience before sending the plane on its way. They heard Batya explain through a Farsi translator that Ron had a wife and daughter waiting at home.

"Please, you are returning to your country, so please each and every one of you request from your government ... his release," she said.

This past April, a caller from the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth told Agence France-Presse that Arad would be executed. Three months later, a German intelligence official, Bernd Schmidbauer, was speaking optimistically about including Arad in a macabre exchange that eventually transferred only corpses between Israel and the Hezbollah.

Today there are no apparent grounds for hope.

"For the first five years," Chen Arad said, "I was imagining how will be the reunion between us. Nowadays, it looks too far to imagine."

Graphic

Black & White Photo: Ron Arad was captured in '86

Load-Date: October 15, 1996

Family of Israeli hostage hopeful -- after 10 years: Flyer believed alive, but captors remain an agonizing mystery

End of Document

Lebanese reclaim town seized by Israel

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

February 27, 1999, FINAL

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Section: News; A17

Length: 372 words

Dateline: ARNOUN, Lebanon

Body

Israel has told Lebanon it will remove all barricades around Arnoun after protesters stormed the village and effectively ended the Jewish state's eight-day annexation, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

More than 2,000 demonstrators had earlier cut through a barbed-wire fence Israeli forces erected around the village. Until last Thursday, the small village had been outside the Jewish state's south Lebanon occupation zone.

The sources said Israel had told Lebanese President Emile Lahoud, through the U.S. embassy in Beirut, that it would not re-erect the 2-kilometre-long fence.

However, the Jewish state also asked Lebanon to halt "provocative demonstrations" around the village, which is overlooked by an Israeli army position in the Crusader- era Beaufort Castle, the sources said.

There was no immediate comment from Israel.

Students, community leaders and political activists had protested against the Israeli occupation yesterday, dumping sections of the barbed-wire fence into a nearby swamp and dancing on rooftops with villagers who hugged and kissed them.

Israel and its South Lebanon Army allies said they encircled Arnoun to prevent Hezbollah guerrillas from using the village to launch attacks.

Lebanon had condemned the move as an expansion of Israel's self-declared security zone and threatened to call for an emergency UN Security Council meeting on the village.

Israel has denied widening the zone, carved out in 1985 to protect its northern borders from potential attacks.

The pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) has often used Arnoun, located on the fringes of the almost 15-kilometre-deep strip, as a base for attacks against Israeli troops and its South Lebanon Army allies. The group, waging a war of attrition to end Israel and SLA control of the south, last month attacked several SLA patrols and wounded an Israeli soldier around Arnoun.

Last week, the group killed three Israeli officers and wounded five others in its bloodiest attack so far this year.

The tiny village, nestling on the borders of the last active Arab-Israeli battlefield, has 65 residents, mostly women, children and elderly couples who make a meagre living planting tobacco and raising cattle.

Graphic

P Photo: MOHAMMED ZATARI, AP / Fatima Assaf, 3, of Arnoun, stood with flowers in her hand as she watched students break through barbed-wire fences strung around the southern Lebanese village yesterday.

Load-Date: February 28, 1999

End of Document

Foreign Briefs

Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA)

July 21, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Telegraph Herald

Section: National/World, Pg. a 13

Length: 394 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

Hutu rebel force kills 200 Tutsis

BUJUMBURA, Burundi - An attack blamed on Hutu rebels killed at least 200 people Saturday, 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.

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.

More than 150,000 Burundians have been killed.

Mass grave yields 154

CERSKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina - When investigators from the U.N. war crimes tribunal finished their first exhumation of a mass grave site, they had 154 skeletons - three times more than expected.

The team began digging at the site, 17 miles northwest of Srebrenica in Bosnian Serb-held territory, July 8.

The skeletons will be taken to Tuzla where experts will attempt to identify them and determine the cause of death.

In other international news:

After months of haggling, a private fund has decided to give \$18,500 to each of about 300 Asian women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Southeast Asia's biggest trade group embraced Burma's military regime Saturday, dismissing efforts to isolate the junta accused of abusing human rights. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations granted Burma observer status.

Israel and Hezbollah reached final agreement Saturday 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 spokesman in Jerusalem confirmed it.

Foreign Briefs

Police used truncheons Saturday to scatter protesters in Ankara demanding better prison conditions in support of thousands of inmates on hunger strikes in 33 prisons throughout Turkey. Twenty people were injured and 134 detained.

A bomb exploded in a cafe in suburban Algiers Saturday, killing six people and injuring about 30.

In Tarragona, Spain, bombs exploded at an airport and two hotels Saturday, injuring 14 people. A Basque separatist group warned of the bombs in calls to newspapers minutes before, a news agency said.

Load-Date: December 9, 1996

End of Document

**ISRAELIS TIRING OF LEBANON WARFARE;
CALLS FOR PULLOUT BECOMING LOUDER, MORE NUMEROUS**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

September 21, 1997, Sunday,

FIVE STAR EDITION

Copyright 1997 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 897 words

Byline: JOEL GREENBERG, THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: TEL AVIV, Israel

Body

There is a new bumper sticker on the streets here these days, and it carries a blunt message: "Let's Get Out of Lebanon."

Behind the stickers is an organization called Four Mothers, a group of women with sons in the Israeli army who are demanding an immediate pullout from the Israeli occupation zone in southern Lebanon.

The nine-mile-wide swath of territory has been patrolled by the Israeli army and an allied Lebanese militia since 1985 as a buffer against attacks on northern Israel. But battles in the zone with Hezbollah guerrillas have taken an increasing death toll on the army in recent months, sometimes setting off rocket attacks on northern Israeli communities. Another Israeli soldier was killed in southern Lebanon Thursday when a rocket hit his tank.

As the military casualties have increased, so has support for the mothers' group, which now says it has hundreds of active members and close to 15,000 signatures on its petitions. Another movement advocating a pullout was begun this month by Yossi Beilin, a member of parliament from the opposition Labor Party, and it says it has drawn drawn hundreds of backers.

The emergence of the protest movements reflects wider stirrings of discontent among Israelis, who are still under the pall of the deaths this month of 12 naval commandos in a failed raid in Lebanon, and five Israeli civilians in a triple suicide bombing in Jerusalem.

Thirty-four soldiers have been killed in Lebanon this year, and 20 Israelis have died in two suicide bomb attacks in recent weeks in Jerusalem. The losses have left many Israelis grieving and confused about what path the government should take to stop the bloodshed.

"There are definite signs of fatigue in Israeli society," Lt. Gen. Amnon Shahak, the army chief of staff, said in remarks broadcast this week on army radio. "Some of us want a quick and clear answer, and I don't believe that we have a single, sharp and agreed response that can be implemented quickly without risks and without being ready to pay a price."

Anguished parents of soldiers and of victims of the violence have added their voices to the debate.

ISRAELIS TIRING OF LEBANON WARFARE; CALLS FOR PULLOUT BECOMING LOUDER, MORE NUMEROUS

The father of a commando killed in Lebanon issued a plea to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over the radio to cut the Gordian knot. "If it's going to be war, then make war, and if it's going to be peace, make peace," he said.

The mother of a girl killed in the last Jerusalem bombing blamed the government for its treatment of Palestinians, which she said bred suicide bombers.

"When you put people under border closure, when you humiliate, starve and suppress them, when you raze their villages and demolish houses, when they grow up in garbage and in holding pens, that's what happens," the bereaved mother, Nurit Peled-Elchanan, said in an interview with the newspaper Haaretz. When Netanyahu, a childhood friend, called to console her, she asked him, "What have you done?"

The father of a commando who survived the fighting in Lebanon appealed to Netanyahu in a television interview. "This is a child of peace," he said of his son. "If he were told, 'Go now and shake the hand of the Hezbollah chief in the name of Israeli peace,' he would do it. He doesn't want wars, and neither do we."

The calls to leave Lebanon have cut across party lines. Some Cabinet ministers, including the usually hawkish Ariel Sharon, have suggested an early pullback, while several leaders of the opposition have rejected the idea.

Four Mothers, an independent group that includes supporters of various parties, was formed by four women living in northern Israel after 73 soldiers were killed in February in a collision of two helicopters ferrying troops to Lebanon.

"We couldn't sleep that night until we heard the voices of our children telling us that they were OK," said Miri Sela, one of the mothers, who lives in Kibbutz Mahanayim, less than 10 miles from the Lebanese border. "That evening transformed us from people resigned to the idea that there is no other choice, to those determined to find a solution."

"When our sons came home for the funeral of a friend killed in the crash, we heard them saying, 'Now it's our turn to make the sacrifice for this country,' " Mrs. Sela recalled. "I shouted: 'No! It won't happen! This god will not get any more sacrificial blood. Enough!' "

The mothers have held demonstrations near the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv and lobbied Cabinet ministers and members of parliament. They contend that the army's continued presence in Lebanon has failed to shield northern Israel from rocket attacks, while bogging down the military in a costly guerrilla war that it cannot win.

The women assert that withdrawing Israeli troops to the border would remove the cause for anti-Israeli violence in Lebanon while leaving Israel the option for a powerful, internationally accepted military response to any possible attack across the frontier.

Representatives of the group met last Friday with Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to argue their position. He reportedly told them that a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon would only invite attacks across the border by guerrillas of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, which is backed by Iran and Syria.

But Meira Har-Zahav, one of the women who attended the meeting, rejected Mordechai's logic. "Hezbollah's aim is not to attack the northern settlements, but to evict us from Lebanon," she said.

Load-Date: September 23, 1997

Moderate new cabinet angers Iran hardliners

The Sunday Times (London)

August 20 1989, Sunday

Copyright 1989 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 8610.

Length: 414 words

Byline: SAFA HAERI

Body

THE new president of Iran, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, provoked a political row by removing one of the most hardline figures in the Islamic regime when he announced a cabinet dominated by technocrats and moderates yesterday.

The key figure he ousted, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the anti-Western interior minister, had the public support of a majority of deputies in the Iranian parliament, who sent a letter backing Mohtashemi to Rafsanjani. It was published by the Iranian news agency.

The 22-member cabinet must be approved by parliament in a debate starting today. Sources in Tehran said leading radicals, including Ahmad Khomeini, son of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, were backing Mohtashemi to stay in the government as a symbol of Tehran's continued antagonism towards the West.

Mohtashemi has been at public odds with Rafsanjani on many issues, including the president's stated desire to improve relations with the West. A former ambassador to Damascus, Mohtashemi helped to found Hezbollah, (the Party of God), the pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalist movement in Lebanon.

He voiced his disagreement after Rafsanjani offered to help free Western hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups thought to operate under Hezbollah's protection.

Mohtashemi has been replaced by Abdollah Nouri, formerly the government representative with the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, who is regarded as a pragmatist loyal to the new president.

Rafsanjani, elected by an overwhelming majority on July 28 with enhanced executive powers, submitted his cabinet list on the eve of the anniversary of the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

The cabinet includes 16 doctors and engineers. It contains 12 new ministers, including Akbar Torkan, the head of defence industries, who was named to take over a new ministry formed by the merger of the defence ministry and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps. He used to be head of the Iranian arms procurement bureau in London.

Ministers retaining their jobs include Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, and Gholamreza Aqazadeh, the oil minister. Mir-Hossein Moussavi, the former prime minister whose post was abolished under constitutional changes approved by a referendum held alongside the presidential election, was dropped.

Moderate new cabinet angers Iran hardliners

Iran executed 79 drug dealers, including two women, yesterday, according to the Iranian news agency. The executions some in public were in Tehran and 21 provincial cities and bring the total for drug offences this year to 851.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

End of Document

BOMBS MAR ISRAELI-BACKED MILITIA PULLOUT

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

June 2, 1999, Wednesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1999 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 665 words

Byline: SAM F. GHATTAS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: JEZZINE, Lebanon

Body

A series of guerrilla bombs killed two Israeli-backed militiamen and wounded another yesterday as the militia began to pull out of a nearby town in south Lebanon.

The South Lebanon Army's withdrawal from Jezzine is widely seen as the precursor to a complete Israeli withdrawal from the border zone in southern Lebanon, which it has occupied since it invaded Lebanon in 1982.

"The evacuation of the Jezzine enclave ... may turn out within a few months to be the turning point in Israel's current involvement in Lebanon," commentator Amos Harel wrote in the Haaretz daily.

The SLA was pulling its men out of villages near Jezzine in preparation for leaving the Christian enclave when **Hezbollah** guerrillas detonated a bomb near SLA headquarters, killing a member of the SLA-run civil administration.

Two other bombs killed one militiaman and wounded another on the road to Kfar Houna, expected to be the new front line following the pullout from Jezzine, which lies north of the Israeli-occupied border zone. Four other bombs discovered on the road, which is being used by the SLA for withdrawal, were discovered and detonated by militiamen.

Following the bombings yesterday, the SLA sealed off Jezzine, which it has occupied since 1985, and fired into hills around the town. Israeli warplanes struck suspected guerrilla hideouts and infiltration trails near the town. There was no immediate word on casualties.

Israel's Channel 2 TV said Israel was considering a strong response. In a sign of heightened tensions, police in Kiryat Shemona, the largest Israeli city along the border, said they had opened public bomb shelters.

