

Date and Time: Thursday, May 2, 2024 6:09:00PM EEST

Job Number: 223357999

Documents (100)

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

2. [*ISRAELI SOLDIERS BEGIN PULLOUT DODGING STONES*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

3. [*Two-week war costs Peres support of Arab Israelis: HORSE RACE: Israel 's Labor Party can no longer count on automatic backing from 800,000 Arab citizens*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

4. [*Israeli - Palestinian peace plan under fire from all sides*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

5. [*Attack claims 4 kids; Israelis blast ambulance; ships blockade part of Lebanon*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

6. [A TALE OF TWO WOMEN \(AND ONE PIECE OF LAND\)](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

7. [Mideast peace hopes on track despite shelling](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

8. [Briefly](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

9. [Moments that made the year: Hypocrisy and deceit: the essential ingredients for war; The Middle East](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

10. [Algeria Vote Nears, With Democracy in Ruins](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

11. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

12. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

13. [NEWS BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

14. [UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES AND WHAT'S AHEAD; First lady urges women's equality](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

15. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

16. [4 Palestinian Officials Call for Halt to Israeli Talks](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

17. [Mother struggles to come to terms with son's death](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

18. [A woman speaks up from the bloodbath of Algeria ; Louisa Hanoune, a Trotskyist, is one of the few brave enough to condemn both sides in a vicious civil war. As the authorities claimed a mandate to suppress Islamists, she talked to Robert Fisk](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

19. [Algerian fallout impacts on Paris](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

20. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

21. [Leaders give peace a chance](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

22. [Arafat Back in Gaza, to Little Fanfare](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

23. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

24. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

25. [Peace seekers won't give up despite shelling](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

26. [For many Palestinians, peace brings few rewards](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

27. [Keep the light shining on media investigations](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

28. [GUN-CRAZY MAG'S MOHAWK MISFIRE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

29. [PALESTINIAN ELECTION: Canadians stand on guard for democracy; Observers optimistic as security forces mass against threats](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

30. [Litany of flame, flesh, horror](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

31. [U.S. foundation teaches democracy to Palestinians](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

32. [MIDEAST TENSIONS; Israel Closes Off Its Occupied Territories](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

33. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

34. [Caution over fiery fury of Islam believes legitimate Muslim grievances must be dealt with](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

35. [Water problem boils down to too many people](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

36. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

37. [AS ISRAELIS MOURN, THEIR RESOLVE HARDENS / THE SUICIDE BOMBING IN TEL AVIV
ENCAPSULATES A NATIONAL PREDICAMENT. IS PEACE POSSIBLE?](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

38. [SECOND ISRAELI SOLDIER ARRESTED IN SHOOTING / HE IS ACCUSED OF BEING AN ACCOMPLICE
IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE PALESTINIANS IN HEBRON.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

39. [1996: That was a year of good, bad, ugly and merely silly](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

40. [On the West Bank with a licence to kill](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

41. [SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES TO CONDEMN ISRAELI EXPULSIONS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

42. [MIDEAST ACCORD: THE OVERVIEW; RABIN AND ARAFAT SIGN ACCORD ENDING ISRAEL 'S 27-YEAR HOLD ON JERICO AND THE GAZA STRIP](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

43. [Australian runs with Tigers 'The cyanide capsule is a symbol of self-determination'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

44. [Moments That Made The Year: Middle East ruled by death and hypocrisy; From Qana to Algeria , western blindness only ensured that things got worse, writes Robert Fisk](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Dec 31, 1997

45. [The World: A Secular Land Takes a Gamble](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

46. [7 DAYS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

47. [*All's quiet at USF ; A bomb scare disrupted classes but the day passed without problems.*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

48. [*ISRAELI ROCKET KILLS REFUGEES*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

49. [*Primaries for Seats in Israeli Parliament Bring Some Surprises to Both Major Parties*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

50. [*POTPOURRI OF COMMENT ON ITEMS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

51. [*ARAFAT WINS, AND SO DO HIS CRITICS< PALESTINIANS ELECTED SOME PROMINENT INDEPENDENTS TO THE PARLIAMENT.*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

52. [ARAFAT'S CHALLENGER WINS VOTERS' RESPECT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

53. [Baker's problematic task](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

54. [Dignity becomes a bass instinct; JULIE BURCHILL](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

55. [Criticism flows like oil in dour streets of Tehran](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

56. [MOSQUES' SOCIAL SERVICES POSE A SERIOUS CHALLENGE FOR EGYPT FILLING A WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T, MANY MOSQUES ARE ALSO RECRUITING GROUNDS FOR MILITANTS. /](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

57. [*Muslim fundamentalism grows; Poverty and disparity feed its growth across the Arab world*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

58. [*The Iranian political football is passed to the adults; Democracy in Tehran*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

59. [*NEWS SUMMARY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

60. [*Forbidden fruit: Has the entanglement of Egypt 's ambassador with an Israeli belly-dancer shaken a prickly peace?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

61. [*NEWS SUMMARY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

62. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

63. [Gaza Journal; The Veiled Look: It's Enforced With a Vengeance](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

64. [Israeli settlers fight a losing battle; The murder of a West Bank student highlights the plight of the Jewish religious communities confronting Palestinian rule](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

65. [Israel storm over village looting accusations; Paratroop attack on Palestinian village](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

66. [MIDDLE EAST PEACE: Arafat 'liberates' Hebron: Palestinians now control all major centres](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to

Dec 31, 1997

67. [News Analysis; Telling Israeli Vote: More Fear Than Hope on Peace](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

68. [Muslim fundamentalism invades Arab world : It's touted as cure-all for economic, social ills](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

69. [Terrorism rides on public transit](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

70. [Sudan Pays High Price for Ties to Islamic Militants](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

71. [PALESTINIAN ELECTIONS BRING OUT CLAN LOYALTY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

Narrowed by
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72. [Voters register a loss of faith in extremes](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

73. [It's hell. Whoever did this needs to die; TERROR IN OKLAHOMA Levant Arabs condemn but do not grieve VIEW FROM BEIRUT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

74. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

75. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

76. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

77. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

78. [*A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

79. [*News Summary*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

80. [*Teen deserved ticket*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

81. [*BREEDING COLUMN : SOUNDING OUT REPONSE*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

82. [*NEWS SUMMARY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

83. [DEATH AT SHRINE OF THE FRIEND](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

84. [News Summary](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Dec 31, 1997

85. [At our peril Britain fails to fly the flag for Rushdie](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

86. [TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: IN THE WEST BANK; Conflicting Dreams of Arabs and Jews Stoke Rage in Hebron](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

87. [LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

88. [Toll mounts in war over Arafat's peace](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

89. [NEWS BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

90. [Toll mounts in war over Arafat's peace](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

91. [Focus on Islamic Fundamentalism; Saudi Arabia 's government may be one of the most stable in the Middle; East, but Monday's bombing in Riyadh suggests opposition groups may be more active than previously thought. Though the list of possible assailants is long, Islamic fundamentalists were immediately suspected.: They have mounted vociferous challenges to established governments throughout the region.: MISERY FUELS 'HOLY WARS'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

92. [LETTERS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

93. [Blind Sheikh behind new terror wave](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

94. [THE MIDEAST PARIAH PROCESS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

95. [It's fiesta time for Brazil fans; Soccer fever sweeps Plateau and Little Italy](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

96. [End these states of terror; The capture of Carlos tells us that law, not violence, is the way to defeat extremism, says Robert Fisk](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to Dec 31, 1997

97. [ARAFAT IN HEBRON, OFFERING ISRAELIS AN OLIVE BRANCH](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

98. [*Crisis in the Gulf: A peace to rock nations; The Middle East will never be the same. John Bulloch reports from Amman on an uncertain future*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

99. [*ISLAMIC INFLUENCE*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

100. [*A woman of her time; In Madrid and Washington, Hanan Ashrawi has brought the new face of Palestinian diplomacy to the Arab- Israeli peace talks. But in the minds of the men with guns, the cool, calm voice of the intellectual cannot speak on behalf of the refugee camps*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1987 to
Dec 31, 1997

The London militants who are guided by Allah

The Scotsman

September 3, 1996, Tuesday

Copyright 1996 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 14

Length: 919 words

Byline: Sarah Wilson

Body

THE idea that Britain could ever become an Islamic state, where adultery is punishable by death and a thief is liable to lose his hand, sounds too preposterous to contemplate.

But an increasing number of British Muslims, led by Omar Bakri Muhammad, are actively planning to build such a regime within a generation.

Next week, Bakri is staging a mass rally at the London Arena in Docklands, which is intended to herald the arrival of Islamic fundamentalism in Britain. So far, about 4,600 tickets have been sold and he expects the figure to rise to 7,000 by the time the event takes place next Sunday.

"Islam is the fastest growing religion in this country," says Bakri, "There are now about three and a half million Muslims in Britain. By 2,000, we expect Muslims to make up 20 per cent of the population."

With just over three years to go, how does he think that kind of target will be achieved? A key strategy is simple procreation. Bakri and his wife already have five children, but he says he is aiming for 12 "with this wife".

His brand of Islam is perfectly happy with polygamy. Ensconced in the basement prayer room of a Finsbury Park mosque, he is happy to expound his philosophy to any journalist who cares to listen. However, two teenage boys are stationed at the other side of the room because his religion forbids him to speak to women outside his immediate family without witnesses.

Rejecting the theory of evolution and condemning homosexuality, Bakri's philosophy seems almost indistinguishable from Christian fundamentalism.

It is only when he calls for the current British political and legal system to be overthrown that the two ideologies part company.

Leaving aside the odd miscarriage of justice and politician's peccadillo, most of us would probably believe the current system serves well enough.

Not Bakri. "Human beings in the West need to change. Homosexuality has become a way of life. If you go to see your bank manager, you find he's homosexual. Even the Prime Minister could be homosexual," he says.

What does he propose to do about this? Simply add homosexuality to his long list of capital offences. What about all the gay people currently living in Britain? Does he propose to kill them all?

The London militants who are guided by Allah

"Islam is a very strict system, but it does provide security," he responds, "If the homosexuals don't want to live under such a system, by all means, they can leave."

Further evidence of our decaying moral standards was the fact that we refer to relationships outside marriage as love affairs, rather than fornication. "Today people talk about child abuse," he continues, "Tomorrow it will be considered a relationship."

Out of context, his pronouncements seem faintly amusing in their audacity. But his plans for creating a global khalifah, or Islamic state, are deadly serious.

Despite his florid rhetoric, Bakri is well-educated, intelligent and charming. He assures me that his new Islamic party, called Al-Mahajiroun, or the Emigrants, has no plans to take up arms against the British state.

They intend to achieve their aims through persuasion. He dismisses reports that he was interviewed by Special Branch over a plot to assassinate John Major, saying they were fabricated by the media.

But the speakers he has invited to his London Arena rally, tend to belie his pacifist claims. Topping the bill will be Sheikh Osama bin-Laden, a multimillionaire terrorist financier linked to the murder of more than 30 American servicemen in the Middle East. In a ten-minute speech, pre-recorded on film at a secret location, he will advocate an all-out war between Muslims and Americans.

The video of Omar Abdel-Rahman is twice as long. The man known as the Blind Sheikh was convicted by a New York court last October of plotting the World Trade Centre bombing. A written message will be read out by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the founding member of Hamas, who was described by the CIA in the Eighties as the most dangerous terrorist in the world. Other video lectures have been sponsored by Hezbollah.

Such a programme has raised serious concerns among Britain's Jewish community. Neville Nagler, the chairman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has written to Sir Paul Condon, the Metropolitan Police commissioner, to highlight the danger of incitement to racial hatred.

In person, Bakri is quick to counter any charges of anti-Semitism. He is vehemently opposed to the state of Israel, but not the Jewish people, he says.

"It is easy to see Bakri as some sort of genial cleric," says a spokesman for the Board of Deputies, "but you have to look a little bit deeper than that."

Bakri led Hizb Ut-Tahrir (HUT) in Britain for several years until it was banned from British universities by the National Union of Students for stirring up racial hatred. A native Syrian, Bakri was deported for his involvement in an attempted coup inspired by HUT. "Most of his life, he has been associated with terrorism," adds the Board of Deputies spokesman.

His views are similar to those of the Saudi dissident, Mohammed Al-Massari, who recently avoided deportation from Britain after a legal battle with the Home Office. The two men are in close contact.

While Britain remains a democracy which advocates free speech, it is impossible to put a stop to such rallies at London Arena. But as this county increasingly becomes a centre for pan-Islamic groups, whose ideology grows more uncompromising by the day, we may soon reach the point where tolerating the intolerant is no longer acceptable.

Load-Date: September 4, 1996

ISRAELI SOLDIERS BEGIN PULLOUT DODGING STONES

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 5, 1994, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1994 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 1A

Length: 784 words

Dateline: DEIR EL BALAH, OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP

Body

Monday was moving day for the Israeli army at their Gaza Strip headquarters.

Soldiers took farewell photographs and loaded cabinets, desks and a still-cold refrigerator onto a trailer in the courtyard.

But even as they packed things up, soldiers had to dodge stones thrown at them by young Palestinians.

After 27 years of occupation, changes demanded by Palestinian leaders are finally starting to take shape, not only here but also at other sites in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

But for young militants, in particular, dismantling bases is too little to be convincing. Soldiers still patrol the streets, and Palestinians remain wary of Israel's intentions, especially because the army is building new outposts to guard Jewish settlements that will be left in place.

So even though the moving was a sign of Israel's intent to leave, Palestinian youths with slingshots lobbed stones that bounced off the walls and olive drab jeeps. Troops gave chase, firing plastic bullets and tear gas, wounding two Arabs.

"We don't want peace. There will be stones every day," shouted the youths, many aligned with **Hamas**, an Islamic fundamentalist group that opposes the Israel-PLO peacemaking.

Some soldiers appeared bewildered about why the Palestinians were throwing stones while they were pulling up stakes. "They don't want us to leave?" asked one.

Confusion prevailed in the streets, as well. Soldiers kept loading the trailer during the melee. **Women** walked through Israeli lines carrying bundles of wash, and a Muslim fundamentalist dressed in white with a black beard bicycled unnoticed between the soldiers as they knelt to shoot at rioters 50 yards away. Arab cars tried to edge their way around army vehicles.

Maj. Udi, a military commander in Deir el Balah, said his unit was being moved to guard Gush Katif in Gaza, where more than 4,000 Jewish settlers live.

Udi, identified only by his first name according to army regulations, said that even though the army was still in full control, his soldiers had orders not to patrol in the nearby Palestinian refugee camps of Bureij, Nuseirat and Mughazi unless absolutely necessary.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS BEGIN PULLOUT DODGING STONES

"We are not going in because we know the sensitivity of conducting patrols inside the camps," Udi said. "We are in a period of transition, and we are trying to avoid confrontation."

Israel and the PLO resumed accelerated talks in Cairo on Monday. Chief PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath said he expected agreement soon on the size and timetable of the Palestinian police force to patrol the autonomous areas.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his Cabinet Sunday that the troops had received orders to complete the pullout within five days once Israel and the PLO sign an autonomy accord, officials said.

Meanwhile, at a hearing on the massacre at a mosque in Hebron, a police ballistics expert testified Monday that one shell found at the mosque was fired by a rifle whose owner has not been tracked down, reinforcing the theory of a second gunman.

During questioning of a Palestinian hospital director it also emerged that fragments from three types of bullets were extracted from victims of the shootings Feb. 25. Justices asked to examine 10 fragments - extracted from the wounded at Hebron's Ahli Hospital - that had not been turned over to police.

Hearings of the inquiry on the massacre are expected to wind up on Wednesday, when Prime Minister YRabin testifies behind closed doors.

The directors of Ahli and Muqassed Hospital in Jerusalem alleged that victims received slow or inadequate care because soldiers delayed ambulances at roadblocks, fired at visitors in a hospital yard and because Arab hospitals in general get equipment inferior to Israeli establishments.

Justice Eliezer Goldberg of the five-member panel reacted by accusing Palestinians of rejecting Israeli offers of medical help for political reasons.

Inspector Lior Nadivi of the national police said they had not determined which weapon fired one of 115 bullet casings collected by forensic experts after the rampage by gunman Baruch Goldstein in which 30 Palestinians were killed and dozens wounded.

Tests showed that 109 were fired by the automatic rifle used by Goldstein. Five more were fired by soldiers' rifles, Nadivi added. But one shell did not match any of more than 15 Galil rifles issued to soldiers serving near the site on that day, he said.

"I still don't know from which gun it was fired," he said. "I know it wasn't fired by any of the guns that I checked."

Palestinian witnesses have testified that more than one gunman was shooting that day, and the panel suggested at the session Sunday that the apparent trajectories of some bullets had led them to consider whether there was a second attacker.

Graphic

PHOTO; (1) Color Photo by Reuters - A Palestinian woman struggles with an Israeli soldier trying to arrest her son after clashes Monday in Jericho. (2) Photo by AP - An Israeli soldier removes equipment Monday from the Gaza City jail, which had been used by the Israelis. It will be turned over to the Palestinians within five days once Israel and the PLO sign an autonomy accord.

Load-Date: April 8, 1994

ISRAELI SOLDIERS BEGIN PULLOUT DODGING STONES

End of Document

Two-week war costs Peres support of Arab Israelis: HORSE RACE: Israel's Labor Party can no longer count on automatic backing from 800,000 Arab citizens

The Ottawa Citizen

May 13, 1996, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A5

Length: 838 words

Byline: MARJORIE MILLER; THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

Dateline: JAFFA, Israel

Body

When Nadia Hilou opted to run for parliament on the governing Labor Party ticket, it seemed the Arab educator's campaign among Palestinians in Israel would be as easy as the warm breeze wafting in here from the Mediterranean.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was seen as "Mr. Peace" by most of the 800,000 or so Arab citizens of Israel. He was an architect of the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord who would end, once and for all, the painful conflict between their people and their state.

After the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by a radical Jew opposed to the peace process, pollsters were predicting that Arabs would turn out to vote in unprecedented numbers and that 90 per cent of them would cast ballots for Peres.

Then Mr. Peace made war.

Israel's two-week "Operation Grapes of Wrath," aimed at Shiite Muslim guerrillas in Lebanon who had been firing rockets into northern Israel, has driven a wedge between Peres and Arab Israelis. The killing of about 150 Lebanese Arabs, most of them civilians at a UN refugee camp in Qana, has caused Labor support in the Arab sector to plummet. And it has raised an uncomfortable hurdle for Hilou, Labor's highest-profile Arab candidate and the only Arab woman running for the Israeli legislature, the Knesset.

"We are passing through a hard period. What happened at Qana was a tragedy that hurt the Arabs. I was hurt. I am sorry for the **women** and children victims," she said. "But Peres was the man of peace, and he continues to be. A decision should not be made on one act."

Hilou is trying to rally the 440,000 eligible Arab voters with her use-your-head argument. She tells constituents that to abstain from voting is to abdicate a civil right for which Arabs in Israel have fought hard. To cast a blank ballot is to indirectly support Netanyahu, she says. And she stresses the distinction between the peace process and equality for Arabs in Israel.

Two-week war costs Peres support of Arab Israelis: HORSE RACE: Israel 's Labor Party can no longer count on automatic backing from 800,000 Arab citizens

About 150,000 Arabs remained in Israel after the founding of the Jewish state in 1948, while most others fled or were forced out. Today the Arabs represent about 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the population of Israel, and slightly less of the eligible voters.

"We have three weeks until the election," she says, "and I am very confident in the Arabs from all parties to distinguish between their feelings and their reason. Their heads will tell them to vote for Peres."

Hilou may be overconfident. Polls since the military offensive show that only 47 per cent to 52 per cent of Arab voters support Peres in the first direct election for an Israeli prime minister. Many Palestinians say they will cast blank ballots in the tight race between Peres and right-wing Likud Party leader Benjamin Netanyahu.

Arabs in Israel say they are also angry over the 2 1/2-month Israeli closure of Palestinian-ruled territory in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Peres imposed the closure for security reasons after a spate of suicide bombings in Israel by the militant Islamic group ***Hamas*** began Feb. 25, killing more than 60 people. Arabs inside and outside Israel, however, consider it unfair collective punishment.

"We always gave Peres our support, and now he is stepping on the Arabs," said Mohammed Abdel Fattah, 45, a restaurateur who has voted Labor.

"I will vote with a blank paper. What Peres is doing now is taking the same measures that Likud took in the past, so it doesn't matter who is in power."

Spotting an opening, Likud's Netanyahu has been wooing voters with visits to Arab towns such as Taiyiba, where he spent the recent Muslim Feast of the Sacrifice, to put forth his new position on the peace accord -- that whatever has been done already is done and that he will not send Israeli troops to reoccupy Palestinian towns in the West Bank and Gaza.

Netanyahu now says he would talk to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, even though his campaign ads portray Arafat as untrustworthy.

Arafat has made no secret of his desire to see Peres remain in the office the prime minister inherited from Rabin. The Palestinian Authority president went so far as to persuade the leadership of his Palestine Liberation Organization to annul its decades-old call for the destruction of Israel -- in the midst of the closure and the Lebanon operation.

Moshe Arens, who heads the Likud campaign in the Arab sector, insists that Arafat's open support for Peres is no obstacle for Netanyahu.

"There are many Israeli Arabs who don't admire Arafat. The Arab population in Israel has gotten used to democracy, and I don't believe that Arafat's regime appeals to them," he said.

Arens says Likud is a champion of equal rights for Arabs.

Labor challenges the sincerity of Likud's campaign to win over Arabs, pointing out that Likud leaders branded parliamentary approval of the peace accord "illegitimate" because it depended on Arab votes. Likud members have argued that Arabs should not be allowed to vote on fundamental questions of sovereignty, borders and Jewish issues.

Graphic

Two-week war costs Peres support of Arab Israelis: HORSE RACE: Israel 's Labor Party can no longer count on automatic backing from 800,000 Arab citizens

Black & White Photo: Peres: Military strikes destroy Israeli Prime Minister's Mr. Peace image among arabs

Load-Date: May 14, 1996

End of Document

Israeli-Palestinian peace plan under fire from all sides

The Ottawa Citizen

November 24, 1993, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A8

Length: 910 words

Byline: PETER BAKOGEORGE; SOUTHAM NEWS

Dateline: NICOSIA, Cyprus

Body

Three weeks before Palestinians are to begin running their own affairs in parts of the Occupied Territories, their peace deal with Israel remains under fierce attack.

The Israeli right, Jewish settlers in the territories and some Palestinians are unlikely allies against the agreement.

While the rejectionists don't seem capable of scuttling the deal, their protests create obstacles during sensitive negotiations -- which resumed Tuesday in Cairo, Egypt -- aimed at implementing the Palestinian-Israeli accord.

And they raise questions about whether there will be calm once the agreement is fully in place.

On Dec. 13, the Israeli army is to begin pulling out of Gaza and the West Bank city of Jericho, and Palestinian security forces are to begin operations. But there were more protests Tuesday.

A new Israeli group, "Women in Green, demonstrated outside Jerusalem. Saying the group includes Jews from Israel proper as well as the territories, a spokesman told Israel Radio they oppose the deal because it will put armed Arabs within striking distance of Israeli citizens.

Mickey Wasserteil, a spokesman for Yesha, which represents the 110,000 Jewish settlers in the territories, said his group is receiving new support from Israel proper.

"The atmosphere is turning against the government, he said from Jerusalem. He said an opinion poll for Yesha found that more than 67 per cent of Jews in Israel proper support settlers' opposition to Palestinian autonomy.

And while Yesha doesn't condone recent settler violence -- stoning of Palestinian-driven cars and confrontations with soldiers -- Wasserteil said it will continue to oppose the peace agreement.

The group is trying to move 8,000 more Jewish families to the territories. And it is calling on Jews abroad, especially those in the United States, to help.

The more violent settler protests have provoked an angry reaction from the Israeli cabinet.

Justice Minister David Libai warned settlers Tuesday "they have no immunity if they attack Palestinians or soldiers.

Libai announced plans for a crackdown on Jewish vigilantes.

Israeli - Palestinian peace plan under fire from all sides

Settlers "are entitled to demonstrate and protest but under no circumstances to riot and break the law, or shoot, because there are laws and the government must convey the message that they will be enforced, he said.

The interim autonomy deal also faces challenges from Palestinians.

A newspaper report from Tunis says the Palestine Liberation Organization, which signed the autonomy agreement with Israel, is undergoing organizational changes that have alienated some long-serving senior officials.

The report suggests that disillusioned PLO members could be driven into alliances with Palestinian rejectionist groups to oppose the peace deal.

That's not the only division among Palestinians.

Members of the Muslim fundamentalist groups **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad and dissidents in PLO breakaway groups openly vow to fight the autonomy plan.

There are rifts even among Palestinians who agree with the deal.

According to Palestinian and foreign sources in Gaza, many feel outsiders -- from PLO headquarters in Tunis, from Jordan and from further abroad -- will move into the autonomy zone to take the best jobs in the fledgling Palestinian government.

Some in Gaza believe that was the motive for at least some of the killing of senior Palestinians loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Middle East watchers believe that with so many opposition groups at work, the risk is that one or a series of violent acts could force the two sides to slow down negotiations. Even if that doesn't happen and the deal is implemented as envisioned, it will be an uneasy peace, they say.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian laborer returning from work in Israel and wounded five others in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, Palestinian sources said.

The soldiers opened fire at two cars on the outskirts of Gaza City.

The army said the Palestinians had ignored warnings to stop, but one of the five wounded said they had not understood the order.

A sixth Palestinian was shot and wounded in a clash in the Gaza Strip refugee camp of Shatti.

Earlier Tuesday, a Palestinian blew himself up with a roadside bomb apparently intended for Israelis near the West Bank city of Hebron, military sources said.

Also Tuesday, Syria rejected the idea of secret talks with Israel and insisted that public negotiations were the only way to peace.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Sunday he expected Syria to negotiate through what he called "quiet channels.

But the official Syrian newspaper al-Thawra said: "Syria rejects exchanging the public negotiations in Washington for the secret talks which are being sought by Israel.

Syria and Israel have been negotiating in Washington since late 1991 but the talks have made little progress.

Southam News, with files from Reuter and Agence France-Presse

Update

Israeli - Palestinian peace plan under fire from all sides

The issue: Israel and the Palestinians have agreed on a limited autonomy plan for the Occupied West Bank. But right-wing Israeli factions and some Palestinians are keeping the plan under fierce attack.

What happened: The protests and continuing violence are creating obstacles for negotiators in Egypt, who are trying to implement the plan.

What's next: On Dec. 13, the Israeli army is to begin withdrawing from Gaza and the West Bank city of Jericho and Palestinian security forces are to begin operations.

Graphic

Reuter photo/ Graduates: Two Palestinian police officers show off their certificates to friends as they prepare to police Gaza

Load-Date: November 25, 1993

End of Document

Attack claims 4 kids; Israelis blast ambulance; ships blockade part of Lebanon

Bismarck Tribune (North Dakota)

April 14, 1996, Sunday,

METRO EDITION

Copyright 1996 The Bismarck Tribune, a division of Lee Enterprises, Inc.

Length: 963 words

Byline: Los Angeles Times

Body

BEIRUT, Lebanon -- In a grisly attack that could undermine Israel's military campaign against Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon, Israeli forces pounding the country for a third day Saturday rocketed an ambulance packed with refugees, killing two women and four children.

The attack came as Israel stepped up its campaign against Hezbollah fighters by imposing a partial naval blockade on Lebanon -- raising anxieties in this capital city that gasoline and food supplies might be impeded.

The ambulance attack, witnessed by journalists at a U.N. checkpoint five miles south of the port city of Tyre, enraged television viewers in Lebanon and undercut Israeli assertions that its offensive is limited to strongholds of the Shiite Muslim guerrillas and is being carried out with surgical precision.

In the Israeli drive to avenge cross-border rocket attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas, a campaign dubbed "Operation Grapes of Wrath," more than 3,000 shells and rockets have rained down on nearly 50 towns and villages in southern Lebanon. At least 25 people have been killed, mostly civilians, and more than 85 have been wounded, Lebanese media and police officials reported.

Posing a humanitarian crisis for the Lebanese government, 200,000 people have fled their homes to escape the pounding by tanks and howitzers in southern Lebanon. They were bedding down in schools, mosques and barracks or sleeping in parks or along roadsides. Hezbollah retaliated late Saturday by firing a new salvo of Katyusha rockets at northern Israel, security sources in Lebanon said. Israel confirmed that seven rockets landed within northern Israel, causing no injuries or damage.

The leader of Hezbollah issued a call on his movement's television station for a general mobilization of fighters, including volunteers to carry out suicide bombings against Israel. "I call on all the suicide fighters to join their stations," Sheik Hassan Nasrallah said. "These are the days when holy war and martyrdom are sweetest."

Two other anti-Israel groups, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, also threatened suicide attacks.

While there has been no signs of a break in the conflict, Israel's Channel Two reported late Saturday that a diplomatic effort may be mounted involving the United States, Israel, Syria and Lebanon.

Attack claims 4 kids; Israelis blast ambulance; ships blockade part of Lebanon

Any such attempt "should come as no surprise," Israeli government spokesman Uri Dromi said, because the United States "seems to be the only power that can broker anything here." But he could not confirm that any diplomatic moves were underway.

U.S. diplomats helped bring about an unofficial understanding between Israel and Hezbollah in 1993 after the last serious offensive by Israel in Lebanon. That fighting lasted seven days, killing about 130 people and forcing 500,000 villagers from their homes.

Israel began its latest offensive Thursday, saying it was targeting Hezbollah installations in retaliation for a barrage of Hezbollah missiles fired at northern Israel on Tuesday that injured 36 people.

Increasingly, however, the Israeli tactics seem focused on the Lebanese government itself, with Jerusalem's apparent message being: Shut down Hezbollah or suffer the chaos and panic of an ongoing mini-war that would scuttle Lebanon's efforts to rebuild.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri has said it would be political suicide for the government to clamp down on Hezbollah when the group is seen as heroic for resisting the 12-year Israeli occupation of a nine-mile-wide "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

But in the face of ongoing Israeli military action, Israeli Foreign Minister Ehud Barak predicted, "I believe that they will reappraise. It could take another 24 or 48 hours."

Saturday's attack on the ambulance came at a busy U.N. checkpoint south of Tyre where vehicles loaded with refugees streamed northward to escape the Israeli assault.

According to a reporter who saw the attack, the white Volvo station wagon, with red markings on its side and a siren and lights mounted on its roof, was rocketed by an Israeli helicopter without warning. The force of the blow flung the vehicle 20 yards into a house.

"I want my sister! I want my sister!" screamed a girl who survived and raced from the wreckage. "Oh God, oh God." Of the six people killed, three were sisters, aged 3, 6 and 7. Eight people were wounded.

Markings on the ambulance indicated it belonged to a scout organization affiliated with Amal, Hezbollah's main political rival among Lebanon's Shiite population. Israeli Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak conceded that one of his helicopter gunships had rocketed the ambulance but said the vehicle was believed to be carrying a Hezbollah activist.

"It will be conclusively proven the target was Hezbollah terrorists using the ambulance for their own means," he said.

But televised scenes of the mangled bodies of the children in the wreckage and hysterical survivors screaming in agony added fuel to the mounting rage in Lebanon against Israel.

"Everyone has a bad taste in his mouth," said Beirut banker Anas Hibri, 48, who said Hezbollah fighters are waging "a legal and legitimate struggle" to get Israel off Lebanese land.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Bouez, who traveled to the Syrian capital of Damascus with Hariri on Saturday to consult with Syrian President Hafez Assad, said Lebanon will ask the U.N. Security Council to condemn Israel even though the United States has indicated already it would veto such a resolution. Lebanon also will seek an emergency meeting of the Arab League, he said.

Israel's naval blockade affects the ports of Beirut, Sidon and Tyre. Marwan Iskander, an economic adviser to Hariri, said Lebanon gets 60 percent of its food through the ports. The Israeli army said it will last "as long as necessary" to keep any arms from reaching Hezbollah by sea.

Attack claims 4 kids; Israelis blast ambulance; ships blockade part of Lebanon

Load-Date: January 15, 1998

End of Document

A TALE OF TWO WOMEN (AND ONE PIECE OF LAND)

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

September 13, 1993, Monday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1993 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL,

Length: 801 words

Byline: RICHARD COHEN

Body

The Palestinian woman was no longer young. She was of an indefinable age -- already stout, already weathered, already a grandmother, yet still maybe no more than 50. I was in her house, a bunker of a place, in a refugee camp in southern Lebanon.

This was years ago, my first trip to the Middle East, and while I was talking to the woman's son I noticed a picture on the wall. It was of the Sea of Galilee -- the very same picture my late grandmother once kept in her house.

"Why does she have that picture?" I asked the son.

He shrugged, not sure of the answer, and then turned to ask her. Her reply was matter-of-fact: "It's where I used to live."

That exchange, so brief and so simple, was nevertheless shocking to me. All I had read about the Arab-Israeli problem was instantly synthesized in that one moment: two peoples claiming the same piece of ground.

For my grandmother, born in a Polish town where all the remaining Jews had been killed in the Holocaust, Galilee represented the Land of Israel, both a real place and one of historical longing. For that Palestinian woman, it was simply home.

I thought of that woman when peace burst over the Middle East like some sort of fireworks display last week. If she is still alive, she will not be going home. Galilee will remain a part of Israel proper. For the countless other Palestinians I've met over the years -- the ones originally from Israel proper or the West Bank -- they will not be going home, either, at least not right away.

Only the Gaza Strip, a dusty, overpopulated finger along the Mediterranean, and Jericho, that fabled biblical town now no more than a sun-baked crossroads on the West Bank, will comprise the territories Israel will vacate and leave to the Palestinians. For that old lady and countless others, it is not much.

So much has been accomplished in so short a time that no one -- and I mean no one -- can predict where things will go from here. The Palestine Liberation Organization has renounced its 1964 covenant calling for an armed struggle to "destroy the Zionist and imperialist presence" and has recognized -- in a letter Yasser Arafat signed "sincerely" -- the right of Israel to exist. Israel, for its part, has recognized the PLO, the killer of Israeli children, the slayer of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

A TALE OF TWO WOMEN (AND ONE PIECE OF LAND)

That exchange of letters was so startling, so unexpected just a week or two ago, that it raises expectations to a level both justified and giddy. In due course, though, the dissatisfied on both sides will be heard from.

I asked a high White House official what would happen if Palestinians mount a terrorist attack within Israel and then manage to get back to Gaza, the new Palestinian entity. Will the newly formed Palestinian police force hunt them down -- go into the slums of Gaza where the radical Hamas organization is based? Will Israel feel compelled to send in troops?

The White House aide could not answer my question. "There are 1,000 scenarios like that," he said. "Who knows?"

Still, the White House is euphoric, a mood that will likely continue through today's signing of the accord with the president, Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. With minimal U.S. participation, the impossible had happened and the Middle East, seemingly forever at war, might never again be the same.

Of course, the difficulties ahead are downright daunting. But no one could argue that the PLO and Israel have not executed a 90-degree turn. I could enumerate the problems not solved -- what of the status of Jerusalem, for instance, and just where are the borders of Jericho? -- but to have gotten just this far has to qualify as nearly a miracle.

For the most part, the Clinton administration has played the role of bystander as the PLO and Israel negotiated. Now is the time for it to involve itself in the process.

The oil-rich Gulf states, having ceased their financial aid to the PLO after it supported Iraq in the recent Gulf War, have to be encouraged to turn on the spigots. The various international financial institutions -- the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Community -- also must do their part. Investment in Gaza and the creation of jobs can go a long way toward reducing the influence of Islamic fundamentalists.

That old woman, a refugee since 1948, is probably dead now. What her children know of Galilee comes mostly from a picture on the wall. The passage of time, as much as the efforts of diplomats, made key Palestinians and Israelis - - by no means all of either side -- realize that when both sides claim the same piece of territory, the only sane answer is to share it.

The long, difficult and probably bloody process toward a lasting peace has finally begun. Wherever they are, two old women ought to understand that this is the only solution.

Notes

Richard Cohen is a syndicated columnist for The Washington Post.

Load-Date: September 20, 1995

Mideast peace hopes on track despite shelling

USA TODAY

April 19, 1996, Friday,

FIRST EDITION

Copyright 1996 Gannett Company, Inc.

Section: NEWS;; Cover story

Length: 889 words

Byline: Lee Michael Katz

Body

The search for peace in the Middle East has survived bombings and massacres, assassinations and hostage takings. Now another tragedy puts the peacemakers in the Mideast and the United States to the test again.

As many as 100 Lebanese civilians died yesterday when an Israeli artillery barrage missed its target -- Hezbollah guerrillas who were shelling Israel -- and slammed into a U.N. refugee center.

Bodies lay on the ground in a scene of civilian carnage that horrified television viewers around the world. U.N. peacekeepers were powerless to stop the destruction on either side.

Yet the peacemakers press on.

Amid the chaos in Lebanon, Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres met Thursday with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to reaffirm that final peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians will begin on schedule next month.

A Palestinian Council meets next week to remove a final obstruction to peace talks: part of the Palestine Liberation Organization's charter that calls for the destruction of the state of Israel.

The trend toward peace has lurched forward even as the violence seems to set it back:

-- A February, 1994 massacre of Palestinians praying in a Hebron mosque by an Israel settler failed to derail peace efforts. Two

Mideast peace hopes on track despite shelling

Israel-Palestinian peace agreements were signed after that incident.

-- A series of suicide bomb attacks in February and March inside

Israel by Palestinian **Hamas** terrorists killed 59. The latest Israeli victim died last week.

Another potential suicide bomber blew up an East Jerusalem hotel room. Yet, Israel-Palestinian efforts to forge peace have continued.

-- The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by an Israeli radical who was opposed to the peace process only stiffened Israeli public opinion to continue negotiations with Arab neighbors.

In fact, the quest for Middle East peace is likely to intensify as a result of Thursday's grim scenes.

Israel has achieved peace agreements with the Palestinians, Jordanian and Egyptians. And an accord with Lebanon and its powerful overseer Syria is the most gaping hole left in the puzzle of an overall Middle East peace accord.

The U.S. has had a key role in keeping the peace movement going and immediately after the Lebanon bombing, President Clinton dispatched special Middle East peace envoy Dennis Ross to the region. Secretary of State Warren Christopher ripped up his European travel schedule to head for the Middle East this weekend.

Christopher was barely airborne when he began calling Lebanese, Syrian and Israeli officials to try and work out a deal as he flew from Russia to the Netherlands.

Thursday's carnage prompted the low-key Christopher to take personally put U.S. prestige on the line to try and broker a quick cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah. "The objective will be to find a way to end the death and the fighting," said State Department spokesman Glyn Davies.

Clinton himself was forced to deal with the Lebanese tragedy immediately upon arrival in St. Petersburg, Russia, instead of focusing on his summit meeting with Russian leader Boris Yeltsin.

Clinton offered a "somber moment" of condolence to Lebanese families killed and U.N. peacekeepers who also suffered casualties.

"Today's events make painfully clear the importance of bringing an end to the current violence in Lebanon," the President said.

Noting the latest "death and suffering," Davies added, "This tragedy might spur the parties to the conflict to agree to a cease-fire."

Mideast peace hopes on track despite shelling

Thursday, Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri said, "Look what has happened now," (Israel) started seven days ago, saying they want to eliminate Hezbollah. They end with eliminating civilians" and making "over 400,000 people homeless."

Even while Israel was shelling Lebanon, peace plans were in the works.

The U.S. had been promoting a plan that would have Syria and Lebanon guarantee an end to Hezbollah attacks on Israel. In turn, after about nine months, Israel would discuss withdrawing from the nine-mile buffer zone it occupies in Southern Lebanon.

Israeli and U.S. officials have said that Lebanon and Syria were doing nothing to curb Hezbollah attacks on Israel. Lebanon was allowing Hezbollah to use civilian areas as a shield for their raids. Syria, which has about 40,000 troops -- and great influence -- in the area was not using its influence.

The French government, which governed Lebanon in the period between the world wars, proposed a peace plan that would require less vigorous action by Syria and give a greater role to U.N. troops.

Pushing the peace effort is the insanity of war, especially a war that seems to have no end.

"We are in the 21st century," Prime Minister Hariri said in an interview after the tragic site of the Lebanese dead had been broadcast around the world.

"We saw the children. We saw the women and we saw the old men" killed and wounded in the raid. "This is crazy."

But for peacemakers, it is a long road.

In the Middle East -- holy land for Muslims, Jews and Christians -- "an eye for an eye" is not merely a biblical reference, but a way of life.

The bottom line remains unchanged.

For all the heartbreak of the Middle East, despite the civilian deaths and the brutal carnage, Hezbollah vows never to stop lobbing rockets at Israel unless Israel withdraws from Lebanon. And Israel vows never to leave unless Syria and Lebanon guarantee to silence Hezbollah.

Contributing: Bill Nichols in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Graphic

PHOTO, Color, Muhamed Zatar, AP; PHOTO, Color, Joseph Barrak, AFP; Homeless: Muslim refugees, who had sought sanctuary from an Israeli offensive at a U.N. camp in Cana in southern Lebanon, see their shelter destroyed by Israeli artillery shells. Aftermath: Fijian U.N. soldiers start to clean up the refugee camp where scores were killed in an Israeli artillery attack.

Load-Date: April 19, 1996

End of Document

Briefly

The Ottawa Citizen

January 17, 1996, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A7

Length: 986 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

After nearly a year of rejecting a Security Council offer that would allow Iraq to sell limited amounts of oil to pay for emergency civilian needs, the government of President Saddam Hussein is ready to begin talks about the plan, UN officials and diplomats said on Tuesday. A spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the Iraqis had sent a letter requesting a meeting.

PLO helped Israelis kill

terrorist, U.S. sources say

WASHINGTON -- The Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel's internal security force, Shin Bet, co-operated to assassinate Yehiya Ayyash, the **Hamas** bomb maker who was blown up this month, U.S. officials said Tuesday. One counterterrorism source said it was the PLO that finally located the Gaza Strip home of a former college roommate where Israel's most-wanted man was hiding.

Governor commutes woman's death sentence

JOLIET, Illinois -- The tough-on-crime governor of Illinois, Jim Edgar, Tuesday spared the life of condemned killer Guinevere Garcia, saying the slaying she committed was not heinous enough to warrant the death penalty. Garcia, 37, had urged the state to carry out her execution, which had been scheduled for 12:01 a.m. Wednesday. Instead, Garcia will spend life in prison. Garcia served time for killing her 11-month-old daughter in 1977. After her release, she killed her husband and was sentenced to death.

China slaps controls

on information inflow

SHANGHAI -- Citing national security, the Chinese government announced Tuesday it would begin restricting the flow of information into the country by regulating more closely international agencies that supply financial news to customers inside China. Foreign agencies selling such information -- such as Reuters and Dow Jones -- will now be "supervised" by the country's state-run news agency, Xinhua, both for the content of information they report and in the sales they make to Chinese customers.

Seven Indian politicians charged with corruption

Briefly

BOMBAY -- India's political landscape was in upheaval Tuesday night after the federal police charged seven politicians, including leading figures in the ruling Congress and opposition parties, with receiving bribes in a \$ 16.5-million corruption scandal. The police also sought permission from the supreme court to charge three cabinet ministers. The Central Bureau of Investigation's long-running inquiry into illegal foreign currency transactions looks ready to erupt into the largest political scandal for more than a decade.

Indonesia halts rescue bid for hostages held by rebels

JAKARTA -- Indonesia's military has suspended its rescue operations for 14 people held hostage by separatist rebels in Irian Jaya province. Free Papua Movement guerrillas have threatened to kill the hostages, including six Europeans, if the military launches an attack. Frank Momberg, a German hostage, delivered the warning when temporarily released by the rebels Monday.

Cambodia passes law against human trafficking

PHNOM PENH -- Cambodia's parliament approved legislation Tuesday, imposing heavy fines and up to 20 years in jail for kidnapping, selling or coercing minors into the sex trade. The law was adopted unanimously by the national assembly despite concerns it may force the flourishing prostitution industry underground. The new law also provides that anyone convicted of running an establishment for "debauchery" and "obscene acts" faces up to five years and a maximum fine the equivalent of \$ 16,000 Cdn.

Papua New Guinea eyes cutting ties to royalty

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea -- A commission to review the role of the British monarchy in Papua New Guinea found it would be easy to cut the royal tie, a conference has heard. Constitutional lawyer Yash Ghai said the Constitutional Review Commission, which will report to the government by June, has found a one-line amendment is all that would be necessary.

Saudi dissident appeals expulsion from Britain

LONDON -- A Saudi dissident ordered out of Britain to protect trade deals with Saudi Arabia has appealed his deportation order. A final decision could take months if appeals are allowed to higher courts. Home Office officials said Mohammed Masari, who has waged a publicity campaign against the Saudi royal family since entering Britain last year, lodged appeal papers contesting the decision earlier this month to expel him to the Caribbean island of Dominica.

Israeli doctor, driver die

in West Bank shooting

JERUSALEM -- Palestinian gunmen ambushed and killed two Israeli soldiers on Tuesday night north of Hebron, apparently in revenge for the assassination of Israel's most wanted terrorist 11 days ago. The shooting, the first fatal attack on Israelis in the West Bank since much of the area was handed over to Palestinian control last month, came just four days before planned Palestinian elections.

Statistics show Australia turning from beer to milk

CANBERRA -- A popular Australian television advertisement shows two country lads at a woolshed dance quaffing milk and winning women, while their mates fall asleep after downing lots of beer. Such campaigns appear to be working. Figures released Tuesday show a trend towards milk, soft drinks and dairy food as Australians shrug off their reputation as beer-swilling barbecue lovers.

Court conflict ruling

goes against O.J. Simpson

Briefly

SANTA MONICA, California -- O.J. Simpson lost a round in his legal battle Tuesday when a judge ruled there was no conflict of interest preventing the ex-football star from giving a deposition in the wrongful-death civil suit brought against him. Judge Alan Haber also ruled that Simpson's criminal lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, may represent him in the civil proceedings and that former detective Mark Fuhrman, branded a racist by Simpson's lawyers in the criminal trial, may give his deposition out of state.

Citizen news services

Load-Date: January 18, 1996

End of Document

Moments that made the year: Hypocrisy and deceit: the essential ingredients for war; The Middle East

The Independent (London)

December 26, 1997, Friday

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Section: FEATURES; Page 11

Length: 1008 words

Byline: Robert Fisk

Body

Madeleine Albright, America's increasingly ineffectual Secretary of State, described 1997 as "not a good year for the peace process". It was a disaster, which in the coming months may well bring war to the Middle East.

As usual in the region, 1997 started in hypocrisy and deceit. The Algerian government announced that "terrorism was on its last legs". Then a series of mass atrocities - the systematic throat-cutting by supposed "Islamists" of thousands of women and children in the poor villages of the Mitidja plain - proved that the Algerian civil war was now of Bosnian proportions.

A few weeks later, the Egyptian government announced that "the terrorists were finished". Then came Luxor and the murder and mutilation of 58 foreign tourists. In Lebanon, the year began with more talk of the nation's rebirth and reconstruction - and ended with massive external debts and growing fear of another war with Israel.

But it was the Arab-Israeli "peace" that was finally buried this year, when the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, decided - in total contravention of all the agreements guaranteed by the United States - to build yet another Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land. Har Homa, most of the Western press obediently called it - the Arab name of Abu Ghoneim - was largely forgotten as Israel created facts on the ground --and the Palestinians, pleading vainly to the Americans, the French, even the British, watched their dreamed-for Palestinian state turn to dust.

The Arab nations which had stood by America - whose troops supported the Western armies in the 1991 Gulf War, whose investments have been lodged in New York, whose lands are protected or lived in (or occupied) by American troops - watched appalled, their impotence as obvious as their sense of betrayal. Those Palestinians who had long since abandoned any allegiance to Yassir Arafat expressed their own frustration in a predictably bloody and terrible way: with wicked suicide bombings in Israel. An even more angry Netanyahu then denounced "terrorism" and accused Arafat of giving the "green light" to the bloodbath.

The pattern is now established. Israel blames Arab "terrorism" for lack of progress in the "peace process" and refuses to make "concessions" (i.e. fulfil Israel's commitments) in the agreement. He then announces new settlements on stolen land - and gives further provocation to would-be Palestinian murderers.

By year's end, the corruption of the dictatorial and brutal Arafat was complete when he agreed to allow the CIA to decide which Palestinians should or should not be released from prison.

Moments that made the year: Hypocrisy and deceit: the essential ingredients for war; The Middle East

Mr Netanyahu, meanwhile, went in for a little "terrorism" of his own, sending at least two Israeli murderers to kill an official of Hamas - which claimed at least two of this year's bombings - in the capital of friendly Jordan, whose King Hussein is increasingly despised by his own people for his peace with Israel. The Israeli secret service was blamed for "botching" the attempted murder - not for trying to carry it out against all international law - but it was enough to convince the Arabs that Israel did not want peace.

For when Mrs Albright tried to court them to attend the Qatar Arab-Israeli economic summit, almost all boycotted the meeting, preferring instead to turn up at Tehran - in the capital of America's principle adversary in the Middle East - for an Islamic summit at which Iran's new president, Mohamed Khatami, issued an unprecedented call for a dialogue with the "American people". President Clinton, still fearful of the Israeli lobby which now virtually controls US Middle East policy, said he'd like a dialogue too - on "terrorism" and the Middle East "peace process", the two subjects upon which the Iranians have no interest in talking to the Americans.

But the Europeans - having stormed out of Iran when a German court blamed the supreme leadership for the murder of Kurdish opponents in Berlin - crept back to Tehran in the autumn to continue their own dialogue with one of the Middle East's great oil nations. All over the region, Arabs, too, wanted to ask the Europeans - the very nations which created the morasse in which the Middle East finds itself - for help. They wanted a European initiative, European pressure on Israel and on America. Some hope.

When Saddam Hussein ordered US weapons inspectors out of Iraq, President Clinton thought he could talk tough and launch a few more cruise missiles at the impoverished Iraqis. The Arabs told him to get lost. When Mrs Albright turned up in the region to dig the long-dead peace process out of its grave, the tough-talking secretary of state turned into a mouse, blandly mouthing Israeli government policies, claiming that killing was worse than "building houses" - her mendacious reference to stealing Arab land - and suggesting that settlement-building, which contradicts the very foundation of the peace, was legal. By the time she got round to mentioning Palestinian grievances, the Israelis were treating her with the contempt she deserved.

At all this, the bad guys of the region rejoiced: Saddam finished the year by telling the Americans they could not visit his palaces, even if they did think a warhead or two might be concealed under the four-poster beds. The Arab "partners for peace" turned up en masse to demonstrate their friendship towards the new Iran. And the Americans went on supporting the Algerian government (which is increasingly implicated in the massacres - or at least the failure to prevent them) and the Egyptian government, whose own corruption and brutality has helped provoke its own home-grown and vicious rebellion.

By year's end, the ceasefire in southern Lebanon was a charade, with villagers being killed - by Hizbollah but more frequently by Israelis - every week. Israel talked about fighting "a war against terrorism on two fronts", suggesting that a coming bloodbath would take place in both the West Bank and Lebanon. But whoever Mr Netanyahu thinks he might be fighting, the question must be asked: who would win?

Load-Date: December 29, 1997

Algeria Vote Nears, With Democracy in Ruins

The New York Times

June 5, 1997, Thursday, 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: 968 words

Byline: By ROGER COHEN

By ROGER COHEN

Dateline: PARIS, June 4

Body

The first multi-party elections in Algeria since 1992 are to be held on Thursday, but the Islamic party whose surge led the military to annul that vote has been banished and the extent of real parliamentary democracy appears strictly circumscribed.

Schools have been closed, weekly markets stopped, trucks banned from city centers and bus drivers ordered to search all bags as Algeria's military-backed authorities seek to insure an election undisturbed by the violence that has killed 22 people in Algiers this week and more than 50,000 since 1992.

The country's undeclared war began after the generals who have exercised effective rule over Algeria since independence from France in 1962 canceled the second round of a parliamentary election that the Islamic Salvation Front seemed set to win.

In response, Islamic insurgents began a campaign of terror that has been met by increasingly brutal reprisals from the military-backed authority known simply as Le Pouvoir, or The Power. Just who is killing whom, and in what numbers, has become increasingly murky in Algeria.

The Islamic Salvation Front, which has been banned since the last elections, urged Algerians today to boycott the elections for the 380-seat National Assembly. In a statement issued here, the party said a solution to Algeria's crisis could be found only through negotiation and "national reconciliation."

An earlier appeal from the party, issued last month and calling for a dialogue between the military rulers of Algeria and the now-jailed leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front has been met with silence by President Liamine Zeroual, a retired general who was elected in 1995.

The extent of the Islamic Front's support in Algeria now seems much diminished, Western diplomats said, eroded by the savage violence of the guerrilla groups that split from it and took to killing artists, journalists, teachers, foreigners and whole village communities. But it remains uncertain whether a lasting peace in Algeria can be established without some negotiation with the party.

Algeria Vote Nears, With Democracy in Ruins

Peace has been a central theme of the campaigns of the 39 parties and 7,000 candidates competing in the election. The parties include a newly formed movement, the National Democratic Rally, which is close to Mr. Zeroual and amounts to Algeria's new official political force, and a moderate Islamic party known as the Movement for a Peaceful Society, which has taken up some of the populist themes that won support for the Islamic Front.

Those two parties, the only ones with a strong organization throughout the country, are widely expected to win the largest shares of the vote, with the National Democratic Rally enjoying a marked advantage. The Parliament is to be elected under a system of proportional representation for parties that win at least 5 percent of the vote.

"I have visited the entire country in recent weeks and peace is the one thing people want," said Saddik Debaili, leader of the Front for Socialist Forces, an opposition party with its base in the Berber region east of Algiers. "Unfortunately, the election amounts to the completion of the coup d'etat begun in 1992 and so is unlikely to provide the basis for peace."

Mr. Debaili's argument is based on the fact that, unlike the vote of 1992, this election is being held under the terms of a Constitution that appears to create a veneer of democracy while insuring that real power remains with the military-backed President. The Constitution was approved last November, officially by 85.8 percent of the population, but Western officials say that vote was marked by pervasive fraud.

No international observers were allowed to monitor the vote on the Constitution. But more than 100 observers, including 8 Americans, have been invited from the United Nations, the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity to monitor the parliamentary election.

There are, though, more than 33,000 voting stations and Mr. Debaili, speaking in a telephone interview from Algiers, contended that fraud would again be widespread.

Disillusionment with politics, fear of violence and general exhaustion among a population struggling with falling salaries have insured that the campaign up to now has been generally listless, said Mustapha Bouchachi, a prominent lawyer in Algiers.

Under the Constitution, the Parliament will have severely curtailed powers. It is to be overseen by a Council of the Nation, one-third of whose members are to be picked by the President. Because any law proposed by Parliament will have to be approved by three-quarters of the Council of the Nation, the President will enjoy an effective veto over the legislature.

Nonetheless, Mr. Zeroual's determination to win control of the Parliament is clear. The National Democratic Rally emerged abruptly in April and has enjoyed huge financing and support from regional governments. More than 80 percent of its candidates have already held positions in the state apparatus, and several government ministers are candidates for the party.

Despite rising oil prices, the country's economy remains mired in a slump that has left close to 30 percent of the population unemployed.

The Movement for a Peaceful Society, led by Mahfoud Nahnah, a former Arabic language teacher and imam, has tried to move into the void left by the banning of the Islamic Front. Formerly known as Hamas, but always a moderate movement, it has a strong grass-roots organization and is promising small business loans and shorter working hours for women.

In recent weeks, the National Democratic Rally has strenuously attacked Mr. Nahnah. Referring to his imprisonment in the 1970's for the sabotage of telephone lines to protest widespread nationalization, Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyatahia said, "Those who cut down telephone poles laid the groundwork for those who now cut off heads."

Graphic

Algeria Vote Nears, With Democracy in Ruins

Photos: Algeria's first multiparty elections since 1992 are scheduled for today, though Algerians living in France were able to begin voting in advance. An Algerian in Nice left a polling place on Monday after casting his ballot. (Agence France-Presse)

Load-Date: June 5, 1997

End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

August 2, 1995, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 877 words

Body

International A3-7

NATO EXPANDS SHIELD IN BOSNIA

The NATO allies extended the protection of Western air power to the "safe areas" in Bosnia, including Sarajevo, that have not been overrun by Serbian forces. A1

HOUSE REJECTS ARMS EMBARGO

The House of Representatives gave final passage to a bill ordering President Clinton to halt American participation in the United Nations arms embargo against Bosnia. A6

RUSSIAN LIFE EXPECTANCY SHRINKS

Life expectancy in Russia, already lower than in other developed countries, has plummeted again, and scientists cannot explain why. A1

AMERICANS AND CHINESE CONFER

Secretary Warren Christopher and the Chinese Foreign Minister met but made little progress on issues dividing their countries. A3

ISRAEL MOVES ON EXTRADITION

The Israeli Government took the first legal steps to bring the man identified as leader of the Hamas movement from the United States to Israel for trial. A3

Zimbabwe's President delivered a harsh attack on homosexuals. A7

Bethlehem Journal: The mayor laments a Christian exodus. A4

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National A8-17

RENO'S DEFENSE ENDS HEARINGS

Attorney General Janet Reno told a Congressional committee that responsibility for the deaths of more than 80 Branch Davidians rested solely with the sect's leader. A1

WESTINGHOUSE TO BUY CBS

Westinghouse Electric has agreed to pay \$5.4 billion for CBS. The announcement comes a day after Walt Disney agreed to acquire Capital Cities/ABC for \$19 billion, a merger that would make Westinghouse's task of reviving CBS much more difficult. A1

CBS CHIEF'S MIXED RECORD

Laurence A. Tisch, the chief executive of CBS, has orchestrated a deal that will earn the Loews Corporation, his family-controlled company, \$1 billion. Still, the deal may end up tarnishing his reputation. A1

CLINTON CRITICIZES CONGRESS

President Clinton lashed out at Congress as the captive of polluters and gun lobbyists, and he threatened to veto the bill that pays Congress's administrative expenses. A1

DELAY ON MEDICARE PLAN

Congressional Memo: Having watched the Clinton health plan die a slow death, the Republicans' strategy on on their overhaul of Medicare is too delay the details until as late as possible. A1

NEW CLUES IN UNABOMB CASE

By matching 17-year record of bombings against an analysis of a 35,000-word tract sent to The New York Times, Federal officials say they have concluded that an elusive serial bomber is a student of the history of science who now lives in the Sacramento or San Francisco Bay areas. A1

STORM MOVES ASHORE IN FLORIDA

Hurricane Erin swept across Florida's Atlantic Coast near Fort Pierce with heavy rain and winds of 85 miles an hour. A8

UNCOVERING A TOWN'S KLAN TIES

When a man opened an old trunk he found in a barn, he found a 1920's-era membership list of the Ku Klux Klan in his home town. A8

TEEN-AGE MOTHER, ADULT FATHER

Half of the babies born to teen-age girls are fathered by adults, according to a new study. A10

GOVERNORS WORK ON MEDICARE

NEWS SUMMARY

The nation's governors said they would spend August trying to find a consensus on how to distribute Medicaid money to the states. A12

CASE OF THE MISSING INDEX

Vincent W. Foster Jr.'s secretary told the Senate Whitewater panel that an index of some papers of the Clintons was missing when Mr. Foster's office was searched soon after his suicide. A14

MORE TALK OF SIMPSON GLOVES

Prosecutors said they planned to introduce tapes of O.J. Simpson wearing what they say are the same kind of gloves worn by the killer of Nicole Brown Simpson. A15

BREAST CANCER'S CHANGE

Researchers say that when a woman moves to a new country, her risk of dying from breast cancer either rises or falls to match that of women native to the new country. A17

A leading cigarette maker said a lawmaker misled the public. A8

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. chose Thomas Donohue as interim president. A9

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Packwood papers: not enough.

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Lester Brickman: Foster's papers -- what executive privilege?

Rosellen Brown: Paranoia on Main Street.

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Load-Date: August 2, 1995

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

April 11, 1995, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 936 words

Body

International A3-13

DOLLAR'S DROP OPENS RIFT

The dollar recovered from a rough ride and intensified a bitter round of finger-pointing by Japan and Germany over who bears the responsibility for fixing a problem that threatens economic relationships around the world. A1

TOLL RISES IN GAZA BOMBINGS

As the death toll from two suicide bombings in the Gaza Strip on Sunday rose to eight, Palestinian police confirmed they had made more than 100 arrests.A1

An eerie quiet at the site of one of the bomb blasts. A10

An American student from New Jersey died from her injuries. A10

UNSOLVED KILLING IN HAITI

Two weeks after the assassination of a right-wing critic of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, investigators say they are still in the dark about who did it. A1

RUSSIA'S COPYRIGHT PIRATES

Although Russia's leaders have vowed to bring about a crackdown, the country is still awash in counterfeit videotapes and computer software and games. A3

PAKISTAN RESTATES A DEMAND

On the eve of a meeting with President Clinton, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan renewed her demand that Washington deliver jet fighters purchased by her country or refund the money. A9

A NEW CHIEF FOR UNICEF

NEWS SUMMARY

Carol Bellamy, the director of the Peace Corps and a former New York City Council president, has been named Executive Director of Unicef, the United Nations announced. A11

The Armenian Apostolic Church chose a new leader. A6

Peru's President Fujimori faces a new term, and problems. A13

Queensville Journal: Crime drama in a small Ontario town. A4

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DOLE MAKES IT OFFICIAL

In what may be the last chance for the White House for the World War II generation, Senator Bob Dole opened his third bid for the Republican Presidential nomination. A1

A POLITICIAN'S PROGRESS

Speaker Newt Gingrich still seems to be wrestling with his own evolution as a leader. A1

DETERRING NEW BIRTHS

Although New Jersey bars welfare mothers who have additional children from receiving more aid, researchers say they are not convinced that the state policy keeps women from having babies. A1

G.O.P. GAINS FILTER DOWN

The Republican Party is making inroads in local governments in the South, causing a political upheaval in some communities. A16

MORE SCRUTINY FOR SECRETARY

Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown reaped tax breaks from investing in an apartment complex that defaulted on a \$6 million loan, a newspaper reported. A16

TRANSIT STRIKE ENDS

Philadelphia bus drivers, signal operators and other transit workers ended their job action. A16

NO KNOWLEDGE, NO FOUL

A Federal appeals court ruled that health care businesses that rewarded doctors for the referral of Medicare or Medicaid patients could not be punished unless the Government proved that they knew such rewards were illegal. A18

GUN MAKER CAN BE SUED

A state judge in San Francisco refused to dismiss lawsuits against the manufacturer of guns used in a 1993 shooting in which eight people were killed. A18

A NEW POLITICAL FORCE

NEWS SUMMARY

Passionate in their conservatism, zealots for tax cuts and sworn to term limits, the freshmen in Congress have become an unusually influential political force. A20

HOW THE CONTRACT PLAYS

According to the latest parade of opinion polls, much of the public approves of the activity in Washington if not all the actions. A22

FORMER JUROR TO BE QUESTIONED

The judge in the O.J. Simpson trial has subpoenaed a former juror who complained that sequestered jurors suffered personality clashes and that sheriff's guards fueled racial animosity. A23

GENETICALLY ALTERED CROPS

The Environmental Protection Agency has tentatively approved the cultivation of crops that have been genetically altered to make their own pesticides. A23

Representative Nathan Deal switched his party allegiance. A22

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Behind the stalemate at the New York Coliseum is a complicated argument over the short- and long-term future of one of the most valuable pieces of potential development property in the city. A1

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A new kind of computing: big hopes for DNA calculations. C1

Big quake challenges theory of how deep earthquakes happen. C1

A new way of looking at the immune system and DNA patterns. C1

Three previously unknown hepatitis viruses tentatively identified. C3

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Saying no to school bus drivers.

Of rhinos, elephants and humans.

Who's in charge, Governor?

Now, democracy for Peru.

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A. M. Rosenthal: You are Palden Gyatso.

Russell Baker: The prattle deluge.

Amos Oz: The **Hamas**-Likud connection.

Chronicle B2

Chess C11

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Load-Date: April 11, 1995

End of Document

NEWS BRIEFS

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

April 16, 1995, Sunday

Copyright 1995 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P4A

Length: 929 words

Body

Train crashes into bus, killing 42 in Egypt

QUWESNA, Egypt _ An express train plowed into a crowded bus

Saturday in the Nile Delta north of Cairo, killing 42 people and

injuring 45 others.

The bus carried about 90 workers heading to a textile factory

when it was struck about 7 a.m. at a rural rail crossing near

Quwesna, 36 miles north of Cairo.

There were conflicting reports on whether the bus driver was

mistakenly waved through the crossing by a guard or ignored alarm

bells. Wreckage from the bus was strewn for 200 yards along the path

next to the tracks.

Most of the victims were believed to have been bus passengers,

but witnesses said some people riding atop the train _ a common but

illegal practice _ were thrown off and hurt.

Six of the injured were treated and released, while 39 others

were taken to nearby hospitals. The bus was traveling from the town

of Arab el-Ram to the factory in Quwesna.

Trial of author for blasphemy postponed

DHAKA, Bangladesh _ Taslima Nasrin's trial for allegedly

blaspheming Islam was postponed Saturday when a judge agreed that

NEWS BRIEFS

there was no proper government sanction to go ahead with the case.

Abul Kashem Mohammad Kamaluddin, a chief magistrate in Dhaka, adjourned the trial until May 17 when the prosecution failed to produce documents authorizing her trial.

Kamal Hussain, Nasrin's attorney, also asked the court to drop the blasphemy charge against Nasrin, which is based on comments she allegedly made to an Indian newspaper.

Muslim radicals were outraged when it was reported she suggested revisions in the Koran, the Muslim holy book, to give more rights to women. Nasrin says she called for changes in Islamic laws, not the Koran.

In her writings, Nasrin has condemned Islamic fundamentalism and the oppression of women. Her 1993 novel, "Shame," was banned in Bangladesh.

Since August, she has lived in Sweden, fearing death threats from fundamentalists who have offered \$ 5,000 to anyone who kills her. Bangladesh has no laws against blasphemy but a 100-year-old law says anyone who hurts a community's religious sentiments can be jailed for up to two years.

10,000 acres burn in Nebraska forest

HALSEY, Neb. _ A lightning fire fed by high winds burned about 10,000 acres across a 10-mile swath of federal forest.

Firefighters remained at the Nebraska National Forest early Saturday to work on hot spots.

"We're getting a lot of wind again," said Tony DeToy of the U.S. Forest Service. "There still could be some problems."

The fire was believed to have been started by lightning Friday evening and carried by 40 mph winds. It was under control late Friday.

Islamic Jihad member sentenced to prison

NEWS BRIEFS

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip _ Yasser Arafat's military tribunal sentenced an Islamic Jihad militant to 15 years in prison Saturday, the chief prosecutor said.

The defendant, Aziz Shami, was the third activist to be tried before the secret court, convened for the first time last week as part of Arafat's crackdown on militant opponents of the Israel-PLO peace treaty.

Shami, a 25-year-old laborer, was convicted of possessing weapons and incitement against Arafat's government, said the chief prosecutor, Khaled Kidreh.

Shami is a relative of Sheik Abdallah Shami, a leader of Islamic Jihad who has been in jail since a January suicide bombing killed 21 Israelis.

Meanwhile, Palestinian security forces released 15 detainees Saturday, bringing the number of Islamic Jihad and **Hamas** activists in jail down to 125. Thirty had been freed Friday.

Chinese poisoned by farm chemicals

BEIJING _ About 100,000 people _ half of them consumers _ were poisoned by agricultural chemicals in 1994, according to an official report.

The report, seen in Beijing on Saturday, did not provide figures for earlier years or say how serious the poisoning cases were. It said roughly half the people poisoned were consumers and half were involved in farm production.

The report, in the official newspaper Rural Life Weekly, warned farmers to be more careful in applying herbicides and pesticides. It said about 1,000 factories now produce 940,000 tons of farm chemicals a year.

Last fall, a number of people in Hong Kong were hospitalized after eating vegetables imported from China, leading authorities to

NEWS BRIEFS

warn restaurants and consumers to take special care in cleaning and cooking imported food.

Exporter smuggled endangered orchids

LOS ANGELES _ An Indonesian flower exporter was sentenced to five months in prison for smuggling hundreds of endangered orchids into the United States.

Harto Kolopaking, 28, was the first person in the country to be prosecuted for illegally transporting endangered orchids, said assistant U.S. attorney Nathan Hochman.

Authorities said Kolopaking smuggled more than 1,500 Asian tropical lady slipper orchids from his family's nursery in Indonesia to the United States, in violation of the Endangered Species Act. Kolopaking pleaded guilty in November to smuggling 1,346 orchids through San Jose to a wholesale dealer in Malibu. He also pleaded guilty to flying 216 orchids into Los Angeles in suitcases. He was sentenced Friday.

Aftershock follow swest Texas quake

ALPINE, Texas _ The strongest aftershock to a rare western Texas earthquake rattled the region Saturday morning.

The 4.0-magnitude rumble was the 13th aftershock since Thursday night's earthquake, according to the U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colo.

The 9:33 a.m. aftershock caused no damage or injuries, survey spokeswoman Pat Jorgenson said.

The 5.6-magnitude earthquake was the most violent to hit Texas in 60 years. It was centered 25 miles outside Alpine, a town of 6,000 about 190 miles southeast of El Paso.

Compiled from wire reports.

Load-Date: April 17, 1995

NEWS BRIEFS

End of Document

UP TO SPEED;
THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES AND WHAT'S AHEAD;
First lady urges women's equality

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

March 23, 1997, Sunday,

ALL EDITIONS

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Section: NATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 02D

Length: 973 words

Byline: From staff and news services.

Body

Hillary Rodham Clinton landed in male-dominated Zimbabwe on Friday with the message that a democratic government cannot succeed if it devalues women. "A democracy depends on the full integration of women into society, especially on seeing to it that they have equal access to the same tools of opportunity as men," the first lady said upon landing at Harare International Airport.

Mrs. Clinton met briefly with President Robert Mugabe at his home and held a round-table discussion with prominent women at the National Gallery. Mrs. Clinton said she was eager to learn more about the economic health and political concerns of women in Zimbabwe, a patriarchal society like many African nations but also a place where women have made some professional progress. Coming up: Mrs. Clinton's six-country African visit continues this week.

WORLD

- **DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON:** A suicide bomber blew himself up Friday in a Tel Aviv street cafe crowded with people dressed in costumes celebrating the Jewish holiday of Purim. Police said two Israeli women were killed and 47 people were wounded. The Muslim militant group Hamas claimed responsibility for the nail-studded bomb. Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority condemned the explosion, the first after a yearlong lull in suicide bomb attacks. Coming up: Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu suggested he might suspend peace talks.

- **A CALL TO ARMS REDUCTION:** President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin ended a two-day summit in Finland with a blueprint to pursue a new round of arms negotiations to reduce nuclear stockpiles. Still, Clinton left Helsinki without agreement on the most ticklish U.S.- Russia issue: expansion of NATO to include former Soviet states. A blunt- speaking Yeltsin said he feared "a potentially threatening buildup" of Western combat forces near his nation's borders. Coming up: Clinton's struggle to promote arms control is centered on pushing Yeltsin for a promise that the Duma - Russia's parliament - approve the START II treaty this spring.

WASHINGTON

- **FREEDOM AND CYBERSLEAZE:** The Supreme Court on Wednesday heard two starkly different descriptions of the Internet. On the one hand, a Clinton administration lawyer defended the Communications Decency Act of 1996.

UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES AND WHAT'S AHEAD; First lady urges women's equality

On the other hand, Bruce J. Ennis, the lawyer for a coalition of civil liberties and computer industry groups that successfully challenged the new law in a lower federal court, described the Internet as "democratizing and speech-enhancing," distinctive as a forum for worldwide conversation at little or no cost. Coming up: The fate of the government's effort to regulate sexually explicit material on the global computer network depends on which description a majority of the justices find most credible.

NATION

- **SIMPSON FACING FORECLOSURE:** A California mortgage company has begun foreclosure proceedings on O.J. Simpson's Brentwood home after he missed \$ 86,000 in payments, court records show. Hawthorne Savings, which financed the purchase, filed legal notice this week that Simpson was delinquent in making mortgage payments of \$ 86,305.62 plus overdue real estate taxes. Coming up: The asking price for the Brentwood estate has been estimated to be about \$ 2.3 million, the amount of the loan still owed to the bank. But real estate experts have suggested the property could fetch as much as \$ 4 million because of its notoriety.

- **ARMY SEX SCANDAL:** A captain who was the highest-ranking defendant in an investigation of sexual misconduct at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., got four months in prison and dismissal from the military after he pleaded guilty Thursday to adultery and sodomy. In exchange for the guilty plea from Capt. Derrick Robertson, prosecutors dropped more serious charges of rape and indecent assault. The next day, another Aberdeen defendant, Staff Sgt. Nathanael C. Beach, was acquitted of all sex charges.

- **LIGGETT DEAL ROCKS TOBACCO ROAD:** In a stunning move that shook giant tobacco companies, one cigarette maker Thursday made a deal with 22 states to warn on its packages that "smoking is addictive," to proclaim it causes lung cancer and heart disease and to provide evidence that the industry conspired to market to youngsters. Liggett, the smallest U.S. cigarette company with 2 percent of the market, reached a settlement that also includes an agreement to provide secret industry documents and testimony that several state attorneys general said would incriminate tobacco giants such as Philip Morris and R.J. Reynolds. Coming up: Philip Morris, the biggest tobacco company, said it will continue to "defend vigorously against the meritless lawsuits."

SOUTH

- **TORNADOES ACTS OF GOD?** Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee said God would never inflict such evil as the state's recent storms. Others insisted God is ultimately responsible for all that happens in the world. Huckabee, a Republican and Baptist minister, told sponsors of a disaster relief bill that he couldn't approve it because it referred to "acts of God." He wanted the phrase, long part of legal terminology, changed to "natural disasters." It is "a matter of deep conscience to me to attribute in law a destructive and deadly force as being an 'act of God,' " Huckabee said. The Arkansas House, after debating God's role in the world, decided to use both phrases.

LOCAL

- **VOTERS BACK TAX:** Voters in eight metro counties, encompassing 11 school districts, decided Tuesday to pay an extra 1 percent sales tax over the next several years to fund \$ 2.4 billion in school construction projects. Coming up: Technically, school districts can begin building now, but the extra penny tax will not be imposed until July 1, and the earliest schools will see any money is October.

PASSAGES

- Willem de Kooning, widely considered one of the greatest painters of the second half of the 20th century, died Wednesday, at age 92.

Graphic

UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES AND WHAT'S AHEAD; First lady urges women's equality

Hillary Clinton visits a housing project in South Africa as Homeless
People's Federation leader Patricia Matolengwe looks on. / DOUG MILLS /
Associated Press

Load-Date: April 25, 1997

End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

April 3, 1995, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 896 words

Body

International A2-9

DISCONTENT IN EGYPT

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt facing accusations of human rights abuses, governmental corruption and mismanagement that are driving away investors. A2

BOMB KILLS 8 IN GAZA

At least eight people were killed when a bomb blew up in a Gaza City neighborhood that is reputed to be a stronghold of Hamas, the militant Palestinian group. A2

RWANDANS END FLIGHT

Tens of thousands of Rwandans fleeing camps in Burundi halted their flight after their leaders became convinced that Tanzania would not open its borders. A3

In Kenya, a crackdown on opposition and the press. A3

FIRST LADY IN NEPAL

For Hillary Rodham Clinton, in Nepal on her five-nation Asia tour, a media-pleasing elephant ride and a meeting with Sir Edmund Hillary, her namesake. A6

NEW STEP FOR THE U.N.

The United Nations has been breaking tradition to help Asian governments' efforts to push tens of thousands of migrants back to Vietnam by the end of the year. A6

A SCHOOL AND A SCANDAL

NEWS SUMMARY

To its supporters, the School of the Americas teaches professionalism to Latin American soldiers; to its most severe critics, it is an academy of assassins. A8

FEARS IN HAITI

Despite the new United Nations mission of establishing a "safe and stable environment" in Haiti, there is growing nervousness among the population about the future. A8

SHARING DATA WITH RUSSIA

The Clinton Administration has offered American intelligence on Iran to Russian officials in hopes of persuading them to drop plans to build nuclear reactors in Iran. A9

In Dublin, a landmark on the road to peace in Northern Ireland. A7

Paris Journal: Notre Dame out of harmony with computer age. A4

National A12-17, B6-8

TAX-CUT QUANDARY

The Republican majority in the House is expected to pass a deep tax-cut proposal this week despite misgivings about public opinion and the possibility of making the Federal the deficit expand. A1

GAYS IN THE MILITARY

House Speaker Newt Gingrich promises to try to overturn the Government's new policy on homosexuals in the military although the Joint Chiefs of Staff are happy with the current rules. A1

LIFE AND DEATH: WHO DECIDES?

The question of whether doctors or family members are to decide when brain-damaged patients should get continued medical treatment will be examined in a lawsuit against Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and its doctors. A1

SEAGRAM DEAL IS NEAR

The Seagram Company is close to a deal to sell its 25 percent stake in Du Pont back to the company for nearly \$10 billion in cash, people familiar with the negotiations said last night. A1

TRYING TO CURB LAWSUITS

A Republican package of bills aiming at revamping the nation's civil court system easily passed the House, but its fate is far from certain in the Senate. B6

PREPARED FOR BATTLE -- OR NOT

The Pentagon is spending less on new weapons and equipment than at any time in nearly 50 years, and some are afraid combat readiness is in jeopardy. B7

NEWS SUMMARY

A STATE WITH ITS OWN MIND

Rhode Island, bucking a national trend, seems likely to adopt a law that would increase the state's protection to homosexuals against bias in housing, employment, public accommodations and credit. A12

DIM HOPES FOR DEMOCRATS

Many leading Democrats have all but given up hope of regaining control of the Senate in 1996 and are focusing on persuading wavering House members to run again. B6

A DOCTOR WITH A HEART

In Bayou La Batre, a poor fishing village on the Gulf Coast in Alabama, the people have an angel: a country doctor who makes house calls and works on credit. A12

ROMANCE IN THE AIR

Fiction came to life at a convention of readers of romance novels. The readers got a chance to meet the men who model for the pirates, firemen and others on the covers of the books they devour. A12

Strikes have halted most public transit in Philadelphia. A17

Metro Digest B1

Business Digest D1

Arts/Entertainment C13-19

Finding a mission in Handel's operas. C13

Theater: Critic's Notebook C13

"The Only Thing Worse You Could Have Told Me . . ." C16

"Watbanaland." C16

Music: Graham Parker. C16

The Schubertiade evolves. C18

Dance: An Ailey ensemble honors its leader. C13

Books: An intimate of F.D.R. C17

Sports C1-11

NEWS SUMMARY

BASEBALL OWNERS QUIT FIGHT

Major League Baseball owners yesterday accepted the players' offer to return to work, ending the longest work stoppage in professional sports history. A1

REPLACEMENTS NOW REPLACEABLE

As baseball's real players edged closer to returning, the game's replacement players edged back toward anonymity. A1

A PERFECT UCONN SEASON

The Connecticut women's basketball team completed its undefeated season by stopping Tennessee, 70-64, in the final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. A1

Baseball: Fans not happy. C2

Yanks ahead of most teams. C4

Basketball: Knicks top Nets. C9

Columns: Anderson on baseball. C1

Berkow on UConn women. C1

Rhoden on N.C.A.A. C6

On Baseball. C3

Hockey: Rangers lose again. C8

N.C.A.A.: 2 paths to final. C1

Obituaries B10 Stanley A. Cain, a pioneering conservationist who helped develop ecological science.

Dame Lucie Rie, a ceramicist.

Oliver Rea, a theatrical producer.

Editorials/Op-Ed A18-19 Editorials

The baseball truce.

Mischief on Mexico.

NEWS SUMMARY

Bufs.

Tuberculosis resurgent.

Letters

William Safire: Newt's 100th.

Anthony Lewis: Never again.

Philip K. Howard: Put the judges back in justice.

Chronicle B4

Bridge C18

Load-Date: April 3, 1995

End of Document

4 Palestinian Officials Call for Halt to Israeli Talks

The New York Times

January 10, 1995, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

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

Length: 935 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG,

By JOEL GREENBERG, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: JERICHO, West Bank, Jan. 9

Body

In a sign of internal dissent, some leaders of the Palestinian Authority called today for a suspension of negotiations because of Israeli settlement activity in the occupied West Bank.

But even as they spoke at a public meeting in Jericho, Yasir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met in the Gaza Strip and reported progress in their talks on expanding Palestinian self-rule.

Mr. Peres announced that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin would meet Mr. Arafat next week to discuss plans for an Israeli pullout from the towns in the West Bank as a prelude to Palestinian elections. Talks from both sides resumed on details of the elections today in Cairo.

The negotiations, however, are being held against the background of increasing unrest in the West Bank over continued construction at Israeli settlements there. Almost daily for the last two weeks, Palestinians have held protests in West Bank villages and towns, marching and planting trees on disputed land they say has been taken over by Israel for settlement expansion.

The protests were set off by a confrontation last month between Palestinians and settlers near the village of Al Khadr south of Bethlehem, where work had begun to enlarge the neighboring settlement of Efrat. The demonstrations, often led by Palestinian leftist groups opposed to the self-rule accord, have put pressure on the authority.

The result was today's meeting in Jericho, attended by 4 of the 19 members of the self-governing council and representatives of West Bank regions and political factions, including the militant **Hamas** movement. The concluding statement urged the authority "to play a more active role in confronting settlement and to suspend the negotiations, because continuing them under the shadow of the settlement drive will encourage the Israeli Government to pursue its policy of settlement expansion."

The statement called for stepped-up protests and also urged the P.L.O. "to reconsider the political process in light of Israel's violations of the basis of this process."

4 Palestinian Officials Call for Halt to Israeli Talks

The 1993 self-rule accord signed by Israel and the P.L.O. does not bar settlement building, and postpones negotiations on settlements to talks on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But Palestinian leaders insist that settlement expansion violates the spirit if not the letter of the agreement, and that the steady seizure of land will leave them with little to negotiate over when final status talks begin.

Yasir Abed Rabbo, who holds the information portfolio in the authority, said that the self-rule agreement with Israel had failed to roll back the Israeli occupation. "What we see is not a roll-back, but an expansion of settlement and reinforcement of settlement activity," he said. "The basic supports of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement have collapsed. The Israeli bulldozers have bulldozed the agreement itself."

Hanan Ashrawi, the former spokeswoman for the Palestinian negotiating team and head of a civil rights group, asserted that settlement building was "emptying the negotiating process of meaning." And Suleiman Najjab, a member of the P.L.O.'s Executive Committee, warned that settlement expansion was aimed at leaving the Palestinians "isolated in ghettos."

The Palestinian charges were backed today in a report by an Israeli anti-settlement group, Peace Now, on Government plans to expand 11 West Bank settlements. The report cites the dates and numbers of the plans, approved last year, and says they authorize construction of hundreds of thousands of new housing units. Extensive tracts have also been taken over by Israel for roads linking settlements and bypassing Palestinian towns, for quarries and for nature reserves, the report said. It added that the aim of the expansion seemed to be the creation of Jewish zones north and south of Jerusalem, leaving thousands of Palestinians in isolated enclaves.

Shortly after taking office in July 1992, the Israeli Government announced a freeze on new settlement building, but said it would continue work on more than 8,700 housing units in various stages of construction in existing settlements. It excluded areas around Jerusalem from the freeze, established a committee to approve new construction in special cases, and permitted privately funded building projects inside settlements.

In preparation for the army pullout in the West Bank, the Israeli authorities have moved to confiscate new land for construction of roads for settlers around Arab towns, and work has begun on security roads on the perimeters of some settlements. This activity has provoked some of the recent Palestinian protests, including one today in which villagers reportedly stopped bulldozers from working near the settlement of Otniel, south of Hebron.

Despite the controversy, the Peres-Arafat meeting at the Erez crossing on the northern border of the Gaza Strip produced agreements on several outstanding issues.

Both sides agreed to discuss the release of more than 5,000 Palestinian prisoners, and that Palestinian men over 50, **women** over 35 and officials of the Palestinian Authority could begin using four "safe passage" routes through Israel between the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Israel also agreed to recognize passports issued by the authority.

Mr. Arafat, for his part, expressed sensitivity to Israeli security concerns that have delayed plans for a pullback in the West Bank. The concerns increased today when a bomb on a donkey cart exploded near an Israeli bus in the Gaza Strip. No one was hurt on the bus, but the cart driver was wounded and arrested.

Graphic

Photo: Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. chairman, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel discussed the peace effort yesterday and said they made progress. (Reuters)

Load-Date: January 11, 1995

4 Palestinian Officials Call for Halt to Israeli Talks

End of Document

Mother struggles to come to terms with son's death

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

December 11, 1994, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: LIVING: ENTRE NOUS; SUSAN SCHWARTZ; Pg. C2

Length: 853 words

Byline: SUSAN SCHWARTZ; GAZETTE

Body

She speaks in a thin monotone, a voice squeezed so small with grief it is hardly there at all, sips coffee you know she cannot taste, looks straight ahead through eyes clouded with a sadness that makes you wonder whether she even sees you. There are a few of us in the room on this gray, wet December afternoon but there is only a single true presence: the awesome, annihilating grief of a mother who has just buried a son.

Esther Wachsman's son Nachshon, a corporal in the Israeli army, was kidnapped in October by members of the Muslim extremist group Hamas and killed five days later by them, shot in the throat and chest as Israeli commandoes blasted their way through sealed rooms of a stone house in the West bank village of Bir Nabala in a failed rescue attempt.

And through the nightmare, Esther and Yehuda Wachsman radiated an amazing, quiet dignity. No anger, no recrimination. Only grace, grace that galvanized people everywhere - at home in Jerusalem, here in Montreal, elsewhere. Ordinary people, both 47, modern Orthodox Jews who had come to Israel, she from New York, he from Romania, met at summer camp, married and had seven sons together.

While Nachshon was being held, all their energy was concentrated on securing his release, Esther explained when we met briefly last week before she spoke at a Cote St. Luc synagogue, from appealing to his captors to remember that they all worshipped the same God to making Nachshon's American citizenship public so as to involve the president. "We were very focused on doing whatever could be done and not giving in to our emotions, on banding together to do."

They believed he would return. Along the way, something close to miraculous happened: a country that is almost defined by the way in which it is factional and fractionated came together in a unity unprecedented for peacetime. "You have to have been in my house in Jerusalem that week to know that there was a momentum to what was going on that took on a life of its own," said Wachsman. "The phone rang off the wall. Everybody flocked to my house. People expressing solidarity were people from all walks of life: left to right, religious, secular; young, old; there were Hasidim in the house standing side by side with kids in jeans and earrings - boys - and they were all crying together, all praying together.

Every day for two weeks, Wachsman told me, the sign-on of the national radio station was: " 'Good morning, Israel. Today we are all the Wachsman family.' I got letters from nuns and priests, saying they had lit candles and prayed; I got letters from Jewish women around the world, some saying they had never lit a candle; when the chief rabbi of Israel asked people to say three Psalms, people who didn't even know what a Book of Psalms was went out and looked for one.

Mother struggles to come to terms with son's death

"And that momentum just continued, afterwards, when we all grieved together. The funeral was at midnight, Saturday night, and on the streets of Jerusalem it was like noon. People, maybe 50,000 people, were out. They stood for blocks and blocks and blocks."

Why? What galvanized everybody? Esther Wachsman answers with questions. "What was it? This one 19-year-old boy in whom was incorporated the whole message of our people, of our togetherness, of our caring, of our love of Jew for fellow Jew and of our universal love: where is God's hand in this? Why this boy? What message was he meant to bring to this life? What was the meaning of his life and his death?"

"Can someone live for 100 years and accomplish any more than he did in his 19? I light a candle of memorium for my mother, who died a few years ago, who lived a full life. Now I have to light a candle for this 19-year-old boy? Is it the same?"

The Wachsmans have many questions. They also have their faith to hold them. "Our faith was such that as soon as he was killed, we accepted that as a divine wish," Wachsman said. "There were certainly tears, but not rage. We question. We always question. Why did this have to happen? The questioning means we don't understand why. But we don't expect an answer. We accept that there are things that, in God's wisdom, He is not going to share with us right now.

"Children ask their parents for things. Parents try to answer in the affirmative. Sometimes they have to say no. This time God said no. It doesn't mean He didn't hear our prayers; it doesn't mean that those prayers went unanswered. He simply said No."

So she and her husband try to go back to as normal as life can be now. To the other children. Her teaching job. His as a real-estate agent. Synagogues are being built in Nachshon's name, forests being planted. His mother was here en route home from Chicago, where the local chapter of the Friends of the Israel Defense Forces had named university scholarship funds for Nachshon and for Nir Poraz, the other soldier killed in the rescue attempt.

Her faith, she said, has helped her to keep her sane. But it has not lessened her pain. "I don't think any other bereaved mother without faith felt more pain at losing a child. The pain could not be more intense."

Load-Date: December 12, 1994

A woman speaks up from the bloodbath of Algeria; Louisa Hanoune, a Trotskyist, is one of the few brave enough to condemn both sides in a vicious civil war. As the authorities claimed a mandate to suppress Islamists, she talked to Robert Fisk

The Independent (London)

December 1, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Independent Print Ltd

Section: INTERNATIONAL; Page 16

Length: 939 words

Byline: Robert Fisk

Body

At first sight, the headquarters of the Algerian Workers' Party looks like a home for lost causes.

The posters on the wall - "American, British and French Troops, Get Out of the Gulf!" and "French troops out of Africa!" - speak of hopelessness. The pamphlets on the grubby linoleum tablecloth, demanding "peace, bread, land, liberty, dignity, constitutional sovereignty" could be relics of the Spanish civil war. But Louisa Hanoune was born in 1954 - the year the Algerians began their war against French rule - and for her the revolution has never ended.

"In the run-up to the referendum, President Zeroual and the Prime Minister went on television, but the people didn't want to talk about the constitution - one woman told Zeroual that she had been living in a basement for 16 years, that salaries weren't being paid. No one asked questions about the referendum." Ms Hanoune's face - the whole face, forehead, eyebrows, cheeks - and long red hair, tied behind her head, move expressively as she speaks. It's not difficult to see how her packed meetings, albeit in support of a very minority Trotskyist party, are roused to anger.

"Every night on television now, our ministers talk to us. But the television people play an applause track: you see the minister - but you never see the audience. When we hold rallies, we are only given permission at the last moment. When former prime minister Reda Malek spoke at the Salle d'Afrique, everything was fine. When I arrived next day, the microphone mysteriously didn't work."

The results of last week's referendum - which approved a new constitution that bans parties based on religion, gives the President a veto over all parliamentary legislation and allows him to rule by decree - were greeted with cynicism by Ms Hanoune. "I cannot trust the government on any election figures," she says. "Under French colonial rule, all the elections here were fixed. After the revolution, it was the same thing. In 1991, they didn't like the results of the parliamentary election which the Islamic Salvation Front would have won, so they cancelled the poll. They can manipulate the figures whenever they want. ."

And indeed, it's difficult to find any bar government supporters who really believe that more than 78 per cent of the electorate voted last week, let alone that 85 per cent of them approved the new constitution. Every opposition group - even those like the "soft" Islamic Hamas party - is disputing the figures. And much good may it do them.

A woman speaks up from the bloodbath of Algeria ; Louisa Hanoune, a Trotskyist, is one of the few brave enough to condemn both sides in a vicious civil war. As

Ms Hanoune comes from a poor family - her father hid mujahid fighters in his home during the independence war - and she herself trained as a lawyer. "Not the kind of start in life you would expect for a Trotskyist," she says. She fears for the future as much as she dreads the new culture of weapons, the new economy of war, which has spread across Algeria since the conflict between the authorities and the violent Islamists began in 1992. Government-supported "auto-defence" units are no more than privatised militias which have already sunk to theft and Mafia-style protection rackets to supplement the government's failure to pay their wages.

"The government has been distributing weapons to the villages since 1993," she says. "They say these are to defend isolated regions against the Islamists. There are now armed groups who are out of control in the confusion of the war. Of course, I can understand that the father of a family in an isolated region wants to defend the honour of his family. He takes up arms because there is no more state and no more security.

"And you can see how the Islamist provocations are organised against the villages to force them to take arms. But when a state delegates its security powers to individuals, the state doesn't exist any more. Now the militias symbolise the privatisation of the war. Some have become little warlords, mafia bands who carry out hold-ups on the roads, who say they are Islamists but steal cars. For them, war has become a means of economic survival."

No one doubts the horrors that are taking place in the mountains south of Algiers: the rape and throat-cutting of women by members of the Islamic Armed Group, the private revenge killings, the exodus of thousands of villagers from their unprotected homes - herded into schools and football stadiums by the authorities in the larger cities before being ordered to return to their wasted villages. But, Louisa Hanoune asks, how will the "communal guards" be disarmed when the war ends?

"The unemployed are asked to take arms and told it's the only job they'll get," she says. "The government has paid only their first few months' salary, so now they're forced to steal. There are 170,000 soldiers in the Algerian army but along with the armed police and gendarmerie, the 'village guards' have now swelled the armed forces of Algeria to 550,000. This country is turning into a powder-keg."

The Algerian Workers' Party is no friend of violence. At least 345 of its trade union members have been murdered, most by Islamist groups, and Ms Hanoune says that 2,000 trade unionists languish in Algerian prisons. She does not wish her party to return underground, as it was in the years of FLN dictatorship. But she believes that dialogue rather than confrontation is the only way to lead Algeria out of a bloodbath which she says has cost at least 100,000 lives.

"We prefer the confrontation of ideas to the language of weapons," she says. "As Voltaire said 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it'." Unfortunately for Louisa Hanoune, Voltaire cuts a pretty poor figure in Algeria these days.

Load-Date: December 2, 1996

Algerian fallout impacts on Paris

Scotland on Sunday

December 8, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 17

Length: 981 words

Byline: A Bomb Has Raised Fears That Militants Are Intent On Destabilising France, Notes Diplomatic Editor
Trevor Royle

Body

FOR the second year running Paris is under siege. Security forces crowd the streets, metro stations are heavily guarded, and bomb disposal experts are on full alert.