The 2,500-strong SLA, armed and paid by Israel, has helped fight the Shiite Muslim **Hezbollah** and other guerrilla groups in the occupied border zone. A total of 157 SLA militiamen have been killed since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

In Marjayoun, the main town in the Israeli-occupied zone, SLA commander Antoine Lahd said Monday he was withdrawing from Jezzine by mid-June because his troops there "could no longer endure more slow deaths."

BOMBS MAR ISRAELI -BACKED MILITIA PULLOUT

In Roun, four miles west of Jezzine, militiamen withdrew under cover of darkness yesterday morning, leaving only tank tracks and an empty hilltop fortification in their wake.

Several hours after the pullout, Roun was a normal south Lebanon village. People gathered in the square to buy and sell. Men sat in front of shops and women carried bags of goods from vegetable and meat stores.

"Thank God. We're happy both ways: for their departure and that it happened peacefully," grocer Bishara Haddad said as he stood on the steps of his store.

The beginning of the retreat from Jezzine, a town north of the Israeli-occupied zone, came after Israeli Prime Minister-elect Ehud Barak promised to remove the 1,500 Israeli troops that patrol his country's self declared buffer zone in south Lebanon within a year.

"I think this shows that we are at the beginning of a different phase," said Matan Vilnai, a Labor Party legislator close to Barak.

Israel's outgoing government has said it is willing to withdraw its troops, provided the regular Lebanese army promises to deploy its soldiers in the vacated areas and to disarm Hezbollah.

However, the Lebanese government has refused to make such a promise, saying Israel is required to withdraw unconditionally.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa, speaking to reporters yesterday while visiting Beirut, welcomed the pullout from Jezzine, and called for full Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon and the Golan Heights, captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 Mideast war. Syria is the main power broker in Lebanon.

Israeli military commentator Ron Ben-Ishai said Lebanon and Syria apparently are concerned that Jezzine will set a precedent that could be implemented throughout the Israeli occupation zone; Israel gradually withdraws, forcing Lebanon's hand to redeploy.

Neither Lebanon nor Syria want to be seen as accepting dictates from Israel, Ben-Ishai wrote in the Yediot Ahronot daily yesterday.

Load-Date: June 2, 1999

Hostage released in Beirut, UN official confirms

The Ottawa Citizen

October 22, 1991, Tuesday, VALLEY; CAPITAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1/FRONT

Length: 952 words

Dateline: UNITED NATIONS

Body

A senior UN diplomat has reported that a U.S. hostage has been released in Beirut, a UN spokeswoman said Monday night.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was informed by his assistant, Giandomenico Picco, that Jesse Turner was released "and we understand that he is on his way to Damascus," said the spokeswoman, Nadia Younes.

"The secretary general welcomes the release of Mr. Turner and he is also satisfied with the release of several Lebanese detained in the southern part of Lebanon," said the UN statement read by Younes.

Perez de Cuellar thanked "groups in Lebanon" and the governments of Iran, Libya and Syria in helping to bring about the release.

"He is also grateful to the government of Israel for the release of 15 Lebanese detainees" earlier Monday, the statement said.

It said Perez de Cuellar "is prepared to pursue his efforts with all concerned for a comprehensive solution of this humanitarian problem."

Earlier, there had been conflicting reports over Turner's whereabouts.

On Monday evening, an Iranian news agency said he had been released. Later, a senior Syrian official cast doubt on whether the release had taken place.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater then said the U.S. assumed Turner had not been released since no confirmation had been given.

There also had been no immediate communique from Turner's kidnappers, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, confirming his release, as is customary.

Turner's wife, Badr, said Monday night she still hadn't received confirmation of his release.

"I really need to see his face on TV," she said in Boise. "I actually heard the news that the UN is welcoming the return of Mr. Turner. Nobody called me."

Turner's mother, Estelle Ronneburg, said the day of emotional highs and lows was "tearing me up inside."

Hostage released in Beirut, UN official confirms

An editor in the Beirut office of the Iran's Islamic republic news agency said Turner was set free at 8 p.m. (2 p.m. EDT). The editor, who refused to be identified, said he had no further details.

Another group holding western hostages in Lebanon warned that an Israeli air raid in south Lebanon earlier in the day was obstructing a swap of captives.

But Sheik Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddine, the highest ranking Shiite cleric in Beirut, said the strike would not affect the promised release.

Israeli warplanes bombed a Hezbollah guerrilla base, wounding three civilians in apparent reprisal for a bombing by the Iranian-allied group that killed three Israeli soldiers on Sunday. Hezbollah is a Shiite group believed to be an umbrella group for factions holding western captives.

Turner, of Boise, Idaho, was kidnapped Jan. 24, 1987, from Beirut University College along with another American academic, Alann Steen.

Their captors, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, announced early Monday that they would free one of them within 24 hours.

Israel then smoothed the way for the deal by freeing 14 Lebanese held in south Lebanon. A 15th prisoner held in Israel was handed over at the Israeli border.

Two women were among the 14 prisoners released after being moved from the Khiam prison, which is run by Israel's proxy South Lebanon Army militia. The SLA patrols Israel's self-proclaimed buffer strip in south Lebanon.

The freed detainees, in track suits and with their heads shaved, were smiling and appeared delighted.

The 15th prisoner, Ali Abbas Fawaz, 26, of Hezbollah, was handed over at the Israeli border to Christophe Harnisch, head of the Red Cross in Lebanon. Harnisch drove Fawaz to his home in Tyre.

But the Islamic Jihad organization, another group of kidnappers, said the Israeli air raid and shelling of villages in south Lebanon were obstructing a drive to swap western hostages for Arabs held by Israel.

The statement was issued with an old photograph of American Terry Anderson, the longest-held western hostage in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad also holds another American and a Briton.

The Islamic Jihad statement, sent Monday night to an international news agency in Beirut, urged the UN secretary general to intervene immediately to stop what it said was an Israeli siege of villages in south Lebanon.

The statement from the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, issued early Monday, was accompanied by a photograph of Turner.

It said its move would be "in compliance with the pledge and (as an expression) of readiness to continue the comprehensive agreement which is in process to release all the detainees and hostages."

Turner, a professor of computer science, has been in captivity for 1,731 days since he was seized by gunmen disguised as policemen.

The first hint that Turner could be freed soon came Friday when his captors said they would allow Turner to see his wife Badr and daughter Joanne, born after he was kidnapped, for one hour.

Israel is still holding about 300 Arabs. Their release is a key demand of groups holding up to nine western hostages -- five Americans, two Germans and a Briton, plus an Italian believed by diplomats to be dead.

Monday's prisoner release was the second by Israel since UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar launched a drive to end the seven-year hostage saga through a series of swaps.

Hostage released in Beirut, UN official confirms

It freed 51 Lebanese prisoners and returned the bodies of nine **Hezbollah** guerrillas Sept. 11 after Lebanese kidnappers released Briton John McCarthy and American Edward Tracy in August. The captors then freed Briton Jack Mann, 77, in September.

Israel, which says it will only release Arabs in exchange for news on the fate of its servicemen missing in Lebanon, said Saturday it had received firm word that one of its soldiers, British-born Yossi Fink, was dead.

Graphic

Jesse Turner: Confusing day

Load-Date: October 22, 1991

End of Document

Civilians injured in Israeli air raid

The Guardian (London)

July 4, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

Length: 387 words

Byline: From JULIE FLINT

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

Israel yesterday launched its nineteenth air strike of the year against southern Lebanon, attacking so-called 'terrorist targets' but causing casualties primarily among women and children.

Reporters in the town of Aamiq in the western Beqa'a valley, said the Israeli planes missed a base of the National Syrian Social Party, a Lebanese party that is in the minor league in the south Lebanon resistance, and instead hit two houses used by the families of NSSP militants. Thirteen people were wounded, including three women and five children.

The attack came within hours of what Israel said was an attempt by Syrian-controlled Palestinian guerrillas to attack across the international border. The military command in Tel Avid said that two members of the Saiqa group were killed after landing by sea a few miles north of the border.

Of all Israel's enemies in south Lebanon, now in its sixth year of occupation, it is not the Palestinians - and far less the Militant Lebanese parties-who are causing concern in Israel, but the Iranian-trained fighters of the Islamic Resistance.

These holy warriors, for whom south Lebanon is quite literally the road to Jerusalem, are an elusive target, having no bases and no visible leaders. After a slow start, popular support for them is growing as daily Israeli bombardments cut an uninhabitable swathe through the poor southern villages even outside Israel's 'security belt' - 'occupied Lebanon' in southern eyes.

The most recent attack by the Islamic Resistance, on Thursday, took place when its fighters attacked an Israeli patrol a full three miles outside the 'security belt. ' Three fighters were and one Israeli soldier were wounded.

In Beirut yesterday, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah Party, which is intimately linked to the Islamic Resistance, warned that the US will pay dearly in the event of a 'new war of aggression' in the Gulf.

In a hard-hitting statement that accused President Reagan of attacking 'Iran's glorious Islamic revolution' in order to preserve his own 'failing regime,' Hezbollah said the US 'seems determined to throw its people into a costly and losing war. '

Attempts at rapprochement with countries in the area - a clear reference to Washington's new overtures to Damascus - would not help. 'Punishment and retaliation will come from everyone and everywhere. '

Civilians injured in Israeli air raid

Load-Date: June 13, 2000

End of Document

LEBANESE, ISRAELIS EXCHANGE SHOTS

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

May 5, 2000, Friday

Copyright 2000 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: World/Nation; Pg. a4

Length: 355 words

Byline: KARIN LAUB, Associated Press writer

Body

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel -- Children playing soccer and adults buying bread scattered in panic today as Lebanese guerrillas fired rockets for a second day at this Israeli border city, where people had just emerged from a night in the bomb shelters.

One person was slightly hurt in another northern town.

The Shiite Muslim guerrilla group Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the attacks, saying they were in retaliation for overnight Israeli bombing raids on guerrilla strongholds and Lebanese power installations. The Israeli army fired back with volleys of artillery this morning, and Israel's security Cabinet convened again to discuss how to respond to the latest rocketing.

A day earlier, Hezbollah unleashed its fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on Israel's north, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding 26 other people. That rocket barrage came hours after two Lebanese women were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in south Lebanon.

The sharp retaliatory exchanges raised fears of escalated fighting once Israel withdraws its troops from the buffer zone it set up 15 years ago in south Lebanon. Israel said the troop pullout, planned for July 7, would not be delayed, but it promised to hit back hard in response to any attacks on its northern towns.

In Washington, the State Department expressed concern about the fighting. In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said today it was "seriously concerned" about the impact on civilians on both sides of the border. It called on both sides to act with restraint.

In the latest guerrilla attacks, rockets fell in the town of Shlomi, a poverty-stricken border community near Israel's Mediterranean coast, injuring one person.

Moments later, a sustained barrage hit Kiryat Shemona, the biggest town on the Israel-Lebanon border, which was also the main target of Thursday's rocket attacks.

All over the north, residents who had just emerged after a night in underground shelters were hastily ordered back in.

In Kiryat Shemona, the midmorning attack came as the streets were crowded with people shopping for the Jewish Sabbath, which begins at sundown today.

Graphic

YARON MINSKIL/The Associated Press * Shelling in Israel: Soldiers direct people to take cover today as Lebanese guerrillas fire rockets for a second day at the Israeli city of Kiryat Shemona. Residents had just emerged from a night in bomb shelters when today's attack began.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000

End of Document

Iran's moral enforcers beat a retreat

Guardian Weekly

May 3, 1998

Copyright 1998 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 5

Length: 952 words

Byline: Julian Borger in Tehran

Body

EACH warm evening this spring, Jordan Street has been witnessing the elaborate mating rituals of the well-to-do Tehrani. It is a dance in the form of a circular traffic jam. BMWs and luxury Jeeps rub bumpers with more humble Paykans -- Iran's reproduction of the Hillman Hunter -- as they lumber up and down the tree-lined boulevard, making lazy turns at either end.

Some of the cars are filled with young men, exuding supreme nonchalance. Others are driven by women, their headscarves coquettishly pushed back to reveal a hint of hair above carefully made-up faces. Glances are thrown from window to window, and every few minutes a couple of cars will slip out of the flow to exchange passengers away from the revealing lights of the shops and pizza parlours.

This kind of drive-in dating has been a feature of the affluent northern suburbs for some years, but it has never been so open and relaxed as it is now. This spring one of the defining features of the Islamic Republic is conspicuous by its absence -- over the past few months, the *basiji*, Iran's volunteer reserve and street enforcer of Koranic morality, has pulled out of Jordan Street like a retreating army.

It may not seem like a revolutionary step, but this is how the pace of change has been measured since the reformist cleric Mohammed Khatami was elected president last May. There are a whole host of other subtle adjustments to the daily rules of the game, but at street level, the withdrawal of the *basiji* is the most tangible proof that a "new Iran" may be emerging.

From his key position selling icecream half way up Jordan Street, Ali, a 20-year-old with sharp eyes, is as well placed as any to observe the new rules in action. "You can always tell the *basiji* apart. They usually have beards and a different build. And they turned up in Nissan Patrols," he said. "They would stop boys and girls meeting on the street or in the park and take them in for questioning, but you just don't see them that much any more."