Since last week's explosion at the Port-Royal station, which killed three and wounded 88, the threat of further terrorist attacks has transformed the city in the run-up to Christmas.

According to security specialists, only one group could have planted the bomb: the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) which is involved in a long war of attrition with the French-supported Algerian government. Last year it killed eight people in similar attacks in Paris and Lyons after the deaths of Algerian hijackers of an Air France plane. As this year comes to an end, it has reopened its campaign partly in response to Algeria's recent decision to ban Islamic parties from politics, but mainly because France is considered a 'legitimate' target.

GIA's policy is clear. In 1992 France continued to support Algeria even when the military government cancelled the elections after the radical Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) had built up a commanding lead. Four years later it still supports President Liamine Zeroual, who came to power in 1995 promising a three-year transition to democracy. As a result war was declared, and GIA emerged as the leading group, its main rival being the equally-brutal Islamic Salvation Army (AIS). Its mujaheddin fighters regard martyrdom as the key to paradise, and they have not been slow to seek such an outcome for themselves or their victims.

In Algeria alone 60,000 people have been killed, many of them hideously done to death by slitting throats - it saves the price of an AK-47 bullet - journalists have been assassinated, and bombs have become part of the landscape in Algeria and in France.

Inevitably, the bomb in Paris fuelled fears that militant Islam is attempting to destabilise France as part of the campaign against Zeroual's government.

The concern is not without foundation: France is home to around four million Algerians, some cities have Arab enclaves, and from 1954-62 France was involved in a bloody counter-insurgency war as Algeria struggled to gain its independence.

The legacy of that experience and France's continuing involvement in Algerian politics have combined to bring fear to the streets of Paris. But despite the awfulness of last week's bomb, and the resulting inconvenience to Parisian shoppers, the cockpit of the GIA's campaign continues to be Algeria.

Algerian fallout impacts on Paris

Any outrage committed in France pales into insignificance when events in that country are taken into consideration.

Although Zeroual's government attempts to present a picture of business as usual by imposing press censorship and preventing publication of stories dealing with the terrorist war, it has been impossible to camouflage the worst outrages. Last year the GIA dynamited several buildings in Algiers, including the Hotel d'Angleterre; it also intimidated oil workers and journalists, and assassinated rivals in the AIS.

But the worst atrocities have been committed against those who oppose the movement. Two months ago 38 passengers had their throats cut when their bus was stopped and attacked at a fake roadblock. The editor of Le Soir was killed by a car bomb, stories about the wholesale massacre of remote villages are commonplace, and Islamic 'sell-outs' who support Zeroual are routinely assassinated.

Not that the security forces have been much better. Suspects have been murdered and prisoners abused, women in custody have been raped, and there have been claims that so-called terrorist massacres have been carried out by policemen. Although they claim to have infiltrated GIA, the organisation is multi-layered, and in its inner councils remains intact.

As things stand, Zeroual hopes to defeat terrorism by grinding it down, and by allowing itself to be torn apart by internal divisions - as with other Islamic underground groups, the GIA is prone to outbreaks of dissent. He also hopes that a regulated return to democracy will sideline the extremists.

But by marginalising religion from politics in last month's referendum, he has effectively ended FIS hopes of winning further elections. As the cynics point out, by banning Islam he has paved the way for a continuation of the old order, prevented a much-needed introduction of pluralism and, worse, has given added incentives to the GIA's mujaheddin fighters.

The continuing secret war in Algeria and the outbreak of fresh terrorist incidents in France have focused attention once more on the post-Cold War threat posed by Islamic fundamentalism. From the rigidly-puritanical laws laid down by the Taliban militia in Afghanistan to last week's decision in Iran to ban European words and replace them with Farsi equivalents, militant Islam has been portrayed as a movement out of control, intent only on imposing its will on the world.

The evidence is compelling.

In addition to the GIA bloodletting in Algeria, Hamas bus bombers attempted to break the peace process in Israel, and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak narrowly escaped assassination while he was visiting Addis Ababa. White-robed mujaheddin carried the green flag of Islam into battle against Russian forces in Chechnya.

To balance that widely-held concept, the meeting tomorrow in Indonesia of the Organisation of Islamic Conference will attempt to redress the "erroneous image of Islam, often described by the western press as a synonym for terrorism".

Instead, the 53-strong organisation will concentrate on "economic and technical issues with a view to enhancing the welfare of member counties", and thereby improving the image of Islam.

But as Indonesia's foreign minister wearily admitted last night, while the conference might be able to repair the misunderstanding that a fundamentalist is not necessarily a terrorist, another bomb in Paris could undo all their brave words.

Load-Date: December 10, 1996

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

October 12, 1994, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1994 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 901 words

Body

International A3-11

U.S. SEES SIGNS OF IRAQI RETREAT

Pentagon officials said intelligence reports showed the first signs that Iraq was retreating from the Kuwait border. But the United States continued to pour troops and planes into the region. A1

CRISES AND THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL

News analysis: With his highly visible successes this week at the expense of dictators in Haiti and Iraq, Bill Clinton's political luck may finally have turned. A11

Monitors follow troops to watch for "gulf war syndrome." A10

New doubts about Iraq's compliance with arms monitoring. A10

Marines and sailors stood ready off in ships off Kuwait. A11

King Hussein of Jordan condemned Iraq's moves toward Kuwait. A11

RUSSIAN CURRENCY PLUNGES

The ruble suffered its steepest-ever one-day plunge in value, forcing the Russian Government to step in with a plan to bolster the currency. The Government fears its progress could be undone. A1

PEACE PRIZE SPECULATION

Prime Minister Rabin of Israel and the P.L.O. chairman, Yasir Arafat, are likely to win the Nobel Peace Prize, people familiar with the deliberations in Oslo said. The decision has stirred a dispute on the Nobel committee. A1

ISRAEL HALTS TALKS WITH P.L.O.

NEWS SUMMARY

Israel broke off negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization after the militant Islamic group Hamas said it was holding a missing Israeli soldier hostage. A3

ELITE DREADS ARISTIDE'S RETURN

With Haiti's President, the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, poised to return home three years after a military coup, Haitian business executives look with unvarnished dread toward a future that they fear will bring deeper class resentment and the destruction of their homes and businesses. A8

U.S. forces took over Government buildings in Port-au-Prince. A8

Violence dominated an anti-Government protest in Pakistan. A4

Baram Journal: Bringing up baby on a kibbutz. A4

National A12-21

ETHICS AND RADIATION TESTS

After months of combing Federal archives for information on radiation experiments on humans after World War II, a Presidential commission has found that there were 10 times the number previously known and many involved full discussions of ethics. A1

FAMILY MEN ON FAST TRACK

Recent studies have shown that men whose wives stay home to care for their children earn more than men married to women who also have an outside career. A1

LEGAL VICTORY FOR HOMOSEXUALS

The Colorado Supreme Court struck down a measure forbidding any law protecting homosexuals from discrimination in jobs and housing, finding that it violated the equal protections provisions of the United States and State Constitutions. A1

SIMPSON PROSECUTORS' TROUBLE

The judge in the double murder trial of O. J. Simpson suggested that the prosecution had indefensibly delayed in testing blood samples and that he might therefore exclude evidence from the tests. A12

WASHINGTON'S COMPUTER WOES

Congressional investigators reported that the Government wasted billions of dollars in its computer purchases and took so long to buy the computers that they were obsolete by the time they were in use. A12

DEFEAT FOR A SAN DIEGO CROSS

The Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal by the City of San Diego seeking to overturn a lower court's ruling that a 43-foot cross could not remain on public land. A17

NO ACTION AGAINST ESPY

The White House issued an ethics report on Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, finding that there was no need for remedial or disciplinary action against him. A17

NEWS SUMMARY

CLINTON CAMPAIGNS; FEW APPEAR

Opening his push for Democratic candidates in the fall election, President Clinton campaigned at an auto plant in Michigan, but attendance was far below predictions. A20

SMALL STATE WITH BIG STAKES

Democrats are looking to Delaware, where a Republican, Senator William V. Roth Jr., is seeking a fifth term, as a big opportunity in their struggle to retain control of the Senate. A20

BUSHES CAMPAIGN AS FAMILY

As Jeb Bush runs for governor of Florida, his mother and father, the former President, join in the effort to help him win in a very close race against Gov. Lawton Chiles. A20

Education Page B7

An autonomous public school is beginning to catch on.

Weekly Reader ran an article sympathetic to smokers' rights.

A New Hampshire professor struck a blow for academic freedom.

An ex-cheerleader sued her school over a \$1,700 fee for expenses.

Metro Digest B1

PATAKI RELEASES CRIME PLAN

State Senator George E. Pataki called for holding violent criminals in prison longer as the central element of his anti-crime program for New York. A1

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The man who rendered a Jesus for the masses. C13

Jazz Institute gets a respectable home. C14

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New wonder back for Michigan. B9

Hockey: Start of season postponed second time. B9

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Barton A. Cummings, advertising executive.

Ruth Blumka, art dealer and donor.

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The no-reform Congress.

Guy Molinari, from the gutter.

Giving Poland what it needs.

Topics: Taxing innovation.

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Anna Quindlen: Hillary at midterm.

Roger Wilkins: Now or never for the N.A.A.C.P.

Gayle Feldman: When women know too much.

James R. Barth and R. Dan Brumbaugh Jr.: Better than cash.

Chronicle D24

Crossword C17

Load-Date: October 12, 1994

Leaders give peace a chance

THE AUSTRALIAN

September 6, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: FEATURES; Pg. 11

Length: 1054 words

Byline: COLIN RUBENSTEIN / KRYGSMAN

Body

A handshake has reinvigorated the peace process in the Middle East.

ISRAELI Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's first meeting with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat is a sure sign to the doomsayers that the Middle East peace process is a going concern. It also represents striking evidence of just how far Israel and the Palestinians supporting Arafat have come in contrast to the "Old Middle East", still in play just a few hundred kilometres to the east in the repressive military adventurism of Saddam Hussein.

The Netanyahu-Arafat meeting, which followed several contacts between Israeli and Palestinian leaders and officials, is a significant, symbolic and substantive step forward. Netanyahu has yet again confirmed his election promise to support implementation of the Oslo peace process with the Palestinians, a formula that he had earlier criticised in Opposition. Yet he is following not only in the Rabin and Peres tradition but is true to the peace initiatives of Likud's Menachem Begin with Egypt and Yitzhak Shamir at the Madrid peace conference.

There is now a mainstream wall-to-wall consensus in Israel on the peace process.

The next challenge is to assist Arafat in establishing the same sort of consensus among the Palestinian people. Unlike the conquer-and-destroy tactics being pursued by Iraq against the Kurds, Israel and the Palestinians are demonstrating a renewed commitment to negotiation and compromise as the way forward.

The meeting brought the two sides closer to understanding each other's concerns. It produced progress on Israel's vexed redeployment in Hebron, as well as discussions on further increasing work permits for Palestinians, releasing Palestinian women held in Israeli jails and on a Palestinian airport in Gaza.

The delay by Netanyahu in meeting the Palestinian leader, so long criticised, has been put into perspective. Revealing his underlying pragmatism, Netanyahu has moved forward with the peace process on the basis of having achieved more reciprocity from the Palestinians, and with a desire to foster a secure and stable environment for the welfare and economic benefit of Palestinians and Israelis.

Netanyahu was elected following the horrendous February-March suicide bus bombings in Israel, resulting in the death of more than 70 people.

Arafat was clearly seen by both the Israeli population and the new Likud Government as not doing enough to prevent terrorism emanating from Hamas and Islamic Jihad groups operating in Gaza and the Palestinian-controlled areas of the West Bank.

Leaders give peace a chance

The crumbling security situation for Israelis was viewed by Netanyahu as evidence that the Palestinian leadership was eroding the peace process by inaction and opportunism. The Palestinian Authority operated numerous offices in East Jerusalem and refused to prosecute or extradite terrorist suspects, while Arafat once too often preached jihad and the language of conflict for control of Jerusalem to his people.

As Israeli women and children died in the streets of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the Labor government of Shimon Peres could not retain enough confidence in the Israeli electorate, having to seal off the territories and unavoidably create greater Palestinian hardship.

To his credit, Netanyahu acted swiftly upon his election to pressure the Palestinian Authority into even more action against the extremists in its midst, while providing much-needed relief to the Palestinians by increasing work permits from the territories from zero to 35,000.

Although this is a far cry from the levels of a few years ago, it was an important symbol of the Israeli Government's commitment to act fairly to the Palestinians and help Arafat in efforts to deliver on expectations.

To Arafat's credit as well, he has also moved forward with Netanyahu, accepting the Israeli leader, seeking and welcoming further negotiations, making concessions in closing two Palestinian offices in East Jerusalem, and impressing Israel's new leadership that he is genuinely committed to curtailing terrorism and its backers.

With Arafat claiming to be an assassination target of Iranian-backed Palestinian opponents of the peace process, he shares with Israel a common interest in thwarting these Islamic militants, pointing out that "security is not just for you but for us".

AS the implementation of Oslo II goes forward, issues of contention between the Israelis and the Palestinians can be tackled in a negotiating framework. They include the redeployment of Israeli troops in the West Bank town of Hebron; the ongoing activities of Palestinian extremists and diehards of the old Middle East, such as Farouk Kaddoumi, who still oppose the peace with Israel; the thickening of existing Jewish settlements in the territories; and international delays in transferring funds to the Palestinian Authority. Questions such as final status of the Palestinian entity and Jerusalem represent thorny challenges.

With threats of an intifada, Palestinian attacks on Arafat and the collapse of the process mooted, both sides realised the urgency of moving forward. Egged on by his own President Ezer Weizman and, undoubtedly, by President Bill Clinton of the United States, and confronting an impasse with a Syria not yet ready to move ahead, the need to reactivate the Palestinian track and maintain good ties with Egypt and Jordan became imperative for Netanyahu.

Despite some disagreements, the timing of the meeting was fortuitous for Netanyahu, given his forthcoming Washington visit, and for the Palestinians, occurring just before the conference of international donors in Washington tackles the Palestinian Authority's large budget deficit.

Israel will be lobbying for funds for the Palestinians, based on Netanyahu's often-stated belief that "prosperity and peace go hand-in-hand". In line with this, the Netanyahu-Arafat meeting also considered an increase in work permits for Palestinians from 35,000 to 70,000.

To be sure, these issues only scratch the surface of the problems facing the Israeli and Palestinian negotiators. However, credit must be given to both leaders, for reinvigorating the peace process and determinedly showing that the Israeli-Palestinian peace process is firmly part of the "New Middle East". Dr Colin Rubenstein is senior lecturer in Middle East politics at Monash University.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

Arafat Back in Gaza, to Little Fanfare

The New York Times

July 13, 1994, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1994 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 8; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 830 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG,

By JOEL GREENBERG, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: GAZA, July 12

Body

With little of the fanfare that accompanied his triumphant visit here earlier this month, Yasir Arafat arrived with his wife, Suha, to settle permanently in Gaza today and to take up the task of governing this impoverished coastal strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Though Mr. Arafat again swept in from Egypt in his now familiar high-speed motorcade trailed by truckloads of armed Palestinian police officers, his entry today, which formally ended decades of exile, was deliberately low-key and businesslike.

Mr. Arafat did not stand up in his car to greet well-wishers, and there were no crowds, public speeches or press conferences. Instead, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization was met by an honor guard at Gaza's police headquarters, where he went straight into a meeting with members of his provisional government, senior police officers and local leaders.

Part of the Scenery

Outside the headquarters, Gaza went about its business as if nothing unusual had happened -- a sign that Mr. Arafat is becoming a fixture here, his presence part of normal life.

"He's here to stay," said Mr. Arafat's press adviser, Marwan Kanafani. "He's rolled his sleeves up and he's working."

There were no reports of decisions at Mr. Arafat's initial meetings, but Mr. Kanafani said the P.L.O. leader had arrived with a "positive" response from Saudi Arabia to requests for financial help during a visit there this week. The P.L.O. has been pressing for speedy international assistance to support its self-rule administration in Gaza and Jericho and to finance housing and development projects there.

Mr. Arafat said before leaving Cairo that he planned to focus on rebuilding the decaying roads and utilities in Gaza. "Don't forget that the Palestinian infrastructure was completely destroyed during the Israeli occupation and we must start again from scratch," he said.

Arafat Back in Gaza, to Little Fanfare

In their public indifference to Mr. Arafat's return, people in Gaza seemed to have turned their attention from the symbolism and ceremony of his arrival to daily hardships they hope their new government will remove.

Israelis Seal Border

The hardships were dramatized when Israel sealed off the Gaza Strip on Monday, preventing some 15,000 Gazans from reaching jobs in Israel, after clashes between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers at the main checkpoint leading out of the Gaza Strip. Palestinians said the trouble began when hundreds of laborers who had been denied entry permits had stoned the soldiers. The border was reopened today.

"As long as I have to worry every day about how I am going to earn a living and feed my family, nothing has changed," said Ali Titi, a driver from Gaza, echoing a common complaint.

Mr. Arafat's immersion in Gaza's troubles followed a ceremonial farewell on Monday in Tunis, which has served as the headquarters of the P.L.O. for 12 years. Though the organization is moving many of its departments to the Gaza and Jericho self-rule zones, sections dealing with foreign relations will remain in Tunis.

As Mr. Arafat and his aides settled into his headquarters at the Palestine Hotel on Gaza's beachfront, his wife, Suha Arafat, moved into a one-floor stucco villa in Gaza's well-off Rimal neighborhood.

After meeting with representatives of local women's groups, Mrs. Arafat said she would devote her energies to "humanitarian issues" and to promoting the status of women.

A 30-year-old native of the West Bank town of Ramallah, Mrs. Arafat said she had been abroad for 10 years. Asked how she felt when she saw Gaza today, she replied: "Proud. Proud to have a piece of land."

Round of Talks Ends

CAIRO, July 12 (Special to The New York Times) -- Israeli and Palestinian negotiators concluded the first round of talks on security issues today.

The negotiations established the framework for talks that could end with the election of a Palestinian council that will be charged with running the self-rule areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Dr. Nabil Shaath, the chief Palestinian negotiator, who led his delegation through months of the grueling talks on self-rule, suggested these negotiations on security issues that were left over from that pact could be concluded smoothly and quickly because of Mr. Arafat's return to Gaza.

Dr. Shaath, in his usual optimism, described the mood of the talks as "quite positive." But the delegates are still grappling with some of the heated questions that delayed the self-rule agreement for months.

The fate of Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails, including Sheik Ahmed Yassin, the founder of the Hamas Islamic militant movement, is the most sensitive issue on the table, Palestinian officials said. Other security issues under discussion include defining the boundaries of Palestinian self-rule in Jericho, whether the Palestinians will have the right to station a policeman on the Allenby Bridge between Jordan and the West Bank, and the widening of Palestinian authority on the Gaza coast.

Graphic

Arafat Back in Gaza, to Little Fanfare

Photo: Suha Arafat, surrounded by bodyguards, took up residence in a one-floor stucco villa in Gaza yesterday after her arrival with her husband. Mrs. Arafat, a native of the West Bank town of Ramallah, met with representatives of a local women's group and said she was "proud to have a piece of land." (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times)

Load-Date: July 13, 1994

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)
July 31, 1996, Wednesday, THREE STAR Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 5A; BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 980 words

Body

NATION

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Streets To Be Sealed Off For Safety

Barring vehicles and pedestrians from an eight-block area around the 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago is a necessary safeguard against possible terrorist attack, Mayor Richard M. Daley said Tuesday.

City officials said demonstrators would still be able to get within sight and sound of the United Center, where the convention will be held Aug. 26-29. But protest groups said their designated area was too far away to have much impact.

"Sadly, the recent crash of TWA Flight 800 and the bombing at Olympic Centennial Park have underscored the importance of such a cautious, thorough process," Daley said. The American Civil Liberties Union and other groups are suing the city over plans to seal off streets around the United Center, a mile west of downtown Chicago, during convention week.

AP

SOUTHWEST'S FORESTS

Experts Urge Controlled Burns

Forests in the Southwest need to be thinned out to prevent the severe wildfires that ravaged Arizona and New Mexico this summer, forestry experts told lawmakers in Washington Tuesday.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee, Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas called for more money for controlled burns of forests.

"Suppression of all fires has produced overstocked, stagnated forests susceptible to catastrophic loss," Thomas said. "We now better understand the futility of trying to maintain static forest conditions."

The 1996 fire season in Arizona and New Mexico destroyed 324,021 acres of forest, Thomas said. Less than 45,000 acres burned in those states last year, he said.

BRIEFS

"If we face extreme heat and low moisture again next year, or the year after, we can expect a repeat of 1996 or worse," Thomas said.

AP

WHITEWATER TRIAL

Jury Deadlocked In Bankers' Case

Federal jurors in Little Rock, Ark., told a judge they were deadlocked Tuesday in the Whitewater trial of two bankers accused of illegally using their bank to promote Bill Clinton's political career. The judge ordered them to keep deliberating.

"We as a jury have come to the conclusion that we are locked, and we are seeking advice of your honor," jurors in the trial of Herby Branscum Jr. and Robert M. Hill said in a note to U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright.

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AP

WORLD

HIJACKING

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AP

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Squalls Drench Mexican Coast

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BRIEFS

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AP

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Health Crews Collect War Dead

Trying to head off a major outbreak of disease in Monrovia, health workers combing the capital's alleys and beaches have collected the bodies of more than 1,000 people killed in Liberian fighting earlier this summer.

The workers and Red Cross volunteers have exhumed shallow graves and removed corpses littering the city after two months of fighting that ended in late May.

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AP

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Army officials were checking dental records before confirming the identification of Saadon.

AP

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo by AP - Just Checking - Lindsay Bell makes sure her brother, Iain Bell, has his diaper on underneath his kilt. Their father, Scott Bell (left), was performing Monday as part of the Kingston Pipe Band and Highland Dancers in Kingston, Ontario.

Load-Date: August 2, 1996

BRIEFS

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)
July 31, 1996, Wednesday, THREE STAR Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 5A; BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 980 words

Body

NATION

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Streets To Be Sealed Off For Safety

Barring vehicles and pedestrians from an eight-block area around the 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago is a necessary safeguard against possible terrorist attack, Mayor Richard M. Daley said Tuesday.

City officials said demonstrators would still be able to get within sight and sound of the United Center, where the convention will be held Aug. 26-29. But protest groups said their designated area was too far away to have much impact.

"Sadly, the recent crash of TWA Flight 800 and the bombing at Olympic Centennial Park have underscored the importance of such a cautious, thorough process," Daley said. The American Civil Liberties Union and other groups are suing the city over plans to seal off streets around the United Center, a mile west of downtown Chicago, during convention week.

AP

SOUTHWEST'S FORESTS

Experts Urge Controlled Burns

Forests in the Southwest need to be thinned out to prevent the severe wildfires that ravaged Arizona and New Mexico this summer, forestry experts told lawmakers in Washington Tuesday.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee, Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas called for more money for controlled burns of forests.

"Suppression of all fires has produced overstocked, stagnated forests susceptible to catastrophic loss," Thomas said. "We now better understand the futility of trying to maintain static forest conditions."

The 1996 fire season in Arizona and New Mexico destroyed 324,021 acres of forest, Thomas said. Less than 45,000 acres burned in those states last year, he said.

BRIEFS

"If we face extreme heat and low moisture again next year, or the year after, we can expect a repeat of 1996 or worse," Thomas said.

AP

WHITEWATER TRIAL

Jury Deadlocked In Bankers' Case

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Load-Date: August 2, 1996

BRIEFS

End of Document

Peace seekers won't give up despite shelling

USA TODAY

April 19, 1996, Friday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1996 Gannett Company, Inc.

Section: NEWS;; Cover story

Length: 909 words

Byline: Lee Michael Katz

Body

The search for peace in the Middle East has survived bombings and massacres, assassinations and hostage takings. Now another tragedy puts the peacemakers in the Mideast and the United States to the test again.

As least 75 Lebanese civilians died yesterday when an Israeli artillery barrage missed its target -- Hezbollah guerrillas who were shelling Israel -- and slammed into a U.N. refugee center.

Bodies lay on the ground in a scene of civilian carnage that horrified television viewers around the world. U.N. peacekeepers were powerless to stop the destruction on either side.

Yet the peacemakers press on.

Amid the chaos in Lebanon, Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres met Thursday with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to reaffirm that final peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians will begin on schedule next month.

A Palestinian Council meets next week to remove a final obstruction to peace talks: part of the Palestine Liberation Organization's charter that calls for the destruction of the state of Israel.

The trend toward peace has lurched forward even as the violence seems to set it back:

-- A February 1994 massacre of Palestinians praying in a Hebron mosque by an Israel settler failed to derail peace efforts. Two

Peace seekers won't give up despite shelling

Israel-Palestinian peace agreements were signed after that incident.

-- A series of suicide bomb attacks in February and March inside

Israel by Palestinian **Hamas** terrorists killed 59. The latest Israeli victim died last week.

Another potential suicide bomber blew up an East Jerusalem hotel room. Yet, Israel-Palestinian efforts to forge peace have continued.

-- The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last November by an Israeli radical who was opposed to the peace process only stiffened Israeli public opinion to continue negotiations with Arab neighbors.

In fact, the quest for Middle East peace is likely to intensify as a result of Thursday's grim scenes.

Israel has achieved peace agreements with the Palestinians, Jordanian and Egyptians. And an accord with Lebanon and its powerful overseer Syria is the most gaping hole left in the intricate puzzle of an overall Middle East peace accord.

The U.S. has had a key role in keeping the peace movement going and immediately after the Lebanon bombing, President Clinton dispatched special Middle East peace envoy Dennis Ross to the region. Secretary of State Warren Christopher ripped up his European travel schedule to head for the Middle East this weekend.

Christopher was barely airborne when he began calling Lebanese, Syrian and Israeli officials to try and work out a deal as he flew from Russia to the Netherlands.

Thursday's carnage prompted the low-key Christopher to personally put U.S. prestige on the line to try and broker a quick cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah. "The objective will be to find a way to end the death and the fighting," said State Department spokesman Glyn Davies.

Clinton himself was forced to deal with the Lebanese tragedy upon arrival in St. Petersburg, Russia, instead of focusing on his summit meeting with Russian leader Boris Yeltsin.

Clinton offered a "somber moment" of condolence to Lebanese families killed and U.N. peacekeepers who also suffered casualties. "Today's events make painfully clear the importance of bringing an end to the current violence in Lebanon," the president said.

Noting the latest "death and suffering," Davies added, "This tragedy might spur the parties to the conflict to agree to a cease-fire."

Peace seekers won't give up despite shelling

Thursday, Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri said, "Look what has happened now. (Israel) started seven days ago, saying they want to eliminate Hezbollah. They end with eliminating civilians" and making "over 400,000 people homeless."

Even while Israel was shelling Lebanon, peace plans were in the works.

The U.S. had been promoting a plan that would have Syria and Lebanon guarantee an end to Hezbollah attacks on Israel. In turn, after about nine months, Israel would discuss withdrawing from the nine-mile buffer zone it occupies in Southern Lebanon.

Israeli and U.S. officials have said that Lebanon and Syria were doing nothing to curb Hezbollah attacks on Israel. Lebanon was allowing Hezbollah to use civilian areas as a shield for their raids. Syria, which has about 40,000 troops -- and great influence -- in the area was not using its influence.

The French government, which governed Lebanon in the period between the world wars, proposed a peace plan that would require less vigorous action by Syria and give a greater role to U.N. troops.

But for peacemakers, it is a long road.

In the Middle East -- holy land for Muslims, Jews and Christians -- "an eye for an eye" is not merely a biblical reference, but a way of life.

The bottom line remains unchanged.

For all the heartbreak of the Middle East, despite the civilian deaths and the brutal carnage, Hezbollah vows never to stop lobbing rockets at Israel unless Israel withdraws from Lebanon. And Israel vows never to leave unless Syria and Lebanon guarantee to silence Hezbollah.

In Lebanon, Prime Minister Hariri said in an interview, "I hope this bloodshed will stop." The military campaign "will continue to kill civilian women, children and men and not solve the problem. Hezbollah will remain intact."

In Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of Israel's conservative Likud party, said, "Every one in Israel feels this pain. But it is Israel's "right and duty to self-defense to halt the terrorist actions against us."

And the quest for peace goes on.

Peace seekers won't give up despite shelling

Contributing: Bill Nichols in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Graphic

PHOTO, Color, Ali Asy, Reuters; PHOTO, Color, Muhamed Zatari, AP; Aftermath: Fijian soldiers assigned to the U.N. peace-keeping mission carry a body out of a burned shelter at the U.N. refugee camp hit by Israeli artillery shells near Cana village in Lebanon. Homeless: Muslim refugees, who had sought sanctuary from an Israeli offensive, see their shelter destroyed.

Load-Date: April 19, 1996

End of Document

For many Palestinians, peace brings few rewards

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

April 28, 1996, Sunday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 22A

Length: 967 words

Byline: NANCIE L. KATZ

Dateline: JABALIYA CAMP, Gaza Strip

Body

Seated on rickety chairs in a sandy alley, two former fighters in the intifada uprising against Israeli rule are hard pressed to identify any gains from the peace process.

Both men have university degrees. But since Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat took control of the Gaza Strip two years ago, they have had little work - and none in their professions.

Pointing down the trash-strewn alleys and chipped, graffiti-marked walls of this camp's homes, they shake their heads in disgust.

UNFORMATTED

"If it rains heavily here, we don't have decent housing - it leaks," says Ahmed Mussala, 23. "After they started peace, it's like we're going backwards."

"I'm 25," says Isweid Issaya. "I have a certificate in pathology and for more than a year and a half I'm looking for a job. I didn't find anything. I worked in a restaurant in Israel. Now, there's no work at all."

Pointing to high-rises under construction in the distance, Issaya says he would never be able to save enough money to pay for the thousands of apartments built since the 1993 PLO-Israel peace agreement.

"I want to have a homeland, just a minimum of national life, an identity, freedom," he says. He has none of it.

In 1987, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli army rule erupted in Jabaliya camp, the largest of eight refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. Its residents poured into the sandy streets in celebration the day Israeli troops withdrew in 1994 and Arafat moved in.

For young Palestinians, peace has meant freedom from harassment by soldiers and a chance to go out at night after years of military curfews.

But for many, Israel and the Palestinians have simply arrived at another level of war - this time waged in economic terms. Israel closed off the Gaza Strip - an impoverished stretch of land home to 800,000 Palestinians - on Feb. 25. Some 50,000 workers were cut off from jobs in Israel; thousands more lost employment in local industries dependent on raw materials from Israel.

For many Palestinians, peace brings few rewards

The move came in response to suicide bomb attacks by followers of the militant Islamic group Hamas that killed 59 people in Tel Aviv, Ashkelon and Jerusalem. Israel says the closure - due to last until after May 29 elections - is for security reasons. Palestinians say it is collective punishment.

"They're not supposed to punish a nation because of an individual," says Navis Kahlut, 25, a father of three who hasn't worked for a year. "These attacks come from outside, not from us."

"The main thing was to find job opportunities for people and to improve the economic situation," he says. "The Palestinian Authority is not responsible for security within Israel. They are a very young government."

Since the closure began, unemployment has jumped to 70 percent, according to some Palestinians. Most residents have been reduced to living on basic foods, some provided by government assistance.

Since 1993, officials say, hundreds of millions of dollars in investment have come into Gaza from foreign donors and private Palestinian businessmen. Construction has increased by 30 percent. But they complain that Israel's control over borders has prevented independent economic development.

Before the closure, about 1,400 trucks crossed the border with imports and exports, says Walid Siam of the Planning Ministry. That number has been reduced to about 100.

"This is a peace agreement for Palestinians to come in here and control other Palestinians for the sake of the security of Israel, nothing more and nothing less," Siam says. "We have seen nothing else over the last two years that makes the view different."

"We had economic growth since the Palestine Authority entered," he adds. "The closure has stopped everything. Almost all our construction material comes from Israel, medicine, food, raw materials. And our product is stuck in Gaza."

While many Gazans' view of the peace process is darkened by the closure, some still see signs that a nascent state is being born.

In Gaza City, graffiti-covered walls have been washed over - occasionally dotted by campaign posters for candidates in recent local elections. Public workers have cleaned streets and installed electricity and phone lines. Palestinian police direct traffic. Shiny, colorful signs mark new businesses, and new apartment buildings are interspersed with multistory glass-surfaced office complexes.

In Jabaliya, residents are glad their children can regularly attend schools, which were often closed by Palestinian strikes or military curfews during occupation. Health services are slightly better, they say.

But Mussala and Issaya, the former fighters, bitterly characterize Gaza economic improvements as benefiting the rich at the refugees' expense. They haven't seen any investments in their camp. And neighbors outside the camp express similar feelings of economic despair.

Walid Najar, 39, says he has only enough savings for another month to feed his family of 12 children. He used to work in Israel.

"If you're only talking about peace, nothing has been achieved here. Israel has cut us off. How can I support 12 kids?" he asks. "Even with the intifada, and strikes and all this, we used to work. Since they started the peace, they did this closure many times. Now, I have no money."

In Gaza City, Maha Kuweil, a 27-year-old pharmacist, says peace means she no longer needs to wear a headscarf when she walks outside. Islamic militants used to stone uncovered women, she says; now she can go out with friends.

But for her, that freedom doesn't amount to much.

For many Palestinians, peace brings few rewards

"I was happy for real peace, but I'm sorry for what's happening now," she says. "Look at what the Israelis are doing. What will they do if there weren't peace? Now we are short of medicines, short of food. The situation encourages terrorism. I'm afraid of civil war."

Load-Date: April 30, 1996

End of Document

Keep the light shining on media investigations

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 8, 1993, Monday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: EDITORIAL; LETTERS; Pg. 9A; LETTER

Length: 1936 words

Body

After reading the March 3 columns by John Leo (New generation has trouble with old rules) and Suzanne E. Roy ('60 minutes' puts theater ahead of facts), relative to truth vs. drama on television, it becomes patently clear that the once-respected news media and docudramas such as 60 minutes should now be placed in the category of soap operas. Both writers make the point that the frightening part is the manipulation of attitudes of the TV audience.

Apologies are not enough for staging news events to garner TV ratings. Millions of people, their causes, lives may very well be affected. I would hate to think what a behind-the-scenes demagogue could do.

The one way I see to keep these staged scams from happening without infringing on the First Amendment rights is to constantly shine the light of public awareness on the investigative techniques of the media. Writers such as Leo and Roy have millions of supporters out here. They and other writers must be the ones to constantly keep the public cognizant of the truth.

LETTERSSy Ginsburg, Hudson

A nation of squirrels?

Does anyone think about the way we do things in all 50 states?

We employ by an elective process, the individuals that conduct our business of government. We pay them from 10 to 20 times our own incomes, to make the laws that govern us - which they exempt themselves from. Then, these tricksters set us up, so that we can not disemploy them.

They raise their own pay and retirement benefits at our expense, and then foul our lives, by getting us so deep in debt, even our grandchildren may not be able to pay it off.

Would it be reasonable to assume that we are a nation of "squirrels," not to demand that they be held accountable for their misdeeds?

Gordon C. McKee, Largo

Alzheimer's awareness

Keep the light shining on media investigations

Arthur Ashe was playing on the city courts in Richmond Va., when I was in school at the Medical College of Virginia. Every now and then the sports section of the Times Dispatch would have a small article touting Ashe's most recent win. Even then there was a sense of pride that one of their black youths could reach amazing heights in a highly competitive sport not catering to black athletes. The years would pass and he would achieve his pinnacle at Wimbledon when Jimmy Connors would fall victim to his smashing forehand. His success, his dress, his manner, his intelligence, his caring, and his advocacy for the downtrodden would gradually make him a role model for all youths.

Then one day a nation would turn the knob on its TV set and there would stand an unfaltering young man with his wife at his side telling the world he was afflicted with the plague of this century - AIDS. Many minds, unthinkingly, would categorize Arthur Ashe with Magic Johnson and Rock Hudson. This would change as his story unfolded; a blood transfusion at the time of heart surgery. Yes, an innocent bystander whose life would conclude in a few months. Time magazine would eulogize Arthur Ashe just as would every newspaper throughout the world. He had set a great, and much needed, example. A tragic loss to a tragic disease.

Yet I feel compelled to mention there is another even more devastating disorder that could possibly affect Jimmy Connors, Shaquille O'Neal, Joe Montana, Michael Jackson, President Bill Clinton, and, in fact, you and me. It is not sexually transmitted or is it known to be caused by a virus. There are more cases today in the state of Florida alone than diagnosed cases of AIDS throughout the entire United States. The average length of survival after AIDS is diagnosed is 9 to 11 months. The longevity following the onset of this problem can be 20 to 30 years or more. It, too, is emotionally devastating and ultimately causes loss of life. The economic impact, because of its duration, is far greater than that of AIDS. It deserves the same unfortunate headlines as HIV infection. Yes, Alzheimer's also needs the awareness, intense scrutiny and research dollars. Let us not forget.

William E. Hale, M.D., Clearwater

Fond memories

Re: Hendrix a hot commodity, Feb. 25 about Jimi Hendrix, that his catalog of videos and albums may bring \$ 30-million to the company controlling his estate, and the fact that Jimi Hendrix died broke.

I wish the younger generation of music listeners would discover the songs of Rick Nelson and Jackie Wilson.

I still play songs of these great singers and listen closely to the words. My younger years were hard at times, but listening to their music was a great enjoyment.

I regret that the younger generation has missed so much music of the '50s.

I have read Rick Nelson, Teenage Idol. I recommend it to all. Especially the adults.

Harold Figurskey, Hudson

Making the job easier

I do not claim to have an astute political mind, but I sure am pleased with our president who has the intelligence, energy and ability to lead this country of ours in the right direction.

The election is over. Let's get behind him and try to help make this most difficult job a little bit easier.

Loretta De Rosso, Largo

Who is responsible?

Keep the light shining on media investigations

Recently it was reported that 8 of 10 new students that attend St. Petersburg Junior College are not ready for the school. What's wrong with the Pinellas County school system? It was also noted that some of them need remedial classes. Remedial classes for the best Pinellas County has to offer?

School Superintendent Howard Hinesley indicates the problem is not the high schools. If not the fault of the high schools, who is responsible? Hinesley says that it's a public relations problem. A public relations problem when 70 percent demonstrate a lack of sufficient math skills and 30 percent demonstrate a lack of sufficient English skills? That's not the answer parents and taxpayers want to hear.

Someone's not doing the job. If the superintendent and the School Board can't, perhaps we as voters can find someone who will do the job. As a taxpayer, don't ask for money until we see more progress in Pinellas County schools.

Joseph A. Tuomey, Palm Harbor

"Reliable ally"

In response to the March 3 letter, On Palestinians, we Americans should consider the following verifiable facts and observations:

For some time now, the Palestinians have adroitly manipulated the media regarding the deportation of 400 Hamas-Jihad terrorists responsible for the killing of both Israelis and Palestinians alike. Overlooked has been the deportation of several hundred thousand Palestinians from Kuwait; these Palestinians lived and worked in Kuwait for decades.

The media also have been strangely restrained in reporting the exploits of the Hamas-Jihad deportees, nor have the media informed us adequately of the dangers these fundamentalists are to the entire world. For that matter, little is reported about how Arab states deal with them; indeed, they hang or behead them.

As for the glib charge that the deportations violate international law, this is a distortion of the facts. The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 was established for a specific purpose - namely, to prevent repetition of the horrendous crime of the Nazis who deported people for the express purpose of extermination. On the other hand, Israel deported the terrorists for the purpose of security and then only for a limited time. In addition, under Article 49 of the convention, the deportees have the right of appeal, a right they choose not to exercise for propaganda purposes.

The frequently repeated claim that the Palestinians are being "deported out of their own country" must also be corrected. Israel obtained that territory from Jordan and Egypt in 1967 as it defended itself from an Arab effort to destroy Israel. The land in question did not belong to Jordan and Egypt; in fact, they had acquired the land themselves in 1948 in an act of aggression. In addition, let us remember that 77 percent of the original British Mandate is today virtually a Palestinian state; indeed, Jordan's population is more than 60 percent Palestinian.

Finally, as Americans, let us remember that Israel continues to be a reliable ally which contributes valuable scientific, medical, and agricultural developments to the world. Meanwhile, the Palestinians who supported Saddam Hussein are still suspect.

Norman N. Gross, Palm Harbor

Sharp kids out there

Re: Teen voting rights pass, Feb. 26.

Keep the light shining on media investigations

In defense of a bill submitted to extend voting rights for 16- and 17-year-olds, Rep. Art Simon, D-Miami, offered the following analysis:

"They are mature and old enough to drop out of school and can be executed for the crimes they commit, but can't vote."

Thank goodness this statement applies only to a small portion of our youth. I am not in their category, but if I were, I would really feel slighted by being put in such a general category. Despite our failing education system, we do have some sharp kids out there.

Perhaps Rep. Simon should get a tape recorder and listen again to what he is saying. Or is he not necessarily looking for the "cream of the crop" voting public?

Bill Jonas, St. Petersburg

An unpolled opinion

Having been excluded from any and all polls, I want to have my opinion known to the politicians, I do not want taxes raised, just cut spending!

I am appalled that some legislators are in favor of passing a bill that would tax, to the limit, the inheritance that one would pass on to his or her rightful heirs. Robbing the dead has always been considered cowardly at best and criminal at worst, and this still holds true as far as I'm concerned. My husband and I have paid taxes over and over on our money. There is absolutely no justification for such conduct.

If any of the elected legislators must emulate the fictional characters of Santa Claus and Robin Hood, I suggest that they use their own money. The taxpayers' money should be used for what it is intended: to defend the people of the United States of America from foreign aggression and from enemies within our borders. Example: keep our streets free of crime so that we can again move about freely day or night, instead of remaining behind locked doors, while the criminals run rampant. Here you have it, an opinion from an unpolled person.

Sally Ford, Redington Beach

Cut foreign aid

Re: Spending reductions. During the past several weeks President Clinton has repeatedly asked his opponents to identify spending cuts in addition to those that he proposed. Why has no one suggested cutting foreign aid? If the president is serious about spending cuts foreign aid should be near the top of his list.

Countries like Egypt, Israel, the Philippines and others have received aid for many years. Our government must borrow money and pay interest on it to provide these giveaways. I believe that after a pre-set period of time (two to three years) we should cut off this aid. If they can't make it on their own after all these years, let them sink. We can't and should not subsidize these countries ad infinitum.

Our largess throughout the world is causing severe financial problems here at home and is reducing our living standards. Remember - if you excessively weaken the strong there will be no one to help the weak. Lawton L. Sternbeck, North Redington Beach

Share your opinions

Keep the light shining on media investigations

We invite readers to write to us. Letters for publication should be addressed to Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 1121, St. Petersburg, FL. 33731, (FAX number, 893-8675). They should be brief and must include the handwritten signature and address of the writer.

Letters may be edited for clarity, taste and length. We regret that not all letters can be printed.

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE CARTOON, DON ADDIS; Two men standing in front of a nightclub called CLUB WHOOPEE with sign which reads 'ALL **FEMALE** REVUE, 20 count 'em 20, MALE-BASHING WOMAN COMICS.' One man is saying to the other, "You gotta admit they've come a long way since this was a strip joint."

Load-Date: March 15, 1993

End of Document

GUN-CRAZY MAG'S MOHAWK MISFIRE

Daily News (New York)

October 19, 1997, Sunday

Copyright 1997 Daily News, L.P.

Section: Gossip; Pg. 14

Length: 942 words

Byline: BY GEORGE RUSH AND JOANNA MOLLOY WITH MARCUS BARAM

Body

Soldier of Fortune magazine seems to consider facts to be as troublesome as those pesky gun-control laws. Editor Robert K. Brown this month blasts a group of Mohawk Indians for having ties to virtually every major terrorist group in the world, from **Hamas** to the I.R.A., from the Russian Mafia to Libyan, Iranian and Iraqi intelligence organizations. In their spare time, Brown claims, the American Indian cabal takes "stolen U.S. military weapons, acquired from Hells Angels and [the] Mafia," and sells them abroad.

Even now, Brown adds, the Mohawk reservation in upstate New York is concealing "an arsenal of stolen weapons, including M-60 machine guns, squad automatic weapons (SAWs), M-16s and AK-47s as well as armed patrol boats."

This was news to the Mohawk Warrior Society, which serves as the national guard for the vast reservation along the U.S.-Canadian border.

"Every fact in that story is nonsense," huffed the Mohawks' lawyer, Stanley Cohen.

Brown is the first to admit that.

He now says he received a freelancer's story proposal that contained the bogus claims, and just shoved them all right into his editorial without checking.

"He admitted that things were made up," said Cohen. "[He said] they were rushed for time."

Publisher Brown told us that he's sorry for the "mistake."

"I f-ed up," Brown said. "There's a few things in there that we know we shouldn't have put in. . . . I am man enough to eat crow."

Brown may soon be sorrier than he thought. Cohen is preparing his ammo for a libel suit against the gun-loving monthly.

SCRIBES STILLLOCKING HORNS

The battle between two of the country's top sportswriters shows no signs of ending peacefully.

GUN-CRAZY MAG'S MOHAWK MISFIRE

New York Times football columnist Mike Freeman has charged Washington Post sportswriter Jennifer Frey with harassment and has obtained a restraining order from a Hoboken municipal judge against the 29-year-old blond Harvard graduate, as we reported last week. A hearing date has been set.

Freeman, 30, and Frey dated only briefly in 1992. Yet the ensuing years became a nightmare, Freeman told police. He was deluged with as many as 10 phone calls a night. He told cops he believes the calls were from Frey. She denies it.

The calls subsided around 1995 shortly after Frey left The Times following an incident in which Miami cops pulled Frey over for speeding and discovered star player Bobby Bonilla in the passenger seat.

But calls which Freeman says range from the menacing to the obnoxious recently started up again, he said. Freeman told police he believes it is again Frey who is using the telephone as a weapon, following his engagement to a sportswriter at Newsday.

"As far as allegations he's making about her harassing him, they are utterly untrue, and perhaps malicious. I've asked his lawyer for any proof and none has been forthcoming," said Bruce W. Sanford, a top First Amendment lawyer representing Frey. "She has long since gotten over this ancient relationship, and I think he ought to, also."

Sanford is moving to have the restraining order nullified.

Freeman says he has, at the suggestion of police, electronically traced hundreds of calls to his home in an effort to determine their origin.

The case has put a magnifying glass over Frey at The Washington Post. She had to meet for four hours with her bosses and the respected newspaper's lawyers to discuss Freeman's action, according to the Washington City Paper. The weekly, a hip must-read in the capital, also examined her personal life.

AUTHOR! AUTHOR!

Two men at opposite ends of the cultural spectrum have written books for children. Michael Bolton has authored "The Secret of the Lost Kingdom," a fairy tale about a prince named Marlon who abandons his throne to live with the peasants after becoming disgusted by war. Naturally, one of the peasants is supahfoxy Nicole, and, well, they have to live happily ever after, right? A percentage of each book goes to Bolton's foundation, which funds safe houses for abused women and children.

Proud-to-be-weird director Tim Burton's book, which he also illustrated, is another story and perhaps aimed for the child-within-us rather than actual kids. Here, from "The Melancholy Death of Oyster Boy and Other Stories," is a taste:

The boy with nails in his eyes

Put up his aluminum tree,

It looked pretty strange

Because he couldn't really see.

ITEMIZING

Not all the injuries taking place on E.R. are pretend. An elderly extra in the hospital drama is suing Warner Brothers Pictures for a kick in the buttocks administered by an assistant director identified as Rob almost a year ago. In the suit, filed in Los Angeles Superior Court, Lonnie Hamilton claims the injury caused "great mental and nervous pain and suffering." . . .

GUN-CRAZY MAG'S MOHAWK MISFIRE

Martin Amis is coming to America. England's most famous novelist just doesn't get a thrill out of the old country and is reportedly looking for a home in Manhattan. He told admirers at a reading of his latest book, "Night Train," that only America's freedom has let him shake off "middle-class boredom." . . .

Lee (Scratch) Perry, the cosmic producer who pioneered the abstract reggae jazz known as dub, makes a rare landing on Earth Thursday and Friday at Wetlands. The Jamaican legend will join forces with young disciples of drums 'n' bass, Spring Heel Jack. Both are on Island Records, which has also just released an album of Bill Laswell's dubwise remixes of Bob Marley classics.

SURVEILLANCE

Julia Roberts, Gwyneth Paltrow, David Duchovny, Rosie O'Donnell, Bebe Neuwirth, Michael Douglas and Elizabeth Vargas, along with Wendy Finerman, all at the "little party" that Elaine Goldsmith Thomas threw at her home for fellow ICM agent Risa Shapiro the other night.

Graphic

RICHARD CORKERY DAILY NEWS OVER FIFTY IS NIFTY: Shirley MacLaine and Sally Fields high-five Goldie Hawn Thursday at the premiere of TNT's "Hope," Hawn's first directorial effort. IPOL NOT MUCH MATERIAL GIRL: Elizabeth Hurley, still saving on fabric for the war effort, on her way out nightclubbing Thursday night in London. Liz was on a date with a mysterious male who was definitely not Hugh Grant. BOLTON AND BURTON BOOKS

Load-Date: October 21, 1997

End of Document

**PALESTINIAN ELECTION: Canadians stand on guard for democracy;
Observers optimistic as security forces mass against threats**

The Ottawa Citizen

January 20, 1996, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A6

Length: 944 words

Byline: NORMA GREENAWAY; SOUTHAM NEWS

Dateline: DAYR-DIBWAN, West Bank

Body

Canadian Judy Thompson, armed with a checklist and rudimentary map, traveled winding rain-soaked roads Friday in a dress rehearsal for today's historic Palestinian elections.

Upon arrival here, the veteran election observer was rewarded with the sight of Palestinian authorities unloading two trucks filled with the practical tools of democracy -- ballots, ballot boxes and cardboard voting booths.

The school at Dayr-Dibwan is one of nine polling stations she will visit again today with her partner, Liberal MP Shaughnessy Cohen of Windsor, Ont. The duo is part of a 16-country effort to help ensure a fair and violence-free vote in a corner of the world known for politically motivated bloodshed.

"A large part of our effect is presence," said Thompson of Regina, a professional election observer who has monitored elections in South Africa, Cambodia and elsewhere.

"We are so visible with our flags, our marked cars and jackets," she added, referring to the royal blue vests worn by observers. Like the cars, they are stamped with the flags of the observers' individual countries.

Thompson and Cohen are among 18 Canadians and up to 700 other international observers who have descended on Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip to observe today's election of an 88-member Palestinian legislative council and a president.

Among the monitors is former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. He criticized Palestinian radio and television for giving independent candidates short shrift and accused PLO leader Yasser Arafat's supporters of intimidating opponents but said those problems should not invalidate the election.

There was general optimism on the eve of the vote that it would proceed smoothly under complex security arrangements involving thousands of Palestinian police and Israeli troops. With few exceptions, Palestinians from Gaza and the West Bank have been barred from entering Israel until Sunday.

The massive security reflects concern that extremists on both sides who oppose the Israel-PLO peace accord could attempt to disrupt the election. There have been isolated shooting incidents leading up to the poll. Three suspected Palestinian militants were killed Friday during a shootout at an Israeli checkpoint near Jenin in the West Bank.

PALESTINIAN ELECTION: Canadians stand on guard for democracy; Observers optimistic as security forces mass against threats

Earlier in the week, two Israeli soldiers were killed by suspected Palestinian gunmen near the West Bank town of Hebron.

The huge international presence is a sign of the importance attached to the elections. They are widely seen as a critical step toward building a democratic society in the fledgling Palestinian entity. Until now, it has been run by Arafat and his hand-picked advisers. The international community has promised to pump up to \$ 1.3 billion in new funds into Gaza and the West Bank over the coming year in the belief that a durable peace hinges on raising the standard of living among Palestinians.

"We're here to watch so we can be part of the reassurance that things are going forward," said Cohen, one of five MPs on the observer mission.

It is in Canada's interest to support peace in the Middle East because the region represents a potentially great market for Canadian goods and investment, she said.

The outcome of the vote holds little suspense. Arafat is expected to easily realize his dream of becoming the first elected president of what Palestinians hope will become an independent state. The former revolutionary is betting an election victory will bolster his credibility at home and abroad as Israel and the PLO move toward the negotiation of a final peace settlement. The toughest issues are yet to be resolved, namely the status of Jerusalem and the future of Jewish settlements in Gaza and the West Bank.

Arafat's mainstream Fatah party is expected to win the bulk of the 88 council seats. Fatah's main opposition, the Islamic fundamentalist group **Hamas**, opted not to field candidates, although up to half a dozen so-called Islamic sympathizers are running as independents.

Polls say Arafat has the support of almost 81 per cent of potential voters, compared to less than 10 per cent for his only rival, Samiha Khalil. Although respected and well-known in some West Bank circles for her charitable works, Khalil, 72, has neither the backing of a party nor a well-defined constituency.

She also has the added burden of being a woman in a male-dominated, overwhelmingly Muslim society. Some conservative sheiks have preached loudly in recent weeks that "God curses a woman who rules a country."

Most of the suspense, therefore, revolves around whether the vote will be fair and free of violence; how many independents will get elected; and how many of the 28 **female** candidates will be successful.

There are 678 candidates vying for the 88 seats. They are divided among 11 West Bank and five Gaza districts. About 1.1 million voters have registered to vote and polls say up to 80 per cent are expected to cast ballots.

Update

The issue: The first general Palestinian elections are being held today in Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

What's new: More than 600 observers from Canada, the United States, Europe, Japan and elsewhere have descended on the fledgling Palestinian entity to monitor the fairness of the vote for an 88-member legislative council and a president.

What it means: The intense international interest in the historic election reflects hopes the vote will plant the seeds of a democratic society and help spur a more lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

What's next: Most of the voting results should be announced by late Sunday.

Graphic

PALESTINIAN ELECTION: Canadians stand on guard for democracy; Observers optimistic as security forces
mass against threats

Reuter photo/ TOOLS OF DEMOCRACY: Workers on the West Bank take ballot boxes from a warehouse to a truck
for delivery to polls in East Jerusalem and outlying villages. Palestinians view today's election as an important step
in building a free society.

Load-Date: January 21, 1996

End of Document

Litany of flame, flesh, horror

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 31, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; FOCUS: BOMBING IN JERUSALEM; Pg. B1 / BREAK

Length: 964 words

Byline: SERGE SCHMEMANN; NEW YORK TIMES; LOS ANGELES TIMES

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

First a weak explosion broke through the din of the market in the old Mahane Yehuda quarter in western Jerusalem. Just as everyone was taking cover or converging on the scene, a second, greater blast ripped through the crowded alleys.

"The explosion threw me to the side," recalled Moshe Rahamim, owner of a shoe stand. Then a ball of fire seemed to boil toward him, followed by scenes of hell.

Witness after witness recited the same litany of flame, flesh and horror. They described bodies covered with fruits and shoes; a man sitting on his motorbike, dead; limbs flying.

Behind the police lines, frantic people begged officers to search for friends and kin. A woman sobbed in the arms of a policewoman.

"I saw it! I saw people without hands, without legs, with lots of blood," shouted a young boy in the black garb and long sidelocks of a religious Jew.

"People were all over the ground," said Rahamim. "One person was on fire, and I tore his clothes off. Another had a huge injury to his head and eye. I saw a woman - the whole stall fell on her back. We lifted it all. She had almost no blood. She was dead. The roof fell on people. They were screaming. It seemed like an eternity before the police came."

One woman frantically asked everyone around in Russian to use their cellular phones to call her home and see if her children, who had been to the market, had made it back. When she finally made the call, there was no answer.

In the narrow alleys of the market, the carnage was made more horrible by the red flesh of smashed watermelons. Bearded religious men whose function it is at times like this to gather every shard of human remains for burial rummaged through the debris while rescue workers evacuated the dead and wounded.

The bodies of the two presumed suicide bombers, young men in black suits, were the last to be taken away. They were said to have carried their deadly charges in attache cases, with the curious result that the lower parts of their bodies were torn away but their faces were intact.

Litany of flame, flesh, horror

The faces were shown later on Israeli television. Investigators evidently hoped that they would be recognized, giving the police a lead.

The Mahane Yehuda quarter is a stronghold of Jewish religious nationalism, and in their anguish, many people seemed to link the carnage to the peace with the Palestinians.

The central market is run mainly by Sephardim, or Middle Eastern Jews like 44-year-old Rahamim, whose father immigrated to Israel from Iraq and raised a family by selling fruit, toys and shoes.

"I was born in the market, I live in the market, I was married in the market and now my children are growing up in the market," Rahamim said. "Understand, my world is the market and my grave will be in the market. No one can change this, not Hamas, not (Palestinian President) Yasser Arafat."

When Rehavam Zeevi, a member of the ultra-right Moledet faction in the Knesset, appeared, he was quickly ringed with supporters, including young Yeshiva students in black garb.

"Peace is a nightmare," shouted one Orthodox man.

"Kill the Arabs!" chanted a group of youths.

But with at least 15 dead and 170 injured, with stretchers, ambulances and investigators constantly shouldering their way past the crowds of onlookers and the rows of stands still working a few yards from the bomb site, the politics was a sideshow.

Standing over his shop of cheeses and olives, dispensing bottled water to anyone who asked, David Bershel, 29, said he had seen it all before and expected to see it again. "Five years ago, this was a restaurant," he said, pointing back into his shop. "An Arab woman blew herself up in the bathroom, evidently by mistake. A waitress was killed. This is how we live."

Before he could continue, the police swept through, as they did every 10 minutes, pushing the crowd back.

The drama continued at the Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem, where many of the wounded were brought. Clutches of distraught people gathered to peer into arriving ambulances, to ask after missing relatives or to await the results of emergency operations.

Henry Maman, a retired worker, lay in one bed talking to his two sons. When he heard the first blast, he said, he ducked into a fruit store. Then the second explosion ripped through, covering him with plaster.

"I was standing there, and I saw a large blood stain on the floor, like there was a piece of liver there," he said. "I looked again, and realized it was coming from my leg."

A large screw had imbedded itself in his leg, one of the many screws and nails packed into the homemade bombs by the terrorists. He showed an X-ray on which the screw was clearly visible.

Suddenly there was a commotion, and President Ezer Weizman came by with his wife, Reuma, and an entourage of doctors and bodyguards. Maman kissed the popular president's hand: "Bless the Lord to see you alive and well," he said.

"See me alive and well?" Weizman laughed. "What happened to you."

"I have a screw stuck in my leg."

"I have three screws in my body," Weizman said, "but doctors put them there, not these filthy terrorists. So what happened?"

"I went to get a beer," Maman said. "We had people over yesterday, and we ran out of beer. I can't have my lunch without a beer."

"How many beers do you have a day?"

"Two, maybe three."

"Maybe four or five," Weizman suggested with a smile.

Then Maman's son, wearing the black dress of an Orthodox Jew, approached Weizman and started talking of "doing justice" to the Arabs.

The president, who has made strong efforts since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to office to prevent the peace talks from collapsing, suddenly turned stern: "Leave me alone now. This is not the time or the place. Get out of my way."

Graphic

Photo: AP / Israeli women comfort each other.

Load-Date: August 1, 1997

U.S. foundation teaches democracy to Palestinians

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

December 8, 1995, Friday, City Edition

Copyright 1995 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 2A

Length: 1019 words

Byline: DEBORAH HORAN

Dateline: BURKA, West Bank

Body

In a tiny elementary schoolhouse in this northern West Bank village, Ghada Shadid scribbles a fundamental concept on a blackboard. "Your vote is your own," it reads. "Your vote is secret."

Shadid, 31, is teaching 20 young, veiled Palestinian women gathered in the cramped schoolroom about democracy. A lawyer by trade, she has volunteered to hold workshops throughout the West Bank to prepare women for the Palestinian elections scheduled for early next year.

PALESTINIANS

"Women's rights are human rights!" Shadid thunders. "Women must demand their rights, and they must shout loudly."

A Palestinian herself, Shadid eschews lectures on textbook definitions of democracy and instead drives simple points home. Women have the right to vote independent of their husbands, fathers and brothers. Women have the right to be educated. Women have the right to voice their opinions.

"The main idea is to bring democracy to the rural setting which has traditions that are not democratic," said Ghada Zeidan, 29, one of the workshop organizers. "To do that, we try to have the concepts of democracy as relevant as possible to daily life."

The workshop is one of hundreds of grass-roots seminars sponsored by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, a U.S.-government funded organization that is quietly instilling notions of democracy in West Bank and Gaza residents more accustomed to following orders in 28 years of Israeli military rule.

On Jan. 20, Palestinians will elect an 82-member parliament, or "legislative council," and a president. One-million people have registered to vote out of an estimated 1.3-million eligible, a much higher turnout than organizers expected.

Several hundred Palestinians reportedly have expressed interest in running for the council. Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah party has been holding "primary" elections in towns and villages for weeks in an effort to draw up an official party list.

Many of the smaller Palestinian parties also are expected to field candidates. But the militant Hamas organization, while encouraging its members to register, is expected to boycott the elections.

U.S. foundation teaches democracy to Palestinians

Arafat is the sole expected candidate for president. Most analysts think any would-be challenger is more likely to try for a parliament seat.

The U.S.-funded election foundation, which has taught democracy in places like Mexico, Russia and Guyana, has concentrated on rural women, students and released political prisoners in its workshops because these groups are not always well-informed, organizers said.

"Their voices need to be heard," said Marwan Burgan, former director at IFES who recently returned to Washington. "It is our goal to help them to increase participation in elections."

Because Palestinian culture is predominantly Muslim, IFES organizers are careful to address common misconceptions about democracy without offending the society's values and traditions.

The goal is to plant the seeds of democracy without forcing a Western-style system on a non-Western culture, they said. Among students, that often means tactfully pointing out that democracy and Islam are not necessarily contradictory systems.

"The biggest problem is understanding the relationship between religion and democracy," said Sa'id Jasir, an organizer of the student workshops. "Religious students think the Koran is the constitution. They don't see the need for another one."

So when a student at one workshop said that "God makes the law" and that "all this talk about democracy is against God," the workshop instructor, Samir Seif, brought up the Islamic concept of shura, a "council of sages" of sorts that traditionally rules by consensus.

"Isn't that a kind of parliament?" Seif asked. "And what about Christian Palestinians? Should they be governed by the Koran? Democracy means the rule of the majority, but it also means safeguarding the rights of minorities."

While IFES workshops have broadened the grass-roots understanding of democracy, there have been difficulties for election organizers and some of the 1,000 foreign observers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The election law itself was only finished this week. It was drafted by Arafat and his Fatah party with the help of Europeans amid accusations from the opposition that the law favored Fatah.

The International Commission of Jurists wrote Arafat asking him to postpone voting so the electoral law could be revised and opposition candidates could have time to campaign. Arafat has said he will not move the election date.

Some of the rumored practices of Arafat's Palestinian Security Service also do not bode well for democracy, observers say. Security men reportedly have been visiting non-governmental organizations in Gaza and intimidating Palestinian employees.

Palestinians are also worried because the elections will take place while Israelis remain in occupied territory. While the army is set to withdraw from most city centers by Jan. 1, troops will not move from adjacent suburbs or from smaller villages at all, and soldiers are not scheduled to redeploy in Hebron, the largest and most tense West Bank city, until April.

"How can elections be free when Israeli soldiers will be in the streets?" asked Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe. "We won't be able to hold election rallies. People will be afraid of being arrested and I'm sure there will be violence."

In one positive event, the number of Palestinians registered in Jerusalem jumped from 20,000 to 75,000 in just four days after government ministers ran radio ads reassuring voters that Israeli officials would not - as had been falsely rumored - confiscate the identity cards of Palestinians who vote. The cards allow them to reside in the city.

For all the history being made Jan. 20, Palestinians are surprisingly muted. Two years ago, there was dancing in the streets over the signing of a peace agreement. Today, hardly a ripple.

U.S. foundation teaches democracy to Palestinians

Bassam Qandil, 20, said at one of the student workshops: "That's because the peace process is only beginning and we don't know where it is going."

Load-Date: December 8, 1995

End of Document

MIDEAST TENSIONS;
Israel Closes Off Its Occupied Territories - Correction Appended

The New York Times

 **Correction Appended**

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

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

Length: 742 words

Byline: By JOEL BRINKLEY, Special to The New York Times

By JOEL BRINKLEY, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: JERUSALEM, Oct. 23

Body

Arab-Jewish violence grew today, leaving one man dead and at least eight wounded, and the Government announced tonight that it was sealing off the West Bank and Gaza Strip for several days, forbidding 1.8 million Palestinians to enter Israel.

The occupied territories have been closed before, on high Jewish holy days and at other times when Israel wanted to prevent possible trouble. But never has the Government forbidden Palestinians to enter Israel because it was unable to control spreading bloodshed by both Arabs and Jews.

As always, Jewish settlers living in the occupied territories will not be affected by the enforcement measures taken against their Palestinian neighbors. The Jews are free to come and go and they please.

Waiting for Calm

As he announced the closing tonight, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said it would stay in effect until the tense situation calmed after a particularly violent day.

This evening, Palestinians said, Jewish civilians in a car opened fire on a car packed with Palestinian workers returning to Gaza from a day of work in Israel. The army confirmed that one man was killed and three were wounded and said it had turned the case over to the police. Palestinians said they assumed the Jews had been seeking revenge for the knifing deaths of three Israelis in Jerusalem on Sunday and the nonfatal stabbings of two other Jews the next day.

The shootings this evening came after a West Bank truck driver attacked two unarmed women who are soldiers as they tried to cross a highway near Haifa this morning. One of them was critically injured; her lung was pierced. The other, who was stabbed in the back, was slightly hurt. Other Israelis standing nearby overwhelmed the truck driver and screamed at nearby soldiers to shoot him. The soldiers refused.

MIDEAST TENSIONS; Israel Closes Off Its Occupied Territories

Later today, a Palestinian from the Gaza Strip beat two Jewish men in the head with a sledgehammer. Both were hospitalized with fractured skulls. The police caught the attacker, and he said he had been seeking revenge.

Incidents in Three Cities

Israelis stoned Arab buses in at least three cities today, wounding one Palestinian worker traveling home from Tel Aviv. Gun shop owners in Jerusalem reported tonight that inquiries from Israelis who wanted to purchase handguns had more than doubled in the last two days.

This steady spiral of violence began on Sunday, when a Palestinian from a small West Bank village stabbed three Jews to death in a quiet Jerusalem neighborhood, apparently to avenge the shooting deaths of 21 Palestinians at Al Aksa Mosque two weeks ago.

Those stabbings prompted the first closure order: Palestinians have been forbidden to enter Jerusalem since then. The stabbings also brought on the rash of similar attacks.

"We are increasing security measures and security forces in all parts of the country," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said this afternoon, adding that he thought the Palestinian violence was "a wave that has occurred as a result of hysterical, extraordinary incitement, and we have to fight against this."

Prominent Palestinians have shown little interest in discussing the violence, even when pressed. But the underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising have encouraged Palestinians to kill more Jews.

The secular underground leadership of the uprising, known as the intifada in Arabic, encouraged Palestinians to kill soldiers and police officers immediately after the Al Aksa killings on Oct. 8.

Leaflet Supports Killings

Then on Monday, the Islamic fundamentalist group **Hamas**, which has a large following, particularly in Gaza, issued a leaflet saying, "We bless the hero who killed with his knife three soldiers from the enemy in Jerusalem. This is only the beginning."

Actually, only one of the three was a soldier. Another was a policeman, and the third was a gardener carrying a box of flowers.

Some Israelis say the leaflets might be playing a role, but more of them seem to think that Palestinians are just imitating what they see as a successful act, as they have in the past.

After a Palestinian from Gaza grabbed the steering wheel of a bus and steered it off a cliff last year, killing 13 Jews, there was a rash of similar attempted attacks, none of them successful.

"We are definitely prepared" for more violence, Mr. Arens said today. Citing another popular explanation, he added, "We know Saddam Hussein's supporters and terrorist organizations want to prove that the intifada is alive, well and making progress."

Correction

An article on Oct. 24 about Arab- Jewish violence in Israel misstated the number of Jews killed last year when a Palestinian steered a bus off a cliff. It was 16, not 13.

Correction-Date: November 21, 1990, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Graphic

MIDEAST TENSIONS; Israel Closes Off Its Occupied Territories

Photo: Muna Abu Sirhan, right, the wife of Amer Abu Sirhan, accused of stabbing to death three Jews in a Jerusalem suburb last weekend, outside her home in Abadiya in the occupied West Bank. The house has been sealed by Israeli soldiers. With her were her mother, left, and her mother-in-law. (Rina Castelnuevo for The New York Times)

Map of Israel showing locations of West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Load-Date: October 24, 1990

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

May 18, 1997, Sunday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

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Section: NEWS, Pg. 1A, BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 1104 words

Byline: AP; Reuters

Body

COLORADO

More Remains Of Breakaway Pilot Found

The Air Force has found more remains of Air Force Capt. Craig Button, and more of the wreckage of the A-10 attack bomber he flew when he disappeared into the Colorado wilderness. The 500-pound, high-explosive bombs the plane was carrying are still missing.

Button peeled away from his formation during a routine training mission over Arizona April 2 without giving any explanation of his maneuver. His plane was found on a snow-covered mountainside 800 miles to the northeast.

AP

U.S. ARMY

Staff Sergeant Guilty Of Sexual Misconduct

A court-martial in Fort McClellan, Ala., convicted Staff Sgt. David Norwood of two counts of sexual misconduct Saturday and fined him \$ 600.

Norwood was accused by six trainees and a female lieutenant of improper behavior, including touching them on the knee, leg, breast or waist, asking for dates and undressing in front of them.

AP

(begin EARLY FIVE STAR text)

CALIFORNIA

Gunfire From Mexico Wounds U.S. Agent

BRIEFS

Gunfire from Mexico early Saturday wounded a U.S. Border Patrol agent working near the fence separating California from Mexico.

The victim was alone in a marked Border Patrol vehicle at about 3 a.m. near the fence across from Mexico's Ensenada Highway when six to 10 shots were fired, supervisory Border Patrol agent Wayne Preston said. He declined to give the agent's name.

Preston said bullets pierced the windshield and hit the agent in the head and shoulder. He was able to drive about 150 yards north of the border fence, where he stopped and called for help.

AP

(end E5* text)

*** **

WORLD

IRAQ

Turkish Offensive Kills 900 Kurdish Rebels

Turkish ground forces have killed more than 900 Kurdish rebels in a four-day operation in Iraq, the official Turkish news agency said Saturday. Forty Turkish soldiers have been killed.

Since Wednesday, Turkey has sent tens of thousands of troops, backed by warplanes, tanks and armored personnel carriers, into Iraq. The offensive is aimed at the Iraq bases of the separatist Kurdistan Workers Party, nearly all of whose 10,000 guerrillas have been chased out of Turkey.

While Arab countries have protested Turkey's incursion, there are no signs that Turkey plans to withdraw its forces - estimated at between 25,000 and 50,000.

(begin EARLY FIVE STAR text)

Truck convoys have shuttled food, ammunition, mattresses, telephone poles and construction material across the border since Friday, suggesting that the army planned an extended stay in Iraq.

(end E5* text)

AP

NORTHERN IRELAND

Sinn Fein, British Prime Minister To Meet

Sinn Fein, the principal nonmilitary organization campaigning for the end of British rule in Northern Ireland, has accepted British prime minister Tony Blair's invitation to peace talks.

Blair's invitation represented a break from longstanding British policy not to meet Sinn Fein unless the outlawed Irish Republican Army desists from terrorism and violence.

BRIEFS

Blair's predecessor, John Major, broke off all direct contact with Sinn Fein after a truck bomb killed two men in London in February 1996. The IRA claimed responsibility.

Sinn Fein demands that it have the same top-level access to the British government as other Northern Ireland parties enjoy, regardless of what the IRA does.

AP

MIDDLE EAST

Stop Settlements, Palestinians Warn Israel

The Palestinian Cabinet warned Israel Saturday that unless the United States can persuade Israel to stop building new Jewish settlements, violence would resume in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A statement issued after a four-hour Cabinet meeting said the relative calm of recent weeks could not survive a further stalemate in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, a deadlock the United States has been unable to break.

In the West Bank town of Nablus, thousands of Palestinians cheered and whistled as a dozen would-be suicide bombers covered in fake blood marched behind white coffins, chanting "We are the death-seekers."

Leaders of the extremist group **Hamas** told the crowd that only violent resistance, not negotiations, would halt Jewish settlement construction.

AP

CUBAN EXILES

Boat Protest Aims To Inspire General Strike

A fleet of about 10 small craft manned by Cuban exiles arrived Saturday just outside Cuba's territorial waters off the island's north coast to inspire a general strike on the Communist-ruled Caribbean island.

Cuba described the floating demonstration as a "new attempt at a provocation" and said it would use "the necessary means" to ensure there were no violations of its territory.

Democracy Movement, the prominent Miami-based Cuban exile group that organized the demonstration, assured U.S. and Cuban authorities it did not intend to enter Cuban waters.

Cuban exiles made a number of demonstrations at the edge of Cuban territorial waters in the Florida Straits.

In February 1996, Cuban fighter jets shot down two unarmed U.S. civilian planes between Florida and Cuba, killing four aviators for the exile group Brothers to the Rescue.

The incident provoked international outrage against Cuba. But President Fidel Castro's government defended its action by saying the planes were violating its territory. Washington said the planes were outside Cuban airspace and should not have been shot down.

Reuters

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

Inmates Take Over Prison, Hold Hostages

Inmates have seized control of Vila Velha Penitentiary in eastern Brazil and taken six hostages, including the warden, and threatened to kill them unless authorities provide getaway cars and guns, an inmate leader said Saturday.

Talks with authorities broke down Saturday over the prisoners' demands, officials said.

"We don't want to kill them, but we will if the authorities don't give us what we want," said the inmate leader, who identified himself as Wilson Carioca.

Carioca said the inmates initially rebelled to protest poor sanitation, irregular visiting hours, unkept promises to install a telephone for prisoners to call their relatives and Brazil's slow justice system. Carioca said he had been waiting for two years for his trial on murder charges.

AP

(begin EARLY FIVE STAR text) \$ 1 BILLION HEROIN SEIZURE

Suspect Who Jumped Bail Is Captured

Li Yung Chung, the chief suspect in the biggest heroin seizure in U.S. history, has been captured in Burma and was returned Saturday to Thailand where he jumped bail earlier.

Li had been granted bail in Thailand in February despite a request from the United States for his extradition in connection with 1,070 pounds of heroin seized in a warehouse in Hayward, Calif., in 1991. U.S. officials estimated the street value of the drugs at more than \$ 1 billion.

NY Times

(begin EARLY FIVE STAR text)

Load-Date: May 18, 1997

Caution over fiery fury of Islam believes legitimate Muslim grievances must be dealt with

Scotland on Sunday

March 21, 1993, Sunday

Copyright 1993 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Length: 897 words

Byline: The Best Stance Is To Be Firm But Sympathetic To Iran, While Preventing Backdoor Arms Deals

Body

THEY are back again, literally with a vengeance, those images which provoked such Western angst after the Iranian revolution turfed out the Shah 14 years ago.

Following the bombing of the World Trade Centre last month in New York, for which two devout Palestinian Muslims are still being held, you could see the familiar pictures all over American magazines of bearded, Koran waving fanatics in fatigues, under headlines such as "Wrath of Islam" and "Cold Fury: Terrorism Today The Islamic Connection."

From Argentina to Afghanistan, and most notably across North Africa, the theocratic revolution which Ayatollah Khomeini tried and failed to export gives every appearance of being finally on the move, four years after his death.

Some 600 people have been killed in Algeria since the army stopped the Islamic opposition from winning last year's election.

Egypt's internal war with el Gama'a ell slamiya (Islamic Group) has descended into bloody gun battles.

Last week's explosions in Bombay may not have been fundamentalistspired, with arrests focusing on drug and bullion smugglers, but they could yet have originated in Muslim retribution for January's Hindu riots.

The West's fears were voiced by Italy's interior minister, Nicola Mancino, after an Iranian dissident was gunned down in Rome last Tuesday.

The assassination had to be seen in the context of "violent actions by Islamic militants in Egypt, Algeria and New York", he said, and was "part of an extremely dangerous strategy aimed at subverting Europe and the west."

In fact the threat more substantially faces Arab governments, but the general point stands.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has called for a "global alliance" against the menace.

Wiser heads among Middle East watchers are sceptical about a coordinated wave of Islamic terrorism, arguing that it is exaggerated and that fundamentalism is a complicated and fragmented phenomenon.

They are right to be cautious.

The FBI is looking for an Iranian link to the New York bombing but has not found it yet.

Caution over fiery fury of Islam believes legitimate Muslim grievances must be dealt with

The west has nothing to gain, and a great deal to lose, from building up the Islamic threat into an apocalyptic war of religions.

It cannot, on the other hand, just bury its head.

There is little doubt that poor Muslims from Algeria to the Philippines are turning to the mosque in search of salvation from their misery.

Their catalogue of perceived grievances grows ever longer: the defeat of Iraq, Israel's expulsion of Hamas's leaders, cancellation of Algeria's elections, repression in Egypt, and above all the slaughter of Muslims in Bosnia.

If the challenge of fundamentalism is to be met, then it must be understood.

At its heart lies Iran, itself an enigma.

Just when it is accused of sponsoring international terrorism, President Rafsanjani's regime is wearing its most liberal internal face since the overthrow of the Shah.

Caricatures of "Great Satan" America have given way to floral murals, many women have replaced the chador with simple head scarves, the morals police are off the streets and Iranians are tuning in to Michael Jackson and Whitney Houston.

Yet this same Iran is accused of street killings in Germany and Turkey; it maintains the fatwa against Salman Rushdie; it is rearming and striving to become a nuclear power.

Its ambitions may simply be the regional, secular ones pursued by the Shah, or they may be to establish God's kingdom on earth.

Probably they are both, for this is a complex country with many strands.

The difficulty lies in how to respond.

We should have no illusions that this has become a western style liberal government.

It still contains people who were closely involved in the US hostagetaking.

A likely reason for the easing of policy is to avoid further antagonising a people suffering from a 40% drop in economic output since 1979.

Last year there were riots in three major cities and as recently as February 10 an attempt was reported on Rafsanjani's life.

It would nonetheless be unwise for the west to set out to isolate and humiliate Iran.

Rafsanjani is already caught between his own supporters in the merchant class who want to liberalise the economy, and militants who fear further westernisation.

If he goes, the alternative is hardly likely to be more favourable towards the west.

The best stance is to be firm but sympathetic to Iran, while attempting to prevent it being armed through the back door, as happened with Iraq a policy which will, however, be blown apart if Tehran is shown to have been behind the New York bomb.

As for the terrorism seen across North Africa, it is probably a mistake to see it as all planned and controlled by Iran and its ally Sudan.

Militants returning from the Afghan war are at least as influential as the "sponsorship" of these countries.

Caution over fiery fury of Islam believes legitimate Muslim grievances must be dealt with

If there is one predominant cause, then it is the economic failure of Arab governments which has allowed discontent to fester.

It is no doubt simplistic to recommend an infusion of democracy as the answer to these countries' problems.

After all, Anwar Sadat softened his attitude to fundamentalists and released them from prison a decade ago, only for them to gun him down.

But the army's intervention in Algeria and Mubarak's fierce repression against the current Egyptian terrorist wave will surely not provide a lasting answer.

If the grievances of the poor are not addressed, their resentment will only grow.

Graphic

Next week: Alexander MacLeod

Load-Date: December 3, 1994

End of Document

Water problem boils down to too many people

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 16, 1996, Saturday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: EDITORIAL; LETTERS; Pg. 15A; LETTER

Length: 3371 words

Body

The conflict between Pasco and Pinellas counties about our drinking water goes on and on. At the moment they are arguing whether the current shortage is due to overpumping caused by Pinellas or deficient rainfall. No doubt, both contribute to the situation, but there is no discussion of the real problem.

The fundamental problem is that too many people are moving to Florida and using too much water. When the freshwater is pumped out, saltwater from the Gulf seeps in, and that is on the ragged edge of happening right now in our Pasco County well fields. And it will only get worse if housing construction continues at its present rate.

Obviously you can't build a fence to keep people out, as has been suggested, but there is a better answer: Limit residential housing construction. All that would be needed would be a state law allowing only so many building permits to be issued a year in each county. The principal offenders have been the big-time developers who build hundreds of houses at a time. Individual building contractors could get a permit or two a year - that's it.

LETTERS

The only problem, outside of some disgruntled developers, would be a decrease in our economic growth rate, but this would be good in the long run because overheated growth only leads to recessions.

Jack L. Radomski, Hudson

One-source water supply is risky

I am responding to a Feb. 19 letter (Increasing the water supply) from a St. Petersburg reader who states correctly that we must increase the quantity of water that is available for human use. But he is incorrect to look to any one additional source such as Weeki Wachee Springs for that increase.

To make sure we have enough clean water for all our needs in the future, we must look beyond a simple answer such as taking water from a spring or a river. Any time we rely on any one source for all our supplies, we risk damaging the environment and endangering the reliability of our water supply.

If large amounts of water were withdrawn from Weeki Wachee Springs, as the letter writer suggests, then the health of the estuary would be directly affected. Without the flow of fresh water, the estuary is "starved" of much-needed nutrients that sustain its salt marshes, mangroves, sea-grass beds, fish and wildlife. The same effects would be true of any other natural water source that is not protected or managed properly. For example, if too much water is pumped from the ground, then wetlands and lakes suffer.

Water problem boils down to too many people

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is working with local governments to develop alternative sources of water to offset freshwater use. Large reuse projects will help supply our needs now and in the future. The letter writer states that none of our current options actually increases the quantity of water that is available but merely rations what we have. Desalination is one option that actually increases our available supply. Studies are showing that desal can be both affordable and safe, and can present one more source of water.

But no single source will answer all our water supply needs for the future. It will take a combination of desalination, reuse, conservation, underground water, surface water and other sources to meet our needs in the next century and protect our state's natural resources.

Becky Clayton, in-school education coordinator,

Southwest Florida Water Management District,

Brooksville

Palestinians need to do more

While we were initially disappointed in what we perceived to be the media's offhand response to the series of obscene bombings in Israel, we feel that the coverage has improved. While expressions of outrage have also been slow in coming, the Times March 5 editorial, Keeping peace on track, was at least a qualified step in the right direction.

We must, however, take exception to the editorial's assertion that Palestinians "are much more broadly supportive of the peace process than Israelis are." Hopefully, readers considered the column by Anthony Lewis, which appeared on the same page. Lewis, not considered a friend of Israel, opined that "Arafat can no longer have it both ways." Although the Palestinians seemed to reject Hamas by their vote for Arafat, they have not lived up to their pledge to suppress violence; indeed, they appear at times to be accessories by their inaction.

While Israel has lived up to the accord, Arafat has demonstrated the duplicity which has been his lifelong badge. He paid a condolence call to the family of the slain chief Hamas bomber, Hehiva Ayyash. He has called for a Jihad (holy war) to make Jerusalem a Palestinian capital. Finally, he has not even amended the PLO Charter which calls for the destruction of Israel.

Recent arrests of Hamas officials notwithstanding, the Palestinians still need to do more to demonstrate responsibility for the control of the terrorists in their midst. Meanwhile, they cannot expect Israel to sit idly by. The first duty of a government, after all, is to protect its citizens. As Lewis pointed out, when Israel was at the same stage as the Palestinians are today, they suppressed their terrorists.

While we understand the need to improve conditions in the West Bank and Gaza as President Clinton states, we can understand the feeling that such aid should be withheld until Arafat lives up to his pledges, the position of Sen. Dole. Meanwhile, terrorism remains a threat to us all.

Norman N. Gross, president, Promoting

Responsibility In Middle East Reporting

(PRIMER), Palm Harbor

Perpetuating religious stereotypes

Water problem boils down to too many people

On March 5, the Times published a political cartoon depicting two terrorists, one Irish and one Moslem, with a caption that specifically identified them as religious in their motivation.

I am sure the Times has standards which oppose promoting bigotry through such images. You would not, for example, publish a cartoon that associated race with violence, or homosexuality with child molestation or one depicting feminists gleefully murdering a pre-born child. But you would, and did, associate religious beliefs with terrorism.

Not so long ago, many white Southerners had never personally gotten to know a dark-skinned person. Absurd stereotypes were the result. Now, not many journalists seem to know anyone who takes religion seriously (and peacefully). Absurd stereotypes lead to absurd editorial policy.

Robert Arvay, Tampa

NAFTA is flawed for farmers

I read with interest the March 8 article Trade deals that get boos elsewhere find cheers here, about the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on Florida. Although the article highlights the benefits of this trade pact, I am glad to see that the plight of Florida growers was also noted.

As mentioned in the article, a side agreement was included with the pact that supposedly would prevent Mexico from dumping tomatoes and winter vegetables in our market. One reason I opposed NAFTA was my concern that this side agreement would be unenforceable. Unfortunately, my fear seems to have been well-founded; this agreement lacks teeth.

Two years ago Florida supplied more than two-thirds of the U.S. tomato market, while Mexico supplied a third. Last month these figures were reversed. Mexico has doubled its tomato exports since last year, and other Mexican vegetable shipments are up sharply.

Meanwhile, U.S. agriculture officials are now in Mexico, trying to ask for help. We had the opportunity to ensure these protections in the original agreement, but unfortunately we failed to do so. It is also discouraging that President Clinton's response appears to be one of inaction. The livelihoods of Florida growers are threatened by this apparent dumping of winter vegetables in excess of NAFTA-quota levels.

Florida's producers need more than discussions. Part of the debate now must address the widespread apprehension in our state among our agricultural industry on how to change this agreement to better protect our farmers from questionable trade practices.

I believe in fair trade. Unfortunately, NAFTA is not fair trade. That is why I want to change this agreement and retain our ability in Florida to protect our farmers. Adam Smith, in *The Wealth of Nations*, made this point when he said, "There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind, when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of."

Cliff Stearns, congressman, 6th District, Washington, D.C.

The price of tomatoes

There was another article in the paper regarding the cheap tomatoes coming from Mexico.

I do all the shopping for food and for the past three or four months the retail price at all the supermarkets has ranged from \$ 1.39 to \$ 2.50 per pound.

Water problem boils down to too many people

Would you please investigate and tell me where I can purchase those cheap Mexican tomatoes.

Ralph E. Reis, Hernando

The free-trade fraud

Pat Buchanan is accused of being a "protectionist." Were I a Republican, I would vote for him for that reason alone.

This NAFTA/GATT "free trade" is perhaps the greatest fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people. NAFTA was passed when every one of our distinguished leaders and experts in Washington had to know (or be very dumb) that the Mexican economy was on the verge of collapse. Moreover, the very theory itself is fatally flawed.

Obviously, there will be an initial surge of trade when all barriers are removed as when a levee breaks and water seeks its own level. Unfortunately, the next step will be the lowering of the price of American labor to that of our "free trading" partners. It is inevitable. Labor is a commodity. When the supply of any commodity is increased, its prices must go down. We have already seen, for the last 20 years, the real wages of labor lowered. The process will worsen as new and more efficient factories are built overseas beside the sources of cheaper and cheaper labor. Since the world already has a surplus of manufacturing capability, the shutting down of older factories employing American labor is inevitable.

This inevitability is the principal argument of those urging a new world order of free trade. Since it is going to happen, at least let wealthy investors enjoy it. It is, however, not inevitable. The movement of American industry overseas is in large part the result of laws and policies developed to fight the Cold War, all of which are still in place. We rebuilt Japan to provide an economic base from which to fight the Korean War. We developed South Korea economically so as to be able to help support the armed forces we wanted them to have to help contain Communism as we did all around the world. But any such need is past.

By changing the laws favoring foreign development over our own, by applying tariffs selectively to retain good jobs, we can do much to protect our economy and society here at home. We do not even want to, nor can we, restrict the spread of know-how; and it is impossible to control the flow of world capital over all borders. We can, however, change our laws to demand that those who want to buy foreign cars pay substantial selective tariffs or buy foreign cars made here with American labor.

We are indeed in a new and fast-changing world where the one-time scarcity of labor and goods no longer applies. The road ahead is no longer clear. It is clear, however, that if our democracy is to survive, the steady growth of the gap between the rich and working classes in America must be reversed. I am glad that Pat Buchanan has entered this debate. I hope that if he falls by the wayside, there will be another to pick up the baton.

John Coffey, Moore Haven

The attacks on Buchanan

The character assassination of Pat Buchanan has been expertly executed by your newspaper, the media and politicians. It seems that not a day goes by since Pat Buchanan's early wins in the primaries that you haven't taken the opportunity to smear this man and ruin his chances of becoming the Republican nominee for president. It is very evident what you are about - that this good man must be stopped.

I've heard many people say that there is not a dime's difference between the Democratic and Republican party. Well, Pat Buchanan's ideas would definitely make a difference for the better between these parties.

Water problem boils down to too many people

Pat Buchanan could not have risen as far as he has in his career if he was all the terrible things you say he is. The American people aren't that stupid. When the presidential candidates were asked if they thought Buchanan was a racist or bigot, each candidate said "No." Later, when Bob Dole was running scared, he labeled Buchanan an extremist. This type of treatment to a good, honest and loyal American should not be allowed. These hate tactics also make Buchanan supporters look like a bunch of non-thinking racists and bigots, which I resent very much.

If this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, then Pat Buchanan has a right to have a fair chance at becoming the Republican nominee for the president of the United States. Go, Pat, go!

M. David, Aripeka

Immigration irony

There is more than a bit of irony in Pat Buchanan's strong stand on Mexican immigration, considering some of the policies of the church to which he belongs and which he strongly supports.

If the Roman Catholic church had worked to raise the status of females and to provide the education which would induce couples to bear only those children for whom they could, and would, provide the affection, guidance and economic support which all human beings need, as assiduously as the church opposed reasonable means of birth control, would the immigration from Mexico be a major problem today?

Richard Dewey, St. Petersburg

Why are some candidates snubbed?

I am disappointed at the recent media treatment of Alan Keyes and other presidential candidates. It seems unfair - tilted toward those already ahead.

Why is it that so much media coverage includes the top three or four candidates? Are they the only ones worthy or legitimate and, if so, who decides? If not, how will people ever know? Or how will someone who trails ever have a chance of catching up?

At least in New Hampshire, eight Republican candidates debated. Afterward, a Gallup poll revealed that Keyes received the highest percentage (20 percent) of votes, indicating that he won the debate. Why would he not be included in debates since then? How is it that this black Republican, who is an official campaigning candidate, was stifled in South Carolina and Atlanta, and yet Colin Powell, who was never a declared candidate, was fawned over by the media and showered with accolades?

I thought that it was we the people who made decisions to elect candidates, and not the media by their offering of only a selection of candidates from which we should choose.

Gary Ripple, St. Petersburg

A failed Cuba policy

It is unfortunate that President Clinton has chosen to continue the United States' failed "Bully Boy" policy toward Cuba.

When, in 1959, with tremendous popular support, Fidel Castro forced the resignation of terrorist dictator Fulgencio Batista, the deposed dictator together with many of his followers gathered up what riches they could and fled.

Water problem boils down to too many people

Some went to Spain but many settled in Miami, where they and their descendants, joined by many more refugees, now demand the United States depose Castro and return them to positions of wealth and power.

The human rights situation in Cuba, by all accounts, is deplorable, as it was under Batista. But in numbers alone, the human rights violations in China are thousands of times worse than those in Cuba. In addition, the Chinese attacked our forces in Korea and contributed materially to our defeat in Vietnam. They have raped and pillaged tiny Tibet. They threaten to overwhelm Taiwan. They sell weapons of destruction to our enemies. They even have the effrontery to demand veto power over who may be given visas to visit our country!

Our response? What else but "most favored nation" trade status, permitting China to flood our markets with slave-labor-produced products, resulting in a \$ 33.8-billion trade deficit in 1995.

By contrast, we turned our back on Cuba and have continued our self-righteous embargo myopia for over 35 years, a monumental failure, particularly in failing to remove Fidel Castro from power. Instead, the Cuban people have rallied behind this leader who rid them of the hated Batista.

If we had stayed on the scene and acted in a reasonable and responsible manner, we could have been a moderating influence for the benefit of all. Instead, our stiff-necked obtuseness more or less forced Cuba into the Soviet orbit and we wound up with an enemy base on our doorstep.

Now we have the incident of two planes shot down in or near Cuban airspace. It was, of course, a wrongful act, but hardly merits the almost hysterical reaction in Washington. Nor was it "without warning." "The Brothers" had been warned repeatedly and got more than they bargained for.

Next we have President Clinton reversing himself and joining Jesse Helms to promote legislation imposing penalties and restrictions on other nations daring to do business with Cuba. It is hardly believable that we are actually going to indulge in this stupidity toward our friends and allies already at odds with us over the embargo!

This is no brief for Fidel Castro, but it is time for us to get realistic and stop allowing this little group of malcontents in Miami to dictate our foreign policy.

Sydney K. Potter, Tampa

The news item Cuba asserts U.S. failed to prevent shoot-down (March 7) stemmed from the United Nations. It quotes Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina, who went before the U.N. General Assembly on March 6: "U.S. authorities were fully aware of the existence of a group organized in U.S. territory, in possession of airplanes, engaged in provocative purposes."

The news item was fair in quoting Robaina that Cuba "actually begged the United States government" to prevent Brothers to the Rescue flights near Cuba because only the United States "had the power to do so." He portrayed Brothers to the Rescue as a "terrorist" organization, "financed by the shady money of the extremist Miami mobsters."

The U.S. embargo, now over three decades old, bespeaks a meanness toward a neighbor that is trying an economic system different from our greedy capitalism. When former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara can admit the United States was "terribly wrong" in succumbing to the Vietnam War, is it possible that 336 legislators (as against 86) who voted on March 6 to tighten economic sanctions against Cuba may some day have a change of heart, too?