Two teenage boys go past, walking a little white dog, an "unclean" act which until recently might easily have warranted a caution and perhaps an arrest. Arash and Majada, both 17-year-olds, are not worried.

"Since Khatami, the *basiji* have not come to Jordan Street. We're all united so they know they can't stop us," said Arash. A week earlier, when he and his friends were out lighting bonfires and leaping over them to celebrate the pre-Islamic Persian festival of Chahar-Shanbeh Suri, a gang of *basiji* tried to pounce. "We ran into a friend's garden and they came after us. They beat me up and tried to drag me into their car, but we fought back and my father called the police. He knows someone there. We made a complaint and we're going to go to court."

Iran 's moral enforcers beat a retreat

The idea of suing the basiji would have been absurd until President Khatami's election. The Niruyeh Moghavemat Basij -- the Mobilisation Resistance Force -- was the 400,000-strong right arm of the late Ayatollah Khomeini. Its volunteers were martyred in their tens of thousands in the Iran-Iraq war, and were given the role of moral police at home.

The supreme leader's equally conservative successor, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, has been careful not to let any of Iran's overlapping security forces fall under the control of his newly elected rival. But the sheer weight of President Khatami's victory margin has made the conservative ayatollahs think twice about the use of force.

This shift of power applies beyond the ranks of the basiji. The conservatives' other main weapon -- the Ansar e-**Hizbullah** (Followers of the Party of God) -- has also been blunted. The **hizbullah** have traditionally served as club-wielding shock-troops for the hardline ayatollahs, breaking up meetings and rallies organised by their rivals. However, six weeks ago -- according to Hadi Semati, a Tehran University political scientist -- the tide began to turn.

"In Esfahan, they tried to disrupt Friday prayers [led by a proKhatami local cleric] but they were arrested by the police. They were let go again, but it was a very significant moment. It was the first time any of these people had been arrested," Mr Semati said.

Farideh Farhi, another out-spoken political commentator said: "There is a fundamental grassroots change in people's behaviour", which she shares herself. "Now when one of these people comes up to me and claims that my hair was not properly covered, I just walk on, and it's up to them to do something," she said.

But Ms Farhi believes the talons of conservative Islam have been retracted only temporarily as the hardline ayatollahs regroup. The forces remain at hand. "Nothing has been resolved. Lurking behind all these political fights is the potential for violence," she said.

The basiji headquarters in south Tehran is still bustling with activity, and huge murals depicting basiji martyrs dot the city. An interview request was politely declined. In the working-class suburbs near the base, the volunteers remain popular for their piety and for their patriotism and for bringing the rich kids of the northern suburbs down a peg or two.

The cruisers of Jordan Street are well aware their new-found social freedoms do not yet extend much beyond the Tehran city limits. Majada, one of the dog-walkers, had his head forcibly shaven by basiji when he was recently on holiday by the Caspian Sea.

But the small changes of the past year have left many young Tehranis dreaming of much more. "Sure, we can come and get a pizza," said Shahram, a 25-year-old out for the evening with his girlfriend and her brother. "But that's not real freedom. Young people want to be able to chose our own destiny. These are the real basic freedoms we just don't have.

Load-Date: May 12, 1998

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

April 16, 1996, Tuesday

Copyright 1996 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1498 words

Byline: Compiled by Yvonne Zipp, Cynthia Hanson, and Peter Nordahl

Body

The US

The Supreme Court planned to hear arguments in a 10-year-old challenge of federal campaign spending limits. (Related story, Page 3.) The court also refused to free the owners of Price Club stores from a shareholders' lawsuit that says the company hid financial bad news before a 1992 drop in the stock's price. Among cases the court agreed to consider: whether states may enforce their own prevailing wage laws, which set trade-by-trade minimum compensation for workers on state construction projects; and an Idaho dispute over control of waterways within the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation.

The push is on in Congress to draft compromise antiterrorism legislation that could be approved sometime this week. President Clinton could then sign it into law by Friday, the first anniversary of Oklahoma City federal building bombing. The Clinton administration expressed disappointment about two items left out of the legislation: putting identification markers on explosives, and making it easier legally to wiretap suspected terrorists.

A list containing the names of about 25 University of California-Berkeley math professors reportedly was found in Unabomber suspect Theodore Kaczynski's cabin. Also, Saturday Review published a 222-word letter by Kaczynski in 1970 that attacked the construction of highways and the use of cars. The letter outlined similar ideas as those found in the Unabomber's antitechnology manifesto. And another letter written by Kaczynski reportedly threatened a woman he dated briefly.

China quietly admitted it sold nuclear equipment to Pakistan, and the US is weighing sanctions over the sale. The Wall Street Journal says China continues to deny publicly the sale that Chinese officials say was completed without their leaders' knowledge.

Stocks opened firmer Monday in a mild extension of Friday's gains, but investors remain anxious about earnings reports coming out soon.

About 15,000 people joined a National Organization for Women "Fight the Right" march in San Francisco. Participants protested right-wing politics and a California ballot issue they said may halt affirmative action programs. Among the marchers: women's right leader Gloria Steinem (left) and Mary Chung (right) of the National Asian Women's Health Organization. Speakers included civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown, and NOW President Patricia Ireland.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Higher speed limits in California have resulted in more deadly car crashes, according to an Associated Press study. In the first 11 weeks of higher speed limits, such crashes increased by more than 17 percent after being on the decline since 1987. But highway patrol and state transportation officials said its too early to blame the accident increase on the rise in speed limits.

Airline quality rose last year for the first time in five years, according to the annual airline quality survey by two university professors. Southwest Airlines ranked first in the study covering 1995, followed by American, United, Delta, America West, Northwest, US Air, TWA, and Continental. The rankings are based on on-time performance, accidents, lost baggage, and overbookings.

A truck bombing that injured a federal worker and his wife was reportedly preceded by an ominous phone call. "You guys are all dead. Timothy McVeigh lives on," said the call to the Labor Department's mine and safety office in Vacaville, Calif.

A tornado bounced through three Arkansas counties, killing seven people and injuring at least 30. The twister ripped off roofs, uprooted trees, and destroyed a mountain campground.

Atlanta is bracing for this weekend's invasion of black college students for the annual Freaknik celebration. Thousands of students are expected to cruise city streets. City officials are trying to manage crowds by distributing lists of attractions to try to get students off the streets.

The World

Israel bombarded towns in southern Lebanon as Hizbullah guerrillas continued rocket attacks on Israel in the fifth day of fighting. Lebanon dismissed Israel's demands that it disarm the guerrillas as a step toward ending the conflict. Lebanon is filing a formal protest with the UN Security Council. Hizbullah has threatened to retaliate against Israeli interests worldwide. Also, Israel is raising the number of Palestinians allowed back to work in the Jewish state to 7,000, easing a closure that has stifled the Palestinian economy. The closure was in response to suicide bombings that killed 58 Israelis. About 53,000 Palestinians are still out of work.

A truce in Liberia is holding, allowing Monrovia leaders to focus on ending the standoff between rival militias at a military barracks that has left 60,000 Liberians homeless. Militia leader Charles Taylor (above, right), who has named himself president, says he will not negotiate with rival Roosevelt Johnson over the release of hundreds of hostages. And the US halted airlift operations that have evacuated about 1,800 people.

Chechen rebels shot down a Russian helicopter, killing four soldiers on board, Interfax reported. Russian troops were set to start a gradual withdrawal from peaceful areas in Chechnya.

Hong Kong legislators plan to stage a hunger strike protesting China's exclusion of pro-democracy advocates in talks on how to manage the 1997 changeover. And hundreds protested against Beijing's plan to dismantle an elected legislature when Hong Kong reverts to the mainland. Separately, China is suppressing Buddhist activities in Tibet in the harshest wave of repression since it imposed martial law on the Tibetan capital in 1989, a human rights group reported.

The US agreed to close seven military facilities on Okinawa and cut back four more in response to residents' demands. The US will return 20 percent of the land. Also, the US and Japan signed an agreement that for the first time will enable the Japanese military to provide support and transportation for US forces. The signing comes on the eve of President Clinton's visit to Japan to discuss security issues.

Australia is prohibiting its defense force from using land mines and is calling for a worldwide ban of the devices, which maim and kill 26,000 annually.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Venezuelan President Caldera was expected to announce increases in gasoline prices of as much as 850 percent, The Wall Street Journal reported. Gas now costs 13 cents per gallon. The increase is part of measures designed to cement an IMF loan.

Eighty Nigerians have died and more than 6,000 have fled tribal warfare in eastern Nigeria. The clashes erupted last week between the Karimjo and Fulani people over an attempted rape.

Thousands of Bosnian Muslims demonstrated, demanding to return home to Brcko, which is now under Serb control. Also, Europe's security envoy accused Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and Gen. Ratko Mladic of undermining country-wide elections to be held by mid-September under the Dayton accord.

Seoul staged a civil defense drill on the eve of Clinton's visit to discuss security issues on the Korean Peninsula. The US will reaffirm its promise not to negotiate with North Korea for peace, a Seoul official said.

After being interrupted by a bomb threat, South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings resumed in East London. A police search found no explosive devices. The hearings are looking into apart-heid-era human rights abuses.

Libya could complete a massive poison-gas factory this year with components provided by companies in Switzerland, Italy, China, and Thailand, Germany's Der Spiegel magazine reported.

Etceteras

A new poll finds that Britons prefer Princess Anne over her brother Prince Charles as the next monarch. Britain's Independent Television found that 33 percent chose Anne. Charles, the heir apparent, was second with 26 percent.

The American contingent of the NATO peace force for Bosnia based in Hungary has been asked by the Budapest Zoo to fly three giraffes from Frankfurt to Hungary. A businessman is giving them to the zoo. Veterinary rules require they be airlifted in, and military cargo planes have the space.

Nick Faldo came from six strokes down to overcome fading leader Greg Norman and win the Masters golf tournament in Augusta, Ga., by five strokes.

Eccentric Fellowships

Sixty \$ 16,000 Thomas J. Watson Foundation fellowships are given out each year to college students for post-graduate study and foreign travel. Here are some of the student-proposed projects that made the grade.

The dying craft of gondola building.

Fly-fishing on three continents.

Musicians and jam session in southern Asia.

Rug making in Turkey and Germany.

The Japanese tea ceremony.

The influence of volcanoes on local cultures.

Aquaculture in Ecuador, Chile, and the Philippines.

Prospects for the Internet in the Middle East.

The East African publishing industry.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Street food in South America.

- Associated Press

" It is too early to negotiate."

- Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, when asked about Israel's conditions to end the fighting with Hizbullah guerrillas in Lebanon.

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) About 15,000 people joined a National Organization for Women "Fight the Right" march in San Francisco. Participants protested right-wing politics and a California ballot issue they said may halt affirmative action programs. Among the marchers: women's right leader Gloria Steinem (left) and Mary Chung (right) of the National Asian Women's Health Organization. Speakers included civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown, and NOW President Patricia Ireland., SUSAN RAGAN/AP; 2) Militia leader Charles Taylor (above, right), who has named himself president, says he will not negotiate with rival Roosevelt Johnson over the release of hundreds of hostages., JEAN-MARC BOUJU/AP; 3) College student Mariska Obedzinski won \$ 16,000 to study fly fishing on three continents., ROBERT F. BUKATY/AP. Map, South Africa locator., STAFF

Load-Date: April 16, 1996

End of Document

Militant planned to bomb jet

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

May 17, 1996, Friday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; IN BRIEF; Pg. 2A; DIGEST

Length: 427 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM; LONDON; BELFAST, Northern Ireland; SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic; WASHINGTON

Body

A mysterious foreigner who set off an explosion in an East Jerusalem hotel room last month was a Lebanese Muslim arming a bomb to blow up an Israeli airliner, the government announced Thursday.

The government statement charged that the bomber had been sent to Israel by Iran and was operating under the direction of Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon.

The bomber was identified as Hussein Mohammed Hussein Mikdad. Government officials said he intended to set off the bomb aboard an El Al flight from Tel Aviv. Mikdad lost his legs, an arm and both eyes when the bomb went off.

Compiled from Times WiresWORLD-BRIEFS

The Israeli announcement appeared to substantiate Prime Minister Shimon Peres' assertion that Iran has been working to undermine his election bid and, with it, Israel's efforts to make peace with its neighbors in the Middle East.

In Beirut, the Iranian-backed Hezbollah categorically denied that Mikdad belonged to the group, which is fighting to oust Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

Anglican archbishop ordained homosexuals

LONDON - A former Archbishop of Canterbury says he knowingly ordained practicing homosexuals as priests in the Church of England.

Lord Robert Runcie, the leader of the worldwide Anglican communion for 11 years until 1991, said in an interview broadcast Wednesday that he had a "don't want to know" policy about ordaining gays.

His remarks revived debate over a sensitive issue in the Church of England, which is still split over a 1993 decision to permit female priests.

The church allows gay relationships among lay people, but practicing homosexuals may not become priests - although some are.

Militant planned to bomb jet

Elsewhere . . .

BELFAST, Northern Ireland - British Prime Minister John Major said Thursday that if the IRA restored its cease-fire, the British and Irish governments would not insist on the group's immediate disarmament when a conference to discuss peace and the political future of Northern Ireland starts June 10.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic - Responding eagerly to a rare opportunity to bring a new generation of leaders to power, Dominicans flocked to the polls Thursday to elect a new president.