Edna Ruth Johnson, editor, The Human Quest,

St. Petersburg

Water problem boils down to too many people

Abandoning the Bucs

This is my first letter to a newspaper and it is driven by pure disgust over the Bucs versus Tampa situation. I have been an avid football fan for over 40 years and hope to follow the sport for the rest of my days. However, I no longer have any interest in the Bucs. I feel the Glazers are trying to rape the fans and Hillsborough County. I, for one, will no longer attend any Bucs games or provide support in any form.

I suggest the Times run a survey in the paper as to how the fans feel about this horrible situation. It would be enlightening to learn how many fans would attend Bucs games this year, and how much fan support has fallen off. Let's face it, the public is not stupid and the Bucs may be playing to an empty stadium. Without this knowledge, Hillsborough County could be on the hook for a great deal of unsold ticket money. I am sure the Glazers know what to expect; this is why they are demanding a ticket sales guarantee. Let the Bucs move if they can find a place that will take them.

Joseph R. Perry, Port Richey

See you in the funny papers

I am sick and tired reading about the Tampa Bay Buccaneers owners on the front page and the sports pages of the Times. It is time we put them where they belong.

Where do they belong? The answer is: in the comics section.

Robert F. Sawallesh, Valrico

Load-Date: March 18, 1996

End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

May 15, 1995, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 974 words

Body

International A3-9

MENEM LEADS IN ARGENTINA

President Carlos Saul Menem appeared to win a second term in Argentina's elections, according to voter surveys. A1

THE OTHER CASUALTIES IN RWANDA

Thousands of women raped during ethnic warfare last year in Rwanda are finding themselves, and their children born of unwanted pregnancies, ostracized by their families and communities. A1

KASHMIR INQUIRY

The Indian Government sent two Cabinet ministers to Kashmir to assess the turmoil that has followed the destruction of the region's most revered Muslim shrine. A3

ISRAEL AFFIRMS LAND SEIZURES

Israel affirmed its decision to confiscate land in largely Palestinian areas of Jerusalem. A3

A Palestinian Authority court sentenced a senior Hamas figure. A3

BEHIND THE SCENES IN BEIJING

Of the half-dozen men likely to remain as revolutionary elders of China after Deng Xiaoping dies, few have the political and military connections of Yang Shangkun. A6

NOW, A NUCLEAR TEST BAN

NEWS SUMMARY

With the treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons now a permanent fixture in international relations, the Clinton Administration is ready to press a worldwide ban on atomic testing. A7

CUBAN DISSIDENT ON TRIAL

The trial of a prominent human rights leader in Cuba is generating new tensions in relations between Havana and Washington. A8

DISPUTE IN CHILE

Both sides in an appeal by two military officers convicted in the assassination of a Chilean opposition leader, Orlando Letelier, in 1976, have accused the other of trying to influence the outcome. A9

A Tibetan boy was designated the reincarnated Panchen Lama. A6

Abidjan Journal: Ivory Coast tries executions to fight crime. A4

National A10-15

REPUBLICANS DUEL OVER TAX CUT

As the House and Senate prepare to debate separate proposals from their Republican majorities to balance the Federal budget by 2002, the major remaining difference was whether the final bill should include a major tax cut. A1

BATTLE OVER PROPERTY RIGHTS

A movement to expand property rights that has led to measures in Congress to require taxpayers to compensate owners of property when Government action reduces its value has led to the banding together of widely disparate groups who oppose it. A1

TRYING TO SPREAD RISKS

Terrified that a monster earthquake or hurricane in a major urban area could drive some of them out of business, property insurers are casting about for ways to spread the risk. A1

NEW SPLITS ON WATER LAWS

Wayne Gilchrist knows the tidal marshes around the juncture of the Sassafra River and Chesapeake Bay and thinks of them as a vital part of his Congressional district, leading him to join a group of moderates who oppose fellow Republicans who want to relax water pollution controls. A12

SHADES OF WOODSTOCK IN ARMS . . .

A Michigan festival, Gunstock '95, brought out about 2,500 people whose tastes ran more to Patrick Henry and pistols than to Arlo Guthrie and music. A10

. . . AS TRUE BELIEVERS RALLY

NEWS SUMMARY

In New Hampshire, a scenic town attracts a rally of the Patriots, a group that says the nation's political process has broken down and Federal agents are a major threat to individual liberties. A10

OFFICER DISMISSED FROM ARMY

A panel of five officers who had convicted a captain of four charges on Saturday, sentenced him to be dismissed from the service rather than sending him to prison, as the prosecutor had requested.A10

CANDIDATES IN WAITING

The Republican Presidential field seems to strike many people, not least among them Senator Bob Dole and his staff, as Mr. Dole and eight other guys whose names are difficult to recall. A13

ATTENTION TO WACO CRITICIZED

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, charged that Republicans who want to focus on the deadly raid on the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Tex., are blocking passage of legislation needed to fight domestic terrorism. A13

N.A.A.C.P. CHAIRWOMAN SWORN IN

Saying she hoped the group would find healing and a way out of recent travails, Myrlie Evers-Williams was sworn in as the new head of the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People. A14

KEVORKIAN FACES NEW THREAT

On Friday as Dr. Jack Kevorkian assisted in his second suicide in five days, a three-judge state court panel upheld an injunction ordering him not to assist in any more, raising the possibility of his being cited for contempt of court. A14

Metro Digest B1

VIOLENCE BEHIND BARS

Just as last fall's prediction of an uprising at Rikers Island was overstated, this season's calm masks the daily drumbeat of violence on Rikers. The same volatile ingredients that nearly boiled over six months ago still exist. A1

LONG ISLAND, BUT SHORT WAVES

In what was billed as the first professional surfing contest around New York, dozens of surfers came to Lido Beach, L.I., to compete for \$5,000 in prize money. But the waves didn't follow. A1

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Vietnamese view of the war. C13

"A Little Princess" and its cinematic rivals. C13

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New Zealand's cup.

A challenge at the Javits Center.

Letters

William Safire: The G.O.P. delivers.

Anthony Lewis: Make haste slowly.

Kevin Kelly: The gene in the machine.

Bridge C15

Chronicle B8

Crossword C18

Load-Date: May 15, 1995

End of Document

**AS ISRAELIS MOURN, THEIR RESOLVE HARDENS / THE SUICIDE BOMBING
IN TEL AVIV ENCAPSULATES A NATIONAL PREDICAMENT. IS PEACE
POSSIBLE?**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

MARCH 24, 1997 Monday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 953 words

Byline: Barbara Demick, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: TEL AVIV

Body

As they lowered the body of 31-year-old Anat Rosen Winter into the red clay of a muddy grave flanked by towering cedars, family members wept over the loss of their kin, and casual acquaintances mourned for their country.

This was a death that transcended personal tragedy, a death that encapsulated the predicament of an entire nation.

Winter, a Tel Aviv lawyer, was killed by a suicide bomber who detonated himself and three others in a fashionable cafe here on Friday.

Winter's 8-month-old daughter, Shani, was blown out of her stroller by the blast. Television footage of the bleeding child cradled by a frantic policewoman was as searing to Israelis as the image two years ago of the limp baby being carried away from the Oklahoma City bombing.

The bombing here has triggered the most serious crisis in the Middle East peace process since the riots that left 79 people dead in late September. But unlike the riots, which ultimately moved the peace talks forward by awakening the Israeli government to the depth of Palestinian rage, the terrorist attack on Tel Aviv appears to have strengthened the determination of hard-liners on both sides.

"We try to give the Arabs what they want and they give us back bodies," raged Ze'ev Rapp, 45, who said he was attending Winter's funeral out of empathy for the family. Rapp's own 15-year-old daughter was knifed to death by a Palestinian in 1992.

"We are a country at war, not a regular war, but a war where you can be out drinking a cup of coffee in a nice cafe and some guy comes along with a bomb and blows you up," Rapp continued. "There is extreme anger among Israelis right now, and the peace process has a big question mark hanging over it."

AS ISRAELIS MOURN, THEIR RESOLVE HARDENS / THE SUICIDE BOMBING IN TEL AVIV
ENCAPSULATES A NATIONAL PREDICAMENT. IS PEACE POSSIBLE?

Another mourner at the funeral was Penina Mishory-Isseroff, a Tel Aviv musician, who had been a client of Winter's law practice. A self-professed liberal and strong supporter of the peace process, Mishory-Isseroff reflected in the melancholy drizzle at the cemetery in Raanana, a Tel Aviv suburb.

"Until last year, I was very, very hopeful," she said. "I had a feeling we were growing up and stepping out of the old cycle of resentment. Now, I'm more than a little bit afraid that the fanatics on both sides are never going to grow up."

Mishory-Isseroff said she also knew two women, a mother and daughter, who were killed almost exactly a year ago at the bombing of Tel Aviv's Dizengoff shopping mall.

"It has really tilted into the realm of the fantastic. I mean, what are the chances that I would know three people killed by terrorists?" she asked.

Even as the final prayers were being sung at Winter's grave, the Apropos Cafe in Tel Aviv, where the bombing took place, reopened yesterday afternoon with a grim, determined celebration for the Jewish holiday of Purim.

It was a stark contrast. Dazed waiters served cakes and coffee in a room that had been freshly repainted to cover the bloodstains. The manager, barking orders through a cellular telephone, still had an inch-long gash on his forehead from the bombing.

Children, dressed as bunny rabbits, clowns and comic-book characters for the holiday, played in the outdoor patio - under the very palm tree where Winter and the others had been killed barely 48 hours earlier.

"We wanted to go on with life. That was important to us," said Moran Mizrachi, the cafe's hostess, outfitted in a dramatic red cape as an Israeli cartoon character known as the "Princess of Power."

"There's not much you can do to stop a suicide bomber, but we wanted to show the terrorists that they can't change our lives or attitudes with their bombs," said Tel Aviv's mayor, Ronnie Milo, who nursed a pot of tea and a piece of apple pie at a corner table. He said he had moved all his regularly scheduled meetings to the cafe for the day as a gesture of defiance to the terrorists.

Still, there was no forgetting what had happened two days earlier. On the patio, Tel Aviv residents engaged in screaming matches over the consequences of the bombing.

"These Arabs are cheating us, just like they do when we shop in the Oriental market," raged Joe Bielous, a 40-year-old tour guide. "If you try to behave like Westerners around them, if we treat this peace process like it's a dispute between Holland and Belgium, we lose."

A particular irony of Friday's bombing is that it deeply touched the core of the support base for the peace process - liberal, Tel Aviv intelligentsia. The Apropos Cafe is located in an architecturally distinctive Bauhaus-style building that had earlier been home to a left-wing women's cooperative.

The three women killed, all of whom were in their early 30s and in newspaper photos published yesterday looked uncannily similar, with long, curly hair, were well-educated professionals.

Michala Abrahami, 32, was a radiologist at a Tel Aviv hospital and was four months pregnant. Yael Gilad, 32, was a social worker who specialized in counseling bereaved families of terror victims.

Anat Rosen Winter practiced law with her father in downtown Tel Aviv. She had married a dentist about four years ago, and the couple celebrated six months ago the birth of their first child, Shani, the baby who was rescued at the bomb scene.

AS ISRAELIS MOURN, THEIR RESOLVE HARDENS / THE SUICIDE BOMBING IN TEL AVIV
ENCAPSULATES A NATIONAL PREDICAMENT. IS PEACE POSSIBLE?

According to her friends at the funeral, Winter had a sharp sense of humor and liked collected Yiddish jokes on the Internet. Her father was active in the peace movement and, as Mishory-Isseroff noted ironically, had been "working and praying all his life for the peace to happen."

Perhaps the most touching reminder of the family's aspirations came at the graveside when one of the mourners read aloud a letter that Winter's mother, Zahaya Rosen, had written on the occasion of Shani's birth:

"My greatest wish is that you will be born into a land of milk and honey."

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

Friends and relative carry the body of Anat Rosen Winter. She was one of three Israeli women killed on Friday by a suicide bomber. (Associated Press, NATI HARNIK)

Suicide bomber Mousa Abdel-Qader Ghneimat, 28, was a member of the militant Islamic group Hamas. (Associated Press)

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

End of Document

**SECOND ISRAELI SOLDIER ARRESTED IN SHOOTING / HE IS ACCUSED OF
BEING AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE PALESTINIANS IN
HEBRON.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

January 3, 1997 Friday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1096 words

Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

A day after an Israeli soldier opened fire on a crowded Arab produce market in Hebron, Israeli police announced they had arrested another member of his army unit as an accomplice.

The New Year's Day shooting, which wounded at least five Palestinians, lent greater urgency to the marathon bargaining over a long-overdue Israeli troop withdrawal from much of the West Bank city. But negotiators again failed to clinch the deal despite Israeli expectations yesterday morning that a definitive summit meeting between Palestinian Authority President Yasir Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was hours away.

U.S. envoy Dennis Ross continued to prod the two sides to reach a final agreement, which would clear the way for an Israeli army withdrawal from 80 percent of Hebron.

It was this planned redeployment that prompted Noam Friedman to open fire Wednesday with his M-16 automatic rifle, raking the ramshackle market until he was overwhelmed by other soldiers. Friedman, 22, an off-duty private and Orthodox Jew, said he had carried out the attack to sabotage plans for a partial withdrawal from the city, considered holy by many Jews.

Israeli police said yesterday that they had arrested another soldier, Yuval Jibli, 21, on charges of aiding Friedman and failing to prevent the attack. Police provided few details about Jibli, but their disclosure made it seem less likely that the shooting was the product of an isolated "lunatic," as some Israelis initially claimed.

Both soldiers appeared in court yesterday. A judge ordered Friedman held for 10 days on suspicion of murder and sedition. Jibli was ordered held for four days while police investigate allegations of conspiracy and "nonprevention of a crime."

Friedman told the judge he regretted that he didn't kill any Arabs during the attack, according to Israeli radio. He also objected to being under the jurisdiction of a secular court and a **female** judge.

SECOND ISRAELI SOLDIER ARRESTED IN SHOOTING / HE IS ACCUSED OF BEING AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE PALESTINIANS IN HEBRON.

"I acted alone. It was my decision," he said. Asked about Jibli, Friedman said: "I have no idea why he was arrested."

Jibli denied any wrongdoing.

"I am innocent. I made no conspiracy. It's all lies and deceit," he told reporters, burying his face in his sweater as he left the court.

The army has ordered an investigation into why Friedman was enlisted and given a rifle even though a municipal psychiatrist in his West Bank settlement of Maaleh Adumim had found him unfit to serve, Israel radio reported. Friedman has a history of psychological problems.

In Hebron, both Palestinian residents and Jewish settlers said they remained apprehensive, fearing another outbreak of violence in the coming days. As the vegetable market reopened for business under the watch of Israeli army reinforcements, the Arab militant groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad vowed to avenge the shooting.

"The Islamic Jihad affirm to its masses and nation that the crime of the enemy against our innocent people will not pass without a punishment," the group said in a leaflet.

Almost from the moment Friedman opened fire New Year's Day, Israel and the Palestinian Authority have worked together to appeal for calm. Netanyahu phoned Arafat within 30 minutes of the shooting to deplore the attack, and Arafat ordered his followers to refrain from retaliating.

Even so, the specter of more violence - by Palestinian militants or Israeli extremists, or both - has prompted American diplomats to push for a speedy conclusion to the negotiations.

A number of remaining differences were hammered out Wednesday night during nine hours of talks between Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Arafat's lieutenant, Mahmoud Abbas. Those discussions, at the home of U.S. Ambassador Martin Indyk in a Tel Aviv suburb, all but completed the drafting of the two security and civil protocols governing the troop redeployment in Hebron.

The primary obstacle now is a key provision in a "note for the record," which would be issued by the United States alongside the Hebron agreement. This document will spell out the specific obligations of the two sides in implementing other unfulfilled elements of their previous treaties.

In dispute is the section pertaining to Israel's commitment to carry out further troop withdrawals from large areas of the rural West Bank. For Israelis and Palestinians alike, these redeployments may be of far greater consequence than the withdrawal in Hebron because they could affect most of the West Bank territory and the majority of its Arab residents.

So far, the Israeli army has limited its withdrawal to seven West Bank cities and towns. Even after a redeployment in Hebron, less than 5 percent of the territory will have been turned over to the control of the Palestinian Authority.

About 20 percent of the West Bank, mainly villages, is now under shared rule, with the Palestinian Authority running many civil affairs while Israeli troops retain ultimate control. About 75 percent of the territory remains under complete Israeli military control. Together, the two zones account for nearly one million Palestinian residents.

Under the 1995 Israel-PLO accord, the Israeli army was due to begin pulling back from these largely rural areas no later than last September. The withdrawal was to occur in three phases, including a second stage in March and a final handover next September. The first redeployment was scuttled after the May election of Netanyahu's government.

The exact territory to be turned over in these three phases is to be the subject of forthcoming negotiations. At a minimum, the Israeli army would continue to control Jewish settlements, military camps and border zones. The future of these areas, in turn, will be addressed in yet another round of bargaining.

SECOND ISRAELI SOLDIER ARRESTED IN SHOOTING / HE IS ACCUSED OF BEING AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE PALESTINIANS IN HEBRON.

Arafat and Netanyahu have agreed that Israel will carry out the first phase of these rural redeployments soon after the Hebron withdrawal is complete, perhaps within two months.

But Arafat is insisting that Israel pledge to complete these redeployments according to the original schedule. Netanyahu, however, has rejected the September 1997 deadline, resisting the designation of any specific date, according to officials close to the talks.

These further redeployments are important to Palestinians, who now see their self-rule administration divided up into a set of isolated enclaves encircled by Israeli troops. This "Swiss cheese" arrangement, a Palestinian official said yesterday, is crippling efforts to develop economically and to build a coherent government.

Netanyahu's government, however, remains wary of turning over these broad expanses because of political and security concerns.

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

Yuval Jibli was ordered held for four days while police investigate allegations of conspiracy and "nonprevention of a crime." (Associated Press, YOSSI ALONI)

Noam Friedman, 22, is an army private.

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

1996: That was a year of good, bad, ugly and merely silly

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

December 31, 1996 Tuesday Final Edition

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Section: OPINION; Pg. A6; Column

Length: 1081 words

Byline: Gwynne Dyer

Body

We've heard it all before. The names change, but the games remain the same.

U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin re-elected, genocide and refugees in obscure corners of Africa, Middle East peace on hold. The Indian government voted out and the Pakistani government removed, sounds of industry all over Asia. Yet again, until Dec. 17 when leftist guerrillas held hundreds of hostages in Lima, no news made it out of Latin America to the rest of the world. Is it always this exciting?

Year-end lists are a journalistic ritual, but they do make the world seem like a demonstration of Brownian motion in the high school physics lab. Lots of bits moving around, but it's basically the same old story. Yet the world does change.

So here is a short list of what might be truly significant events of 1996:

In Dublin, Dec. 13, they officially unveiled the new European common currency. Half a century after the Second World War, it may signal the end of the U.S. dollar's domination.

Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu's election as Israeli prime minister in May has had a profound negative effect on the Middle East peace process. It may stall for the rest of this century, and even a return to war is no longer unthinkable.

In Geneva in June, at the International Conference on Climate Change, all the world's major powers acknowledged at last that global warming is a real problem, not a hypothesis. "Junk science" merchants funded by fossil-fuel exporters have been shown the door.

A different kind of turning point may have been reached in Africa, where people and governments are starting to take responsibility for dealing with their own problems. For the first time in decades, Africa has produced more encouraging news than bad news.

Other events

The Russian presidential election was a particular yawn. As usual, the foreign press in Moscow talked up a crisis, but the Russians voted perfectly sensibly. Bogeyman Alexander Lebed managed to end the savage war in Chechnya before leaving Yeltsin's government, and Yeltsin's own heart bypass went off without a hitch.

1996: That was a year of good, bad, ugly and merely silly

Much of Asia is holding its breath while awaiting the short-term impact of China's take-over of Hong Kong in July, and a change in Chinese leadership.

Taiwan held a presidential election in March in defiance of dire threats from Beijing. South Korea convicted its last two military rulers of corruption and mutiny, while the ever more bizarre North Korean regime stranded a submarine of spies on South Korea's coast.

In Japan, after all the talk of political change, an election left the old gang of Liberal Democrats firmly in power.

South-East Asia was another mixed bag. There was rioting against the Suharto regime in Indonesia, and peace in the Philippines ending 25 years of war with Muslim rebels.

A deal in Cambodia brought half the Khmer Rouge guerrillas out of the jungle. The Thai election handed power to a rather unsavory coalition of corrupt politicians, but there was a heartening resurgence of Burmese student resistance.

In India and Bangladesh, governments changed by elections, but in Pakistan, a presidential intervention dismissed Benazir Bhutto for alleged corruption.

In Sri Lanka the government gained against Tamil separatists and, in Afghanistan, Taliban fundamentalists captured Kabul and decreed burqas and no jobs for women, beards for men, no music or paper bags.

Africa, unlike Asia, presents a coherent narrative -- and an encouraging one. For a start, most of the remaining wars have been shut down: The 20-year war in Angola seems to be really over after several false dawns. And African peacekeepers imposed an uneasy peace in both Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The point is not so much that those squalid wars are over; it is that Africans themselves dealt with the problems. Nowhere was this co-operation more visible than in the tortured lands around the Great Lakes: Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire.

When Burundi's army, controlled by the Tutsi minority, staged a coup in July, all the neighboring countries joined in a trade embargo to force coup leader Pierre Buyoya back towards democracy and a settlement with Hutu forces. The embargo is already biting deeply.

In Rwanda, where there was a full-scale genocide against the Tutsis only two years ago, the situation seemed impossible. The new Tutsi government was almost superhuman in its willingness to forgive and forget, but a third of the population -- all Hutus -- was in refugee camps outside the country, driven there by fear of Tutsi retribution and kept there by fanatical Hutu militias.

So when Zaire-based Tutsis began attacking refugee camps in October, the world began mobilizing. And then it all turned out to be unnecessary.

The fighting in Zaire turned out to be part of a well-planned operation, masterminded by the very impressive Rwandan government in close collaboration with Uganda and Tanzania, to separate the refugees from the militias.

Then the bad

The Middle East is the one other region where democracy and rapid economic growth are not yet the norm.

There are some events in the region, like the dreadful civil war between the government and the fundamentalists in Algeria and last March's more or less free election in Iran, that have no connection with the Arab-Israeli dispute. But those exceptions can be counted on the fingers of a mutilated hand.

Even the June truck bomb that killed 23 American servicemen in Saudi Arabia, even the various excitements in Iraq, are connected with "the problem."

1996: That was a year of good, bad, ugly and merely silly

Rarely has so much been done to so many by so few. The Hamas suicide bombers who killed 70 Israelis in four attacks stampeded the Israeli electorate into voting against peace.

What's left? Oh, yes, the western hemisphere. There was a bad airline disaster killing 280, but that's about it. The U.S. election produced the expected result, and nothing much happened in Canada either.

What's striking is that the rest of the Americas is now taking on this newslessness. A treaty ended the 35-year-old Guatemalan civil war, thus ending open warfare in the western hemisphere. Nicaragua's former Sandinista revolutionaries lost the second election in a row. Former Mexican president Carlos Salinas de Gortari turned up in Dublin. And that's about it, except for Ecuador.

Ecuadorians elected Abdala Bucaram, and are now learning to live with the whims and vagaries of a man who behaves like the manic leading character in witless Jerry Lewis movies.

They face four years of this karaoke-loving and bottom-pinching oaf.

Load-Date: September 21, 2002

On the West Bank with a licence to kill

The Independent (London)

December 9, 1992, Wednesday

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Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS PAGE; Page 12

Length: 856 words

Byline: From SARAH HELM in Kufur-Rai

Body

CAPTAIN TOM is closing in on Abu Samed, and Abu Samed knows it. The Black Panther bravado still splutters from his mouth. He can still kill, and does. But there is a desperation about him, and a thin film of sweat shines on his face under the dim lights of yet another safe house.

These Palestinian gunmen have never been so hunted as they are now. Thirty-eight "Panthers" have been killed by Israeli forces in the past three years and the rate of killing has been stepped up to about three a month.

Abu Samed is always on the move. In the tiny villages around Jenin, in the wilder reaches of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Captain Tom, local chief of the Israeli security service, the Shin Bet, has tasted their blood.

Soldiers under his command, disguised as Arabs, raided a house and killed two Panthers in nearby Arrabeh two weeks ago, wiping out the cell in that village. On the grave of Ahmad Daqqah, one of the Arrabeh dead, a sign reads: "The Black Panthers salute their leader." In the tumbledown alleys of Kufur-Rai, just two miles away down a winding lane, six Panthers are still alive, but they all know Captain Tom is now moving towards them, in what he must hope will be the final kill.

At a roadblock three days ago, Captain Tom stopped a Kufur-Rai man and showed him the pictures of the dead Arrabeh Panthers. "He said we are coming to get you next." Since then the village has been stilled by fear. The hunt in the Jenin hills is one of the foulest legacies of the intifada, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, which started exactly five years ago today when thousands took to the streets in protest, armed with stones.

As the intifada fractured, cells of armed gunmen like the Black Panthers took up the cause, encouraged and financed at first by underground intifada leaders, known as the Unified Command, and by PLO factions outside. Abu Samed, 27, says the intifada gave people hope. But the Palestinians only had stones, while the Israelis had an army. "The Israelis were doing brutal things which the Nazis did to the Jews. They were burying people alive."

The Black Panthers, like their counterparts, the Fatah Hawks in the Gaza Strip, are allied to Fatah, the mainstream of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and look to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, for their lead. Another such group, based in Gaza and allied to the Islamic resistance group **Hamas**, on Monday killed three Israeli soldiers.

But since Mr Arafat joined the peace negotiations in October last year, the Panthers have been more isolated, their activities increasingly random. Holed up in hideaways the gangs have turned on their own communities, hunting

On the West Bank with a licence to kill

down and slaughtering suspected Palestinian collaborators. Abu Samed has the blood of six suspected collaborators on his hands and has been wanted by the Israelis for a year.

It is not easy to find the Black Panthers, because it is not easy to penetrate the fear which envelops their villages. Each car is screened by a hundred eyes and old people and children move off the street if strangers pass.

Unmasked, these self-styled "heroes of the revolution" are youths in jeans and bulldozer kickers, cruising in cars. They are the village gang, which was armed by the Palestinian revolution, and thought it was licensed to kill by Yasser Arafat himself. Abu Samed says Mr Arafat is no longer behind them as he was. "We have to pay for our own arms now," he says, pathetically. A guard at the window peers out at headlights approaching from below. Abu Samed knows the revolution is disowning the Panthers and has handed them to the only man who truly has a licence to kill: Captain Tom.

The Israeli army has patiently learnt how to hunt these men. The usual military patrols are rarely seen on the roads of the Jenin hills. This is where the undercover special forces operate, like the Black Panthers, hiding in the hills, usually helped by a Palestinian collaborator.

Abu Samed believes he only has weeks, if not days, to live, and he is probably right. Captain Tom is thought to be waiting in ambush above the village. "We are angry with our leadership . . . they decided to stop our military activities, but have allowed the Israelis to continue with theirs. Why should we give up our arms so we just become victims?"

The Panthers insist that for those killed others will join. Amin, aged 17, says he joined only six months ago. Coyly, he recites the aims of the Panthers: to impose order; to protect people against the army and collaborators. But the Arrabeh killing has scared these men as no others have. They know that their friends in Arrabeh had tried to surrender but were shot dead nevertheless.

On the paving of the courtyard floor, where the two died in Arrabeh, bullet holes are driven deep into the ground, evidence that they were shot at from the roofs above as well as from in front.

Witnesses say that after the two were killed Captain Tom walked round to the olive press nearby, where the women were making olive oil late into the night. He said: "I have just killed Amin and Ahmed. Whoever dares to go down their path, I will kill him."

SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES TO CONDEMN ISRAELI EXPULSIONS

The New York Times

December 19, 1992, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section 1;; Section 1; Page 1; Column 6; Foreign Desk; Column 6;

Length: 923 words

Byline: By PAUL LEWIS,

By PAUL LEWIS, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 18

Body

In a strongly worded rebuke backed by the United States, the Security Council voted unanimously tonight to condemn Israel for deporting about 400 Palestinians from the occupied territories.

The resolution approved by the 15-member Council "strongly condemns" the deportations and demands that those expelled be readmitted to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Council was drawing on a phrase it first used to rebuke the country in January, when Israel ordered the deportation of 12 Palestinians accused of inciting terrorism.

Monitoring the Issue

The measure voted tonight, which was drafted by the Council's third-world members and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also asks the United Nations Secretary General for the first time to consider sending a representative to Israel to discuss "this serious situation" with the Government there and report back to the Council.

Diplomats said the aim was to insure that the Council stayed involved with the issue of deportations. But in other respects, the resolution approved unanimously tonight is closely modeled on the rebuke the Security Council gave Israel nearly a year ago.

On that occasion, the Government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir appeared in no hurry to expel the Palestinians, in part because of fears that of harming its chances in the election campaign after America's tough stance. And in August, the newly elected Labor Government of Yitzhak Rabin quietly canceled the deportation order.

Affirms Lebanon's Sovereignty

SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES TO CONDEMN ISRAELI EXPULSIONS

But this time, the Palestinians have already been physically expelled from the occupied territories, and tonight they remained stranded in a desolate buffer zone between Israel and Lebanon. The local Red Cross rushed tents and food to the deportees.

Lebanon accused Israel today of violating its sovereignty by trying to push the Palestinian deportees across its frontier. The new resolution specifically reaffirms the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Israel, which is reeling from the abduction and killing of a border policeman and four soldiers in recent days, has defended the deportations as a necessary blow against Islamic militants.

Its representative at the United Nations, Gad Yaacobi, said tonight that extremist Palestinian groups were trying "to kill Israelis and others and to kill the peace process."

But Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said today in Brussels that the deportations would raise "a lot of serious problems for the peace process" in the Middle East, which the Bush Administration wants to keep "in as good a shape as we can between now and when Clinton comes in."

He said he understood why the Israelis felt the need to reply to provocations they have suffered. The slain border policeman was abducted by the militant group Hamas within Israel proper, enraging and spreading fear among the country's citizens.

But Mr. Eagleburger argued that by expelling the Palestinians, Israel has "played into the hands of the very people who are trying to wreck the process."

The American representative, Edward J. Perkins, said in a speech before the resolution was approved tonight that the United States was voting for it because the deportations were illegal under international law. Israel should have brought charges against the accused in a court of law in order to insure "full judicial process," he said.

Mr. Perkins said the United States also strongly condemned "the brutal murder of Israelis" that preceded the deportations.

A spokesman for the P.L.O., Nasser al-Kidwa, described the deportations tonight as "not so different from ethnic cleansing and other forms of racism."

The text approved tonight "strongly condemns the action taken by Israel, the occupying power, to deport hundreds of Palestinian civilians, and expresses its firm opposition to any such deportation by Israel, the occupying power."

Like the resolution adopted in January, the Council also "reaffirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including Jerusalem, and reaffirms that deportation of civilians is a contravention of its obligations under that convention."

The fourth of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 setting out the laws of war provides for the protection of civilians in conflict areas. It forbids an occupying military power from mistreating the population of an occupied area, including deporting its citizens.

As expected, the Council voted unanimously today to condemn reported mass rapes of mainly Muslim women by Serbian forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It ordered armed United Nations escorts for a team of European monitors investigating the accusations.

The resolution "strongly condemns these acts of unspeakable brutality" and supports the European Community initiative to dispatch the investigators to camps run by Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina where the women were held.

The United States signaled its growing impatience with the Serbs in Bosnia today by voting for a nonbinding General Assembly resolution that urges the Security Council to consider authorizing member states to help repulse the Serbian forces by military force and lift the arms embargo on the beleaguered Muslim Government.

SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES TO CONDEMN ISRAELI EXPULSIONS

The European Community abstained on the resolution, which was carried by 102 votes to 0, with 57 abstentions, arguing that it implicitly undercuts the peace efforts being made by former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, the United Nations mediator, and Lord Owen of Britain.

Graphic

Photo: A group of Palestinians deported by Israel to Lebanon eating bread and cheese yesterday on a strip of land between the nearest Lebanese and Israeli army checkpoints. Lebanon refused to allow them entry. Page 5. (Associated Press)

Load-Date: December 19, 1992

End of Document

**MIDEAST ACCORD: THE OVERVIEW;
RABIN AND ARAFAT SIGN ACCORD ENDING ISRAEL'S 27-YEAR HOLD ON
JERICHO AND THE GAZA STRIP - Correction Appended**

The New York Times

 **Correction Appended**

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 1; Column 6; Foreign Desk ; Column 6;

Length: 1905 words

Byline: By CHRIS HEDGES,

By CHRIS HEDGES, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: CAIRO, May 4

Body

Israel and the P.L.O. signed an agreement today that formally begins Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area of the West Bank -- lands occupied for 27 years -- and grants Palestinians a measure of self-government for the first time, though not sovereignty.

The accord, which follows up the agreement in principle signed in September in Washington, opens a new chapter in the Middle East. It provides for the possibility of Palestinian control of an area whose occupation by Israel has been a focus of Arab anger for decades, and holds out the chance for reconciliation between Israeli and Palestinian.

But for any of that to happen, there will have to be further agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization during the next five years. During that time the Palestinians will be tested to show that they can govern the limited areas now being given to them.

The World Bank and many countries, including the United States, are committed to helping the Palestinian authority, as it is called, to survive.

The ceremonies here were led by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, whose country has been the only Arab land to make peace with Israel, and were attended by many dignitaries. The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yasir Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O.

Until last summer's negotiations leading up to the White House signing in September, the Israelis and the P.L.O. had been bitter enemies; now they are united in defending their accord.

MIDEAST ACCORD: THE OVERVIEW; RABIN AND ARAFAT SIGN ACCORD ENDING ISRAEL'S 27-YEAR HOLD ON JERICHO AND THE GAZA STRIP

Mr. Arafat, whose name was once anathema to Israelis, described the accord as a "true beginning -- to complete the march of peace, guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and realize justice and equality." [Excerpts from speeches and from the agreement are on pages A16 and A18.]

But the ceremony faltered in a last-minute dispute over the boundaries of Jericho, and the Palestinian leader signed only after 35 awkward minutes of on- and off-stage negotiations with Mr. Mubarak and Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

After the heated consultations, Mr. Arafat added a handwritten note that the Jericho boundaries were still in dispute. Only then did he sign. Israel has offered a Jericho region of 24 square miles; the Palestinians have asked for 42 square miles.

Mr. Rabin accepted the changes and added his signature, bringing relieved applause from 1,500 dignitaries and journalists gathered in a conference center on the edge of Cairo. Officials from both Israel and the P.L.O. said they did not believe that the map dispute and two other technical issues still unresolved would delay carrying out the accord.

"We witnessed, you witnessed, the world witnessed the tip of the iceberg of problems that we shall have to overcome in the implementation of even the first phase of the Declaration of Principles," Mr. Rabin told the audience at the Cairo Convention Center.

Opposition on Both Sides

But there is strong opposition to the agreement within Israel, where the opposition Likud Party has been against the withdrawal, and among Palestinians, many of whom have sided with radical groups like Hamas that have opposed partial steps.

Mr. Rabin, who was the Chief of Staff in 1967, when Israel defeated Egypt, Jordan and Syria in a three-front war, said today: "There is an opposition on both sides to what we are doing today. And it will require a lot on both sides to make sure that we will succeed and achieve peaceful coexistence and, in addition to that coexistence, bring about a permanent solution."

The Israelis had planned to pull their last troops out of Gaza and Jericho within days of today's signing, but Mr. Rabin said today that Mr. Arafat had asked the Israelis to delay their total pullback for the 21 days allowed in the accord because the Palestinians were not ready to take over.

Up to 9,000 Palestinian police officers are to be assigned to Gaza and Jericho, and various self-government organs will be established, short of giving the Palestinian authority sovereignty over the region. The first contingent of the Palestinian police was supposed to arrive on Thursday.

Israeli troops are to remain at the Rafah border crossing and at Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, and Israel will be permitted to move troops into the self-rule areas "in the event of the outbreak of general hostilities or imminent threat of such hostilities."

The Palestinians will not be permitted to maintain embassies or consulates in other countries, but will be permitted to negotiate economic and cultural agreements. Israel will be responsible for Israeli settlements in the region and for overall security in the area.

Emphasis on Jericho

Gaza, with about 800,000 people, is the more populous area, but has had little political importance. Israel has never considered annexing Gaza, and Egypt has shown no interest in taking it over again.

MIDEAST ACCORD: THE OVERVIEW; RABIN AND ARAFAT SIGN ACCORD ENDING ISRAEL'S 27-YEAR HOLD ON JERICHO AND THE GAZA STRIP

Jericho, on the other hand, which is near Jordan, is part of the West Bank that many Israelis have argued is part of historic Israeli lands of Judea and Samaria.

The Palestinians have regarded the Israeli withdrawal from Jericho as much more significant to their long-term political goal of a sovereign Palestinian state than the withdrawal from Gaza. In fact, Mr. Arafat is expected to make a brief symbolic visit to Jericho soon, certainly within a month, and eventually establish his home base there, moving from Tunis.

Faisal al-Husseini, the senior P.L.O. leader in the West Bank, said the accord provided "the first stage for a Palestinian state."

"I would hope that it would be a bigger first step," he said, "but it is the beginning."

In fact it marks the first time the Palestinians will be in charge of their own affairs in recent history. The Israelis, while permitting such autonomy, are still not enthusiastic about the idea of a Palestinian state.

Interim Period of Five Years

The September accord provides for the initial phase of a five-year interim period of limited Palestinian self-rule, to start upon the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho. Negotiations on the permanent status of the occupied territories are to begin as soon as possible, but no later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period.

Before World War I, the Arabs in the region were under Turkish Ottoman control, and between 1918 and 1948 they lived under British control in Palestine. In 1948, when the United Nations voted to set up separate Jewish and Arab states in Palestine, the Arab states invaded the new Jewish state of Israel, and the West Bank of the Jordan was taken over by Jordan. The Gaza Strip was under Egyptian administration.

In 1967, in the Six-Day War, Israel captured all of Sinai and the Gaza Strip from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria and the West Bank from Jordan. It annexed East Jerusalem, which had been part of the West Bank, uniting the city.

In March 1979, after the Camp David meeting the previous September between Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and President Jimmy Carter, Israel agreed to give back Sinai in return for peace with Egypt.

Prisoners to Be Freed

As a good-faith gesture, Israel is committed to releasing 5,000 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails over the next five weeks. About 225 were released in Gaza today.

The agreement also gives Palestinians control over their internal political arrangements and daily affairs -- elections, tax collection and the passage and enforcement of legislation. There will be Palestinian banks and Palestinian courts. But a joint Israeli-Palestinian committee will have the power to review laws, and to block them if they are deemed harmful to Israeli interests.

On symbolic issues touching on sovereignty, the Palestinian authorities will be able to issue a travel document that will contain the word "passport." But Mr. Arafat will be called "chairman" of the Palestinian authority rather than "president."

Expressions of Hope

But for all the lingering questions, many of them serious, about the details of the accord, officials at the ceremony today were upbeat.

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"Negotiations do work; peace is possible," said Secretary Christopher, who also signed the document because the United States is a co-sponsor.

"We have not yet seen the end of contention in the Middle East, but we are changing the manner of contention. We are coming closer to the day when disputes that were once inflamed by the argument of force will now be settled by the force of argument."

"It's a historic day," said Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari. "No question that today, after the signing, we are embarking on a new era, not without risks, not without concerns, not without butterflies in the stomach. But we feel a tremendous step has been achieved."

The hope was echoed by the Prime Minister Rabin. "We have hope, but we have much trepidation, that the two peoples could live on a tiny patch of land, each under their own fig tree, as the prophets said," Mr. Rabin declared.

He said that "at this stage I do not want to deal with the permanent solution," adding: "We do not accept the Palestinian goal of an independent Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan. We believe there is a separate Palestinian entity short of a state."

Images of Pyramids

Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat signed the document, with six maps and addenda, on a stage at the conference center. The ceremony took place in front of a large polystyrene image of the Sphinx, the three Giza pyramids and figures of young women in pharaonic dress releasing doves.

International donors have pledged \$2.4 billion over five years to help rebuild Gaza and Jericho.

"This is first time Palestinians will run a large community in what used to be the British mandate of Palestine," Mr. Rabin told reporters. "From our point of view, the main test is security. If there will be stability and security, there will be investment. If there will be no security in Gaza, or in the Jericho area, who will invest there?"

The agreement ends three decades of exile for Mr. Arafat, transforming him from a guerrilla leader who often lived in secrecy to a civil administrator.

The signing also seems to end the dreams of the many Israelis who had hoped to establish a greater Israel beyond the pre-1967 borders and who have vowed to disrupt the process. It has also angered the Islamic militant group Hamas, which opposes the peace plan.

'Many Are the Obstacles'

"Much work still lies before us," said Israel's Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres. "Many are the enemies and many are the obstacles that lie before us."

Mr. Rabin, who directed most of his remarks to his Israeli television audience, called the agreement "a very daring project."

"A hundred years of animosity have created hatred between us," Mr. Rabin said in Hebrew. "We have killed you, and you have killed us. Thousands of our graves, thousands of your graves are the painful signposts in your history and in our history."

"Today, you and we stretch out our hands to each other," he continued. "We begin a new count. The people of Israel hope that you will not disappoint us."

Mr. Rabin concluded with an impassioned call for reconciliation.

MIDEAST ACCORD: THE OVERVIEW; RABIN AND ARAFAT SIGN ACCORD ENDING ISRAEL 'S 27-YEAR HOLD ON JERICHO AND THE GAZA STRIP

"In the alleys of Khan Yunis and in the streets of Ramat Gan, in the houses of Gaza, in the town square of Hadera, Rafiah and Afula," he said, "today there is a birth of a new reality. One hundred years of Palestinian-Israeli conflict can now be over. Millions of people look to us in the hope of leading normal lives."

Correction

A front-page picture caption yesterday about Yasir Arafat's momentary refusal to sign the accord on the Gaza Strip and Jericho reversed the identities of two of the leaders shown in discussions with him in some copies. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel was at the center and Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt was partly hidden behind President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Correction-Date: May 6, 1994, Friday

Graphic

Photos: Yasir Arafat caused an uproar in Cairo yesterday when he refused to sign part of the accord. Discussing the issue, which was resolved after 35 minutes of heated talks, were, from left, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of Russia, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Foreign Minister Amr Moussa and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and Mr. Arafat. (Agence France-Presse) (pg. A1); Against a backdrop that included a statue of Isis, the Egyptian goddess of fertility, Yasir Arafat, head of the P.L.O., signed an accord in Cairo yesterday giving Palestinians control of Jericho and the Gaza Strip. Assisting him was Rami Shaath, son of the P.L.O.'s chief negotiator, Nabil Shaath. (Associated Press) (pg. A16)

Map of Israel shows land officially occupied by the nation with the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian accord. Also shown are boundaries of Jericho which remain in dispute. (pg. A16)

Load-Date: May 5, 1994

Australian runs with Tigers; 'The cyanide capsule is a symbol of self-determination'

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

February 4, 1995 Saturday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 23

Length: 951 words

Byline: TIM MCGIRK

Body

JAFFNA, Friday: In the 1970s, Adele Ann Balasingham was an Australian student at a London university, but for the past 15 years, she has donned combat dress and an AK-47 rifle to help fight a jungle rebellion with the ethnic separatist Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka.

A wiry, gaunt woman with the air of a stern librarian, she leads the graduation ceremony for women fighters of Tamil Tigers when they complete their basic military training.

She awards each girl - some are as young as 16 - with a cyanide capsule. The teenaged tigresses are expected to kill themselves rather than be captured by the Sri Lankan army. And many do.

"The cyanide capsules are a symbol of the combatants' sacrifice and self-determination," Ms Balasingham has explained. Her voice is clipped, nervy. She, too, is known to carry the slender glass vial of cyanide hanging around her neck. "You bite it, the glass cuts your mouth, so that the poison goes into the bloodstream faster," she once told an interviewer.

How Ms Balasingham, now in her early 40s, came to be mixed up with an army of suicide killers on an island thousands of miles from her native Australia is a love story. She fell for her goateed sociology professor, Anton Balasingham, who despite his British passport had never forgotten his roots among the Tamil minority community of Sri Lanka. They returned to the troubled island in the late 1970s, when the Colombo Government, made up of the island's Sinhalese majority, inflamed ethnic hatred against the Tamils, leading to riots and murder.

Adele and Anton Balasingham joined up with Velupillai Prabhakaran, a Tamil fisherman's son, who had little schooling but plenty of charisma, ruthlessness and the tactical instincts of Rommel and Che Guevara rolled into one. He was a fast learner, too. "We studied various guerilla movements - the Cubans, Mao, the African resistance," Ms Balasingham told the Herald in the rebel-held city of Jaffna. "But we realised it was hard to apply all that here, where we are fighting both jungle and urban warfare".

Over the past 12 years of fierce fighting, the Tamil Tigers have managed to carve out their own de facto State on the northern tip of Sri Lanka. They also controlled large swathes on the eastern side of the island where the jungle is dense enough to hide wild elephants. In doing so, they have beaten off the better-equipped and numerically-superior forces of the Sri Lankan army, navy and airforce. And, when the Indian army, one of the world's mightiest,

Australian runs with Tigers 'The cyanide capsule is a symbol of self-determination'

intervened on the island from 1987 to 1990, the Tigers also inflicted on them a humiliating defeat. During the Indian occupation, the Balasinghams were on the invaders' wanted list.

Fanatical Black Tigers - as the Tamils suicide squads are also known - are suspected of having assassinated a Sri Lankan President, a leading politician, a defence minister, scores of generals, and even a former Premier of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. A trio of suicide tigresses even sank the Sri Lankan navy's second-biggest ship.

Now, having realised that the Tigers on their Jaffna Peninsular strongholds cannot be over-run, the new Sri Lankan President, Mrs Chandrika Kumaratunga, has opted for peace. A cease-fire is now in its third week and holding, a record for Sri Lanka, where mistrust and suspicion runs high on both sides. The Tiger chief, Prabakharan, recently dropped his demand for a tiny, independent State on Sri Lanka - an island the size of Tasmania but with Australia's population. He may settle for self-rule under a federation.

The Tamil Tigers have become one of the most successful guerilla movements in modern times not only because of their mastery of hit-and-run tactics but also through their fanaticism. A cult of martyrdom has been whipped up among the Tamils that far surpasses anything seen among the better-known Muslim extremists groups in the Middle East, such as **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad.

The Tamil commanders have done so by recruiting a school children's army, where boys and girls begin secret training with the Tigers and are warned not to tell their parents. In Jaffna, nearly every square has a shrine dedicated to "martyred combatants" with larger than life images of the dead soldiers, like screen idols.

Many Tamils are Christians, and both the Anglican and Catholic churches are extremely militant. They condone Tamil martyrdom. Father Emmanuel, who lectures at the St Francis Xavier Seminary in Jaffna, said, "I was born a Tamil first. Then I became a Christian." Even the suicidal death squads are theologically acceptable, he claimed. "The Church refused to let suicides have a Christian burial. But for us, these boys and girls aren't suicides, they're martyrs and patriots. They're giving up their lives the way Jesus Christ did." Hindu Tamils, who die in combat, are not cremated, as their faith dictates, but instead are buried. The vision of long rows of tombstones at the Martyrs Resting Place keeps the Tamils' hatred of the Sri Lankan army at fever pitch. "Those who fall in battle are the seeds for future Tamil generations," one Tiger political worker explained.

But after so many years of war, this fanaticism is beginning to pale for some of the 800,000 Tamils inside the Tiger-held region of Jaffna. The Tiger chief, Prabakharan, is merciless against dissidents; although no guerillas are allowed to wear their weapons in the streets, in Jaffna few dare speak out against the Tigers.

Yet, when a Sri Lankan army helicopter flew in the first peace mission from Colombo recently, joyful Tamils mobbed the pilot, smothering him in kisses.

The next day, the official Tigers' Voice newspaper scolded the crowds: "Don't forget, a week ago, this same pilot was shooting at you and your children."

Graphic

Illus: Eye of the Tiger ... Adele Balasingham, who has fought with the guerillas for 15 years. Photograph by DOMINIC SANSONI Map: Sri Lanka - Tamil Tiger strongholds

Load-Date: July 23, 2007

**Moments That Made The Year; Middle East ruled by death and hypocrisy;
From Qana to Algeria, western blindness only ensured that things got
worse, writes Robert Fisk**

The Independent (London)

December 26, 1996, Thursday

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Section: NEWS; Page 14

Length: 999 words

Byline: Robert Fisk

Body

It was a vicious, hypocritical year in the Middle East, a year which has scattered the seeds of the dreadful events which we shall inevitably witness in the year to come. Almost every decision taken by every leader in the region was wrong, though with the grim perspective of hindsight it is easy to see how one act of folly led to another. Yigal Amir, the murderer of Yitzhak Rabin, must be laughing in his prison cell; everything he prayed for is coming true.

Shimon Peres had postponed the elections in Israel but then, for reasons still unexplained, the Israelis murdered the **Hamas** bomber, Yamia Ayash, in Gaza. From this and from Israel's gloating over his death there inevitably followed the Palestinians' wicked revenge: bus bombings in Israel.

And from those bombings followed an "anti-terrorist" conference in Egypt in March at which President Bill Clinton, grieving over Israel's civilian dead and desperate to give Mr Peres his election victory, gave Israel the green light for any future "anti-terrorist" adventures. So when a bomb killed a Lebanese boy in Lebanon in April, the Hizbollah retaliated with Katyusha rockets into Israel and Mr Peres let his army off the leash - courtesy of the Clinton green light - to give the Middle East another bloodbath, the cruelly named "Operation Grapes of Wrath".

It was supposed to win Mr Peres the election; Mr Clinton would also later bomb Arabs, this time in Iraq, in another pre-election demonstration of toughness, although with rather more success at the subsequent polls. But Israel's April bombardment of southern Lebanon targeted civilians rather than Hizbollah men. A mere 13 guerrillas were killed but every day the Israeli air force and army struck at civilians, firing at apartment blocks, ambulances, UN bases, all the time claiming to be hitting "terrorist targets". Israel slaughtered more than 170 men, **women** and children, 101 of them in the UN's base at Qana. The Israelis claimed it was a mistake - the Hizbollah had been firing from Qana at an Israeli patrol laying booby trap bombs in the UN zone - but the UN concluded the shelling was probably deliberate and The Independent revealed a videotape which clearly showed an Israeli pilotless photo-reconnaissance aircraft over Qana while the atrocity was taking place.

From President Clinton, who expressed such understandable sorrow at the deaths of Israelis two months earlier, came not a word of condemnation. But it didn't help Mr Peres, who lost the election, partly, perhaps, because his traditional Arab Israeli supporters were so disgusted by Qana. When Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud government took over, the Arab world quickly understood what this meant: Mr Netanyahu in effect tore up the Oslo accord while its US guarantors did no more than cluck disapprovingly from the sidelines. The deal that now looks set to be struck will not change that.

Moments That Made The Year; Middle East ruled by death and hypocrisy; From Qana to Algeria , western blindness only ensured that things got worse, writes Robert....

For the Arabs, it was another historic betrayal by the West. Promised independence if they helped the Allies in the 1914-18 war, their world had been secretly partitioned by the superpowers, while the British promised their support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Now the "land-for-peace" agreement, under which the US had staked its honour, and under which the Palestinians were encouraged to believe that they would acquire a state, proves to have been worth no more than the promises which Lawrence of Arabia gave to the princes of the Hejaz.

Yet the Americans remained obsessed with the idea of Islamic "terrorism", with the encouragement of the Israelis.

When a TWA airliner fell into the sea off New York, American journalists vied with each other to name the guilty Arabs while the Jerusalem Post blamed Iran, referring to the "slobbering" Muslims responsible for such a supposed crime.

Now that the Boeing company may have more to explain than the mullahs of Tehran - by the year's end, a technical fault seemed the most likely explanation for the disaster - such claims have been quietly forgotten. But when the Americans were hit by a real act of "Islamist" violence, in the Saudi city of Dhahran, they were, as usual, unprepared.

Ossama bin Laden, one of many Gulf dissidents who may yet succeed in destroying the corrupt regimes of the Gulf in order to impose their own ruthless version of "Islam", appeared in the fastness of Afghanistan to tell The Independent that the British and the French should also withdraw their soldiers from the land of Mecca and Medina.

But ironically, last year was the start of a new European relationship with the Middle East. Mainly because of America's collapsing credibility and prestige in the region, the Arabs saw Europe, and particularly France, the old mandate power in Syria and Lebanon, as an alternative to the world's only superpower.

When the French Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, toured the Middle East, telling a lot of home truths which the Arabs and an ever larger number of Europeans had been waiting to hear, he was feted as a saviour. He was nothing of the kind, but France's diplomatic initiative - it included the involvement of Paris in the April ceasefire in Lebanon - marks a new role for Europe in a region in which it lost all credit during the 1956 Suez invasion.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, the bad got worse. Algeria's sadistic war became ever more gruesome as a military-backed regime went on fighting an ever more savage "Islamist" guerrilla army whose throat-cuttings have embarrassed even the most fundamentalist of Iranian clerics.

In Iraq, the children went on dying, at least until the oil began to flow again this month, while Saddam Hussein continued to rule as his son killed his son-in-law and then got shot himself.

Such family horrors helped to distract a US that is now being divided by Israel - between those of its citizens, led by prominent members of the Jewish community, who still support Mr Netanyahu and those who dare to question the United States' submissiveness to Israel's every whim.

Middle East Correspondent

Load-Date: December 27, 1996

The World;
A Secular Land Takes a Gamble

The New York Times

July 7, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Week in Review Desk

Section: Section 4; ; Section 4; Page 4; Column 1; Week in Review Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 1102 words

Byline: By STEPHEN KINZER

By STEPHEN KINZER

Dateline: ANKARA, Turkey

Body

THE ancient Black Sea port of Sinop is known for producing people who dare to challenge the established order. Perhaps its most famous son was the Greek philosopher Diogenes, who outraged local rulers by proclaiming that the only way one could hope to find an honest man thereabouts was to search through the streets at night with an oil lamp.

In the last few days, another son of Sinop has sent chills through the ruling elite. He is Necmettin Erbakan, the leader of Turkey's Islamic party and, to the horror of many, now the country's Prime Minister. A vote of confidence in Parliament, expected this week, is all that stands between him and a chance to lead Turkey for months or years.

Although more than 95 percent of the Turkish population is Muslim, the nation has been resolutely secular since it was founded by the Western-oriented Mustafa Kemal (later to be known as Ataturk, or Father of the Turks), in 1923. He abolished Islamic courts and schools, imported legal codes from Europe, replaced Arabic script with the Latin alphabet, banned religious brotherhoods and religious forms of dress, and gave women the vote.

Because these principles are enshrined in Turkey's Constitution and fundamental laws, Mr. Erbakan may not openly declare that he disapproves of them. Still, he has articulated a view of Turkish society that is profoundly different from Ataturk's. Many Turks expect that if Parliament confirms him in office, he will try, albeit with restraint, to shake the foundations of their society.

What makes Mr. Erbakan's rise to power so potentially significant, however, is not simply the prospect of what he may do at home. Turkey plays a vital role in the geopolitics of the Middle East and beyond, and so what happens in Ankara affects nations across Europe and Asia, sometimes profoundly.

The World; A Secular Land Takes a Gamble

"Turkey stands at the crossroads of U.S. interests stretching from the Balkans, where Turkish and U.S. forces are helping to maintain stability, to the Middle East, the Caucasus and central Asia," Under Secretary of State Peter Tarnoff said in Ankara last week.

Perhaps the cornerstone of Turkey's security policy is its membership in NATO. If Mr. Erdogan's campaign speeches are to be believed, he wants to pull Turkey out and make it part of a new "Islamic NATO." He also pledged to end Turkish cooperation with the American-led mission that supports a Kurdish enclave in northern Iraq.

There are two countries in the Middle East that previous Turkish leaders have viewed as hostile. One is Syria, which sponsors Kurdish guerrillas who are waging a brutal separatist war in southeastern Turkey. The other is Iran, which sets a fundamentalist example for Muslims around the world. During his campaign last year, Mr. Erdogan suggested that he favors a reversal in Turkish policy toward both. He admires Iran for the emphasis its rulers have placed on religion, and Syria for its efforts to confront Israel.

Alone among the countries of the Middle East, Turkey has consistently sought to maintain good relations with both Israel and the Arab world. In the last few months, it has begun to tilt toward Israel, signing a military cooperation agreement that allows Israeli warplanes to train over Turkey's vast skies.

This move has outraged many countries in the region, and Mr. Erdogan finds it repugnant. In comments to Mr. Tarnoff's delegation last week, he asserted that Israel should "withdraw from territories it invaded, including the Golan Heights." He believes that Turkey should not only stop cooperating with Israel, but also begin supporting militant groups like Hamas that are fighting to destroy the Israeli state.

"I bet the first thing he will do in office is ask for the dossier on the agreement with Israel," said Alan Makovsky of the Washington Institute on Near East Policy.

Once Mr. Erdogan has that dossier, however, what will he do with it? Given the Turkish Army's determination to keep the country on its pro-Western path, how far can he go in reshaping foreign policy? These questions preoccupied diplomats here last week.

The first step to be taken by Turkey's generals became clear when Mr. Erdogan unveiled his cabinet. All three of the security portfolios -- Defense, Foreign Affairs and Interior -- went not to members of his Welfare Party, but to his coalition partner, the secularist and pro-Western True Path Party. Former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, the True Path leader, will be Foreign Minister. This arrangement was evidently recommended by the military, which hopes to build a fire wall between Mr. Erdogan and foreign policy.

Who Holds the Cards?

Key decisions on foreign and security policy in Turkey are made by the National Security Council, whose members are the five senior military commanders, the Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Interior, and the Prime Minister. Uniformed members of the council will undoubtedly feel uncomfortable with Mr. Erdogan sitting among them, but they believe they have the votes and the persuasive power to control him. The military has seized power three times since 1960 when it disapproved of the way civilians were running things, and that fact alone stands as an implicit warning to Mr. Erdogan.

Although Turkey's military is not fully autonomous, it maintains what amounts to its own security policy in some areas. Commanders listen to recommendations from elected officials, but do not always follow them. During his first two weeks in office, Prime Minister Erdogan has shown that he respects both their views and the force they represent.

The guessing among diplomats now is that because the 69-year-old Mr. Erdogan is on the verge of achieving the political post toward which he has been working for most of his adult life, he is unlikely to do anything that would

The World; A Secular Land Takes a Gamble

upset his chances at this late stage. By this logic, reneging on his campaign promises is a far more attractive option for him than clinging to them at the risk of political oblivion.

"On basic questions of staying in NATO and maintaining good relations with the West in general, there is still a broad consensus in this country that it's the right thing to do, and those policies will basically continue," a Western diplomat in Ankara predicted last week. "Will there be additions in terms of relations with Muslim countries? Probably there will, but radical changes don't seem to be in the cards."

Former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who helped negotiate the new Turkish-Israeli military cooperation pact, put it more succinctly.

"It is easy to change governments," Mr. Peres said. "It is more difficult to change interests."

Graphic

Photo: Necmettin Erbakan, center, Turkey's new Prime Minister, at prayer in the garden of his party's headquarters in Ankara last week. (Associated Press)

Load-Date: July 7, 1996

End of Document

7 DAYS

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

July 8, 1996 Monday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 24

Length: 1084 words

Byline: SUZY BALDWIN, NATHAN VASS, MICHAEL COWLEY, STEPHANIE PEATLING, CAROLYN CUMMINS, MELISSA SWEET, CHRIS HENNING

Body

ARTS

IT'S not often that you get to laugh for a cause as good as Amnesty, but you can do it all this week at the Amnesty International Comedy Festival being held in The Basement at Circular Quay, beginning tonight, when James Morrison will also be on hand

to play a tune or two. Laughs become scarcer later in the week with two great family dramas that make the most lurid television soap look like the teddy bears' picnic. On Thursday Richard III erupts onto our cinema screens. Despite the attempts of devoted Ricardians to rescue Richard III from his reputation as the son and brother from hell, he remains one of Shakespeare's most gleefully evil villains, and as played here by Ian McKellen (who also wrote the screenplay) he

is mesmerising. We've a hunch it's a hit. Another ambitious brother wreaks havoc in Lucia de Lammermoor, which opens on Friday night in a production by the Australian Opera. This is Donizetti's most popular opera, full of grief, doomed love and murder and featuring the most famous mad scene since Lady Macbeth's. And keep your eye on that longer-running drama, the Sydney International Piano Competition, now entering its second week.

SUZY BALDWIN

STATE POLITICS

THE Shooters Party this week will get down to the job of looking for a candidate to contest the Port Macquarie by-election later this year. The only Shooters Party MP in Australia, John Tingle, reckons the Nats are on the nose in the bush over gun registration and could be in for a gob-smacking in Port Macquarie. A little bit of history later today when the Premier takes the first direct-dial phone call between Vietnam and Sydney. On the other end will be Mr Truong Quang Duoc, the chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang People's Committee. Cabinet meets at Westmead tomorrow and Mr Carr travels to Bathurst on Wednesday to launch the Oberon tourism guide. He leaves for Atlanta next Monday to indulge his passion for things sporty with ringside seats at the Olympics.

NATHAN VASS

SPORT

7 DAYS

WHILE international sport goes through a lull, Australia plays host to a big event this week. On Friday night in Newcastle, the Australian rugby league team enters the Test arena in a one-off match against Fiji. Well actually, it's the Australian side minus eight Super League-contracted players, against a second-string - or maybe third- or fourth-string - Fijian side. The two busiest people at Marathon Stadium on Friday for the Test will be the scoreboard attendant and the rugby league historian, who will undoubtedly spend most of the match rewriting his record books. In basketball, the annual All Star game takes place in Melbourne on Wednesday. The Australian team jets out for Atlanta the next day, and on Saturday it plays a warm-up game against an easy opponent - some mob called the US Dream Team. In rugby, the Wallabies hope to restore some pride when they take on South Africa at the Sydney Football Stadium on Saturday. And Swans fans will be glued to the box on Saturday when the team plays St Kilda in Melbourne.

MICHAEL COWLEY

FEDERAL POLITICS

DESPITE Parliament's recess, it remains a fairly busy week in politics. The Prime Minister, John Howard, will address the 49th annual conference of the Australian Young Liberal Students' Federation this morning in Sydney. The Minister for the Environment, Senator Robert Hill, will lead a delegation to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Geneva. The Attorney-General, Daryl Williams, will give the keynote address at the 5th annual Equal Opportunity Media Awards, while the Democrats spokesperson for youth affairs, Senator Natasha Stott Despoja, will address the 1996 UN Youth Association Conference in Perth. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, will continue his world tour, spending three days in Africa before visiting Brussels on Wednesday and London on Thursday. June employment figures will be released on Thursday.

STEPHANIE PEATLING

BUSINESS

FUND managers and bank analysts will be in short supply around the office this week as they sit down to decide what price they should pay for the Commonwealth Bank. But while they check their calculators, they will keep one eye firmly fixed on the share and bond markets, which are expected to have a roller-coaster ride this week, courtesy of the activities last Friday night on Wall Street. For Commonwealth buyers, all will be revealed next Saturday. But for those who have enough bank shares, it will be a quieter week as company directors have pulled down the shutters and are busily doing the sums for the end of the financial year. How they fared in what was a tough year, despite all economic indicators showing solid growth, will start to be revealed in August and shareholders will have their say at the annual general meeting fest starting in November.

CAROLYN CUMMINS

MEDICINE

HIV will be in the news this week as more than 15,000 doctors, scientists and people with HIV gather in Vancouver for the 11th International AIDS conference. Also expect to hear about how the inappropriate use of medicines is poisoning tens of thousands of Australians, as part of National Medicines Week, whose theme is "Be wise with medicines". The Bonnie Babes Foundation is also raising awareness about pregnancy loss this week. The Genetics Society of Australia is meeting in Melbourne, while the NSW Ethnic Affairs Commission is holding a conference at the Masonic Centre on Thursday on female genital mutilation.

MELISSA SWEET

WORLD

THE Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Netanyahu, visits the United States tomorrow. Hitherto he has been cagey about what he wants to do about the peace process, giving away little more than slogans which are intended to please the folks at home while allowing him room to manoeuvre. But the US is keen to keep the peace process going. After all, it gave President Clinton one of his best photo opportunities, encouraging Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat to

7 DAYS

shake hands on the White House lawn. Watch to see if Mr Netanyahu announces a date for Israel's withdrawal from Hebron, where 450 Jewish settlers are surrounded by 150,000 Palestinians. The withdrawal was postponed by Mr Peres when the last wave of **Hamas** bombings began. This week in Geneva officials are meeting in the lead-up to the UN conference on climate change, with a ministerial meeting on July 17 and 18. Australia will be there, trying to get the rules bent so we can sell more coal. If that makes you depressed, look on the bright side: if they buy our coal, they won't need so much uranium, will they?

CHRIS HENNING

Graphic

Cartoon: Gunning for Port Macquarie ... John Tingle of the Shooters Party has a by-election in his sights. Suzanne White

Load-Date: July 23, 2007

End of Document

*All's quiet at USF;
A bomb scare disrupted classes but the day passed without problems.*

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

April 30, 1996, Tuesday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1996 The Tribune Co. Publishes The Tampa Tribune

Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 1002 words

Byline: CATHY CUMMINS; Tribune Staff Writer

Dateline: TAMPA

Body

Instead of the cacophonous roar of an exploding bomb, there was silence Monday on the University of South Florida campus.

On the day "The One, the Leader of the War Purgers" had threatened in a letter to blow up an administration building, kill a white female professor and plant a fake detonator in a public area, nothing happened.

No bomb exploded. No students sat outside buildings, hunched over books for last-minute cram sessions before finals. No cars cruised packed parking lots in search of a spot.

"Obviously, we're pleased nothing happened, and we're ready to resume normal activity," USF spokesman Harry Battson said Monday evening.

Anticipating the worst, particularly in the wake of criticism of its response to reports that members of its faculty had either led or supported terrorist organizations, USF moved up final exams and virtually shut down the campus.

Barricades blocked many roads. Armed police officers from USF and surrounding agencies checked photo identifications and asked drivers their reasons for coming to campus. About two dozen without identification or adequate reasons were turned away, a police official said.

Television trucks from Tampa, Miami and Orlando lined up side-by-side on the grassy median leading to the administration building. Cameras were aimed at the blue Florida Department of Law Enforcement tactical communications van humming under the palm trees.

On a warm, sunny day, the campus where 28,000 students learn and 6,000 staff and faculty members work was so quiet that birds could be heard singing in the trees. Police and media representatives appeared to be the only people moving around.

The FBI searched a student's dormitory room Friday in connection with the threatening letter, but officials declined to comment further and the affidavit leading to the search was sealed.

All's quiet at USF ; A bomb scare disrupted classes but the day passed without problems.

Without proof the violence would happen - and none at all that it wouldn't - university administrators have spent hundreds of hours in recent weeks planning how to move an entire campus out of harm's way.

Finals were moved up a week, because Monday was supposed to be the second day of exams. Students living on campus were encouraged to go home early. Those who couldn't were moved into outlying dormitories.

Staff members were told to work from home or a branch campus. Supervisors granted leave liberally. Only an estimated 700 staff members and 300 students were on campus Monday. Police barred access to buildings unless people had a reason to be there. Reporters were asked to walk with escorts from the university's public relations department.

"Unless you have a reason to be in a building, you're not going to be allowed in," USF Police Chief Paul Uravich said.

A special telephone bank received 154 calls between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., officials said. Most were people unable to reach specific departments; they were referred to the information line.

Through it all, USF President Betty Castor maintained the campus would remain open Monday for essential business. But anyone venturing onto campus knew immediately that nothing was normal.

"There's a lot of second-guessing going on out there, but I think it's important to maintain the services to the extent possible," Castor said. "By tomorrow morning we will almost be back to normal."

This morning at 6 a.m., the extra officers from Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department, Temple Terrace and Tampa police departments and state and federal agencies were supposed to have gone home. Barricades were scheduled to be gone.

USF police will continue additional patrols, but the extra security cost the university an estimated \$ 15,000 in overtime costs. The other agencies redeployed people already scheduled to work, officials said.

The extreme reaction was in response to a letter received by the campus student newspaper, the Oracle, on March 25.

The "War Purgers," an unknown group that claimed links to both Palestinian terrorist groups ***Hamas*** and the Islamic Jihad and American neo-Nazis, demanded that the letter be published or the violence would occur. It also said Jihad leader Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a former USF adjunct professor, was due an apology from the "biased, racist" American media.

The newspaper wrote a story about the letter and called campus police, who called the FBI.

Castor said she initially dismissed the threat, thinking, "This too shall pass."

"But you have to respect the feelings of the people who work in this environment. I personally do not feel intimidated at all, but my reaction may not be everyone's."

Castor said the FBI assured her they were continuing to investigate who might have written the letter. "The one thing we do know is that it's unlikely the letter writer is coming from an Islamic background," she said, adding that "experts" have looked at the letter.

A \$ 10,000 reward by the university for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the letter writer received a \$ 2,000 boost from The Islamic Society of Tampa Bay Area.

"As a responsible part of the Muslim community, we want to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice," board member Feras Ahlou said Monday.

Ahlou said the letter could be a smear campaign against Muslims, noting Monday was the second day of Eid ul-Adha, a four-day Muslim holiday commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son at God's command.

All's quiet at USF ; A bomb scare disrupted classes but the day passed without problems.

"Stereotyping and generalizing in the past has really hurt the community," he said. "Coinciding the date with the holiday is a disturbing thing. It's one of the holiest days of the year. ... It's kind of suspicious to put that date."

Students who were on campus Monday were more worried about their grades suffering from the shortened semester than whether the threatened bomb would go off.

"I figure when it's time to go, it's time to go," said Sal Palma, 45, a senior accounting major in the library Monday, studying for a test scheduled for St. Petersburg Monday night. "But I wish these guys would curve the grades. The compression could affect your GPA, all because some jerk wrote a letter."

Graphic

PHOTO (3C),

(C) Above right, officers also stop cars to question those entering the campus in response to a bomb threat that virtually shut the school down. JAY NOLAN, Tribune photos

Load-Date: May 2, 1996

End of Document

ISRAELI ROCKET KILLS REFUGEES

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

April 14, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: Region/Nation/World; Pg. B1

Length: 995 words

Byline: AP

Body

BEIRUT, Lebanon -- In a grisly attack that could undermine Israel's military campaign against Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon, Israeli forces pounding the country for a third day Saturday rocketed an ambulance packed with refugees, killing two women and four children.

The attack came as Israel stepped up its campaign against Hezbollah fighters by imposing a partial naval blockade on Lebanon -- raising anxieties in this capital city that gasoline and food supplies might be impeded.

The ambulance attack, witnessed by journalists at a U.N. checkpoint five miles south of the port city of Tyre, enraged television viewers in Lebanon and undercut Israeli assertions that its offensive is limited to strongholds of the Shiite Muslim guerrillas and is being carried out with surgical precision.

In the Israeli drive to avenge cross-border rocket attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas, a campaign dubbed "Operation Grapes of Wrath," more than 3,000 shells and rockets have rained down on nearly 50 towns and villages in southern Lebanon. At least 25 people have been killed, mostly civilians, and more than 85 have been wounded, Lebanese media and police officials reported.

Posing a humanitarian crisis for the Lebanese government, 200,000 people have fled their homes to escape the pounding by tanks and howitzers in southern Lebanon. They were bedding down in schools, mosques and barracks or sleeping in parks or along roadsides.

Hezbollah retaliated late Saturday by firing a new salvo of Katyusha rockets at northern Israel, security sources in Lebanon said. Israel confirmed that seven rockets landed within northern Israel, causing no injuries or damage.

The leader of Hezbollah issued a call on his movement's television station for a general mobilization of fighters, including volunteers to carry out suicide bombings against Israel. "I call on all the suicide fighters to join their stations," Sheik Hassan Nasrallah said. "These are the days when holy war and martyrdom are sweetest."

Two other anti-Israel groups, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, also threatened suicide attacks.

While there has been no signs of a break in the conflict, Israel's Channel Two reported late Saturday that a diplomatic effort may be mounted involving the United States, Israel, Syria and Lebanon.

Any such attempt "should come as no surprise," Israeli government spokesman Uri Dromi said, because the United States "seems to be the only power that can broker anything here." But he could not confirm that any diplomatic moves were underway.

ISRAELI ROCKET KILLS REFUGEES

U.S. diplomats helped bring about an unofficial understanding between Israel and Hezbollah in 1993 after the last serious offensive by Israel in Lebanon. That fighting lasted seven days, killing about 130 people and forcing 500,000 villagers from their homes.

Israel began its latest offensive Thursday, saying it was targeting Hezbollah installations in retaliation for a barrage of Hezbollah missiles fired at northern Israel on Tuesday that injured 36 people.

Increasingly, however, the Israeli tactics seem focused on the Lebanese government itself, with Jerusalem's apparent message being: Shut down Hezbollah or suffer the chaos and panic of an ongoing mini-war that would scuttle Lebanon's efforts to rebuild.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri has said it would be political suicide for the government to clamp down on Hezbollah when the group is seen as heroic for resisting the 12-year Israeli occupation of a 9-mile-wide "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

But in the face of ongoing Israeli military action, Israeli Foreign Minister Ehud Barak predicted, "I believe that they will reappraise. It could take another 24 or 48 hours."

Saturday's attack on the ambulance came at a busy U.N. checkpoint south of Tyre where vehicles loaded with refugees streamed northward to escape the Israeli assault.

According to a reporter who saw the attack, the white Volvo station wagon, with red markings on its side and a siren and lights mounted on its roof, was rocketed by an Israeli helicopter without warning. The force of the blow flung the vehicle 20 yards into a house.

"I want my sister! I want my sister!" screamed a girl who survived and raced from the wreckage. "Oh God, oh God." Of the six people killed, three were sisters, aged 3, 6 and 7. Eight people were wounded.

Markings on the ambulance indicated it belonged to a scout organization affiliated with Amal, Hezbollah's main political rival among Lebanon's Shiite population. Israeli Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak conceded that one of his helicopter gunships had rocketed the ambulance but said the vehicle was believed to be carrying a Hezbollah activist.

"It will be conclusively proven the target was Hezbollah terrorists using the ambulance for their own means," he said.

But televised scenes of the mangled bodies of the children in the wreckage and hysterical survivors screaming in agony added fuel to the mounting rage in Lebanon against Israel.

"Everyone has a bad taste in his mouth," said Beirut banker Anas Hibri, 48, who said Hezbollah fighters are waging "a legal and legitimate struggle" to get Israel off Lebanese land.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Bouez, who traveled to the Syrian capital of Damascus with Hariri on Saturday to consult with Syrian President Hafez Assad, said Lebanon will ask the U.N. Security Council to condemn Israel even though the United States has indicated already it would veto such a resolution.

Lebanon also will seek an emergency meeting of the Arab League, he said.

Israel's naval blockade affects the ports of Beirut, Sidon and Tyre. Marwan Iskander, an economic adviser to Hariri, said Lebanon gets 60 percent of its food through the ports. The Israeli army said it will last "as long as necessary" to keep any arms from reaching Hezbollah by sea.

"If (the blockade) is maintained for any length of time, the cost of food in Lebanon will increase dramatically," Iskander said. "They are trying to squeeze the government as much as they can."

ISRAELI ROCKET KILLS REFUGEES

Graphic

AP * Photographer takes pictures of wreckage of ambulance that was fired on by Israeli helicopter Saturday. The attack killed six civilians, including four children, and eight were wounded. Israel claimed the ambulance was attacked because it was carrying a Hezbollah activist. * Shiite muslim villager holds a wounded girl en route to the hospital in Tyre, southern Lebanon, Saturday. The Lebanese government lodged a formal protest with the U.N. Security Council over the Israeli aggression. Condition of the girl is unknown.

Load-Date: April 16, 1996

End of Document

Primaries for Seats in Israeli Parliament Bring Some Surprises to Both Major Parties

The New York Times

March 28, 1996, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 10; Column 4; Foreign Desk ; Column 4;

Length: 1070 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM, March 27

Body

Israel's major political parties have chosen their slates for the May 29 elections, with both parties pushing former military men to the fore for a campaign that is likely to focus sharply on security issues.

The primary elections -- the governing Labor Party's on Monday and the opposition Likud's on Tuesday -- cleared the last formality before the start of a campaign that many Israelis consider one of the most important in their history.

The party balloting did not affect either Prime Minister Shimon Peres or the Likud leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, because under rules in force this year for the first time, they will compete directly for the Prime Minister's post.

But when choosing the 120-seat Parliament, voters will cast ballots for a party, not an individual. The parties will divide the seats in proportion to the votes they receive.

The purpose of the primaries is to make up the lists from which candidates will be given seats. In principle, the highest vote-getter has the best chance of getting into Parliament. In fact, about a third of the slots in each party's list are set aside for specific constituencies, whether they be women, Arabs, new immigrants or coalition partners.

Each party produced some surprises, though each broadly confirmed its ideological profile.

In Mr. Peres's liberal Labor Party, the surprise was the election of the Tourism Minister, Uzi Baram, 59, a party veteran with markedly dovish views, to head the list. Mr. Baram outpolled younger and more ambitious Labor leaders jostling to become heirs apparent to Mr. Peres, who is 72.

The selection of Mr. Baram was seen as an affirmation by party members of a representative of traditional Labor, since his father was a prominent Labor politician before him, and he himself has been in Parliament since 1977.

Primaries for Seats in Israeli Parliament Bring Some Surprises to Both Major Parties

Mr. Baram evidently benefited from the reluctance among many party members to get involved in the struggle between Foreign Minister Ehud Barak and Interior Minister Haim Ramon, the leading contenders for the succession.

Mr. Barak, a former army Chief of Staff and decorated commando, came in second, behind Mr. Baram. Mr. Ramon, who broke away from the Labor Party to win leadership of the Histadrut labor federation and returned to the party fold only after the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin last November, ran with the open opposition of old party and Histadrut leaders.

Though the vote for Mr. Baram was an apparent endorsement of the party's peace policies, the Labor slate also included four generals in prominent positions, most notably Mr. Barak.

Security has always been a major issue in Israeli campaigns, and it has become especially important in this one, both because of the recent spate of Palestinian suicide bombings and because a loss by the Labor Government could freeze the drive toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern peace that Mr. Peres has promised.

The assassination of Mr. Rabin created a wave of support for Labor, but the bombings in late February and early March largely nullified it, leaving Mr. Peres and Mr. Netanyahu almost tied in opinion polls.

On balance, Mr. Peres was said to be satisfied with the result of the primary, because the failure of either Mr. Barak or Mr. Ramon to gain a decisive endorsement left him unchallenged as the Labor leader -- and therefore free, if he wins, to have a Cabinet of his choosing.

Setting out the basic strategy of his campaign, which is to toughen his security image while pledging to continue with the peace policy, Mr. Peres declared: "We must mobilize all our forces and begin a march that will last for four years until the year 2000. By then we will overcome Hamas, we will overcome Jihad, we will overcome terror. By then we will bring a comprehensive peace to the Middle East."

In the Likud, the message on security was far tougher. The top vote-getter in the primaries proved to be a retired general, Yitzhak Mordechai, whose last command included the Golan Heights.

The greater surprise was second place, which was won by Ariel Sharon, a former army chief and Defense Minister who led Israel in the invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and has remained a staunch advocate of force in dealing with Arabs.

Next were Benjamin Begin and Dan Meridor. Mr. Begin, son of the late Likud Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, opposes any peace with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Meridor is a Likud veteran often held up as a potential successor to Mr. Netanyahu.

But under a coalition agreement that Mr. Netanyahu struck earlier with two small parties, the top positions on the Likud list will be filled by their leaders. The first is another former Army Chief of Staff, Rafael Eitan, and the second is David Levy, a former Foreign Minister.

The slate suggests that if Mr. Netanyahu wins, his government will have hard-liners in top posts.

"It is an excellent team," Mr. Netanyahu declared. "I think what we have here is a combination of stability and freshness." Mr. Netanyahu's line on peace negotiations is that he will continue to talk to the Palestinians, "but in a way that will take back our security."

Neither party realistically expected to get more than 45 members into Parliament, so much of the list was an attempt to balance a wide variety of interests. They did not always succeed.

In Labor, one big surprise was the success of an Ethiopian immigrant, Adisu Massala, in winning the seat reserved for new immigrants. Mr. Massala capitalized on sympathy for the Ethiopian Jews after recent disclosures that blood they donated was being discarded for fear that it was infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

Primaries for Seats in Israeli Parliament Bring Some Surprises to Both Major Parties

The problem was that Mr. Massala displaced a Russian immigrant, leaving the large bloc of Russian Jews, about 600,000 strong, without any representation on the Labor list. Party leaders hurriedly began looking for a slot to give a Russian.

Likud did not do much better, with a Russian immigrant only in the 45th slot. The beneficiary is likely to be Natan Sharansky, the former Soviet dissident who is leading his own new immigrants' party in the race.

Another Labor surprise was the success of Nadia Hilo, an Arab Christian woman from Jaffa who beat out Jewish candidates for one of the slots reserved for women. In all, Labor had five women in its slate, compared with two on Likud's list.

Israel's Arab population, which has traditionally sided with Labor, will be running its own united slate this year, which will include the Islamic movement.

Load-Date: March 28, 1996

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POTPOURRI OF COMMENT ON ITEMS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

Richmond Times Dispatch (Virginia)

May 12, 1996, Sunday,

CITY EDITION

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Section: EDITORIAL,; (lcs) COLUMN

Length: 1162 words

Byline: Ross Mackenzie

Body

Whitewater, Bosnia, the Clintons vs. the Doles, the gender voting gap, the environment, Ted Kaczynski and Tim McVeigh and the Freeman -- a lot of big things are going on. From a potful of lessers, herewith a brief discussion of these. . . .

* The Clinton Army is requesting Pentagon policy revisions mandating "recruiters to question applicants on extremist group activity" (quoting from the April report of an Army Secretary task force on extremism). But hey, "don't ask, don't tell" mandates recruiters not to question recruits about their affectional preferences and related activities. Why are questions about extremism okay, while questions about homosexuality are not?

* And of course, an Alexandria federal judge has thrown out the March suit of Commander Robert Stumpf, former head of the Blue Angels, who (a) was ordered to attend the Tailhook convention to accept an award for his Gulf War squadron, (b) was cleared of any Tailhook misbehavior, yet (c) has been denied promotion to captain -- by the Senate and the Secretary of the Navy -- because of his ordered presence at Tailhook.

* ALAS, THE number of children in day care is soaring (what are we doing to our young?).

* Will the latest study prompt a new food fashion or a continued food fight? The study now deems it heart-healthy to eat such high-fat foods as mayonnaise, margarine, peanut butter, nuts, and eggs.

* House Republicans have added \$ 13 billion to Clinton's penny-ante defense budget request for fiscal 1997. Most of the increase would go for weapons procurement -- Clinton's \$ 39 billion request for weapons being the lowest in inflation-adjusted terms since the Korean War.

* And remember gridlock? Clinton has vetoed, among many other initiatives, these: the environment, agricultural subsidy reductions, partial-birth abortions, foreign-policy overhaul, and limits on product liability lawsuits -- in addition to just about every Republican budget proposal, thus (remember?) shutting down the government. Question: Who is responsible for gridlock now?

* THE RACE about race rushes on, with critics of The Bell Curve now about to publish an onslaught of studies purporting to refute it. Meanwhile, according to author George Gilder, "in large American cities fully 40 percent of young black men between the ages of 17 and 35 are in prison, on probation, or on the lam; and some 40 percent of young black women say they have been forced into unwanted sexual activity." Columnist William Raspberry is

POTPOURRI OF COMMENT ON ITEMS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

right: We need a national effort to save the nation, starting "with that part of the society most in need of healing -- young black males."

* In that vein, one has to wonder how pushing the poor out of the job market could possibly help -- but that's precisely what raising the minimum wage would do, as the history of such hikes categorically shows. Higher minimums mean, always, fewer jobs at the wage-scale's lowest end. How is it better, ever, to have a young man or woman unemployed with a \$ 5.15 minimum wage, as opposed to holding a job at \$ 4.35?

* Harvard's Larry Tribe is trying his best to argue the University of Texas' appeal of the 5th Circuit Court's ruling against affirmative action in college admissions, but it's a tough slog. Several students sued, saying Texas denied them admission to its law school because they are white. In his appeal to the Supreme Court, Tribe contends the students have no standing to sue -because, well, we're talking here about diversity, an Ultimate Good. The students' lawyer, Theodore Olson, dismissed Tribe's prattlings, saying: The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, and diversity is not a compelling circumstance. (Indeed,) the idea of diversity (as a legal ground for affirmative action) could allow perpetual discrimination against people who never practiced discrimination themselves.

* STILL MORE material is surfacing in support of claims that North Korea sent many American POWs to Siberia -- there to be hammered and exploited (and ultimately murdered) for Soviet intelligence purposes. It's unconscionable but true. Later, the North Vietnamese sent captured American pilots and radar intercept officers to Siberian camps, too.

* In perhaps a defining moment, the AFL-CIO's 78 unions have raised \$ 75 million principally to target Republican members of Congress -- particularly first-termers in the House. Like the ACLU, the American Bar Association, NOW, Emily's List, the AARP, and numerous groups representing minorities, Big Labor has disrobed itself as literally a lobby for Democrats. In response, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business-related groups say they plan to push for Republicans.

* It now turns out that last summer's 18-day working vacation in Greece taken by Clinton aide George Stephanopoulos was largely financed by a far-out newspaper (now Greece's biggest) and its kook-left publisher; indeed, there is good reason to believe the Soviet KGB's disinformation department helped put the publisher in the newspaper business. Stephanopoulos objects and professes ignorance, but as a Wall Street Journal editorial inquires: "At a time when a Congressman can't accept a meal from a lobbyist, some may find it strange that a White House official and presidential confidant can accept a royal welcome" from such types. Good point.

* AND SPEAKING of things foreign, Bob Dole had it right Thursday when he said that in things foreign Bill Clinton has it largely wrong. For instance, (1) your President and the missus have embraced an American fundamentalist group closely tied to Hamas, the terrorist bunch that delights in targeting Israelis (perhaps notably, the Clintons also have urged Israel to cease and desist in its military responses to that terrorism). (2) They have endorsed Boris Yeltsin's drawing and quartering of breakaway Chechyna and its people. (3) They have colluded in the kicking-and-screaming deportation of anti-Communist Vietnamese from East Asian refugee camps back to Communist Vietnam.

* (4) Bill Clinton continues merely to watch as Russia, Libya, Iran, and North Korea build hardened underground sites for the production of nuclear and/or bio-chemical weapons -- or for Heaven knows what. (5) He wants to give Okinawa, now become sociologically inconvenient, to Japan. (6) He evidently sees no contradiction in granting Most Favored Nation status to a mainland China that holds many of its people in servitude and threatens Taiwan. (6) Liberia and Bosnia (and Haiti) remain messes despite the best efforts of American troops operating under Clinton's orders. And (7) there's the whole nasty business of whether Clinton allowed Iranian weapons into Bosnia in violation of not only the UN arms embargo but even American law.

* So Dole seems clearly and amply correct in his Thursday indictment of Clinton's foreign policy as reflecting "weakness, indecision, doubletalk, and incoherence" as well as "weak leadership, vacillation, and inconsistency." Right on.

POTPOURRI OF COMMENT ON ITEMS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

Load-Date: May 14, 1996

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**ARAFAT WINS, AND SO DO HIS CRITICS< PALESTINIANS ELECTED SOME
PROMINENT INDEPENDENTS TO THE PARLIAMENT.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer
JANUARY 22, 1996 Monday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer
Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1105 words

Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Results from the Palestinians' watershed elections revealed yesterday that voters had awarded Yasir Arafat a landslide victory, but rejected a significant number of his handpicked candidates for the legislature.

Palestinians, who went to the polls Saturday in vast numbers, elected several prominent independent candidates to the 88-member parliament, including some known for their outspoken criticism of the PLO chief. Most notable among these are former PLO spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi and Haider Abdel Shafi, a respected Gaza physician who gained international prominence as head of the Palestinian delegation to the Madrid peace conference in 1991.

While Arafat's Fatah party appears to be emerging as the largest grouping with up to 50 seats, his favorites in several districts succumbed to local activists whom he'd struck from the official Fatah slate.

Final results in the presidential race, released by the Central Election Commission late yesterday, gave Arafat 88.1 percent of the total vote and his opponent, Samiha Khalil, 9.3 percent. Officials said that 2.6 percent of the ballot slips were invalid.

Only partial results of the parliamentary voting were released yesterday, after election officials encountered problems in counting the ballots and communicating the results - especially from some polls in Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip - to the Central Election Commission. A final tally is due today.

Still, international election observers, including former President Jimmy Carter, gave the Palestinians' landmark exercise a good review in their post-election statements.

"The Palestinian people had an historic opportunity to choose their leaders yesterday, and they did so with enthusiasm and a high degree of professionalism," Carter said.

ARAFAT WINS, AND SO DO HIS CRITICS< PALESTINIANS ELECTED SOME PROMINENT INDEPENDENTS TO THE PARLIAMENT.

Likewise, Carl Lidbom, head of a 650-member observer mission from the European Union, called the election "a notable achievement."

The observers, however, noted several glitches in the conduct of the vote. The results from two polling stations in the Gaza Strip were voided by Palestinian election officials because of reported irregularities, and officials were reviewing whether to reject the results from a third Gaza station as well. Witnesses said that Arafat supporters had illegally entered the stations to persuade voters to support Fatah, and that some people had voted more than once.

The election in those wards, which represent about 0.2 percent of the total, will be conducted again next week if their votes are ruled to be crucial to the outcome of any races.

Election observers were much more troubled by the conduct of Israeli security forces, criticizing the police for intimidating Palestinian voters as they went to cast their ballots in East Jerusalem. Both Carter and Lidbom said East Jerusalem residents had been deterred by hundreds of Israeli security officers surrounding the post offices, where voting was taking place. The police also videotaped the voters, raising the specter of retribution, observers said.

While Carter noted Israel's security concerns, he said in his final pronouncement yesterday that he had been "very disturbed" by what he called "an excessive use of police force."

Many of the results in the legislative race were unofficial, broadcast on Palestinian and Israeli radio based on discussions with election officials in the 16 districts. Those showed victory for 10 of Arafat's ministers, including chief peace negotiator Ahmed Qreia, Planning Minister Nabil Shaath and Intessar Wazir, the widow of noted PLO activist Abu Jihad.

The results, however, indicated that the official Fatah slate had been denied a landslide. In such West Bank cities as Ramallah and Tulkarm, independent candidates, including Fatah members snubbed by Arafat, outpolled those on the official party list. In Bethlehem, none of the four legislators chosen was a Fatah member.

"To be an independent is a very uphill struggle," said Ashrawi, one of five women who reportedly won seats. "I think in the council there is a need for independence . . . and to work on [building] new political institutions."

If the independents carve out a strong role in the legislature, they could marginalize the traditional Palestinian opposition parties that boycotted the vote, including the militant Hamas movement. The massive turnout at the polls has already dealt them a stunning blow.

"Arafat wanted the council to be a rubber stamp," said Riad Malki, a political scientist and leader of the opposition Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. "If [the independents] have courage enough to stand up and face Arafat, they could transfer the council from being a rubber stamp . . . and demand from Arafat accountability and responsibility."

Other analysts were quick to caution yesterday that Arafat himself is now much more powerful because of the overwhelming mandate he received in the election.

Arafat will need that reservoir of political goodwill if he is to meet the Israeli demand that the Palestine National Council (PNC) - the Palestinian parliament in exile - amend the national charter calling for the destruction of Israel. He agreed to remove the offensive clauses within two months of the election as part of the PLO-Israel treaty signed last year.

Though the PLO has already recognized Israel, the charter still has broad support among Palestinians, especially for the millions living outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Arafat has long argued that such amendments are impossible until all PNC members are allowed by Israel to return to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, thus allowing the group to convene a meeting. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres removed that obstacle this weekend when he said all PNC members, including some of Israel's most

ARAFAT WINS, AND SO DO HIS CRITICS< PALESTINIANS ELECTED SOME PROMINENT INDEPENDENTS TO THE PARLIAMENT.

passionate opponents, could come back. That offer was quickly rejected by such leading Palestinian opposition figures as George Habash and Naif Hawatmeh.

Another daunting challenge facing Arafat and the new legislature will be the so-called permanent status negotiations with Israel, scheduled to begin in May.

Those talks are to address the thorniest of issues, including the future of Jerusalem, Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, and the return of Palestinian refugees. In their 1993 peace deal, the PLO and Israel intentionally delayed the discussion of those issues because they are so intimidating.

Arafat will enter the negotiations in a strengthened position because of his sizable endorsement at the polls Saturday. At the same time, his election victory has reduced the fears of Israelis who previously believed Arafat could not truly speak for the Palestinian people in closing any agreement.

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO (1)

1. PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat answers questions with former President Jimmy Carter, an election observer, after their meeting in Gaza City. (Associated Press, LAURENT REBOURS)

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

ARAFAT'S CHALLENGER WINS VOTERS' RESPECT

The Philadelphia Inquirer

JANUARY 17, 1996 Wednesday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1063 words

Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: EL BIREH, West Bank

Body

When it came time to see who'd be man enough to stand up to Yasir Arafat, it turned out to be a woman.

Samiha Khalil, the only candidate challenging Arafat in the Palestinians' historic elections on Saturday, is a tough-talking 72-year-old widowed grandmother. She has been jailed six times by the Israelis for her demonstrations and other political activities with the PLO.

Thirty years ago, when few people here had heard of feminism, Khalil opened a women's sewing center in a small garage and set about building what is now perhaps the largest social service empire in the West Bank.

This was no mean feat for a woman born into a traditional Arab society and forced to quit school and marry at age 17.

Now the odds against her are even steeper. Her opponent, Arafat, is unanimously predicted to win the contest for chief executive on Saturday, when Palestinian voters will also choose, for the first time, an 88-member legislature.

Even if Arafat did not head the most potent political party in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the simple fact is that he commands broad support among Palestinians, for whom he remains a symbol of their struggle for statehood. Even Khalil expects him to win.