WASHINGTON - The United States is concerned about possible attacks on American institutions and individuals in Saudi Arabia and is urging Americans throughout the country to keep a low profile, the State Department said Thursday.

WASHINGTON - Reversing an earlier finding, the United States announced that security measures at Athens' Hellenikon International Airport meet international standards.

Load-Date: May 20, 1996

End of Document

Hundreds fired for wearing scarves; International News

The Times Educational Supplement

February 25, 2000

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Section: Issue 4365, News & Opinion, Pg. 14

Length: 427 words

Byline: JON GORVETT

Body

TURKEY. Teachers fall foul of drive to root out alleged Islamic radicals, reports Jon Gorvett

MORE THAN 300 primary and secondary teachers have been fired this month, accused by the education ministry of breaking the country's strict code on Islamic-styledress.

The majority of the mostly female teachers were dismissed for wearing the hijab, the headscarf which Turkish authorities including the staunchly secular army have long associated with Islamic militancy.

Education minister Metin Bostancioglu also said that those sacked had been involved 'in radical activities', but would not be more specific. Human rights organisations challenged the move, claiming that the teachers had worn the headscarves for personal religious reasons, or because they were a local custom.

The wearing of a headscarf by women, or the wearing of turbans or beards by men, has long been prohibited for state employees. However, until recently, the practice had generally been overlooked. But, in the past few months, the country has been swept by an anti-Islamist drive, fuelled by the shocking discovery of a number of mass graves containing victims of the revolutionary Islamist group, Hizbullah.

Prior to that, the military, which occupies a powerful position in Turkish politics, had declared that Islamic fundamentalism was the main threat to the country's security. As a result, many state institutions have begun a purge of employees suspected of Islamist sympathies.

Last week, 11 student dormitories in the Aegean city of Izmir were also shut by the education ministry, allegedly for being used as 'bases for fundamentalistactivity'. In addition, a woman MP, elected from the pro Islamist opposition Virtue Party, lost an appeal over being banned from the parliament building for wearing a headscarf.

Although Metin Bostancioglu said that 'there is nothing to discuss' about the dismissals, several sacked teachers have launched appeals. Sevkett Naimoglu, a primary teacher in Istanbul, said that the dismissals would also cause problems for many educational institutions.

'We don't have enough staff as it is, and many of these people were good teachers,' he said. 'They took no account of how well they did their job, just what they wore on their head.' There were also claims that some of the sackings were retrospective - with teachers dismissed for previouslywearing the headscarf.

The Turkish government has established a special commission to investigate 'fundamentalist activities'. The sackings were carried out in accordance with its reports, the education ministry said.

Hundreds fired for wearing scarves; International News

Load-Date: September 26, 2000

End of Document

FEMALE PALESTINIANS FREED

Daily News (New York)

February 12, 1997, Wednesday

Copyright 1997 Daily News, L.P.

Section: News; Pg. 23

Length: 413 words

Byline: By HELEN KENNEDY With News Wire Services

Body

Israel released 31 **female** Palestinian prisoners as a peace gesture yesterday over loud protests from relatives of terror victims.

Meanwhile, bulldozers flattened a Bedouin encampment to make room for Jewish settlers on the West Bank, and Israeli warplanes bombed a **Hezbollah** radio station and Palestinian terrorist bases in Lebanon.

Israel had agreed to release the 31 **women** under peace accords with the Palestinians.

"We are serious about fulfilling commitments," said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Israel's high court squashed an 11th-hour legal petition by a group arguing that nine of the **women** were ineligible because they were involved in killing Israelis after the peace pact was signed.

The petition caused a brief delay in releasing some of the **women**. Five who had been freed returned to jail and refused to leave until all the **women** were let go.

Netanyahu was roundly criticized by right-wing legislators from his own party who called freeing terrorists immoral. Protesters carried signs reading "Freed to Kill Again" and "Kill Jews for Peace."

But dovish legislator Yossi Sarid, who called the plan "truly painful," said, "Sometimes it is a political necessity for a different and better future."

Netanyahu is leaving for Washington today for talks with President Clinton on the future of the Middle East peace process.

On the West Bank, Israeli police dragged Bedouin tribesmen from their West Bank homes so bulldozers could flatten their tin shacks and goat-hair tents to make room for an expanded Jewish settlement.

Scuffles erupted when about 150 police officers pulled the 60 Jahalin Bedouins from their shacks on a rocky slope.

Two Bedouins fainted and several were arrested.

"They are throwing us out like donkeys," one shouted.

The land was earmarked for the expansion of the adjacent Jewish settlement of Maaleh Adumim, Israeli officials said.

FEMALE PALESTINIANS FREED

The Jahalin tribe has been offered an alternate site just outside Jerusalem, but the Bedouins say the land is too close to a municipal garbage dump and too rocky to graze their sheep and goats.

In Lebanon, Israeli jets damaged a radio station run by Hezbollah in the city of Baalbek. The warplanes also bombed bases run by radical Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas outside Beirut and near the border with Syria.

The Voice of the Oppressed radio station went off the air after direct hits by four air-to-surface missiles. A shepherd was injured by flying debris and six Palestinian guerrillas were wounded in the raids.

Load-Date: February 18, 1997

End of Document

Israel agonises over Ashrawi

The Guardian (London)

November 18, 1991

Copyright 1991 Guardian Newspapers Limited

Length: 409 words

Byline: By IAN BLACK in Jerusalem

Body

ISRAEL reacted nervously yesterday to American anger over the suggestion that the Palestinian leader, Hanan Ashrawi, be tried for having contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, but the country's top law officer said he was still considering the case.

Yosef Harish, Israel's attorney-general, told cabinet ministers he had to make a difficult decision about whether to prosecute Mrs Ashrawi, the spokesperson for the Palestinian half of the Jordanian-Palestinian team at the Madrid conference and in future bilateral peace talks.

The dispute continued as the prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, began a 10-day visit to the United States. On Friday, President Bush sent a strong warning to Israel not to carry out its threat. The US view is that it would disrupt the Middle East peace process.

Mr Harish reportedly said: 'I will have to deliberate over the matter and perhaps consult with the entire government.' Mr Harish has the discretion to do as he sees fit, but he will be guided by Mr Shamir.

His comments came as the police appeared to back down after the recommendation to try Mrs Ashrawi was leaked on Friday, apparently by Israeli rightwingers angered by the increasingly transparent fiction that the PLO is excluded from the peace process.

Mrs Ashrawi makes no secret of the fact that she and her colleagues are in touch with the PLO, although they are sufficiently sensitive to the fragility of the negotiations not to advertise the fact and give Israel an opportunity to walk out.

The police minister, Ronni Milo, said: 'This is a decision for the attorney-general. It is a complex and difficult matter.' It would be a mistake to ignore the law banning contact with the PLO simply because the US was opposed to a prosecution, he said.

Mrs Ashrawi said after meeting Israeli women peace activists at her home in the West Bank town of Ramallah yesterday: 'I am deeply touched and I think it is very significant that this is recognition of the Palestinian reality, not of me as an individual, and of our human suffering.'

- A unit of Israeli troops moved north out of Israel's self-declared security zone in south Lebanon yesterday to hilltop positions facing the pro-Iranian guerrilla bases of hezbollah, security sources said.

Hezbollah has increased its attacks since last month on Israeli targets in the south in a campaign aimed at sabotaging the peace talks.

Israel agonises over Ashrawi

The nine-mile deep security zone was established in 1985 to curb attacks.

Load-Date: June 9, 2000

End of Document

Tel Aviv Journal;
'Out of Lebanon!': Mothers' Cry Rouses Israelis

The New York Times

September 19, 1997, Friday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 4; Column 3; Foreign Desk; Column 3;

Length: 934 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG

By JOEL GREENBERG

Dateline: TEL AVIV, Sept. 18

Body

There is a new bumper sticker on the streets here these days, and it carries a blunt message: "Let's Get Out of Lebanon."

Behind the stickers is an organization called Four Mothers, a group of women with sons in the Israeli Army who are demanding an immediate pullout from the Israeli occupation zone in southern Lebanon.

The nine-mile-wide swath of territory has been patrolled by the Israeli Army and an allied Lebanese militia since 1985 as a buffer against attacks on northern Israel. But battles in the zone with Hezbollah guerrillas have taken an increasing death toll on the army in recent months, sometimes setting off rocket attacks on northern Israeli communities. Another Israeli soldier was killed in southern Lebanon today when a rocket hit his tank.

As the military casualties have increased, so has support for the mothers' group, which now says it has hundreds of active members and close to 15,000 signatures on its petitions. Another movement advocating a pullout was begun this month by Yossi Beilin, a member of Parliament from the opposition Labor Party, and it says it has drawn drawn hundreds of backers.

The emergence of the protest movements reflects wider stirrings of discontent among Israelis, who are still under the pall of the deaths this month of 12 naval commandos in a failed raid in Lebanon, and 5 Israeli civilians in a triple suicide bombing in Jerusalem.

A total of 34 soldiers have been killed in Lebanon this year, and 20 Israelis have died in two suicide bomb attacks in recent weeks in Jerusalem. The losses have left many Israelis grieving and confused about what path the Government should take to stop the bloodshed.

"There are definite signs of fatigue in Israeli society," Lieut. Gen. Amnon Shahak, the army Chief of Staff, said in remarks broadcast this week on army radio. "Some of us want a quick and clear answer, and I don't believe that we

have a single, sharp and agreed response that can be implemented quickly without risks and without being ready to pay a price."

Anguished parents of soldiers and of victims of the violence have added their voices to the debate.

The father of a commando killed in Lebanon issued a plea to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over the radio to cut the Gordian knot. "If it's going to be war, then make war, and if it's going to be peace, make peace," he said.

The mother of a girl killed in the last Jerusalem bombing blamed the Government for its treatment of Palestinians, which she said bred suicide bombers.

"When you put people under border closure, when you humiliate, starve and suppress them, when you raze their villages and demolish houses, when they grow up in garbage and in holding pens, that's what happens," the bereaved mother, Nurit Peled-Elchanan, said in an interview with the newspaper Haaretz. When Mr. Netanyahu, a childhood friend, called to console her, she asked him, "What have you done?"

The father of a commando who survived the fighting in Lebanon appealed to Mr. Netanyahu in a television interview. "This is a child of peace," he said of his son. "If he were told, 'Go now and shake the hand of the Hezbollah chief in the name of Israeli peace,' he would do it. He doesn't want wars, and neither do we."

The calls to leave Lebanon have cut across party lines. Some Cabinet ministers, including the usually hawkish Ariel Sharon, have suggested an early pullback, while several leaders of the opposition have rejected the idea.

Four Mothers, an independent group that includes supporters of various parties, was formed by four women living in northern Israel after 73 soldiers were killed in February in a collision of two helicopters ferrying troops to Lebanon.

"We couldn't sleep that night until we heard the voices of our children telling us that they were O.K.," said Miri Sela, one of the mothers, who lives in Kibbutz Mahanayim, less than 10 miles from the Lebanese border. "That evening transformed us from people resigned to the idea that there is no other choice, to those determined to find a solution."

"When our sons came home for the funeral of a friend killed in the crash, we heard them saying, 'Now it's our turn to make the sacrifice for this country,' " Mrs. Sela recalled. "I shouted: 'No! It won't happen! This god will not get any more sacrificial blood. Enough!' "

The mothers have held demonstrations near the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv and lobbied Cabinet ministers and members of Parliament. They contend that the army's continued presence in Lebanon has failed to shield northern Israel from rocket attacks, while bogging down the military in a costly guerrilla war that it cannot win.

The women assert that withdrawing Israeli troops to the border would remove the cause for anti-Israeli violence in Lebanon while leaving Israel the option for a powerful, internationally accepted military response to any possible attack across the frontier.

Representatives of the group met last Friday with Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to argue their position. He reportedly told them that a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon would only invite attacks across the border by guerrillas of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, which is backed by Iran and Syria.

But Meira Har-Zahav, one of the women who attended the meeting, rejected Mr. Mordechai's logic. "Hezbollah's aim is not to attack the northern settlements, but to evict us from Lebanon," she said. "The risk to the lives our sons is greater than any possible gain from their staying there. Has anyone defeated a guerrilla army? Hundreds have died in this swamp, and it hasn't brought us anything. We have to take the risk and leave."

Photo: Support in Israel for a pullout from Lebanon is increasing. The family of Ophir Besol, a 21-year-old killed there, mourned at his grave this week. (Rina Castelnuevo for The New York Times)

Load-Date: September 19, 1997

End of Document

ISRAELIS BLOCKADE PORTS IN LEBANON AND SHELL SOUTH

The New York Times

April 14, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section 1; ; Section 1; Page 1; Column 6; Foreign Desk ; Column 6;

Length: 980 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM, April 13

Body

Israeli gunboats blockaded Beirut and other Lebanese ports today and Israeli guns rained shells on southern Lebanon as Israel steadily raised the heat of its operation against Islamic guerrillas.

Israeli commanders noted that the guerrillas of the Party of God, the Iran-backed organization also known as Hezbollah, fired only a few Katyusha rockets into northern Israel today, suggesting that they had lost the fixed positions from which to fire the large salvos of earlier days.

"They've been able only to fire a very small number of Katyushas,," an Israeli officer told reporters in northern Israel today.

Israel's northernmost city, Qiryat Shemona, was hit by rockets, causing a power failure. But the city was virtually deserted as residents fled to the south for safety, and no injuries were reported.

By contrast the Israeli Army -- now in the third day of its offensive to strike at the Party of God and to force Syria and Lebanon to curb the guerrillas -- said it had fired thousands of artillery rounds at villages in southern Lebanon where the Israelis said guerrillas had bases.

The Israelis said more than 200,000 villagers had fled ahead of the strikes, clogging roads and creating a major refugee problem for the Lebanese Government and for Syria, which maintains 35,000 soldiers in Lebanon.

Lebanese reports put the death toll at 24, including one Israeli soldier.

[The attacks continued early Sunday when Israeli jets fired rockets near Nabatiyeh, in southern Lebanon, Reuters reported, quoting security sources. The attack came hours before the 9 A.M. deadline the Israeli Army had set for the inhabitants of 41 towns to flee.]

In the deadliest incident today, an Israeli helicopter fired a rocket at a Lebanese ambulance. According to a Reuters photographer who witnessed the attack, two women and four girls were killed and several people wounded in the ambulance, which was hit after driving through a United Nations checkpoint.

ISRAELIS BLOCKADE PORTS IN LEBANON AND SHELL SOUTH

An Israeli Army spokesman said the ambulance had been attacked because it was carrying a Party of God guerrilla from one position to another.

"If other individuals in the vehicle were hit during the attack, they had been used by the Hezbollah as a cover for Hezbollah activities," the spokesman said, adding that Israel had warned Lebanese citizens to keep clear of guerrillas.

The Israeli blockade of Beirut was the first since 1982, although Israel has blocked other ports more recently. On Thursday and Friday, Israeli helicopters struck targets inside Beirut, also for the first time since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The Lebanese Army issued a statement saying, "Israeli gunboats are intercepting commercial ships heading to and from Beirut port within Lebanese territorial waters."

There were reports that the Israelis ordered commercial vessels to stay 12 miles from shore, and that the ports of Sidon and Tyre were also closed.

Israeli officials said their navy was checking ships for weapons bound for the Party of God guerrillas. The blockade also served to increase the pressures on the Lebanese and Syrian Governments.

The Lebanese Government, powerless to block Israel, lodged a formal protest with the United Nations Security Council and asked for an emergency meeting of the 22-nation Arab League.

Lebanese officials, including Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri, also met in Damascus with Syria's President, Hafez al-Assad.

But Israeli officers spoke of continued operations inside Lebanon for several more days. In the last such strike, in 1993, the Israelis maintained their attack for seven days before agreeing to an American-brokered cease-fire.

On Friday, an Israeli strike against a Syrian antiaircraft position, in which a Syrian soldier was killed, raised fears that Syria would be drawn into the fray.

But there was no indication today of any Syrian action, and Western diplomats in Israel said Mr. Assad had long been careful not to provoke any armed confrontation with Israel.

The Party of God and other Islamic militant groups joined today in threatening new violence against Israel.

Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of the Party of God, called on suicide bombers to enter the fight.

"Due to the developments, we call on the martyrs' brigade to join their predetermined posts, and we call for general mobilization in the ranks of Hezbollah," he said over the movement's television outlet.

Last month, a Party of God suicide attacker blew himself up near an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding five other people.

The two Palestinian resistance movements, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, also vowed to avenge the Israeli attack. A joint statement issued to a news agency in Beirut said, "Our heroic suicide attackers will strike deep in the Zionist territory."

Bombers acting in the name of Hamas and Islamic Jihad struck four times in late February and early March, killing more than 60 people. Their attacks led Israel to clamp severe restrictions on Palestinian areas and to suspend peace talks with Syria.

Israel opened its operation in Lebanon on Thursday, charging that two Party of God rocket attacks on northern Israel this month were the last straw in a steady escalation of guerrilla operations over the last year.

ISRAELIS BLOCKADE PORTS IN LEBANON AND SHELL SOUTH

The Party of God was formed in 1982 to fight the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and its stated goal remains to oust the Israelis from the nine-mile-wide buffer zone they maintain in southern Lebanon.

In the summer of 1993, Israel staged a similar operation inside Lebanon, which lasted for seven days and took 130 lives. It ended with an unwritten agreement between Israel and the guerrillas not to strike at civilian targets.

But Israel charged that the guerrillas had used the pact to set up fixed positions in villages, and that it used any excuse to fire Katyusha rockets into northern Israel. The two attacks in early April followed incidents that Israel termed accidental.

Graphic

Photo: Lebanese civilians, including a man with the bodies of his two children, run from the scene of a rocket attack. (Reuters)

Map of Lebanon highlighting Beirut: Israeli gunboats blockaded Beirut and other Lebanese ports. (pg. 10)

Load-Date: April 14, 1996

End of Document

Beirut bombs test Syrian authority

The Times (London)

November 16 1987, Monday

Copyright 1987 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 62927.

Length: 420 words

Byline: From ROBERT FISK

Dateline: WEST BEIRUT

Body

Two savage bomb attacks in west Beirut last week - the first at the international airport and the second among visitors to the largest hospital - appear to be a deliberate attempt to destroy the prestige of the Syrian Army in the Lebanese capital.

The attacks - both apparently carried out by women who died when the explosives detonated in their hands - prompted Syrian officers in the city to order their troops on to the streets in full combat equipment yesterday afternoon in an attempt to prevent a further bombing offensive.

In the immediate aftermath of Saturday's bomb in the main lobby of the American University Hospital, it was said that a woman, aged 37, had deliberately committed suicide when she exploded a kilogram of TNT inside a chocolate box.

But witnesses later cast doubt on this report, saying that the confusion in the main hall of the large clinic - where there have never been any security measures - made it impossible to determine the identity or age of the woman.

Twelve people, all civilians, died in the two bombings, which may well have been the work of a Palestinian group or of the Palestinians' allies, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God).

The incidents followed only hours after the end of the Arab summit in Amman, at which Syria was effectively given a free hand to deal with Palestinian guerrillas and the Hezbollah in Lebanon.

The story of the women suicide bombers may well be true, albeit unproven. Women have participated in suicide car-bomb attacks against the Israelis and against Israel's proxy 'South Lebanon Army' militia in southern Lebanon, sometimes motivated by the death of close relatives at the hands of Israeli troops.

A Lebanese soldier, visiting the hospital, said that a woman whom he said was a blonde - a strange description in a country where most people are dark-haired - was seen holding a box of chocolates just after 11 o'clock, looking nervous and watching the lifts. The explosives, it was at first believed, were contained in the box.

There were scenes of anguish after the hospital bombing, when scores of patients' relatives besieged the building while Syrian and Lebanese troops attempted to prevent anyone - including journalists and photographers - from entering the shattered lobby.

Beirut bombs test Syrian authority

Six people were killed by the airport bomb - concealed inside a briefcase, which was apparently carried by a woman - on Wednesday.

Syrian troops investigating the incident were questioning the driver of every car approaching and leaving the airport yesterday.

Load-Date: September 21, 2000

End of Document

Metulla Journal;
It's Raining Not Rockets but Rocks: This Is Peace?

The New York Times

September 18, 2000, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 2000 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 4; Column 3; Foreign Desk ; Column 3;

Length: 1267 words

Byline: By JOHN F. BURNS

By JOHN F. BURNS

Dateline: METULLA, Israel

Body

For those living in this community at the point where Israel narrows into a slim finger of territory jutting into southern Lebanon, there were many hardships during the 18 years when Israeli soldiers, confronting Palestinian guerrilla groups and heavily armed groups of Lebanese Islamic militants, occupied a deep buffer zone across the border.

But the peace that set in after the Israeli troops withdrew into Israel in late May has not proved so congenial, either. In fact, the strains that unsettle Israel's northernmost communities now seem like a metaphor for what could lie ahead if final peace accords are eventually worked out with the Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese.

Even with stable borders, old animosities may linger, prejudicing the vision many Israelis cherish of a future living in prosperous community with surrounding states.

Since Israeli troops completed their pullout in late May, normality has been an elusive thing along the 105-mile border with Lebanon. *Hezbollah*, the Lebanese Party of God, has stilled the Russian-made Katyusha multiple rocket-launchers that once drove Israelis into underground shelters in exposed communities like Metulla and Qiryat Shemona. But Lebanese with festering animosities engendered by the occupation have found new ways to manifest their anger.

Like the young Palestinians during the intifada, the Lebanese have turned to stones. And stone-throwing -- at Israeli troops guarding the border, at Israeli farmers working fields and orchards, at kibbutz dwellers now confronted by angry crowds gathering across newly erected border fences -- has proved a challenge for the Israeli soldiers, who are under orders not to retaliate unless Israeli lives are directly threatened.

Beyond the stone-throwing, Israelis are encountering new hardships. In effect, the occupation extended the Israeli economy northward into the 10 percent of Lebanon held by Israeli troops and their allies in a Christian-led Lebanese militia group, the South Lebanon Army. With the troop withdrawal, the commerce died at a stroke.

Metulla Journal; It's Raining Not Rockets but Rocks: This Is Peace?

"We are in a bad situation," said Jacob Katz, a 48-year-old former Israeli naval officer who is now mayor of the 1,700 people of Metulla. "When we were in a bad situation with Lebanon, occupying part of their country, the border was open. Now, our troops have withdrawn, but the border is closed. It's all very stupid, if you ask me, and I can tell you, the people of Metulla are having a hard time accepting it."

At Fatima Gate, a mile west of Metulla and the busiest of four border crossings in the occupation years, thousands of Lebanese crossed into Israel daily to work in Metulla and Qiryat Shemona. Israeli and Lebanese trucks shuttled back and forth loaded with the cornucopia of Israeli commerce -- new cars, motorcycles, trucks and electronic appliances, cargos of meat and fresh fruit and vegetables, tanker-trucks loaded with gasoline and diesel fuel, pharmaceuticals, clothing, shoes and what-not-else.

In those years, Israelis and their Lebanese allies, borrowing from Robert Frost's poem about good fences, called the border fence just that -- "the good fence." Now, it's more like Checkpoint Charlie.

From his post in a watchtower overlooking the border, Lt. Barak Twizer looks out at a vista of hostility through newly-reinforced hatches of stainless steel and a 40-foot-high "missile fence" of tightly meshed wire designed to stop stones, rocks, or, in the worst case, shoulder-fired rockets.

The Lebanese side of the frontier is a forest of yellow and green Hezbollah flags, with a logo showing a raised fist clutching a Kalashnikov assault rifle. On the shields of reinforced concrete slabs that the Israelis have erected just beyond the missile fence, facing the Israeli troops, Lebanese with spray guns have clambered up and scrawled graffiti, in shaky Hebrew script, that shout out hatreds. "Kill all the Jews!" they say. "Go home, sissies!" "Palestine is ours!"

Behind Lieutenant Barak, other soldiers gazed at banks of television screens, using joysticks to re-direct video cameras keeping watch on the border.

On a recent weekday afternoon, under a blazing summer sun, clusters of Lebanese, including men with small children on their shoulders and women with their heads covered in the Islamic manner, approached the border and cast stones toward the watchtower. Most fell well short, but an occasional shot found its way through the missile fence and struck the watchtower wall.

For the Lebanese, Fatima Gate has become a tourist attraction, with buses arriving daily from Beirut and Tyre and Sidon carrying those eager to explore a part of their country that was off limits for a generation. Some buses arrive with their own arsenal of stones. Souvenir sellers do a thriving trade in Hezbollah flags and portraits of leading Islamic militants, including Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, the cleric who leads Hezbollah, and Osama bin Laden, the Saudi Arabian millionaire said to bankroll militant Islamic groups from Afghanistan.

Despite the stone-throwing, Israeli military commanders betray little nostalgia for the 22-year occupation, which cost the lives of 1,200 Israeli soldiers and consumed about \$1 billion a year, a tenth of the annual defense budget, according to figures recently issued by the defense ministry in Jerusalem. "The stone-throwing is really irritating, but compared to the situation we were in before, it's a vast improvement," said a 36-year-old colonel who spent years in the buffer zone.

The officer, who cannot be identified under Israeli military rules, said few officers believe that Israel has heard the last of Hezbollah, whose offices in Beirut are emblazoned with pictures of Muslim shrines in Jerusalem and slogans quoting Sheik Nasrallah as saying that Israel's extinction is the ultimate Islamic goal. "I can hear Sheik Nasrallah quite well from here," the officer said. "His decision not to attack us directly now is a smart one, but it's tactical. He sees himself as an Islamic leader, not a Lebanese one. If we have to fight them again, it will be without a buffer zone, and they'll be all over us."

For now, residents of Metulla are breathing easier without the tension of listening for loudspeakers warning of imminent rocket attacks.

Metulla Journal; It's Raining Not Rockets but Rocks: This Is Peace?

"I haven't been so happy in a long time," said Miriam Hod, 50, who runs one of a score of tourist motels in Metulla. But picking up a telescope she keeps beside the bay window in her living room, less than half a mile from the border fence, she added: "But we watch them, and they watch us. I know what they eat and drink."