But the woman they call "Auntie" has gained the respect - if not the votes - of Palestinians. On the stump, she says publicly what many of them mutter privately, that Arafat's treaty with the Israelis is a raw deal.

It's not that she rejects peace with the Israelis. She was an early supporter of reconciliation with the Jewish state, participating in the Palestine National Council's decision eight years ago to recognize Israel within its pre-1967 borders.

"I am not against talking to the Israelis," said Khalil, a severe-looking school mistress of a woman with jet-black hair pulled back in a bun. "I want to advise the Israelis that what they're doing is not the way to peace. People are boiling. I want to stop the war that's coming. I don't want another intifadah."

ARAFAT'S CHALLENGER WINS VOTERS' RESPECT

Despite the 1993 peace deal, she noted, Israel continued to expand its settlements in the West Bank. Israel persists in confiscating Arab land and uprooting valuable olive trees for new roads to be used by Jewish settlers. Many Palestinians abroad are still precluded from returning to their homes in the West Bank. Jerusalem remains off-limits to many Arabs.

Under the 1993 accord, Israel and the PLO had agreed to defer negotiations over these issues - the settlements, the refugees, Jerusalem - until this spring.

Khalil's grievances echo those frequently heard on the Palestinian streets. And they are a bitter reality in Khalil's own life.

For years, she said, she has been trying to win Israeli permission for the return of her four sons, all of whom were outside the West Bank when it was occupied by Israel in 1967. Four months ago she got permission for her son Saji, 49, to visit for a month from Jordan, but one week into his stay in the West Bank, Israeli authorities told him he would have to depart within 24 hours.

Today, two years after Israel and the PLO signed the peace agreement, her four sons must still remain outside the West Bank, although she gets to visit them from time to time.

"I haven't had a single family reunion since 1967," she said.

So when Khalil read last month that nominations were being accepted for election candidates, she entered the ring. It would be a chance for her to air her deep dissatisfaction with the peace process.

"I want to tell Arafat," she said, "and I want to tell all my people."

Khalil's criticism of the so-called Oslo peace treaty is shared by several leading opposition parties, including the Islamic Hamas movement and the secular Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Unlike Khalil, these parties have announced that they will not participate in the elections, since they are based on the agreements reached with Israel, and some activists have urged an outright boycott of the vote.

"These were my friends," she said. "We have the same opinion. But they don't want to work and I want to work. I think positively."

She has not said what she offers as an alternative to Arafat's current course - for instance, whether she would scrap all or part of the existing treaties. Her vagueness on such crucial issues infuriates many voters and journalists alike.

Khalil's presidential campaign is decidedly low key. She books her own campaign appearances and personally jots them down in her agenda book. She informally welcomes journalists into her office at the Inash Al-Usra Society, a sprawling complex that offers vocational training for 220 women; runs a kindergarten, day-care center, 140-child orphanage and literacy program; produces clothing and baked goods; offers public catering; and even operates a beauty parlor and a folklore museum.

She stands in dramatic contrast to the regal style of Arafat, who has not made a single campaign appearance since the official race opened two weeks ago. Instead, he has busied himself with matters of state - a meeting with Vice President Gore yesterday, a trip to see the royal family of Saudi Arabia earlier in the week.

These endeavors have kept Arafat in the spotlight, especially on Palestinian television, which inevitably devotes much of its nightly news to the PLO chief's day. Khalil has been practically shut out - at least until Monday, when the official television caught up with her on the hustings in the Gaza Strip and broadcast a lengthy interview.

She bears Arafat no grudge. In fact, she still calls him a friend, noting that he invited her to sit on the stage with him last month when he visited Ramallah to celebrate the Israeli army's withdrawal from that West Bank city.

ARAFAT'S CHALLENGER WINS VOTERS' RESPECT

"I agree that he is the symbol of the Palestinian people, though I don't agree with the approach he is taking today," Khalil said. "And if I win the election, he will still be the symbol - as the head of the PLO."

For Arafat, Khalil must be the ideal opponent. As a woman, she lends credence to his claim that doors are open to both sexes under Palestinian rule. As a critic of his peace deal, she lends support to his contention that Palestine is a democracy.

She's no straw man, no sap. The foreign television cameras are lining up to film her. And she has no chance to win.

"I didn't go into the elections to win," she acknowledged. "I want to talk and tell everyone in the world we are headed the wrong way. War is coming."

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO (1)

1. Samiha Khalil believes the peace treaty is a raw deal.

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

End of Document

Baker's problematic task

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 11, 1991, Monday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 1A; COLUMN

Length: 910 words

Byline: WILBUR G. LANDREY

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

What Secretary of State James Baker will find here today is the truth of the French adage that the more things change, the more they're the same.

The gulf war changed a lot of things. But the same dreary deadlock over the Palestinian issue persists and will greet the secretary of state in Israel on the third stop of his tour to begin putting together a security system in the Middle East and again tackle its old problems.

And the violence was the same. On the eve of Baker's visit, a 26-year-old Palestinian from a refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip jumped a group of Israeli women at a Jerusalem bus stop, stabbed four to death with a kitchen knife and wounded another as "a message to Baker." It was an ill omen, a reminder of the mindless violence generated by the unresolved conflict between two peoples over the same land.

It could only harden Israeli hearts and stiffen the resolve of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his hard-line Likud government against the kind of territorial compromise President Bush again called for last week. Bush declared it was high time to observe a 24-year-old U.N. resolution requiring Israel to withdraw from at least some of the occupied West Bank and Gaza in return for recognition by the Arab states.

One new thing is that after meeting Shamir and other Israeli officials tonight and Tuesday, it looks likely that Baker will also meet a delegation of Palestinians headed by Feisal Hussein, a prominent pro-PLO moderate who has spent a lot of time under house arrest or in Israeli jails.

Before agreeing to meet Baker, they got the official blessing of a PLO executive committee headed by Yasser Arafat.

Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, whose party favors the principle of land for peace, called for a nationwide referendum on his own proposals, which might even have a chance of winning. But he made the proposal knowing Shamir would turn it down.

Baker's problematic task

What Baker is proposing is two parallel tracks of negotiation, one between Israel and the Arab states, which Shamir favors, and a second between Israel and the Palestinians, which he does not, at least not yet.

The Arab candidates for negotiation, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, all insist on settlement of the Palestinian issue. On his first stop in Saudi Arabia, Baker got a promise of "more active Saudi involvement" and will almost certainly be taking it up next in Syria on Wednesday.

Among the territories Israel occupied in 1967 was the Syrian Golan Heights. For me the Baker visit comes on the winds of nostalgia for a month 18 years ago when as a reporter I traveled back and forth from Jerusalem to Damascus almost every day with then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

At the end of that exhausting month, Kissinger succeeded in drawing a provisional line that gave Syria back a sliver of the Golan but left most of it in the hands of Israel. Baker will now be going back for a look. And in any peace negotiations, Syria will insist on recovering all of the Golan.

"The Golan Heights is part of the state of Israel," insisted Dov Shilansky, the right-wing speaker of the Knesset, on Sunday, voicing what will almost certainly be the Israeli reply. ". Why ask us for any concession?"

The same febrile tension and excitement that greeted us on every Kissinger shuttle in the early '70s awaits Baker now. In the wake of Sunday's killings, groups of angry Israelis demonstrated with signs of "Baker go home," just as similar groups once demonstrated against Kissinger.

In the midst of one of those long-ago shuttles in 1973 came a terrorist attack on an Israeli schoolhouse in Maalot, killing a number of schoolchildren and horrifying the nation just as the Jerusalem killings are bound to do now.

If the Baker-Palestinian meeting comes off, it may be just before he leaves for Syria on Wednesday morning.

Shamir's reaction to Bush's speech last week was that it contained nothing new. And after Sunday's Cabinet meeting, Shamir said Israel should listen to Baker, then reject anything not in its interests. But the Cabinet also voted down a demand by four extremist ministers that Shamir withdraw his May 1989 proposal for elections on the West Bank and Gaza, or in Likud terms, Judea and Samaria. Neither Israelis themselves nor the United States and Israel, nor Israel and the Arabs have ever been able to agree on how the elections could be held.

The same quarrels lay just under the surface in a Labor Party meeting Sunday that endorsed the rewarmed Peres peace plan calling for territorial compromise. Peres' chief rival for the party leadership, former prime minister and defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, saw nothing new in it.

Nor was there harmony among Palestinians. The PLO executive may have agreed to a group meeting with Baker. But one of its member groups, the radical Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, called on Palestinians to boycott Baker.

Baker's problematic task

And in a leaflet distributed on the West Bank, the fundamentalist **Hamas** organization called on Palestinians to ignore all U.N. resolutions concerning Israel, including resolution 242 demanding Israelis withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza in return for Arab recognition and peace.

In short, Baker will find nothing has changed, or may change. Yet in the wider Middle East everything has changed. Just as conceivably that change could begin to change the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.

Load-Date: November 12, 1992

End of Document

Dignity becomes a bass instinct;
JULIE BURCHILL

Mail on Sunday (London)

January 10, 1993, Sunday

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Section: Pg. 31

Length: 1667 words

Byline: Julie Burchill

Body

AT THE ripe old age of 56, Mr Bill Wyman is leaving the Rolling Stones.

After playing the bass guitar with them for 30 years, he says: 'I really don't want to do it any more.

'I have a very successful restaurant, I'm working on a new book, I've just finished a solo album, I do archaeology in an amateurish way and I have a private life I want to deal with as well. I have always had lots of other interests, even when I've been in the band. Not many of the other members have.

'Here I am 30 years later and I haven't done any of the important things.'

Mr Wyman seems to be under the illusion that when he quits performing with a pop group, he will automatically gain gravitas and dignity.

But he's very wrong; the only gravitas and dignity he ever had was that which he gained from playing the bass with the Rolling Stones; standing stock still, never moving, with brilliant insouciance, like the very Earth wire of the whole infernal machine.

But then, the bass guitar is always a great bestower of gravitas and dignity.

Away from it, to be brutally frank, Wyman loses everything; whether poncing around in self-adoring tax exile, or 'collecting' art like a real noove nonce, or reminiscing about his sordid sexual conquests, he is an appalling person with about as much dignity as a used teabag. And as for digging up smelly old fossils - surely it was his sexy ex Mandy Smith who was the amateur archaeologist.

Dignity is something you either have or you don't. To see any old bluesman - or indeed Wyman's colleague Keith Richards - in action is to see dignity in motion.

Volunteering to become another professional celebrity on the chatshow slowtrack is to offer up one's dignity to death by a thousand plugs.

Sacrificed to pay for sins of the fat cats

MICHAEL MILKEN, that financial genius and good American, has been released from prison.

Dignity becomes a bass instinct; JULIE BURCHILL

For Milken supporters - all three of us - this springing of the Wall Street One comes as wonderful news.

Milken, like Jesus before him - another good Jewish boy who loved his mother and didn't mess around with fast women except on a charitable basis - was scapegoated cruelly for the crimes and misdemeanours of the money-changers around him.

He went to jail for the sins of Wall Street as much as his own creative accounting.

What Picasso was to art, Milken was to money; a man whose whole life was dedicated to changing stale perceptions and discovering new frontiers.

For the first time, 'junk bonds', as they were contemptuously called by the fat cats who gathered to maul Milken, democratised the capital which had always been under the iron thumb of a tiny WASP elite.

Through Milken, corporate America finally got a taste of its own medicine - and the idle swine in the boardrooms became as vulnerable to a takeover and being turned out as the man on the factory floor.

One of the most brilliant books of last year was The Junk Bond Revolution, by Fenton Bailey, which puts Milken's side of the story.

Of course, the great man's release, after serving only two years of a ten-year sentence, has been condemned by penal reformers as yet another example of one law for the rich and one for the poor.

Yet these same people maintain that no one who is not a direct physical threat to the community should be incarcerated!

Unpalatable though it may be, a rich criminal with so much to lose will never be the physical threat to society as a poor criminal with nothing left to lose. The poorer the criminal, the more sense it makes to jail him.

Looking at it from a purely pragmatic, prison-reforming viewpoint, that is.

Truth exiled in Lebanon

'THEY'RE just as bad as the Nazis!' some nerd will squeal whenever we're treated to the rather edifying spectacle of the Israelis kicking a few Palestinians around.

Never mind that this particular group of 400 Arabs exiled in Lebanon belongs to Hamas, a vile and anti-Semitic organisation which states that Moslems have a sacred duty to kill Jews.

Whoah! - remind you of anyone? (And if one more pedant drones

'Actually, the Arabs are a Semitic people also. So how can they themselves be anti-Semitic?', I'll scream. Yeah, and 'sinister' used to mean 'left-handed' - language changes, or hadn't you heard in your sandpit?)

They're-as-bad-as- the-Nazis is a genteel variation on those loathsome pamphlets which claim that Auschwitz and Dachau were health farms; a lazy, cretinous attempt to rewrite possibly the most vital piece of the history of the human race, not just that of the Jews. Because if the Jews are now really as bad as the Nazis, then both sides conveniently cancel each other out. Which can mean, metaphor-ically, that it never really happened.

Phew, that's a relief - pass the Ovaltine and we can all get a good night's sleep at last! And not wake up with the last 60 years of European history stored in the bags under our eyes.

But please, some things are more important than a clear conscience and a good night's sleep. The truth, for instance.

And the truth is that exiling 400 grown men, large as life and twice as ugly, is not quite in the same league as making lampshades out of the skin of Jewish children.

Dignity becomes a bass instinct; JULIE BURCHILL

No, the Israelis are not as bad as the Nazis. But we of the Gentile West are getting there - if only in theory so far, with our readiness to see the Jews as the source of wickedness in the Middle East today.

Graphic

(1) FREED: Michael Milken (2) EARTH WIRE: Bill Wyman and his guitar

Load-Date: October 29, 1993

End of Document

Criticism flows like oil in dour streets of Tehran

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

October 31, 1994, Monday,

SOONER EDITION

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Section: WORLD,

Length: 1081 words

Byline: Lance Gay, Scripps Howard News Service

Dateline: TEHRAN, Iran

Body

We all know the pictures: men with two-day stubble and women in black chadors screaming "Death to America" as they mass around the decaying hulk that once housed the U.S. Embassy.

Iran's international reputation is so fearsome that Iranian-backed Islamic militants are routinely blamed for bombings and assassination attempts worldwide -- even as the dust is still settling.

That's one side of Iran.

I got a look at another side during a rare 10-day visit during which I roamed freely through Tehran's souks and streets, talking to everyone from ordinary citizens to government officials.

I was stopped on the streets by Iranians who wanted to say "welcome" and by others with relatives living in places like Ellicott City, Md., or Amarillo, Texas. Twice I was approached by Iranians who wanted to go to the United States and wanted my help.

I wasn't followed, as far as I know, and there were no government guides listening to my questions. "Just tell honestly what you see here," said Mahmoud Abdollahi of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, which granted me the visa.

What I discovered is a country in turmoil, mired in the rhetoric of a 15-year-old revolution that's run out of steam. Iran is saddled with an inept and inexperienced bureaucracy, riddled with corruption rivaling that of the days of the shah and in the grips of quasi-government enterprises run by nouveau riche who don't want to scrap the revolution that is filling their overseas bank accounts.

But what is surprising is that all this is what ordinary Iranians told me. They even volunteered their names for quotation and described in lavish details the failures of the Islamic revolution.

In Baghdad, you can find people who oppose Saddam Hussein, but you talk to them in confidence and away from the eyes of the Ba'ath Party goons. Even in the Gaza Strip, Hamas and Islamic Jihad representatives seek anonymity.

Criticism flows like oil in dour streets of Tehran

But in Tehran's mosques and markets, opposition to Iran's theocracy is open and vibrant. And, from what I was told, Iranians are tired of living under dictates of aged mullahs whose intrusive decrees dictating how people should live have become a bore.

The Iranians I met are fun-loving people who longingly remember the last days of the shah, when there were nightclubs, casinos, bars and discos. Islamic moralists shut them all down, banned alcohol and rock 'n' roll and ordered women to cover up in public.

At night, Tehran's broad boulevards are empty as residents retreat to their homes to watch western TV shows via satellite from India and Dubai and to drink moonshine liquor known as "rocket-fuel." Iranian TV broadcasts, known locally as "Mullah-TV" for their lengthy sermons and Koran teachings, aren't much liked.

I spent an evening with one family watching the American show "Baywatch" and the top-10 hit parade in India, complete with belly dancers. On the living room wall were pictures of the couple's wedding, with women in miniskirts and flowing, uncovered hair.

"In the old days, we used to pray at private and entertain in public. Today it's the other way around," the head of the household said.

You don't have to go far to spot anti-American feelings here. "Down with USA," says the sign in the lobby of the Laleh Hotel, and Friday prayers at Tehran University start off with the traditional chants of: "Death to America, death to Israel."

Slogans neatly written on the walls condemn "America the No. 1 enemy of Islam," or recite the late Ayatollah Khomeini's most trenchant anti-Americanisms. And Iranian newspapers regularly spit at the United States, charging that U.S. aid sent to relieve Iranian earthquake victims consisted only "of bad food and used clothes," or exposing some alleged American plot.

During Friday prayers at Tehran University, a man sat down beside me, asked me where I was from and, when told, responded, "I hate America."

He said his name was Karim Abussi, and that he's a 39-year-old Arabic teacher. I asked him what he had against me, since we had never met.

"No, no, not you. Your government," he said. "It's not Americans we don't like, it's American government policy. Why is it that U.S. troops can come to Kuwait within 48 hours, but America has does nothing about Bosnia in three years? It's not right for the U.S.A. to interfere in the Persian Gulf."

But other Iranians said the anti-American rhetoric has lost its meaning, especially since the Clinton administration's approach to Iran is to ignore and isolate it -- "containment" is the diplomatic word.

This hurts Iranian pride, since the revolutionaries still dream of making Iran the world's fifth power and now need American backing to bail out their economy.

"Death to America, but give us dollars," joked one man.

Although my notebook didn't bother the powers that be, the camera I carried was a different story.

While taking pictures from a street-corner at the "Den of Spies," as the U.S. Embassy is now renamed, I found myself surrounded by seven burly Revolutionary Guards, who demanded to know what I was doing.

While one of them stood guard by me for the next half-hour, my interpreter went inside to explain that my photography had specific approval from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

Criticism flows like oil in dour streets of Tehran

Later I was told that I was lucky, and that the Revolutionary Guard would have liked nothing better than to kick-start the revolution again by capturing a fresh American spy in time for this year's 15th anniversary of the embassy takeover Nov. 4.

The next time I ran into trouble was at the customs desk at Tehran's Mahrabad Airport on the way out. The problem this time was dollars: I had \$ 2,000 in uncashed American Express travelers checks, and the customs agent cited a regulation that only \$ 1,000 in foreign currency can be taken out of Iran.

Two supervisors were called, and much paper-shuffling and bustling about followed in the next hour as I explained to a succession of customs officials that I couldn't possibly have bought the travelers checks in Iran since American Express hasn't operated here for 15 years.

As the crowds thinned and my plane's departure time neared, I had a final fit of fury. I ripped up the offending \$ 2,000 in travelers checks and threw the pieces of paper on the customs supervisor's desk.

"There, I don't have \$ 2,000 anymore," I said. He stared at the pile, and sucked on his teeth. The \$ 2,000 I destroyed represented a year's salary for civil servants in Iran.

"What country you from?" he asked.

"U.S.A.," I responded.

"Go," he said.

And I did.

Load-Date: November 1, 1994

**MOSQUES' SOCIAL SERVICES POSE A SERIOUS CHALLENGE FOR EGYPT
FILLING A WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T, MANY
MOSQUES ARE ALSO RECRUITING GROUNDS FOR MILITANTS. /**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

November 13, 1994 Sunday FINAL EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A06

Length: 1152 words

Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: CAIRO

Body

The skinny, mustard-colored tower that began to sprout from a storefront mosque six years ago now looms 12 stories above Shoubra, one of the most crowded quarters on earth.

First, on the ground floor, came a rudimentary health clinic, attracting a stream of veiled women, ragged laborers, and even a few professionals in jackets and ties. Then came schools. Children's faces now press against the window bars above a street perpetually choked with cars, taxis and horse carts.

As the tower kept rising, a 24-bed hospital, medical lab and pharmacy were added. And the top two floors, still-unfinished, will soon open as a nursing home.

The rise of the Abdel Khaliq mosque - known in this vast warren of brick homes and mud alleys by the name of its white-bearded sheikh - parallels the rapid spread of mosque-based social services in Egypt.

To the outside world, Islamic fundamentalism conjures images of frenzied demonstrations and chilling acts of terror, as in the bombing of an Israeli bus last month by the Palestinian group Hamas. But in Egypt and elsewhere in the Arab world, fundamentalists are also winning hearts and minds by tending to the needs of the dispossessed masses - needs the government has often proved too poor and corrupt to meet.

RUNNING THE GAMUT

Islamic groups started slowly here in the 1970s, as the government began a chaotic retreat from the realm of social services. Now, the state's very legitimacy seems challenged by 60,000 private mosques offering discounted services that Egyptians once looked to government to provide.

Some mosque complexes remain modest, with perhaps just a small clinic and a classroom. Others have become sophisticated enterprises with an ambitious range of services - literacy education, occupational training in sewing

MOSQUES' SOCIAL SERVICES POSE A SERIOUS CHALLENGE FOR EGYPT FILLING A WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T, MANY MOSQUES ARE ALSO RECRUITING GROUNDS FO....

and carpentry, day care, psychiatric counseling and surgery. The Abdel Khaliq mosque even provides furniture at wholesale prices to young couples who otherwise could not marry because of the cost of setting up a home.

Six million Egyptians - a tenth of the population - may benefit from these services on a regular basis, estimated Saad Eddin Ibrahim, a sociologist at the American University in Cairo. The mosque complexes tend to be concentrated in the teeming, working-class neighborhoods of Cairo and Alexandria and the impoverished villages of southern Egypt, where public services are most wanting. But they serve many from the middle class as well.

Many have evolved into fertile recruiting grounds for Islamic militants fighting to overthrow President Hosni Mubarak's government.

'THE FIRST STEP'

"I don't think until now the government has really taken into consideration the danger of the mosques or the political role of these mosque services," said Hela Mustapha of the Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies. "This is the first step, but the government will deal with it only in the last resort. If the government waits to face the danger, it won't have the capacity. It will be out of control."

People often turn to the Islamic clinics because "they're not convinced that public hospitals will give them private attention," said Rafieh Al Fattar, a young, veiled medical technician who works days in a state facility but at night sits behind a microscope in the Abdel Khaliq laboratory. "In public hospitals, they don't have this kind of care. They want the doctors to talk to them, to be punctual. They trust this place."

Students come in the evenings, looking to make up for days frittered away in public schoolrooms jammed with more than 60 students to a class. With such overcrowding, children commonly have no place to sit, and learning is often impossible.

Many secular teachers insist on tutoring their students privately - at about \$10 for two hours, well beyond the means of many Egyptians. The mosque charges as little as \$1.50 a month for its small classes. About 150 children at the Abdel Khaliq mosque study subjects ranging from modern physics and biology to traditional Islamic thought.

BLACKBOARD SLOGANS

The teaching comes with a thick religious coating. Though girls in the nursery are barely tall enough to reach the chalk, they are urged by blackboard slogans to pray every day and "remember the veil to ward off evil." Most have obeyed, wearing tiny checked headscarves.

Secular Egyptians have been largely helpless to resist the spreading influence of Islamic conservatism through this web of social services. The government tightly constrains secular nongovernmental organizations, requiring, for instance, that they give two weeks' notice for any fund-raising. But religious institutions are exempted. "The end result is, the Islamists do everything," Ibrahim said.

When a violent earthquake wracked Cairo two years ago, Islamic organizations raced to the fore, raising money to assist the thousands left homeless. Within hours, the Muslim groups were providing medical care to some of the 10,000 injured and offering temporary housing, food and clothing to the displaced.

Secular groups were largely impotent to help, and government aid became mired in bureaucracy. Even a week later, there was no tangible public assistance. The government did act within days to ban Islamic groups from providing their own direct aid. As a result, victims rioted.

As Mubarak faces pressures to cut his budget even deeper, the government seems clearly threatened by the mosques. On occasion, security forces have stormed into mosques that they said were centers of militant activity, prompting violent clashes while apparently winning little support in the community.

MOSQUES' SOCIAL SERVICES POSE A SERIOUS CHALLENGE FOR EGYPT FILLING A WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T, MANY MOSQUES ARE ALSO RECRUITING GROUNDS FO....

One such dramatic showdown came in Imbaba, a squalid Cairo neighborhood of alleys only wide enough for mule carts. The place had become a stronghold of the militant Gamaat Islamiyah. Last year, after the foreign media dubbed the quarter the "People's Republic of Imbaba," security forces cracked down.

The extremists may be off the streets now, but at the main Imbaba mosque, the battle for hearts and minds continues. Two floors above the clinic, the hallway rings with the sound of small voices singing about the Prophet Muhammad. In this orphanage, over the rows of wooden beds, are pictures of the holy mosque in Mecca, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem and Koranic inscriptions. These are outnumbered, however, by posters of Ninja Turtles.

The leaders of such mosques are reluctant to clarify publicly the political mission of their centers. But once they succeed in attracting the young, often economically frustrated men off the surrounding streets, political preaching and organizing inevitably follow. This is what happened in Imbaba, and there's little doubt that it continues.

"Many of these mosques that offer social services are also places where a lot of recruitment to militant groups is done," Ibrahim said. "It is usually after they are established that some young activists try to come in and take over. They take it over when it's ripe."

Load-Date: October 21, 2002

End of Document

**Muslim fundamentalism grows;
Poverty and disparity feed its growth across the Arab world**

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

July 31, 1992 Friday Final Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A7; Opinion

Length: 1006 words

Byline: Stories by PETER BAKOGEORGE

Dateline: CAIRO

Body

When Hassam Mustafa Ali returned this summer to the Cairo slum of Imbaba where he grew up, he was stunned by what he found.

A strong Muslim influence was everywhere in the dismal, overcrowded neighborhood of shoeless children and garbage-strewn dirt roads.

The women wearing head-scarves; the young men in beards; the alcohol hidden in the back shelves or gone completely from food stores -- it was a different world from the largely secular and apolitical one he left five years ago to live abroad.

"It's mostly the young people, from about the age of 16 years," says Ali. "They look around and they see they have no future here, so they go with Islam."

SOUTHAM NEWS

Throughout much of the Arab world, the Imbaba experience is being repeated.

Muslim leaders are finding an eager audience when they promote Islam as a cure-all for the social and economic ills which are so prevalent in the region. And increasingly, extremists are trying to destabilize secular governments in efforts to promote Islam.

The movement the West calls Muslim fundamentalism is unlikely to sweep over the entire Arab world in the near future, analysts say.

But 13 years after revolution turned Iran into a strict Islamic state, fundamentalism is definitely on the march and growing stronger in several countries.

In Algeria, fundamentalists were on the verge of being elected to power before a military-led coup suspended democracy and threw out election results.

In the Israeli-occupied territories, Hamas, the military wing of the Muslim Brotherhood, is now as powerful as the secular Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) according to many analysts.

Muslim fundamentalism grows; Poverty and disparity feed its growth across the Arab world

In Jordan, members of the Muslim Brotherhood party hold one-third of the seats in parliament, and are expected to do even better in voting this fall. Already their vision of a conservative and religious society has clashed with that of the more liberal King Hussein.

Both Tunisia and Morocco have seen violence involving fundamentalists on one side and the secular government, or leftists, on the other.

And in Egypt, the government has just enacted tough new anti-terrorism laws after a series of Muslim attacks against Christians, state officials, and tourists.

Islam preaches equality, so it's an attractive option in the Middle East, where there are great disparities of wealth.

But analysts also believe many Arabs see Islam as a way to unify their world and become stronger.

A western diplomat experienced in the Middle East says: "Some of the (Muslim) thinkers see it this way. Socialism didn't work as a unifying force, then the idea of pan-Arabism didn't work. But Islam can."

Mona Makram-Ebeid, an Egyptian sociologist, says that in a rapidly changing world, "there is a realization all the power of this region will be for nought if (the region) isn't unified as a bloc."

At the same time there is what she calls "a surge of religiosity everywhere," so Islam is a logical glue to hold together the bloc.

Islam's revival is at least partly due to the encouragement of Arab governments -- the same regimes that are now so frightened by its potential power.

In Egypt, Jordan and Algeria, governments supported Islamic movements because they thought that would help limit the influence of communists or other extremists. In the occupied territories, Israel saw strength in the mosques as a good counter to the power of the hated and feared PLO.

"But in fact they created a Frankenstein," says Said Sadek, a researcher at Cairo University.

Using the example of Egyptian president Hosni Mubara, which he argues was part of a pattern, he says: "Someone convinced him there was a moderate trend (in Islam) and an extremist trend, but that they could always contain the extremists. They were wrong."

It's a lesson some Arab leaders seem to have known intuitively.

Both Iraq's Saddam Hussein and Syria's Hafez al-Assad have brutally repressed fundamentalists.

The Syrian crackdown in 1982 involved an all-out siege of the town of Hama, where Muslim Brotherhood activists were agitating against the state. An Amnesty International report later said as many as 25,000 civilians might have died as Assad's troops virtually leveled the city.

Across the region, fundamentalists for the moment lack the strength to overthrow an Arab regime by force, in the view of most analysts.

But the surge of Islam frightens Arab governments, because they know the extremists can cause disorder.

Secular Muslims and the West fear them because of the experience of Iran, and to a lesser extent Sudan, which is also controlled by fundamentalists.

There, Islamic governments have meant a virulently anti-Western posture, as well as strict Muslim observance.

Middle East experts believe fundamentalists take inspiration from Iran and Sudan, but not necessarily direct assistance.

Muslim fundamentalism grows; Poverty and disparity feed its growth across the Arab world

An Israeli expert says: "Practically, there is not much connection between the various fundamentalist movements. And there is no real proof of weapons moving around in large numbers for direct political purposes."

But he also believes that as long as the region remains poor, it is susceptible to much more Islamic influence.

He thinks a "charismatic leader" could propel fundamentalism to as-yet-unseen power.

Exactly what more fundamentalism would mean isn't entirely clear.

But once in power, Muslim fundamentalists would certainly impose a stricter moral code.

In Jordan, for example, Muslim Brotherhood members in government proposed laws against intermingling of the sexes which would have prohibited fathers from watching their daughters participate in school sports. King Hussein reined them in, and has since limited their influence.

In the occupied territories, the most extreme of Muslim fundamentalists summarily execute adulterers.

But analysts believe that eventually any Muslim fundamentalist government would learn the lesson of Iran.

After more than a decade of isolation, it started to reach out to become a part of the larger world -- even when that meant dealing with the people it considers infidels.

Many hope they never see the day fundamentalists gain more power.

Graphic

The revolution in Iran provided inspiration for fundamentalist movements in the other Arab countries.

Load-Date: October 4, 2002

The Iranian political football is passed to the adults; Democracy in Tehran

The Independent (London)

December 9, 1997, Tuesday

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Section: COMMENT; Page 17

Length: 1219 words

Byline: Robert Fisk

Body

As the world's Muslim leaders flew into Tehran last night for today's Islamic summit, they could see beneath their aircraft the great golden-domed shrine of the Imam Khomeini. Visible under the arc lights over a 20-mile radius, it has been built to last for ever, an eternal memorial and place of pilgrimage to the man who created the world's first modern theocracy. But the aircraft making their final approach to Mehrabad airport over the shrine are carrying the presidents and princes of a world which has no more interest in the export of the Islamic revolution - Khomeini's creation - than the new government in Tehran.

For at the conference today, the hard men of the Iranian revolution - the Revolutionary Guards and the morally zealous komittees - will have no status. **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad and the Hizbollah and the other armed Islamist groups whom Tehran has supported, will have no representation. And despite all the promises to "liberate" Jerusalem from a nation - Israel - which Iran pledges never to accept, the Arab-Israeli crisis will be left to the Arabs to resolve. The truth is that Iran is far more interested in securing the friendship of its neighbours, in securing a lasting ceasefire in Afghanistan, in trade relations with the former Soviet Muslim republics and the Arab nations of the Gulf which Washington has for so long tried to line up against Iran.

True, Iran is happy to see the Arabs turning upon Turkey, whose new "security zone" in northern Iraq - every bit as oppressive an occupation regime as the Israeli version in southern Lebanon - constitutes a strategic threat to Iran itself. Turkey's military alliance with Israel - which allows Israeli fighter-aircraft access to Turkish airspace - means that for the first time ever Israeli jets can now fly along Iran's far north-western border. Iraq, whose 1980 invasion of Iran cost one and a half million lives in an eight-year war, has sent its foreign minister to Tehran where - grateful to Iran for its stand against Turkey - he is busy negotiating deals to exchange thousands of secretly held prisoners captured in the 1980-88 war.

Iran has just released 496 Iraqi soldiers held since the war. Iraq - which previously claimed it held only one Iranian pilot - now admits to having another 64, which it is ready to free. Iraq wants another 18,000 prisoners allegedly in Iranian hands. Iran is demanding 1,114 POWs still in Iraq. But the negotiations have begun and Iraq is even suggesting that it may close down the camps of the Iranian opposition outside Baghdad, which are still funded by the CIA.

The conference itself contains some typical contradictions. Iran has agreed to disagree over the compromises made by Egypt, the PLO and Jordan - which it regards as nothing less than their recognition of an Israel that Iran still calls the "Zionist enemy". Conference officials, as the Tehran newspaper Kayhan delicately put it, "emphasised the continuation of the compromise trend with Israel", while Iran insisted on "the total abolition of the Qods Jerusalem occupying regime".

The Iranian political football is passed to the adults; Democracy in Tehran

And Iran's request for a Muslim human rights resolution is not going to condemn Saudi Arabia's vicious "Islamic" punishments, nor Yassir Arafat's brutal secret police, nor Iraq's mass executions, nor torture in Algeria - the bloodbath there, we are wearily told, remains the country's "internal affair". And delegates, who are being invited to visit Iran's stunningly beautiful shrines at Isfahan, Shiraz and Mashad, are not going to be offered conducted tours of the notorious Evin prison in north Tehran. Discussion of human rights abuses will centre, needless to say, on Israel's treatment of the Palestinians. In other words, Iran is acting very much like other states in the region. As Yassir Arafat, who hasn't been here in 15 years, and Crown Prince Adullah and the emirs of the Gulf arrived last night, they must have been asking themselves one question: what happened to the revolution?

It was, in reality, Khomeini's child. The Ayatollah wanted to cleanse Iran of the Shah's corruption and so he invented a dream: a pure and perfect society, humble only unto God, whose obedience was supposedly both innocent and childlike. And that, in a sense, was what Iran became - a nation of children. Through the system of velayet-e-faqih, Khomeini created a Supreme Leader, a kind of spiritual headmaster, never to be crossed or criticised or questioned. In the classroom of the streets, the "children" were taught simple chants containing supposedly ultimate truths: Death to America, Death to England. As at school, girls and boys were strictly divided; women became "sisters". Friends who did not always support the "children" became instant enemies. This was not childlike - this was childish, sometimes dangerously so. Foreign nations that dared to criticise the innocence of Khomeini's children were - naturally - devilish, evil, Satanic. Those who sought to overthrow this infants' paradise had to be liquidated. And thus Ayatollah Khomeini did not just recreate "innocence" - he juvenilised a society. There was obviously no place in the classroom library for books that suggested the teachers were wrong.

Now that society is growing up. Clerics and intellectuals are at last daring to question the divine right of Ayatollahs. President Khatami won in what was - horror of horrors for Washington - a fair election. Even the "children" of the villages who sent their sons to martyrdom in the war against Iraq ignored the 300,000 mullahs who naturally supported Ali- Akbar Nateq-Nouri, the candidate of Ayatollah Ali Khamaneh, the current Supreme Leader. True, Khamaneh has created a semi-parallel structure of government; the old foreign minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, has become the Leader's "senior adviser in international affairs", ex-president Rafsanjani now leads an "expediency council". But Khatami retains the support of the people - the children matured - and the tens of thousands who gathered in the streets to celebrate Iran's football victory last week were sending him a simple message: remember us. It was people power - not Islamic tracts - that secured the 1979 revolution.

It will take time for this enormous transformation - in its way as titanic a change as the revolution - to sink in. Khatami is as yet far from honouring all his promises on human rights. The courts are weighed down by anti-feminist judgments, the morality police still cruise the streets, the satellite dish is still illegal.

Nor should we forget that tragedy stalks the good in Iran. If President Khatami does create pluralism, his will be the only democratic nation in the Muslim Middle East. And we in the West prefer tyrants. We like our Muslim kings and generals because they do what we want - and are punished if they break the rules. Does Washington, for example, really want a de- bestialised Shiite Muslim nation, democratic - at least by Middle East standards - and powerful and rich as well as anti-Israeli? It is difficult to see how the US and its Israeli friends could tolerate such a state, which is why - when the US turns against Khatami - it will be proof that he has won his battle. Even the Americans, however, will be unable to deny that the first hairline cracks have appeared on the polished marble of the Imam's tomb.

Load-Date: December 9, 1997

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

December 18, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1205 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-17

Clinton Decides Troops Will Stay in Bosnia

President Clinton has decided that American troops should stay in Bosnia past their mission's current departure deadline next June as part of an international peacekeeping force, Administration officials said. There are about 8,000 Americans serving in Bosnia, as part of a NATO-led force of more than 30,000. A1

Show Causes Seizures in Japan

About 700 viewers, mostly young people, were stricken with nausea or convulsions after watching a scene of an explosion on a popular animated children's television show. The show has been canceled. A3

U.K. Politician Charged

A millionaire Glasgow businessman who this year became the first Muslim member of the British Parliament was charged with electoral fraud and obstruction of justice. Mohammad Sarwar appeared at a closed hearing in a Glasgow court where he was formally charged and then released on bail. A8

Mideast Meeting in Paris

After another brutal and inconclusive battle within his Cabinet, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu left Israel for a meeting with Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright in Paris without a formal proposal on further Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank. A12

As the Israeli Cabinet struggles to deliver what the Americans call a "significant and credible" plan to withdraw from the West Bank, Washington is pressing Mr. Arafat for a detailed plan to root out the military wing of the radical Hamas movement, senior American and Israeli officials say. A12

Madikizela-Mandela Ends Bid

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela's bid to re-ignite her political career came to an end when, faced with the likelihood of a humiliating defeat, she announced that she would not accept a nomination to be deputy president of the African National Congress. A16

NEWS SUMMARY

Truancy Problem in Canada

Woeful attendance records in the Senate have generated public outrage across Canada as news reports showed that nearly 20 percent of the 104 senators missed more than half of the daily sessions in the last two years. One Senator has shown up for work only 14 times in the last seven years. A14

Drug Traffickers Get Vacation

The Colombian Senate passed a bill on Tuesday night that would allow the most notorious drug traffickers in the nation's prisons to go home on weekends and holidays, and to take annual vacations. The law was a compromise on a bill slipped through Congress that would have granted early pardons to all criminals, including the Cali drug chiefs who have been accused of involvement in a presidential campaign finance scandal, the former justice minister and 14 lawmakers implicated in the election scandal. A17

NATIONAL A18-24

Federal Auditors Contend G.O.P. Broke Election Laws

Auditors for the Federal Election Commission contend that last year's Republican National Convention exceeded its legal spending limit by about \$3.7 million in costs paid for by sources including the City of San Diego and the host committee. A1

Cyberspace Privacy Initiative

More than a dozen companies that use cyberspace to disseminate personal information, including Social Security numbers, announced that they would voluntarily limit access to that information in a move to head off restrictive legislation. A1

Disability Benefits Reviewed

The Clinton Administration said it would re-examine the cases of 60,000 poor children who were denied disability benefits in the last year because it had concluded that the Government may have made mistakes. In addition, the new Commissioner of Social Security, Kenneth S. Apfel, said that a separate group of 75,000 to 80,000 families would be given new opportunities to appeal the loss of children's disability benefits. A1

New Theories for Stars

The Hubble Space Telescope has taken detailed pictures of stars in their death throes. Astronomers said the new photographs are so revealing that they are being forced to abandon some of their older and simpler ideas about the dynamics of the final stages in the life of stars similar to the Sun. A19

Judge Rules Against Cuba

A Federal judge ruled that the Cuban Government and its Air Force "murdered" four pilots whose two unarmed civilian planes were shot down by Cuban jets nearly two years ago during a mission of the Cuban exile group Brothers to the Rescue and must pay \$187.6 million in compensatory and punitive damages to their families. A22

Jury Weighing Several Options

The Federal Court jury now deliberating the charges against Terry L. Nichols in the Oklahoma City bombing has been given more latitude than the jury that convicted Timothy J. McVeigh on identical charges last June and sentenced him to death. Some of the options for a guilty verdict would preclude the death penalty for Mr. Nichols. A18

NEWS SUMMARY

Race Panel Debates Vouchers

President's Clinton's race relations panel engaged in an often testy debate in Annandale, Va., over the use of vouchers to allow students to attend public or private schools of their choice, shaking off criticism that it has been conducting a desultory monologue rather than a spirited dialogue. A24

Lioness Is Recaptured

A 400-pound lioness who escaped from her cage at a zoo in central Florida was re-captured in a nearby swamp "in good shape," a law enforcement official said. A18

NEW YORK B1-13; B17-22

City Council Votes to Ban Outdoor Cigarette Ads

The City Council passed the nation's toughest restrictions on outdoor cigarette advertising, voting overwhelmingly to approve a bill that would essentially ban such advertising in most parts of New York City by barring the ads within 1,000 feet of schools, playgrounds and day care centers. The bill would also prohibit store owners from placing tobacco ads on doors and awnings and in windows. If signed by Mayor Giuliani, it could take effect by February. A1

2 Die in Townhouse Fire

A fire started by faulty wiring for holiday decorations killed two women in a five-story, neo-Classical townhouse on the Upper East Side. B1

Yale Liable for AIDS Case

A jury ordered Yale University to pay \$12.2 million to a first-year medical intern who was infected with the AIDS virus after sticking herself with a needle while treating a terminal AIDS patient at Yale-New Haven Hospital in 1988. B1

NEEDIEST CASES B3

FASHION B23

OBITUARIES B14-15

Roger Brown

A psychologist who studied the ways children learn language and wrote two classic textbooks, he was 72. B14

Lillian Disney

The widow of Walt Disney and a patron of the arts was 98. B15

BUSINESS DAY D1-28

Citicorp to Buy AT&T Unit

Citicorp, the nation's second-largest bank, has emerged as the winning bidder for AT&T's credit card business, offering \$4 billion for the unit, according to bankers and advisers close to the talks. D1

NEWS SUMMARY

Business Digest D1

SPORTS C1-8

HOUSE & HOME F1-12

ARTS E1-12

Concern on 'Capeman' Opening

Producers of the Paul Simon musical "The Capeman" were busily squelching rumors that the show was in trouble after announcing that its opening would be delayed. E1

EDITORIAL A26-27

Editorials: The new military segregation; Turkish wrongs and rights; the Federal Bureau of Independence; a fresh approach to child-neglect cases.

Column: Thomas L. Friedman.

Bridge E10

Crossword E9

Chronicle B16

Weather B14

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: December 18, 1997

Forbidden fruit: Has the entanglement of Egypt's ambassador with an Israeli belly-dancer shaken a prickly peace?

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

October 24, 1997 Friday Final Edition

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Section: WORLD VIEW WEEKLY; Pg. B6; News

Length: 1178 words

Byline: Anton La Guardia

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

In a country where sex rarely creates a scandal, the story of the Egyptian ambassador and the belly-dancer was simply too good for Israelis to ignore. The dancer in question was not of the ample Oriental sort one would expect to find in Cairo's flesh-pots, she was young, blonde and, what's more, an Israeli. For Mohammed Bassiouny, the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Israel and one of only two Arab ambassadors serving in the Land of Milk and Honey, this was the ultimate forbidden fruit.

The belly-dancer is known only by her Hebrew initial, 'Alef'. A mother of two children and estranged from her husband, the 33-year-old woman said she was regularly called upon to entertain guests at the Bassiouny home. The Spectator of London

On Alef's birthday, August 13, it seems the ambassador had planned a special celebration. He arranged to meet her alone at the Tel Aviv flat of a friend, an Israeli plastic surgeon. As Alef tells it -- and we only have her account of what happened -- Mr Bassiouny offered to help her career by recommending her to top hotels. But when she declined to become his lover, she claimed, he continued to make advances. "He threw me on the bed and tried to kiss me with force," she later recounted. Alef said she extricated herself and the ambassador warned her not to tell anyone about what had happened. Instead, she filed a complaint with the Israeli police, accusing Bassiouny of attempted rape. It nearly provoked yet another diplomatic crisis between Israel and Egypt.

Police quickly obtained a gagging order to stop the Israeli press from reporting any detail of the affair, or even reporting that they could not report it. Israeli judicial authorities finally decided last week that there was no evidence against Bassiouny, and let it be known that Alef was lucky to get away without prosecution for attempted blackmail. The state prosecutor, a tough woman called Edna Arbel, said Alef was not a liar, but that she should have expected trouble after agreeing to meet the ambassador when she was dressed in 'provocative clothing'.

Israel would now like to forget the whole business. After nearly two decades of formal peace with Egypt, relations between Cairo and Jerusalem are prickly at best. An Israeli Druze businessman, Azzam Azzam, is languishing in an Egyptian prison on what most Israelis believe are trumped-up espionage charges, and Israel needs the goodwill of President Hosni Mubarak to have him pardoned. The last thing Israel needs is trouble with Bassiouny, the one Egyptian who seems to like Israelis.

Forbidden fruit: Has the entanglement of Egypt's ambassador with an Israeli belly-dancer shaken a prickly peace?

The Israeli press, however, was obsessed with the story. With the reporting ban lifted, the normally grey daily Haaretz had a front-page colour picture of Alef posing suggestively next to Bassiouny. The ambassador, in a dark suit, looks slightly embarrassed, and his body is tilted away from Alef, as if to say, 'This can only cause trouble'. Newspapers and television carried lengthy interviews with Alef and tried to keep the story running long after the case was officially closed. The journalists, one sensed, had a lot more sympathy for Alef than did the Israeli government. In Britain, such behaviour by the media would be tantamount to libel. In Israel, although nobody would admit it, it is called getting even.

Israelis are furious that the Egyptian press, despite the peace, has for years offered readers a steady diet of stories about dark Jewish plots against the Arab nation. That most notorious of anti-Semitic forgeries, The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, about how the Jews control the world, is still accepted as a religious truth among many Arabs. And the most popular of Jewish conspiracy theories concerns the corruption of Arabs through sex.

Last year, an Egyptian MP claimed that Israel had distributed an aphrodisiac chewing-gum which made normally demure Muslim girls cast off their veils and turn into sexual predators. The MP, Fathi Mansour, said he knew of 15 cases in which women had sexually assaulted men after chewing the gum. Another story doing the rounds was that Mossad had sent a hit team of 20 female agents infected with Aids to infiltrate Egypt and spread the disease to unsuspecting men.