Metulla's tourist trade caters to Israelis escaping the heat and bustle of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and other cities. Mrs. Hod is struggling with a slump -- 20 percent occupancy rates, according to Mayor Katz, compared with 50 percent before -- that she ascribes to apprehensions caused by the disappearance of the buffer zone.

Her husband, Haim, a fruit farmer, is struggling, too, hit by the disappearance of migrant Lebanese fruit-pickers, and by stone-throwing incidents that make it difficult to harvest the crops of apples and apricots and cherries and peaches and plums.

Nonetheless, many Israelis in the region remain determinedly optimistic. At Kibbutz Manare, in the mountains above Metulla, frontier adjustments demanded by Lebanon after the withdrawal have brought the border fence to within 200 yards of Tamara Levy's home. And yet, said the 40-year-old mother of three children, "it's bliss, to wake up in the morning and listen to the quiet."

"When I listen, what I hear is no longer guns and helicopters," she said. "I hear the birds."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photo: Tamara Levy of Kibbutz Manara at the frontier, with United Nations troops from Ghana standing guard. (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times)

Map of Israel highlighting location of Metulla: Israelis in Metulla are trying to adjust to life on an unruly frontier.

Load-Date: September 18, 2000

End of Document

Mightier than the sword?

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

March 8, 2000 Wednesday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Opinion; Pg. 17

Length: 740 words

Byline: Margaret Jones, Margaret Jones is vice-president of International PEN, Sydney.

Body

Women writers continue to be persecuted for standing up for their convictions.

IN JULY 1998, the Turkish feminist writer Konca Kuris was kidnapped from outside her home. Nothing further was heard of her until her burned body was found in January in a mass grave under a hide-out of the Turkish separatist group **Hezbollah**.

A video also found showed her being brutally tortured, her captors having made it for their own amusement. In one scene, her tormentors accuse her of trying to become the Turkish Salman Rushdie.

Turkish authorities have found 33 other bodies on **Hezbollah** properties, although Kuris was the only woman. She is believed to have angered the extremist group, also known as the Party of God, for her feminist writings, which suggested Turkish **women** could be thoroughly modern within the context of Islamic teachings.

Hezbollah is dedicated to the overthrow of the Turkish secular state, and the discovery of the graves has spurred the Turkish Government to make a sweep against it, with hundreds of arrests.

Today is International **Women**'s Day, and International PEN, the global writers' organisation, cites Kuris's case as an example of the extreme dangers writers face for standing up for their convictions. And, as **women** in countries with rigid regimes grow more bold and outspoken, they increasingly incur the same penalties for their courage as men: murder, torture, imprisonment.

The Turkish Government was not directly responsible for what happened to Kuris, but as the chairman of PEN's writers in prison committee, Moris Farhi, pointed out after the discovery of her body, it must bear partial blame because over the years it has constrained writers' thought and freedom, and has, in some cases, prosecuted and imprisoned them. This has rendered them vulnerable in the extreme.

Another Turkish writer, Nadire Mater, has been charged with "insulting" the Turkish military. If convicted she faces a prison term of up to six years. Mater is the author of Mehmed's Book, a collection of 42 interviews with former soldiers who fought in the Kurdish south-east region, and who speak of offences against civilians. The book went into four editions before it was banned at the request of the Turkish Army.

Mightier than the sword?

"The ban and my indictment are ironic in that I am accused of insulting the Turkish military by having faithfully reproduced the words of Turkish soldiers," Mater said after her arrest. She has been on bail but will face the court today, along with her publisher.

Another case which has received worldwide media attention is that of Dr Flora Brovina, a Kosovo poet, pediatrician and women's rights activist, now serving a 12-year sentence on terrorism charges. Brovina was convicted in a Serbian court at the end of last year of having provided food and medical attention to members of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Her defence team has now filed an appeal to the Serbian Supreme Court against the judgment. It claims the conviction was based on "evidence" obtained from Brovina under interrogation. In court, Brovina said she had been subjected to 18 sessions of interrogation which lasted from early morning to late afternoon without breaks or food.

Closer to home, the Malaysian writer Irene Fernandez continues to fight for her freedom in a trial which has lasted since June, 1996, the longest in the country's history. Fernandez is the director of Tenaganita, Women's Force, a women's rights group. She was arrested in March, 1996, on a charge of criminal defamation, and is free on bail, but her passport has been confiscated.

The case against Fernandez of "false writing" arises from publication of accounts of the treatment of migrant workers, particularly women, who are crowded into camps where it is claimed they are subjected to abuse and torture. If she is found guilty she faces a three-year jail term.

The prosecution and imprisonment of writers are a world-wide phenomenon. In Kuwait, Dr Aliya Shuayb and Laila al-Othman are appealing against a jail sentence for "indecent" writings. The women and their publisher are said to have used in their writing "expressions that violate God and indecent and shameless expressions", though what these are is not specified.

As the 21st century gets into its stride, there are few signs that the persecution is easing off. An international conference on writers in prison will be held in Kathmandu this month to look at ways of improving writers' organisations response mechanisms.

Load-Date: July 24, 2007

Soldier killed as rockets pound northern Israel

Times Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia)

May 5, 2000 Friday Final Edition

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Section: World; Pg. A8; News

Length: 425 words

Dateline: KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel

Body

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel (AP) -- Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel Thursday, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 other people, and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from south Lebanon this summer.

Prime Minister Ehud Barak hinted that Israel's response to the new assault would be harsh and sustained, indicating that residents along the border might have to spend a long time in bomb shelters.

During a visit to this border city, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond. Associated Press

"When we enter shelters and start the cycle of responses in the wake of such grave incidents, we need stamina," he said.

The stepped up fighting poses a difficult problem for Barak. He has ordered his army to pull out of a border strip inside Lebanon, occupied since 1985, and was hoping to keep the cross-border conflict on a low flame as his self-imposed July deadline for a withdrawal nears.

Barak has also been trying to make peace with Syria, the main power in Lebanon, which demands that Israel return the Golan Heights, which Israeli forces captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Those talks have broken down, and some analysts believe Syria may try to use attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas to put pressure on Israel.

Barak flew to the border after a meeting of his security cabinet, where retaliation for the rocket attack was discussed.

During his after-midnight tour of the city, he told reporters that Israel must respond when "the other side dared to fire rockets and hurt civilians." He added that the barrage gave additional proof that the presence of Israeli soldiers inside Lebanon does not prevent rocket attacks.

One soldier was killed and another was lightly wounded when a rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border, the military said.

Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the rocket attacks, saying they came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese women were killed in shelling earlier Thursday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Soldier killed as rockets pound northern Israel

Barak was in a meeting with U.S. mediator Dennis Ross, in Israel to try to move along negotiations with the Palestinians, when they were interrupted with word of the attack Thursday evening. In Washington, the State Department expressed concern and said it regretted any loss of life.

Load-Date: March 29, 2002

End of Document

TURK TERROR VICTIMS

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

January 23, 2000, Sunday,

REGION EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 459 words

Dateline: LONDON - GUATEMALA CITY -

Body

Time Warner

EMI

Time Warner Inc is set to take a majority stake in Britain's EMI Group Plc in a multi-billion-dollar deal to create the world's largest record company, the Sunday Telegraph said.

Time Warner announced a merger with America Online two weeks ago and the EMI deal would, above all, give EMI access to new Internet-based distribution channels for its music.

The report said the deal was to be finished over the weekend and announced before the opening of the London Stock Exchange tomorrow. It said the deal would create a business with sales of more than \$ 8 billion a year.

EMI's artists include the Spice Girls, the Rolling Stones and Robbie Williams, while Warner Music has Cher, Eric Clapton, Phil Collins, Madonna and Fleetwood Mac on its books.

ISTANBUL, Turkey -

Police officers searching for victims of a religious-oriented terrorist group found four more bodies buried beneath a villa in the central Turkish town of Konya.

All 17 victims whose remains have been found so far are believed to have been Kurds from southeastern Turkey. The lone woman among them was reportedly Konca Kuris, a writer who had often portrayed Islam as a permissive religion that demands freedom for women.

An estimated 200 residents of southeastern Turkey, most of them businessmen unsympathetic to the cause of militant Islam, have disappeared since August. Hezbollah - the name means Party of God but is unrelated to the anti-Israeli group Hezbollah based in Lebanon. - is now considered the prime suspect in many of these cases.

Bishop killing arrest - Guatemalan police yesterday arrested a third army officer as part of a widening probe into the 1998 death of a prominent bishop and human rights crusader who was killed after releasing a report on army atrocities.

TURK TERROR VICTIMS

Bishop Juan Gerardi was killed on April 26, 1998, two days after releasing a landmark report accusing Guatemala's military of extensive atrocities during a 36-year civil war that ended in 1996.

IRA given deadline BELFAST, Northern Ireland -

Pro-British Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble said yesterday the Irish Republican Army had nine days to start scrapping its arms or the plug would be pulled on Northern Ireland's new power-sharing government.

Also in the world Poland lashed out at Russia yesterday for expelling nine Polish Embassy employees, "because of activities not in accordance with their diplomatic status," according to the Russian Foreign Ministry - one day after Poland moved to expel nine Russian diplomats on espionage allegations. ... Britain's ruling Labor Party, cheered by animal rights activists for its pledge to ban fox hunting, confirmed a report that it had 75,000 shares in Huntingdon Life Sciences, an animal testing company the Home Office condemned for cruelty in 1997.

Load-Date: January 23, 2000

End of Document

WORLD LIBERIA W. AFRICANS GAINING IN CAPITAL SUBURBS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

November 14, 1992, SATURDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1992 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 7A

Length: 743 words

Body

Three small planes flew out of Liberia's besieged capital today, despite threats from rebel leader Charles Taylor. Their safe departure reinforced reports that West African troops defending Monrovia are pushing Taylor's fighters out of the city's suburbs. Soldiers from the seven-nation force manned roadblocks and said they had retaken parts of the Gardnersville suburb, raising hopes that the bodies of five slain American nuns could be recovered. AP EGYPT 170 Arrested In Search For Terrorists AP Peruvian soldiers guarding the national palace in Lima Friday. The government said a coup attempt against President Alberto Fujimori earlier in the day had failed. Hundreds of police descended on a town in southern Egypt Friday and arrested 170 people in house-to-house searches. The police were looking for suspects in an attack on German tourists, police sources said. Police bulldozed the house of a man arrested in the attack and said they would raze sugar-cane fields around the town to prevent Islamic terrorists from hiding in them. AP GERMANY Authorities Deport 100 Romanians German authorities deported about 100 Romanian refugees Friday in the first application of a controversial agreement with Romania to reduce the flow of foreigners to Germany. Romanians form the largest single group of asylum applicants in Germany. They have been targeted by radical rightists in attacks on refugee shelters, particularly in economically depressed eastern Germany. Since more than half of the Romanians in Germany are Gypsies, their expulsion has been criticized as a throwback to the Nazi era, when the persecution of Gypsies was second only to that of Jews. AP LEBANON Hezbollah, Israelis Continue Clashes Hezbollah guerrillas firing machine guns and mortars battled Israeli soldiers and allied Lebanese militiamen Friday in southern Lebanon. The clash was the latest incident in an outbreak of violence that has raged in the south since Sunday, straining Arab-Israeli peace talks. Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim group, opposes the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process and hopes to derail the talks. AP CANADA Mideast Refugee Conference Crumbles A conference in Ottawa on Middle East refugees opened with a spat between Israelis and Palestinians over who should sit at the table and ended with the crumbling of a fragile consensus on several issues. "Our meeting has demonstrated the sensitiveness of the issues before us," said Marc Perron, the Canadian host of the two-day conference. Further talks were set for early next year in Norway. The conference is one of five multilateral working groups operating along with talks in Washington between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Perron, the Canadian official heading the talks, said delegates initially reached "substantial agreement on how to proceed" in developing a base of information on children in refugee camps. He said delegates also agreed on job-training issues. But the consensus fell apart when they discussed family reunification. AP NATION GEORGIA 14 Indicted In Prison Sex Scandal Fourteen former Georgia prison employees were indicted Friday in a sex scandal in which more than 100 female inmates have accused their guards of misconduct. Two of the 14, including a former deputy warden, were charged with rape. Others, including four women, were charged with sexual assault or sodomy. The indictments in Milledgeville followed an eight-month state investigation of allegations by female inmates who said they were raped, put into prostitution rings or forced to have abortions or homosexual relationships. The inmates accused 50 prison employees of physical or sexual abuse dating back to 1972, or of knowing of the abuse and doing nothing. AP DETROIT Charges To Come

WORLD LIBERIA W. AFRICANS GAINING IN CAPITAL SUBURBS

In Beating Death Criminal charges will be filed against some Detroit police officers involved in last week's beating death of motorist Malice Green, a prosecutor said today. Wayne County Prosecutor John O'Hair declined to say how many officers would be charged or what charges they may face. Seven officers have been suspended pending investigation of the Nov. 5 incident. The case has evoked comparisons to the videotaped beating in March 1991 of black motorist Rodney King by white officers in Los Angeles. "I want the community to understand that the process is working, that we have a criminal justice system that will see that justice is done in this case," O'Hair said. AP

Graphic

Photo; PHOTO...Reuters...Tearful Farewell...A Slovak woman crying after leaving the coffin of Alexander Dubcek Friday in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Dubcek led the nation through the Prague Spring reforms of 1968 until he was ousted from power by the Soviets. He died last week and will be buried today.

Load-Date: October 12, 1993

End of Document

Papers may hold clue to Argentina missing

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

August 5, 1994, Friday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; IN BRIEF; THE WORLD; Pg. 2A; DIGEST

Length: 454 words

Dateline: BUENOS AIRES; JERUSALEM; MOSCOW

Body

In a potential breakthrough in efforts to find children of Argentina's "disappeared," a senior military officer has said for the first time that detailed files existed on babies born in jail to captive mothers.

If the files can be recovered, several hundred children could be located, said Estela de Carlotto, head of the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, an organization formed to find the missing children. "This is very important," Carlotto said Thursday. "It is a revelation that allows us to investigate deeper, and it raises many expectations."

Compiled from Times WiresWORLD BRIEFS

Retired Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, who served as army chief under the military junta that ruled Argentina until 1983, told a federal court that the records were kept and may still exist, said Maria Elba Martinez, an attorney for the Abuelas organization.

Until now, military and civilian officials had said any files that might have existed during the dictatorship were destroyed.

During Argentina's "dirty war" in the 1970s, some 9,000 people "disappeared" in a terrifying military campaign of torture and murder aimed at eliminating dissidents and anyone else who got in the way. Among the victims were children who were often kidnapped with their parents and pregnant women who were arrested and gave birth in prison.

The children and babies in some cases were given to other families in illegal adoptions, their identities lost, seemingly, forever.

Israeli attack kills

Lebanese civilians

JERUSALEM - Eight Lebanese civilians were killed Thursday when Israel conducted a strike against the militant Islamic group Hezbollah, which the government accuses of attacking Jewish and Israeli institutions abroad.

Papers may hold clue to Argentina missing

An Israeli army spokeswoman apologized for what she said was the mistaken bombing of a home in the village of Deir Zaharani. The spokeswoman said "innocent civilians are not a target," and the army "expresses sorrow for the casualties."

The incident is likely to heighten the already tense atmosphere in southern Lebanon, where Israel and **Hezbollah** are engaged in deadly tit-for-tat strikes.

Russian investment

figure is detained

MOSCOW - Tax police detained the president of Russia's troubled MMM investment fund Thursday as the firm closed its offices across the country.

One of Sergei Mavrodi's bodyguards said: "We don't know where they have taken him."

MMM lured millions of people into investing in a get-rich-quick scheme. The bubble burst last week when MMM slashed its share price and investors were left with virtually worthless paper.

Russian officials have likened MMM to a classic pyramid scheme where money from investors buying shares is used to pay back the few people selling the paper.

Load-Date: August 7, 1994

In Mideast, a new generation of antagonists

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

November 7, 1986, Friday

Copyright 1986 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: International; Pg. 9

Length: 1101 words

Byline: By Robin Wright, Special to The Christian Science Monitor; Robin Wright, a former Monitor correspondent, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She is author of "Sacred Rage: the wrath of militant Islam."

Series: Middle East Terrorism, Part 3 of 3 part series.

Dateline: Washington

Body

Terrorism, an ageless phenomenon, has begun to exhibit a new energy and a new dimension.

The new energy is the emergence of a second generation of antagonists in protracted conflicts. This group's unusual psychological experience and lifelong rage has altered the focus and caliber of political violence in the Middle East.

The new dimension is religious extremism, which has moved into a second and more ominous phase in the region since the 1979 Iranian revolution. It is no longer exclusively Islamic.

These new trends are most visible in Lebanon, where the ongoing 11-year civil strife is increasingly being played out in car bombings, kidnappings, and other indiscriminate violence among rival sects.

Muhammad Sarhan is a classic case of this second generation. When he was 15, Mr. Sarhan survived the massacres at Sabra and Shatila (Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon) in which an estimated 800 men, women, and children were killed by a right-wing Christian militia. His father, a taxi driver, did not.

Sarhan also survived the massacre at Rome airport last December, the only one of four Palestinians who hurled grenades and shot at men, women, and children setting off for the holidays. Fifteen were killed, 74 wounded. Sarhan was then only 19.

One massacre was not exclusively responsible for another 3 years later. But the environment in which Sarhan grew up, climaxed by the 1982 camp massacre, played a major role in politicizing him into extremism and propelling him to undertake indiscriminate violence.

"There is a high probability that young people who have been socialized in a climate of intergroup violence, and who have identified with their anger ... will be attracted to membership in organizations that advocate violent action in pursuit of their 'just cause'," says Rona Fields, a psychologist who has researched the impact of violence on children in Lebanon, Israel, Northern Ireland, and South Africa.

In Mideast, a new generation of antagonists

Sarhan is not an isolated example. A Pakistani official recently revealed that the hijackers of a Pan Am jumbo jet in Karachi were "a product of refugee camps in Lebanon, born and brought up in conditions of great misery." More than 20 people were killed in the Pan Am attack in September.

And US terrorism experts say that the spate of recent knifings and other attacks on Israeli troops and settlers on the West Bank are the work, not of trained Palestine Liberation Organization cadres, but of local youth who have grown up under 19 years of Israeli occupation and who are acting on their own initiative.

"Individuals who allow themselves immoral actions of many kinds are justified because they feel they have suffered an unjust punishment in childhood, and have therefore, ahead of time, expiated their latest misdeeds," wrote psychoanalyst Heinz Kohut.

At least four factors come together to produce terrorists among a generation that has known nothing but bloodshed and enmity, psychologists say. They call this the "rejuvenation" of violence. The four factors are:

*An environment of conflict makes it difficult for normal educational, familial, and environmental exposure to suppress instincts of aggression in children, these psychologists say. Instead those instincts go unchecked or are further encouraged by the violence.

*Those who grow up in conflict consider violence to be a justifiable means of expression, not the court of last resort as their parents view it. They also define justice and power differently than their parents - often by the caliber of a gun.

*The sense of being a victim is conditioned, since the second generation feels it is blameless for the conflict's outbreak. And a victim has special rights in the fight for physical or political survival.

*Finally, the normal dynamic of adolescence or the molding of an independent identity through rebellion against authority, comes together with the world of politics. Carrying a gun or being inducted into a militia is often a rite of manhood.

Lebanon also exemplifies the new religious extremism.

The conflict originally pitted Muslims and Christians against each other over the issue of power divisions in a secular government. But now, Islamic extremists are demanding an Islamic theocracy, which no longer seems an impossible goal.

Young Shiite Muslim fanatics of **Hizbullah** (the "Party of God") have expanded their influence through terrorism to more than one-third of the country, including the capital, Beirut, and the strategic south, over the past three years. Their victims have included Christians, other Muslims, and Israelis.

The Muslim militants are also responsible for a recent terrorist campaign against the United Nations' French contingent in Lebanon, in which four soldiers were killed and 34 injured.

The attacks were aimed at forcing the UN to abandon the buffer zone that **Hizbullah** charges protects an Israeli enclave in southern Lebanon.

The Shiites' role in Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon last year marked a new phase for Islamic extremism. The focal point began to shift away from Tehran and it gained greater legitimacy among Arabs, who have traditionally been suspicious of Persians. The Arabs were also disenchanted with Iran's often brutal domestic policies.

Islamic fanaticism has now become a genuinely Arab phenomenon and its appeal is growing again, notably in Jordan and on the West Bank.

With the collapse of US Mideast peace efforts and the Jordanian-PLO dialogue, Islam is showing signs of becoming an alternative or supplementary banner for action - because it cuts across the wide Palestinian political divide.

In Mideast, a new generation of antagonists

"If the peace process fails," predicts West Bank editor Hana Siniora, "we will see the Lebanization of the occupied territories by all the radicals, religious and others."

"If there is no solution (soon) to the Palestinian problem," a key aide to Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat adds, "then this area will become so radical under the influence of Islamic fundamentalism that you won't believe it. Then you wait and see how welcome the US is as a mediator."

But terrorism is not limited to Muslims. At least six Jewish extremist groups have also emerged on the West Bank. Settlers trying to terrorize Arabs into abandoning the disputed land have been linked to assassinations, bombings, and attacks on mosques.

Religious militancy on both sides, channeled into indiscriminate violence, could even eventually alter the tenor of the 38-year Arab-Israeli conflict into a Muslim-Jewish "holy war," as some Muslim fanatics in the Middle East have already begun to call it.

Last of three rticles. Previous stories appeared Nov. 5 and 6.

Graphic

Picture, Children at play in Beirut: new generation's experience with conflict is altering nature of Mideast political violence, MICHAEL KIENITZ

Lebanese guerrillas strike in Israel

The Cambridge Reporter

May 5, 2000 Friday

Copyright 2000 Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd.

Section: CANADA AND WORLD; Pg. A10

Length: 478 words

Dateline: KIRYAT SHEMONA, ISRAEL

Body

Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel yesterday, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 other people, and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from south Lebanon this summer.

In apparent retaliation, Israeli warplanes launched air strikes against a Beirut power station early today, witnesses said.

At least five missiles exploded near northern Beirut's Bsalem power station, one of three plants serving the capital. Large parts of the city and northern suburbs were plunged into darkness.
AP

The Israeli raid came hours after Prime Minister Ehud Barak spoke of retaliation for yesterday's shelling, saying that any Israeli response would be harsh and sustained. He indicated that residents along the border might have to spend a long time in bomb shelters.

During a visit to this border city, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond.

"When we enter shelters and start the cycle of responses in the wake of such grave incidents, we need stamina," he said.

The stepped up fighting poses a difficult problem for Barak. He has ordered his army to pull out of a border strip inside Lebanon, occupied since 1985, and was hoping to keep the cross-border conflict on a low flame as his self-imposed July deadline for a withdrawal nears.

Barak has also been trying to make peace with Syria, the main power in Lebanon, which demands that Israel return the Golan Heights, which Israeli forces captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Those talks have broken down, and some analysts believe Syria may try to use attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas to put pressure on Israel.

Barak flew to the border after a meeting of his security cabinet, where retaliation for the rocket attack was discussed.

During his after-midnight tour of the city, he told reporters that Israel must respond when "the other side dared to fire rockets and hurt civilians." He added that the barrage gave additional proof that the presence of Israeli soldiers inside Lebanon does not prevent rocket attacks.

Lebanese guerrillas strike in Israel

One soldier was killed and another was lightly wounded when a rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border, the military said.

Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the rocket attacks, saying they came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese **women** were killed in shelling earlier yesterday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Barak was in a meeting with U.S. mediator Dennis Ross, in Israel to try to move along negotiations with the Palestinians, when they were interrupted with word of the attack yesterday evening. In Washington, the State Department expressed concern and said it regretted any loss of life.

Load-Date: December 2, 2002

End of Document

Stop blaming Palestinians

The Ottawa Citizen

October 16, 2000, Monday, FINAL

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Section: News; A11

Length: 420 words

Byline: Omar Z. Hassan

Body

I am appalled by the Citizen's lack of objectivity in reporting on the Middle East conflict. Through the use of one-sided headlines and photos taken out of context, there appears to be a deliberate attempt by your newspaper to demonize Palestinians and to paint them as inherently barbaric.

Last week, you showed a picture of a Palestinian women brandishing an AK-47 rifle. On Oct. 8, you showed a photo of a Palestinian women hurling a stone in Hebron. Not once have you shown a photo of Jewish settlers, who are the most heavily armed force in the West Bank and have been given free reign to kill. On Oct. 8, you had a photo of Palestinians in Nablus dismantling Joseph's tomb with the headline "We did it so the Jews never return." I'm curious why there was no mention of the mosque destroyed by Jews in Tiberius and that they were chanting "death to Arabs" as reported by CBC News.

Nor did your paper report that in the last few days, Israeli settlers have gone on a rampage, killing five Palestinian civilians in a 24-hour period. Instead of showing a photo of these dangerous settlers and their victims, your paper prefers to paint a human side of the Israelis such as the photo shown on Oct. 9 of an Israeli women handing a box of chocolates to an Israeli soldier.

When an Israeli settler leader made a statement to kill as many Arabs as possible, it was not even considered newsworthy by the Citizen. But when Hezbollah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah made a similar statement, the Citizen printed the headline "'Kill as many Israelis as possible': Hezbollah."

There appears to be a consistent pattern in your reporting to show only one side of the conflict, and this has served to paint a picture of poor Israel under siege from hostile Palestinians. The facts reveal that the Palestinians are the true victims in this conflict. The protests by Palestinians are an expression of their frustration with Israel's continued refusal to grant Palestinians basic human rights and any kind of real self-determination. This conflict has escalated because of Israel's decision to use excessive force, including the use of snipers to kill protesters. To date, there have been more than 90 deaths, of which most have been Palestinian and many have been children.

I am not asking you to wave the Palestinian banner, but as journalists you have a responsibility to report the news in a fair and objective fashion and allow your readers to reach their own conclusions.

Omar Z. Hassan,

Nepean

Graphic

P Black & White Photo: Reinhard Krause, Reuters / Angered by Israeli air raids, Palestinians demonstrate in Gaza City at the site where some missiles struck. Many readers think the media are unjust to Palestinians.

Load-Date: October 16, 2000

End of Document

ISRAEL ALLY BOMBARDS SIDON, 6 KILLED

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

August 19, 1997, Tuesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1997 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 478 words

Byline: DOUGLAS JEHL, THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

In the deadliest attack against Lebanese civilians in more than a year, militiamen commanded by a key ally of Israel shelled the port city of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut, yesterday, killing at least six people and injuring more than three dozen.

The bombardment was the first upon Sidon since Israel's air and artillery assault into Lebanon in April 1996, and it took place in a day of violence that marked a clear departure from the cease-fire in which those 17 days of fighting ended. The truce agreement stated that all sides involved in the fighting would refrain from further attacks on civilians.

The artillery fire appeared to have been a response to a roadside bombing attributed to Islamic guerrillas, who have considerable support in Sidon, that killed three Lebanese civilians.

The attack on Sidon, in turn, provoked a further response - this time a round of shelling against the pro-Israeli militiamen, in which Lebanese army artillery reportedly joined in alongside Islamic guerrillas.

The shelling of Sidon was conducted by a militia from Jezzine, a mostly-Christian redoubt that lies north of the buffer zone that the Israeli army and its Lebanese allies occupy as a security strip in southern Lebanon. The Jezzine militia reports to Gen. Antoine Lahd, the Lebanese Christian who also commands the South Lebanon Army, a separate force that operates side-by-side with Israeli forces inside the occupation zone.

Israel pays, trains, supplies, and directs the 1,000 or so members of the South Lebanon Army. But senior Israeli officials insisted last night that the smaller militia from Jezzine that staged yesterday's attack operates entirely outside Israel's control and thus, for that reason, Israel bore no responsibility for it.

The roadside bombing and the retaliatory shelling of Sidon added another bloody cycle to the increasing violence in southern Lebanon that is threatening again to spiral out of control.

In the last nine days, at least 25 people have been killed in the region, more than half of them civilians. The forces who returned fire yesterday at the pro-Israeli enclave in Jezzine reportedly included not only the pro-Iranian **Hezbollah**, or Party of God, but also the Lebanese army, which has generally tried to steer clear of the fighting. Yesterday, however, they were reported to have retaliated with mortar and artillery fire.

ISRAEL ALLY BOMBARDS SIDON, 6 KILLED

There were unconfirmed reports that the Hezbollah rocket attacks on Jezzine killed a civilian man and injured two women.

About 30,000 Syrian soldiers are stationed in Lebanon, where Damascus remains the chief power broker. If indeed matters yesterday reached a point at which Lebanese forces lobbed artillery shells at pro-Israeli militiamen, as was reported by several wire services and Israel radio and television, that could raise the danger that Syrian forces themselves might become enmeshed in the action.

Load-Date: August 21, 1997

End of Document

Trade opens a door to Iran

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

August 14, 1994, Sunday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: PERSPECTIVE; Pg. 1D

Length: 1667 words

Byline: NEIL BROWN

Body

Iran is back in the news. Employees of the Iranian Embassy in Argentina were recently linked with the terrorist bombing of a Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires. At the same time, the Times reported last week that trade between Iran and the United States - mostly oil related - has picked up. In 1993, the United States was Iran's No. 1 trading partner.

In an interview last month with Times World Editor Neil Brown, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Kamal Kharrazi, discussed U.S.-Iran trade, Iran's support for Hezbollah, and the prospects for better relations with the United States. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Brown: The United States was Iran's No. 1 trading partner in 1993, with exports and imports totaling about \$ 5-billion. Does this surprise you?

Kharrazi: I would have imagined that the United States and Iran have somehow developed trade. But not to this extent. I thought that probably Germany and Japan would be first.

KHARRAZI TXT

Q: Why do you think this has come about, given the political and foreign policy differences between the two countries?

A: Oil companies in the United States are interested in buying Iranian oil and in spite of the current non-relations between Iran and the United States, Iranian companies and American companies are doing business. It is economical for them to trade.

Q: Given the political and cultural differences between Iran and the United States, is this trade in Iran's interest and will it continue?

A: Business is business . . . We don't mind doing business with American companies because we differentiate between American companies and enterprises and the (Clinton) administration. In fact, as I understand it, the administration is doing a lot to block the interest of American companies - discouraging them (from trading with Iran.). . . The realities in economic terms show that it is beneficial for American companies and Iranian companies to deal.

Q: Do you place obstacles similar to the U.S. embargo on your own companies in Iran when it comes to trading with the United States?

Trade opens a door to Iran

A: No, we go based on supply and demand. If any goods are supplied by American companies cheaper than European companies, we don't mind buying from American companies.

Q: The economic situation in Iran right now is said to be quite difficult. Inflation is high; there's much foreign debt. How important is trade overall to Iran in improving the economy?

A: It is important but not as important as it was in the first five year economic plan. We are spending our resources on development. So far, we have become self-sufficient in many important areas like steel, energy, petrochemicals and many other goods.

This (trade) is something that has happened in the last five years. . . . We are planning to become self-sufficient in agriculture and some other areas. We are planning right now to build 23 dams, under construction right now, and that creates lot of changes in terms of agriculture. So we are spending our money on development. It is true that we are facing economic difficulties and it's not only Iran which faces economic difficulties. Many countries, especially oil-producing countries, are facing such a problem because they depend on oil prices and oil prices have gone down. Q: We read reports that Iranians are frustrated with the slow pace of economic reforms. Are you optimistic that people will be patient enough?

A: Yes, they will be patient. They will be supportive, and so far after 15 years of struggle literally against aggressors . . . although there are a lot of economic pressures, they have been tolerant and they have not lost the enthusiasm for the revolution. They are still supportive. The best criteria is, you know, the way they support this system when it is needed. For example, if something happens to the country, if some foreign country acts aggressively toward Iran or in cases where Iranians are insulted, they show that they are going to support their country, they are going to support the Islamic Republic.

And on the day of the anniversary of the Islamic revolution, the same people who have complaints, economic complaints, you can find them on the streets demonstrating. It shows that the system is their creation. There are not going to lose it so easily, although they have complaints. This is the beauty of democracy.

Q: You consider it a democratic system?

A: Yes. . . . That is something that Imam Khomeini insisted from the beginning. He insisted on a referendum, he insisted that a constitution be written very quickly. In the first year we wrote the constitution, and it was put to a referendum. It was only several weeks . . . that we had the referendum - six weeks after the revolution. None of the revolutionary countries have dared to do that. . . . In the first year we established our parliament, we elected our president and so far we have had 20 elections - parliamentary elections, presidential elections and different elections. This shows that the system is quite established. It is a democratic system.

In Iran, for example, religious minorities have their own parliament members. It's a unique system. Jews, Zoroastrians, Christians and Armenians have their own deputies at the parliament. Women have nine deputies in the parliament. . . . Even in some of our neighbors like Saudi Arabia women cannot drive - forget it that they do not have (women) in parliament. They cannot even drive.

But in spite of these realities, in the mass media here you find a lot of (untrue) things said against Iran. It is unbelievable how they picture Iran in the mass media.

Q: What, from the Iranian perspective, would it take for Iran to consider better relations with the United States? You have complained that there are still Iranian assets frozen in the United States, which, if unfrozen would aid your economic situation. Is that an issue most important to you?

A: (Releasing the assets) would certainly show the good will from the American side. It means that they are serious about solving the problems. We took our steps to help America and the Israelis release their hostages, and they were supposed to reciprocate, because it was President Bush who said good will begets good will.

Trade opens a door to Iran

Therefore we believe if Americans have political will, which is very important, if Americans are sincere to develop their relations with Iran based on mutual respect therefore they should show some signs of good will. Unfreezing assets can be a sign of good will.

Q: Are relations with the Clinton administration better or worse than they were with the Bush administration?

A: It is worse since they are not experienced at all in foreign policy. They have shown their inexperience not only about their relationship with Iran but in most cases of foreign policy. They have been a failure. They have decided to "contain" Iran for example. . . . But this is something that is not possible, just as they were not able to encourage their allies to contain Iran. They even have not been able to encourage their own companies (to refrain from doing business with Iran). Therefore business is business, and everyone is looking to his own interests.

Q: You oppose the Middle East peace process. Are you trying to influence it or disrupt it?

A: I don't know what will be the fate of this process. We are not optimistic and we don't think this peace process will lead to a real peace in that region. It is not going to return rights to the Palestinians. This peace process means to impose some policies, policies which are pro-Israel, on the Palestinians. . . . It is actually surrender of the Palestinians to Israel, and therefore we cannot agree to this mechanism.

This is our position and I believe humankind and foreign countries are free to take positions. Nothing is wrong with taking positions. But the Americans and Israelis are insisting that we should not take positions - we should keep silent and shut our mouths. And that's something that we are not doing.

Q: But are you disrupting the process?

A: No, just taking positions. It is up to others to do something.

Q: Was Iran, or those supported by Iran, involved in the Buenos Aires bombing in order to thwart the peace process?

A: No. I don't believe that and I believe Americans and Israelis are fishing in troubled waters without showing any sort of evidence, without having any proof. They are just accusing Iran. . . . It has been many times that they have hatched such a propaganda against Iran and accused Iran but later on it has become clear that Iran has not had anything to do with it. . . .

Our position is quite clear. We condemn terrorism in all its forms. We believe that Iran is itself a victim of terrorism. As you know, 40 days ago a bomb was exploded in the Imam Reza Shrine in Mashad while people were praying. Twenty-six people were dying and nobody mentions it, nobody talks about this terrorism. And the same people who planted this bomb are free to move in the United States, are free to move in Europe.

. . . Therefore we believe Iran is itself the victim of terrorism and that's why we condemn terrorism and we are ready to cooperate to fight terrorism.

Q: But you support Hezbollah. Isn't it a terrorist organization?

A: Not at all. Hezbollah is an organization which fights against aggression. Israel has occupied part of Lebanon and Hezbollah is liberating the territory of Lebanon by fighting against Israel. This is not terrorism. This is liberation fighting. And at the same time they (Hezbollah) are a political entity. They have their own candidates in the (Lebanese) parliament.

Trade opens a door to Iran

Our moral support of Hezbollah is because they are fighting against aggression. If Americans do not like that, if Israel does not like that, we don't care. This is our moral responsibility to support anyone fighting against aggression.

Q: Do you provide financial support, too?

A: It is our moral support.

Q: Not financial?

A: No.

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO; Kamal Kharrazi

Load-Date: August 16, 1994

End of Document

Datelines

Deseret News (Salt Lake City)

August 17, 1999, Tuesday

Copyright 1999 The Deseret News Publishing Co.

Section: WIRE;

Length: 489 words

Body

CHINA

SHANGHAI -- Sixty-one people were executed in western China in one day as part of a 100-day-long "severe punishment" drive aimed at cracking down on crime, state media reported.

ISRAEL

TEL AVIV -- An Israeli court convicted a German citizen of aiding a Lebanese militant group but dismissed allegations that he was plotting a suicide bombing attack.

LEBANON

BEIRUT -- Hezbollah guerrillas clashed with Israeli troops in southern Lebanon, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding three others in retaliation for the death of a Hezbollah commander, security officials said.

POLAND

WARSAW -- Jews from across the world joined officials from the eastern city of Bialystok to light candles and lay wreaths to mark the anniversary of what is believed to have been the second largest ghetto revolt against the Nazis.

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO -- Carlos Cachaca, whose graceful, bittersweet compositions helped bring samba out of the slums to become Brazil's most popular music, has died of pneumonia, family members and friends said. He was 97.

SUDAN

KHARTOUM -- A Sudanese medicine factory destroyed by U.S. cruise missiles a year ago put some veterinary drugs manufactured on its behalf back on the market, a company executive said.

GHANA

ACCRA -- The speaker of Lesotho's parliament was found dead in his hotel room in Ghana's capital Accra, the Ghanaian parliament announced.

PHILIPPINES

Datelines

MANILA -- Former Philippine President Corazon Aquino said she would push through with a plan to lead a protest march against constitutional amendments despite alleged threats by extremists to sow violence.

IRAN

TEHRAN -- Iran said it had found the hideout of tribesmen holding four Europeans hostage, and one official was quoted as saying he expected them to be freed in the next two days.

CYPRUS

NICOSIA -- A Greek Cypriot woman whose brother was executed by Britain in Cyprus' battle for independence was at the center of a security scare involving Prince Charles, it was reported Tuesday.

FRANCE

PARIS -- A state prosecutor called for the dropping of all charges over the Paris road crash that killed Princess Diana almost two years ago and asked investigating magistrates to close the case.

BRITAIN

LONDON -- Six people, including four British Airways baggage handlers, were being questioned after Customs officers swooped on a ring smuggling heroin from Pakistan through London's Heathrow airport.

MYANMAR

YANGON -- Military-ruled Myanmar has increased vigilance at high schools to prevent student unrest following an incident in the south of the country last week, Yangon residents said.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL -- Opposition forces loyal to the Afghan commander Ahmad Shah Masood said they had captured more areas from the ruling Islamic Taliban movement in eastern Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD -- A Pakistani official and two friends were arrested on arrival at Islamabad airport after a drunken frolic that worried female passengers on a flight from London, newspapers said.

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