DANGEROUS WEAPONS

In the Egyptian imagination, Mossad's favourite tool is not the bullet or even newfangled poison such as that used in the botched assassination of a Hamas leader in Jordan last month. No, the most dangerous weapons are women and sex. A film about love between an Egyptian and an Israeli tourist was banned last year.

But a television series, Falling in Beersheba, kept audiences transfixed as they watched an Israeli female spy seduce countless Egyptian men into betraying the motherland. This fantasizing about Israelis is still allowed, even encouraged, in a country where Islamic groups are trying to impose greater public morality. It is part of a much wider Arab frustration; if the Arab countries cannot defeat tiny Israel, it is not because of their own failures, but because they are the victims of a vast global conspiracy.

Many Arabs find it difficult to come to terms with the horror of the Nazi Holocaust, for fear that this would be tantamount to accepting the moral and ideological foundation of Israel. They veer from denying the scale of the genocide -- thousands, not millions -- to accusing Israel of behaving like Nazis.

It will be 20 years in November since the late Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, stunned the world by making his trip to Jerusalem to break the barriers of enmity.

Two years later, Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty, and two years after that, Sadat was dead. For more than a decade Egypt endured the opprobrium of the Arab world for breaking ranks and making a separate peace with Israel, but it was always a 'cold peace', and as Israel signed agreements with Jordan and the Palestinians it became even colder.

President Hosni Mubarak has been careful not to emulate his predecessor. Only once in the past decade did he visit Israel, and that was a day-trip for the funeral of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin who, like Sadat, was murdered for daring to make peace.

Remarkably, Mohammed Bassiouny has survived all the upheavals in relations between Israel and Egypt, from Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 to the attempts to crush the Palestinian uprising.

He has seen a succession of Israeli prime ministers come and go.

He arrived in Tel Aviv after the peace treaty was signed in 1979, and was promoted to ambassador in 1986. Through the years of cold peace, his easy charm has offered Israelis a faint glow of warmth.

Forbidden fruit: Has the entanglement of Egypt 's ambassador with an Israeli belly-dancer shaken a prickly peace?

His parties are a must in the Tel Aviv social calendar. But, as a former intelligence officer serving in Damascus, he should have known as well as anyone the dangers of sexual entrapment.

Even if he has been exonerated, Bassiouny has caused embarrassment in Cairo.

In the eyes of his superiors his entanglement with an Israeli belly-dancer must count, at the very least, as a reckless breach of security.

After 17 years of good living in the Promised Land, Bassiouny may soon be cast into the wilderness and sent back to Egypt.

Graphic

Colour Photo: AP; Mohammed Bassiouny with a blonde belly-dancer whose face has been obscured by order of an Israeli court.

Load-Date: October 14, 2002

End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

August 21, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1260 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-13

NATO Soldiers Seize Bosnian Police Sites

British soldiers seized six police facilities in Banja Luka, effectively wiping out the local power base of Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb who is wanted on war crimes charges. A1

Arafat Defies Demands

Defying Israeli and American demands that he crack down on Islamic militants, Yasir Arafat kissed and applauded leaders of the **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad movements and warned that Palestinians were prepared to resume their violent revolt against Israel. A1

Warplanes Strike Lebanon

Israeli warplanes struck back at targets in southern Lebanon, including power lines feeding the region's largest city, in an attack that Israel said was meant to warn Lebanese officials to do more to rein in the Shiite Muslim militants who fired dozens of rockets into northern Israel earlier on Tuesday. A12

Kenyan Strife Disrupts Talks

A recent series of ethnic attacks along the Kenyan coast has deepened the sense of political crisis and derailed early talks between President Daniel arap Moi and opposition leaders. In the last week, at least 37 people have been killed in violent raids by armed gangs around the port cities of Mombasa and Malindi. A3

Iran Endorses New Cabinet

Iran's culture minister, Ataollah Mohajerani, who had been accused of tolerating a "Western cultural invasion," was endorsed by the country's Parliament, as were other members of the President's new Cabinet. Confirmation hearings were marked by harsh attacks from conservative deputies on Mr. Mohajerani, who was also pilloried for calling for dialogue with the United States years ago. A13

Forces Clash in Cambodia

NEWS SUMMARY

Intense fighting continued around the last stronghold of troops loyal to Cambodia's ousted First Premier, and military authorities in Cambodia tried to keep the battle from spilling into Thailand. About 200 troops loyal to the Second Prime Minister, Hun Sen, who ousted his colleague, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, in early July, crossed into Thailand during the battle, military officials said. A6

After promising that international groups would be free to work in his country, Mr. Hun Sen struck a decidedly more confrontational tone and asked the United Nations to replace its human rights team in Phnom Penh. He also demanded an apology from the United Nations for reporting that his forces had executed at least 40 political opponents. A6

Iraq to Open Holy Shrine

Iraq plans to allow Shiite Muslims from Iran to visit shrines in Iraq, starting in September, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Baghdad radio said the Iraqi President, Saddam Hussein, had personally decided to allow the Iranian visits, which had been suspended since the start of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war. A11

NATIONAL A14-29

Admission to Public Land No Longer Comes Free

The trails, wildlife refuges and historic sites on more than 500 million acres of American public land now come with an admission price. But while some people complain about paying to enjoy land where logging, grazing and mining are still subsidized by the Government, most recreational users seem willing to pay something, according to preliminary surveys across the country. A1

Citadel Cadets Cleared

A prosecutor in South Carolina announced that he would not file state criminal charges against male cadets at the Citadel who were accused of hazing two female cadets in a variety of ways, including setting their clothes on fire. A10

Illinois Governor to Retire

Gov. Jim Edgar of Illinois said he would retire from politics next year, at the end of his second term, confounding political experts in Washington and Illinois -- and throwing state politics into disarray. A14

U.P.S. Rehires Most Strikers

U.P.S. officials said they were calling back most but not all of the 185,000 workers who participated in the 15-day strike, saying they would rehire them all only if daily package volume stays as high as it was before the walkout. A22

States Plead Liggett's Case

Twenty state attorneys general asked the White House to exempt Liggett Group, the smallest of the nation's major cigarette makers, from the financial terms of the \$368.5 billion proposed settlement with the tobacco industry. They cited Liggett's "valuable role" in bringing the other tobacco companies to the bargaining table. A19

Slain Suspect Left Booby Traps

A man who fatally shot a judge, a newspaper editor and two state troopers before he was killed on Tuesday in a shootout with the police in Vermont left behind a homestead filled with explosives. Officials think Carl Drega may have left booby-trapped buildings to harm those who came to the site. A15

NEWS SUMMARY

NEW YORK/REGION B1-6

Federal Court Upholds Megan's Law in New Jersey

A Federal appeals court upheld New Jersey's Megan's Law, clearing the way for county prosecutors to begin notifying local residents and community groups next month about paroled sex offenders in their neighborhoods. It was the highest federal court to rule on the constitutionality of community notification laws regarding sex offenders, enacted in recent years by almost every state in the nation. A1

Rules on AIDS Privacy Evolve

Lawmakers, public health experts and even some advocates for people with AIDS -- all encouraged by successful new drugs to fight the disease -- are starting to step back from demands for absolute privacy, and even to suggest more testing, reporting of H.I.V. infections, and notification of sexual partners of those who test positive. A1

Indictment Outlines Abuses

A Federal indictment painted the most complete and graphic picture yet of the cross-country operation to force deaf Mexican immigrants to sell \$1 trinkets, including disclosures that the 20 ringleaders used electric shocks on one peddler, slammed another's head against a wall and chained a third to a bed for not selling enough trinkets. A1

Police Brutality Inquiry Widens

Prosecutors investigating charges that a Haitian immigrant was brutalized at a Brooklyn police station are widening their inquiry in two directions: they are trying to determine whether other officers in the precinct tried to cover up the attack, and they are examining allegations that a second Haitian immigrant was beaten in the same incident. B1

Electric Rates May Fall

New York State utility regulators signaled that they intend to lower electric rates for residences and small businesses in New York City and Westchester County by as much as 6 to 7 percent. B1

EDITORIAL A30-31

Editorials: Permanent police reform; lessons of the Valujet disaster; three Latin whistle-blowers.

Column: Bob Herbert.

BUSINESS DAY D1-18

A.M.A. Reviews Endorsements

The top management of the American Medical Association, the nation's largest physicians group, will recommend to its board of trustees that the association scale back an exclusive endorsement deal with the Sunbeam Corporation. They were responding to criticism not only from consumer advocates, but also from some of its members and trustees. A1

U.S. Trade Deficit Narrows

The nation's trade deficit narrowed markedly in June as exports rebounded to a new record and imports subsided for the first time this year, the Government reported. D1

NEWS SUMMARY

Stock Rally Continues

The stock market rallied for the third consecutive session, allowing the Dow Jones industrial average to recover all its remaining losses from Friday's massive selloff. The Dow finished 103.13 points higher, at 8,021.23. D1

Business Digest D1

SPORTS B6-13

HOME C1-10

ARTS C11-20

OBITUARIES D19

Chronicle D20

Bridge C18

Crossword C18

Weather A29

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: August 21, 1997

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

August 22, 1997, Friday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

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Section: NEWS, Pg. 06A, BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 1191 words

Byline: Compiled From Post-Dispatch Wire Services

Body

THE NATION

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

One Woman, 13 Men Drop Out Of School

The first woman to drop out of Virginia Military Institute's torturous "rat line" left after deciding the regimented lifestyle and constant mental harassment were not for her.

The woman, who left late Wednesday night, joins 13 men in dropping out of this year's freshman class of 460 who arrived at the school on Monday. VMI ended its 158-year-old all-male policy this year with the admission of 30 women. The school refused to identify those who left.

"She just felt the military system was not for her," Tom Warburton, a senior, said in reference to the woman. Warburton and the school's professional counselors talked to the woman for several hours to make sure she really wanted to quit.

PROPOSITION 209

Appeals Court Upholds California Law

A federal appeals court in San Francisco on Thursday reaffirmed its ruling upholding California's voter-approved ban on race and sex preferences in affirmative action, meaning the law could go into effect within a week.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said a request by civil rights groups for a rehearing on Proposition 209 had failed to gain a majority among the 18 judges eligible to vote. No vote total was announced.

American Civil Liberties Union lawyer Mark Rosenbaum said he would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and would ask that court to continue a ban on enforcement of the measure during the appeal, if the appeals court refused to maintain that ban.

BRIEFS

If neither court intervenes immediately, Proposition 209 can be implemented in seven days under the court's rules.

HAITIAN TORTURE CASE

Mistaken Identity May Have Played Role

A New York policeman accused of torturing a Haitian immigrant probably mistook him for another man who had sucker-punched the officer during a melee outside a nightclub, sources said Thursday.

Justin Volpe, one of several officers dispatched to break up the brawl at a nightclub in Brooklyn, believed Abner Louima threw the punch that knocked him to the ground, investigators believe. Volpe and other officers then allegedly retaliated by beating Louima and sodomizing him with a stick.

But based on witnesses' accounts of the chaotic incident Aug. 9 outside the club, investigators believe Louima was not the person who hit Volpe, said the law enforcement source, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

"There's a good chance Volpe was hit by someone else and that guy got away," the source said.

ARMY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

One Accuser Admits Inaccurate Details

One of the women who has accused Sgt. Maj. of the Army Gene McKinney of improper sexual advances conceded Thursday that details of the account she gave investigators a month ago were inaccurate.

During cross-examination, Sgt. 1st Class Rita Jeczala said she now recalls that McKinney grabbed her from behind by the waist and pulled her toward him.

In two sworn statements to Army investigators in July, Jeczala said McKinney had grabbed her by the shoulders. Under questioning by Charles Gittins, McKinney's civilian defense lawyer, Jeczala also said her memory of the details of the guest quarters where the incident took place also was hazy.

Jeczala was the sixth woman to testify at a hearing at Fort McNair called to determine if McKinney should be court-martialed for sexual misconduct.

Elsewhere in the nation:

* An Oregon state judge Thursday found a 12-year-old boy guilty of murder for setting an apartment house fire that killed eight Mexican immigrants last year. Ray DeFord, who was 11 at the time of the fire in the Portland suburb of Aloha, was found guilty of one count of arson and eight counts each of felony murder and criminally negligent homicide.

DeFord showed no reaction when the verdict was pronounced by Washington County Circuit Judge Timothy Alexander, who heard the juvenile case without a jury. Alexander set a hearing for Sept. 23. Because he is a juvenile, the maximum penalty would be incarceration until his 25th birthday.

*** *** *** ***

THE WORLD

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

Plane Crash Kills Resistance Leaders

A plane carrying leaders of the alliance fighting the Taliban Islamic army crashed Thursday, killing everyone on board, a spokesman for the alliance said.

The coalition's new prime minister was among seven top officials aboard the transport plane that crashed at an airfield in Bamyan, 90 miles northwest of Kabul, the capital. The total number on board was not reported.

The spokesman, Abdullah, who like many Afghans uses only one name, said, "It was a short runway, and the plane skidded off the end. All the people on board were killed on the spot."

Neither of the alliance's most prominent figures - Ahmed Shah Massood, the ousted government military chief, and warlord Rashid Dostum - were on board.

BOSNIA

U.N. Forces Describe Cache Of Police Arms

U.N. security forces found booby-trapped pens and plastic explosives among the arms seized from Bosnian Serbian police allied with wartime leader Radovan Karadzic, a U.N. spokesman said Thursday.

U.N. police confiscated rocket launchers, thousands of rounds of ammunition, grenades and "a couple of items that belong more in a James Bond movie than in a police station," Alexander Ivanko said.

Those items include 12 of the trick pens, explosives and a license plate of the type the United Nations puts on its vehicles in Bosnia.

Ivanko said in Sarajevo that U.N. investigators still are going through the material seized this week from police stations in Banja Luka.

WEST BANK

Palestinians Enforce Embargo On Goods

Palestinian police enforced a partial embargo on Israeli goods Thursday, turning away Israeli trucks loaded with fruit, appliances and milk from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The boycott came in retaliation for Israel's stranglehold closure of the Palestinian areas. That closure was imposed after a suicide bombing last month killed 16 people in a market in Jerusalem.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, meanwhile, concluded two days of talks in Ramallah with opposition groups - including **Hamas**, the militant group blamed for the bombing. The talks ended with a decision to continue meetings next week.

(begin THREE STAR text)

MONTSERRAT

Chief Minister Quits Over Volcano Crisis

BRIEFS

Montserrat's chief minister resigned Thursday, forced out by protests over his handling of the island's volcano crisis. He was replaced by a critic of British policy toward its endangered Caribbean colony.

Chief Minister Bertrand Osborne quit just hours after more than 200 people demonstrated outside his office, demanding he step down. The protest is the latest in days of anti-government demonstrations on the tense Caribbean island.

He was replaced by David Brandt, an independent member of Montserrat's Parliament and a critic of Britain's response to the upheaval caused by Soufriere Hills, a rumbling volcano. Tension has increased since a partial evacuation Saturday of the island's central region added to crowding in shelters to the north.

(end 3* text)

Elsewhere in the world:

* Typhoon Winnie's high wind and torrential rain have killed as many as 56 people in eastern China, uprooting trees and flooding thousands of homes, authorities said Thursday.

Load-Date: August 23, 1997

End of Document

Gaza Journal;
The Veiled Look: It's Enforced With a Vengeance

The New York Times

August 22, 1991, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 4; Column 3; Foreign Desk; Column 3;

Length: 895 words

Byline: By SABRA CHARTRAND,

By SABRA CHARTRAND, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: GAZA

Body

About 30 teen-age boys were spread up and down a busy street in small, distinct patrols, all nervously watching the women who passed.

Some fingered little bags of black paint. Egging each other on, they began reprimanding girls, young women, mothers and daughters. Their mission was clear: warn, and if necessary punish, women and girls who dared appear in public without their veils.

Hana Surani came out of a dress shop and with one sweeping motion loosely wrapped a scarf around her head. She took five steps to the boutique next door and then yanked off the scarf as she crossed its threshold.

Before the door closed behind her an angry young man pointed at her head and commanded, "Put the veil on properly!" Startled and afraid, Miss Surani just looked away.

But a few minutes later two young women with dark hair curling under slack scarfs became angry at a similar challenge and in the middle of the street defiantly pulled off the scarfs. They were rewarded for their boldness with a squirt of black paint on their clothes.

A Focus for the Cause

"This will keep our morals and traditions intact," said one of the youths, a 19-year-old who said he was acting on orders from the Islamic Resistance Movement, also known as Hamas, a banned Islamic fundamentalist group active in the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories. "Only through Islam can we defeat Israeli intelligence agents who use loose women to lure Palestinians into spying for them."

To Islamic fundamentalists, loose women are any who do not cover their heads, as decreed by the Koran. Islamic fundamentalism has swept the Arab world in recent years, but in Gaza it has become a rallying point in the fight

Gaza Journal; The Veiled Look: It's Enforced With a Vengeance

against Israel. It is only through devotion to Islam, adherents say, that the Palestinians will free themselves of Israeli occupation.

Paradoxically, people close to events in Gaza say Palestinians here have not become more religious. Instead, most have adopted Islam and its rituals as a focus for the Palestinian cause, a source of ethnic pride and an alternative to the failures of secular political movements such as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The Islamic revival in Gaza is principally motivated by politics," said Ziad Abu Amer, a political science professor at Bir Zeit University who has written a book about Gaza fundamentalist movements. "This is a counterbalance to Judaism, Zionism and Israel.

"I think it is done more to assert nationalist identity than for religion," he added. "People resort to cultural references, like the veil, especially when they perceive their whole national existence is threatened."

First the Head, Now the Face

Five years ago, few women in Gaza covered their heads. Two years ago, after the Palestinian uprising against Israel was well under way, it became rare to see bareheaded women. Now, for the first time in the Gaza Strip or West Bank, more and more Palestinian women are wearing the face veil called a nikab.

About a year ago, Hanan Hadidi added the face veil to the long enveloping robes, head scarf and gloves she already wore. At 23, she relishes the concealing outfit as protection against the modern world.

"This is an evil time," she said in a Gaza mosque after Friday prayers. Only her large brown eyes were visible through a slit in the veil. "There is much corruption and immorality. But immoral people cannot see our faces or cause us any harm."

"We are commanded in the Koran to wear the scarfs," she said. "If a woman does not obey God, her father, husband and brothers must force her. If they fail to do so, others must intervene."

'Just Their Political Mood'

Miss Hadidi, whose clothing is beyond reproach, approved of the scarf vigilantes. But women like Miss Surani, who are admonished or attacked by the youths, often have a different view.

"We put on the veil because we are afraid of these uneducated, ignorant boys," said Miss Surani, who defiantly drapes her scarf as loosely as possible over as little of her hair as she thinks will escape notice. "Their actions have nothing to do with religion. It's just their political mood."

Miss Surani and Miss Hadidi have never met. But in downtown Gaza City, on a day when there are no political strikes, the streets are crowded with women just like them. Only a tiny handful of women venture outdoors without some head covering.

The rest can be easily divided. About half top jeans or fashionable clothes with a haphazard scarf, and the others are shrouded in long, austere gowns with scarfs tightly pinned under the chin.

Frustrated by Failure

Even with that diversity, Gaza has always been more fundamentalist than the West Bank. And after the start of the uprising three years ago, Gazans grew frustrated by 20 years of political failure by the P.L.O.

"The Islamic fundamentalist movements in Gaza began to realize they couldn't make significant gains in support without addressing the nationalist issue," Professor Abu Amer said. Combining the two ideologies, he added, has

left many Palestinians with "the outward manifestation of religion" even though they may not actually be deeply religious.

For many, the mix of religion and politics is a prerequisite for Palestinian independence. But others are openly pessimistic. "Are our problems with the Jews because of lax religious dress codes?" Miss Surani asked bitterly. "The veil will not liberate Palestine."

Graphic

Photo: Since the Palestinian uprising got under way, Islamic fundamentalism and its rituals have become a rallying point in the fight against Israel. In the Israeli-occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank, where few women used to cover their heads, it has become rare to see bareheaded women. (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times)

Load-Date: August 22, 1991

End of Document

Israeli settlers fight a losing battle; The murder of a West Bank student highlights the plight of the Jewish religious communities confronting Palestinian rule

The Independent (London)

November 7, 1993, Sunday

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS PAGE; Page 17

Length: 1021 words

Byline: From SARAH HELM in Beit El

Body

THE KINDERGARTEN class at Beit El was asked to paint a picture of an Arab in class last week, as an exercise in understanding the death of Chaim Mizrahi. A religious student at Beit El, a Jewish settlement on the West Bank, Mr Mizrahi was stabbed to death beside a Palestinian chicken coop, and his charred body was found in a burnt-out car.

"There was a lot of fear in what they drew," said Becky Pinsky, an immigrant from Brooklyn. "Their Arabs had outsized arms and tremendous heads. One had an Arab holding a large rock in his hands. They all tried to picture the story of Chaim's death, with large patches of red blood and black and red flames all around."

Ms Pinsky's four-year-old pupils went on to recite their Friday morning Bible verse, which tells of their right to live in all Israel, from the River Jordan to the Mediterranean, including Beit El. "For all the land you see, to you will I give, and to your seed for ever."

The children's parents also expressed their feelings about Mr Mizrahi's death last week. As Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, said that it carried out the killing, the settlers stuck up a poster on the door of the synagogue, saying "May God avenge his blood." They then rampaged through the neighbouring Palestinian town of Ramallah, blocking roads, throwing rocks and setting Arab cars alight. They also burnt down a schoolroom in a Palestinian refugee camp.

By Friday, the adults had themselves turned to prayer. They walked from the settlement to the patch of land where Mr Mizrahi's killers ambushed him as he went to buy eggs from a Palestinian farmer. At a desk set up next to the coop, Aviv Simchi, a Yemenite Jew, was reading from the scriptures. Women sat with babies in a make-shift camp. Through loudspeakers, the settler leaders promised to build where Jewish blood was spilt.

"We came to fulfil a dream," they cried, as washing flapped in the wind from the roofs of surrounding, shuttered Arab houses. For every settler, an Israeli soldier watched, gun trained, from the walls.

The violence provoked by the killing of Mr Mizrahi shows just how volatile the mood in Jewish settlements has become as the deadline for Palestinian self-rule approaches. This was clearly an attack by extremists determined to disrupt the peace process by provoking Jewish anger: they succeeded with predictable ease.

More than 130,000 settlers live in communities such as Beit El throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip. When Palestinians set up their own authority over the next few months, the settlements will become isolated enclaves.

Israeli settlers fight a losing battle; The murder of a West Bank student highlights the plight of the Jewish religious communities confronting Palestinian rule

In some areas, around Jerusalem and in the Jordan Valley, the Israeli government will fight to keep sovereignty over settlements for good, on grounds of security. But the future of at least 100 others in the heart of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is bleak.

While Israel insists the settlements remain under its rule during the five-year period of autonomy, and promises to use the army to protect them, there are no long-term guarantees. The government message reaching the settlers is clear: "Waken up. Look at the Palestinian state that is giving birth around you, and start thinking about moving back across the Green Line."

For those settlers lured out by cheap housing, moving back may come easy. But for those in religious settlements such as Beit El, abandoning the Eretz Israel dream will be traumatic.

Until now, religious ideology has made it easy for the residents of Beit El to shut out the reality around them. Beit El is theirs by right, they say, because it is the site where Jacob had his dream. The site is mentioned 65 times in the Bible. There were "never any Arabs on this land", they say, as if reciting another Bible verse. It is "the only country we have. The pact between God and Israel says that this land is ours."

Beit El is almost a northern extension of the Palestinian town of Ramallah, but it is entirely severed from the Palestinian community. To reach the settlement, an Israeli must drive through Ramallah at high speed in a specially protected car, and be swiftly checked in at the gate by a colour-coded number plate.

On top of a hill, sheltering behind a large Israeli Army base, the settlers have built a self-contained community of peaceful parks and walkways, a gymnasium, three synagogues, shops, a swimming pool, a petrol station and 600 neat little homes with tiny windows.

Now the dream is beginning to fall apart. The settlers driving on the roads know that soon the Israeli Army will withdraw outside centres of Arab population such as Ramallah. For years they have watched their Jewish communities grow, confident in the knowledge that the Palestinians were cowed under occupation. Now they see Palestinian life taking root again with shops and restaurants opening, while building in the settlements has been hindered by government cuts.

What is more, the settlers are losing touch with Israelis on the other side of the Green Line. Since the peace deal, many Israelis have taken a more generous view of "the Arab" as a person who wants peace. To the settlers, however, Arabs remain terrorists who want only to kill.

There are those in the settlements who are persisting with the dream. More and more settlers are moving to live with them, they say, particularly since Mr Mizrahi's death.

"It has always been the same in Jewish history. Wherever there is a Jewish killing, more Jews will come," said Moshe, who arrived last week from Brooklyn, to live in Beit El. "I will fight for Beit El until the end," he declared.

But there are also many who are showing signs of realism about the future. The new Labour government, they know, has abandoned them. They talk of being "starved out", that the government will one day cut off their electricity and water. They know that Mr Mizrahi's death is seen by the government as a price that has to be paid on the road to peace. At the memorial service on Friday, many Beit El settlers also knew that the mass presence of the Israeli Army was as much to prevent further Jewish violence upon Arabs, as Arab violence upon Jews.

(Photograph omitted)

Load-Date: November 8, 1993

*Israel storm over village looting accusations; Paratroop attack on
Palestinian village*

The Times (London)

October 20 1988, Thursday

Copyright 1988 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 63217.

Length: 859 words

Byline: IAN MURRAY

Body

A brand new Palestinian flag hangs defiantly from the telephone pole at the point where the only road climbs past the school up towards what passes for a village square.

The concrete school wall, with its anti-Israeli graffiti, has been smashed into the playground, a giant tree uprooted and tossed into the rubble. In houses on each side of the dusty road, angry women are sweeping up broken china and glass and comparing stories of what happened on Saturday when the Israeli Army arrived to arrest young men suspected of stone-throwing.

According to villagers, the troops opened fire with live ammunition without going through any of the regulation warnings and nine youngsters were wounded, two of them seriously.

The women say that the troops then went on the rampage, using a bulldozer to smash down walls and iron doorways, bursting into houses, breaking windows and television sets, throwing over cupboards and hitting old people. Three women claimed that the soldiers, wearing the red beret of Israel's parachute regiments, stole cash from houses they were searching.

The Army does not dispute that its troops caused considerable damage, but the unit which carried out the raid says that it used no more force than was necessary to catch and arrest stone-throwers who have been making Highway 585 through the West Bank so dangerous.

The village is an obvious stronghold of the Palestinian uprising, even though scarcely four miles from Israel itself. The remnants of Palestinian flags dangle from electricity wires.

The school stands empty at the start of the village. Its surrounding wall carries fading PLO graffiti urging resistance, as well as the fresh red graffiti of Hamas, the new Islamic resistance movement.

The pupils roam the streets and surge suspiciously round any stranger. They tell how the Israelis arrived just before noon on Saturday, and claim the first thing they knew was a burst of gunfire.

Their story is out of keeping with the one they tell proudly of how two weeks earlier they had beaten off an Israeli patrol in three Jeeps under a hail of stones. It would be strange if a village which boasts that it has its own well-organized early-warning system would have been caught out by 20 Jeeps, two buses and a bulldozer.

Israel storm over village looting accusations; Paratroop attack on Palestinian village

What could well have happened is that the troops this time were taking no chances, and fired as they entered the town at the place from which they had been ambushed before, to scatter any waiting stone-throwers. The boys then ran off with the troops in hot pursuit.

The boys say they followed well-used escape routes to

hide in the hills behind the houses. Perhaps some ran into courtyards of the houses along the streets and threw shut the big solid iron gates behind them. That is what the Army claimed happened.

Aishah, aged 80, lives in one of the best houses in the village. She said she was asleep in an old outhouse when she was woken by a banging on the iron door.

As she went over to it, she said, it burst open and Israeli soldiers charged in. She showed her heavily bandaged and bruised wrist. One soldier had hit out at her with the butt of his rifle, she said, and she put up her hand to protect herself. She dropped her hand in pain, she said, and he swung the butt again, hitting her in the chest and knocking her to the ground. She described how the troops then smashed their way into the empty house. In one room a heavy china cabinet was upside down on the floor, with a television set smashed under its weight. Nearly every pane of glass on one side of the house was broken. The marble top of the kitchen working surface was cracked and the gas oven had been thrown to the floor.

In one bedroom, she said, one of her sons had left a jacket with 180 Jordanian dinars (Pounds 300) and a watch in the pocket. They were gone when the troops left, she said.

One neighbour said that troops knocked over a cabinet, bursting open a locker containing documents among which were hidden 500 dinars. These had been taken, she said. The same thing had happened to 200 dinars found in the house next door.

Without the names of complainants, the Army said it could not investigate the thefts. The Army spokesman said he just could not believe that Israeli soldiers, especially from the elite paratroops, would stoop to stealing.

'That would be the worst possible crime, ' he said. 'I just cannot believe it. It turns something over in my stomach just to think of it. If it were true, these men would get at least two years in prison.'

. The Army says that only enough force was used to detain suspects who struggled against arrest.

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister, says that the Army's firm ability to meet violence with force is slowly crushing the spirit of Palestinian resistance.

So far this lesson does not seem to have been understood in Qaffin. New posters of Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, sprouted on telephone poles just days after the raid.

At one point an Israeli jet thundered low over the village and one boy looked up and gave it a contemptuous reverse V-sign.

It was a futile gesture, but seemed to symbolize the failure of Israel's might to crush the uprising.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

MIDDLE EAST PEACE: Arafat 'liberates' Hebron: Palestinians now control all major centres

The Ottawa Citizen

January 20, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / Front

Length: 1135 words

Byline: SERGE SCHMEMANN; THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: HEBRON, WEST BANK

Body

Yasser Arafat flew into an ecstatic throng of Palestinians on Sunday to proclaim Hebron "liberated" and to hold out an olive branch to Israel and the 450 dejected Jewish settlers in the city.

The visit followed a breakthrough early on Wednesday, when Arafat and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu finally shook hands on arrangements for an Israeli withdrawal from four-fifths of Hebron. That agreement concluded the transfer of all major Palestinian population centres to Palestinian control.

After arriving in Hebron Sunday in his white, Russian-built helicopter, Arafat addressed a jubilant crowd of at least 60,000 from a window of the former Israeli military headquarters. The Palestinian leader appeared to take pains to send a message of moderation and conciliation to the Israelis.

He made no mention of "jihad," or uprising, but instead referred several times to moving with the Israelis toward a "just and comprehensive peace."

To the Jewish settlers in Hebron, whose enclaves are the reason Israel has kept military control over one-fifth of the city, and the reason the Israeli pullout was delayed by more than a year after other West Bank cities were transferred to the Palestinians, Arafat tried to sound reassuring.

"I say here to the settlers in Hebron: we don't want a confrontation," he declared. "We want a just peace."

But on Saturday, Arafat's security chief, Jibril Rajoub, struck what was probably a more widely-shared tone when he addressed a rally in Hebron and accused the Jewish settlers of fomenting "hate, violence, and terror."

"They are big stones on our chest, and we have to take them off," he said.

In his 10-minute address, Arafat took the unusual step of citing the exact number of Israeli members of Parliament who voted for the Hebron agreement last week and of naming some of the political parties that supported it, as if to underscore to his people that the process now had the backing of a majority of Israelis.

"The result was 87 votes approved the agreement in the Knesset," he shouted. "Eighty-seven votes were with the decision of peace."

MIDDLE EAST PEACE: Arafat 'liberates' Hebron: Palestinians now control all major centres

"This is something new in the region of the Middle East," he said. "Therefore, I tell all the peace forces in Israel who voted with the decision, I tell them, let's together make the just and comprehensive peace."

Arafat also thanked U.S. President Bill Clinton, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and King Hussein of Jordan, but he did not name Netanyahu.

Later, in response to a shouted question from a reporter about the Israeli leader, he said: "Now we can say we are friends and we are partners in the peace process."

There was no immediate response from the Israeli government. While Arafat's arrival and speech were shown live in Israel over CNN, no Israeli channel covered them live, and radio reports were brief. The evening news shows offered some snippets, and said the Palestinian leader had given "a very moderate speech."

The settlers in Hebron also did nothing to take note of Arafat's arrival. Many were described as still stunned by the action of a prime minister they had counted on to block the transfer of Hebron.

Barred by the Israeli authorities from leaving their area, some settlers marched down the main street past their enclaves with Israeli flags and guns. Occasionally, a group of Palestinian Boy and Girl Scouts would stroll down the same street with their flags, keeping the large force of soldiers and police officers busy preventing trouble.

"I had to leave Hebron this evening," said Geula Cohen, a longtime champion of Jewish settlements. "I couldn't stand hearing the gunshots fired as part of the celebration." In fact, none were.

Like other settlers, Cohen spoke darkly of an inevitable clash.

"One has to be blind to think that the situation in Hebron is realistic," she said. "On the same day in which Hebron is turned over to the Palestinians, you hear Jibril Rajoub call each of the Jewish settlers he just signed with, a stone on his chest. This is an inflammatory speech."

Though Hebron is often regarded as the West Bank city with the strongest element of Islamic fundamentalism, and therefore with the largest opposition to Arafat, Sunday was his day.

On a chilly but sunny morning, the crowds began to gather on the hill near the former Israeli headquarters known as the Imara hours before Arafat's arrival. There were formations of young Scouts with bright flags, **women** with white kerchiefs, men in checkered headscarves. Palestinian policemen in a variety of berets, several horsemen, a marching band, and even bagpipers, a hand-me-down from the era of British rule.

It was Arafat's first time in Hebron in more than 30 years. An aide said he was there last in 1965, when the city was still under Jordanian rule. It was seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East War.

The honor guard, band, bagpipes, assembled dignitaries, and motorcade were all abandoned in the ecstatic hubbub, and Arafat ended up inching through the crowd perched on the sun-roof of his Mercedes car, smiling and occasionally reaching past his nervous guards to touch a follower.

"We waited a long time for you," read one banner. "With our blood and soul we sacrifice for you, Abu Ammar," rose a chant, using the nom de guerre by which Arafat is affectionately known among Palestinians.

Finally, Arafat covered the 100 metres from the helipad to the Imara, and soon appeared in a balcony on the third floor, over a flowing Palestinian flag of green, black, red, and white. Bodyguards flanked him with their legs draped over the edge as Arafat smiled and raised his fingers in a V sign.

"From here I tell you, my brothers, the will of peace has succeeded," he began. "I now proclaim the city of Hebron as a liberated city."

He continued with a call to the crowd to "safeguard" Jerusalem, though in contrast to past speeches he did not specifically refer to Jerusalem as the Palestinian capital.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE: Arafat 'liberates' Hebron: Palestinians now control all major centres

Arafat pledged that Palestinian women held in Israeli detention, who were supposed to be released immediately after the signing of the last agreement on Sept. 28, 1995, would soon be set free. And he said other prisoners would follow, including Sheik Ahmed Yassin, the spiritual leader of Hamas.

Soon the rally ended, and the huge crowd began winding slowly down the hill. "When I look at these festivities, I feel that we are free," said Ghaleb Idries, a red-bearded man of about 30, who resides in the Israeli-controlled zone. "But when I return to the area I live in, I'll be full of sorrow -- because part of the city is under the control of Israel, and there are soldiers and checkpoints."

Then he glanced back at the massive concrete headquarters and shook his head in wonder.

"No, I never imagined this building would be free," he said.

Graphic

Color Photo: AP Photo / A crowd estimated at 60,000 cheered Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as he arrived in Hebron on Sunday for the first time since 1965. Arafat avoided provoking Israelis in his speech.

Load-Date: January 21, 1997

News Analysis:
Telling Israeli Vote: More Fear Than Hope on Peace

The New York Times
June 2, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section 1; ; Section 1; Page 8; Column 3; Foreign Desk ; Column 3;

Length: 1199 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM, June 1

Body

Elections are always a time to draw conclusions about the state of a society, and the initial lessons of the Israeli vote did not look favorable either for the future of the Palestinian peace or the internal unity of Israel itself.

The first and most crucial statement was that a majority of Israeli Jews viewed the process of granting the Palestinians a homeland in exchange for peace with more fear than hope. The Likud's candidate, Benjamin Netanyahu, successfully capitalized on that fear, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres failed to allay it.

For all the signing ceremonies in Washington, international plaudits and promise of increased investment, Israeli Jews voted by a margin of 10 percentage points for Mr. Netanyahu and his message that the peace had failed to provide security. The virtually unanimous support of Israeli Arabs for Mr. Peres brought the vote within one percentage point, but it was not enough.

The other message confirmed what the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin had tragically shown -- that Israeli society was sharply divided along ethnic and religious lines. In the vote for parties to the 120-seat Parliament, the two major players, Labor and Likud, together won only 66 seats, barely a majority, while nine small parties representing religious, ethnic and ideological minorities took the rest.

To form a coalition, Mr. Netanyahu will have to make deals with six separate parties in addition to the three in Likud's base alliance, ranging from Jewish fundamentalists and Russian Jewish immigrants to anti-religious nationalists.

Though Mr. Netanyahu becomes the first Israeli Prime Minister chosen in direct elections, he must still have the parliament's backing. Under the rules of Israel's parliamentary system, his term lasts four years, unless a parliamentary vote of no confidence forces new elections.

For much of the world, the most troubling question was the future of the Israeli-Palestinian peace. The soothing sounds Mr. Netanyahu made about continuing with the process failed to mask the fact that by upbringing, conviction

News Analysis; Telling Israeli Vote: More Fear Than Hope on Peace

and ideology, he was not likely to make any new concessions to the Palestinians, and on the contrary would be pushed to expand the Jewish presence in the occupied territories.

It is true that much of what has already happened, what Mr. Netanyahu calls "the facts on the ground," cannot be rolled back. The Palestinians will not relinquish their right to self-rule, and their new institutions will continue to develop.

There is an optimistic scenario that, as a committed conservative, Mr. Netanyahu might be in a better position to convince Israelis of the need to go forward, much as Richard M. Nixon was the right President to undertake detente with the Soviet Union and open the doors to China.

All that will become clear with time. But what the vote had already confirmed was that Mr. Peres had failed in the critical task of explaining the peace to his own people.

The problem was that, from the time of the historic handshake between Mr. Rabin and the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir Arafat, on the White House lawn in 1993, the peace meant different things to the Jews and to the Palestinians.

While the Palestinians saw the agreement as a recognition of their right to land and sovereignty, most Israelis viewed it as a deal to swap land for security -- a perception Mr. Netanyahu devastatingly exploited when he accused Mr. Peres of "subcontracting our security to Arafat."

Israeli news media coverage and attention focused largely, and at times obsessively, on Jewish security -- on charges that Mr. Arafat was not extraditing terrorists, on disputes over whether he had actually dropped calls for Israel's destruction from the P.L.O. covenant.

Polls repeatedly showed that most Israelis were convinced that Mr. Arafat was not living up to the agreements, though Israel was at least as culpable by ignoring its contractual obligations to release female prisoners, to make a transit road from Gaza to the West Bank, or to withdraw the military from Hebron.

But by failing to counter a one-sided perception of the agreements, Mr. Peres in effect insured that every terror attack would be perceived as a huge violation and as evidence of Government incompetence.

Instead of trying to spell out his vision, Mr. Peres was trying to prove that he was tough enough to handle the security risks, taking extraordinary measures against the Palestinians, unleashing a vicious raid into Lebanon, and asserting that Hamas, Islamic Holy War and Hezbollah -- three very different organizations -- were an amorphous source of anti-Israeli terror backed by Iran, a claim for which the Government never produced any strong evidence.

The problem was that once Mr. Peres began trying to out-tough Mr. Netanyahu, voters were bound to ask why they should not vote for Mr. Netanyahu. And despite the carnage in Lebanon, polls showed that the attacks there made virtually no difference to Mr. Peres's standing.

It is another question whether Mr. Peres could have sold the peace to his fellow Israelis. If the vote for Prime Minister was divided by a hair's breadth, the vote in Parliament showed a different picture.

If divided into parties that supported the peace agreements and those that ranged from skepticism to outward hostility, the breakdown was 52 seats on Mr. Peres's side and 68 on Mr. Netanyahu's. The breakdown confirmed a broad shift of religious Jews to the nationalist side. But beyond that, it did not necessarily make for a stable or cohesive coalition behind Mr. Netanyahu.

Two Orthodox parties -- Shas, representing North African and Middle Eastern Jews, with 10 seats, and the United Torah Party, a coalition of Hasidic sects, with 4 seats -- are certain to try to expand their influence in Jerusalem and over religion.

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There were reports that Mr. Netanyahu had cut a deal with the religious parties to pull Ehud Olmert, Jerusalem's Mayor, into his Cabinet and thus allow Deputy Mayor Meir Porush, an Orthodox rabbi, to take charge, an arrangement that was bound to worsen relations with secular residents.

There was the fact that at least two other partners of the coalition were likely to clash with the religious. Rafael Eitan, a former general and political hard-liner who joined the Likud team during the campaign, is known as a staunch opponent of religious controls on Israeli life, and the Russian Jews who gave the former dissident Natan Sharansky seven seats in Parliament are strongly opposed to mandatory religious marriages and the lack of bus service on the Sabbath.

Parliament also confirmed that ethnic divisions remained a strong factor in Israeli society. With Shas grounded in Sephardic Jews, Mr. Sharansky's party based on Russian immigrants and Israeli Arabs holding nine seats, conflicts were certain in the competition for housing and social funds.

One writer to the Jerusalem Post, Steven Klein, told how a friend asked him if he was happy with his election choice. "On this point, I could not answer affirmatively," he confessed. "It is not that I was thrilled with my choice, but that I feared more what the other candidate had to offer. I wonder how many of us were in that position on Wednesday."

Load-Date: June 2, 1996

End of Document

Muslim fundamentalism invades Arab world : It's touted as cure-all for economic, social ills

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

August 1, 1992 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1992 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: INSIGHT; Pg. A5; Opinion

Length: 1041 words

Byline: By Peter Bakogeorge

Body

When Hassam Mustafa Ali returned this summer to the Cairo slum of Imbaba where he grew up, he was stunned by what he found. A strong Muslim influence was everywhere in the dismal, overcrowded neighborhood of shoeless children and garbage-strewn dirt roads.

The **women** wearing head-scarves; the young men in beards; the alcohol hidden in the back shelves or gone completely from food stores - it was a different world from the largely secular and apolitical one he left five years ago to live abroad.

"It's mostly the young people, from about the age of 16 years," says Ali. "They look around and they see they have no future here, so they go with Islam."

Throughout much of the Arab world, the Imbaba experience is being repeated.

Muslim leaders are finding an eager audience when they promote Islam as a cure-all for the social and economic ills which are so prevalent in the region. And increasingly, extremists are trying to destabilize secular governments in efforts to promote Islam.

The movement the West calls Muslim fundamentalism is unlikely to sweep over the entire Arab world in the near future, analysts say.

But 13 years after revolution turned Iran into a strict Islamic state, fundamentalism is definitely on the march and growing stronger in several countries.

In Algeria, fundamentalists were on the verge of being elected to power before a military-led coup suspended democracy and threw out election results.

In the Israeli-occupied territories, **Hamas**, the military wing of the Muslim Brotherhood, is now as powerful as the secular Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) according to many analysts.

In Jordan, members of the Muslim Brotherhood party hold one-third of the seats in parliament and are expected to do even better in voting this fall. Already their vision of a conservative and religious society has clashed with that of the more liberal King Hussein.

Muslim fundamentalism invades Arab world : It's touted as cure-all for economic, social ills

Both Tunisia and Morocco have seen violence involving fundamentalists on one side and the secular government, or leftists, on the other.

And in Egypt, the government has just enacted tough new anti-terrorism laws after a series of Muslim attacks against Christians, state officials and tourists.

Islam preaches equality, so it's an attractive option in the Middle East, where there are great disparities of wealth. But analysts also believe many Arabs see Islam as a way to unify their world and become stronger.

A western diplomat experienced in the Middle East says: "Some of the (Muslim) thinkers see it this way. Socialism didn't work as a unifying force, then the idea of pan-Arabism didn't work. But Islam can."

Mona Makram-Ebeid, an Egyptian sociologist, says that in a rapidly changing world, "there is a realization all the power of this region will be for nought if (the region) isn't unified as a bloc."

At the same time there is what she calls "a surge of religiosity everywhere," so Islam is a logical glue to hold together the bloc.

Islam's revival is at least partly due to the encouragement of Arab governments - the same regimes that are now so frightened by its potential power.

In Egypt, Jordan and Algeria, governments supported Islamic movements because they thought that would help limit the influence of communists or other extremists. In the occupied territories, Israel saw strength in the mosques as a good counter to the power of the hated and feared PLO.

"But in fact they created a Frankenstein," says Said Sadek, a researcher at Cairo University.

Using the example of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak, which he argues was part of a pattern, he says: "Someone convinced him there was a moderate trend (in Islam) and an extremist trend, but that they could always contain the extremists. They were wrong."

It's a lesson some Arab leaders seem to have known intuitively.

Both Iraq's Saddam Hussein and Syria's Hafez al-Assad have brutally repressed fundamentalists.

The Syrian crackdown in 1982 involved an all-out siege of the town of Hama, where Muslim Brotherhood activists were agitating against the state. An Amnesty International report later said as many as 25,000 civilians might have died as Assad's troops virtually leveled the city.

Across the region, fundamentalists for the moment lack the strength to overthrow an Arab regime by force, in the view of most analysts. But the surge of Islam frightens Arab governments, because they know the extremists can cause disorder.

Secular Muslims and the West fear them because of the experience of Iran, and to a lesser extent Sudan, which is also controlled by fundamentalists. There, Islamic governments have meant a virulently anti-western posture, as well as strict Muslim observance.

Middle East experts believe fundamentalists take inspiration from Iran and Sudan, but not necessarily direct assistance.

An Israeli expert says: "Practically, there is not much connection between the various fundamentalist movements. And there is no real proof of weapons moving around in large numbers for direct political purposes."

But he also believes that as long as the region remains poor, it is susceptible to much more Islamic influence.

He thinks a "charismatic leader" could propel fundamentalism to as-yet-unseen power.

Muslim fundamentalism invades Arab world : It's touted as cure-all for economic, social ills

Exactly what more fundamentalism would mean isn't entirely clear.

But once in power, Muslim fundamentalists would certainly impose a stricter moral code.

In Jordan, for example, Muslim Brotherhood members in government proposed laws against intermingling of the sexes which would have prohibited fathers from watching their daughters participate in school sports. King Hussein reined them in, and has since limited their influence.

In the occupied territories, the most extreme of Muslim fundamentalists summarily execute adulterers.

But analysts believe that eventually any Muslim fundamentalist government would learn the lesson of Iran. After more than a decade of isolation, it started to reach out to become a part of the larger world - even when that meant dealing with the people it considers infidels.

Many hope they never see the day fundamentalists gain more power.

In the Imbaba slum which has changed so much, Ali is leery about letting the fundamentalists thrive.

"If you leave the fire burning it will always grow higher," he says. "If you don't want the fire, you have to bury it."

Load-Date: September 20, 2002

Terrorism rides on public transit

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

March 20, 1996 Wednesday Final Edition

Copyright 1996 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: INSIGHT; Pg. A9; News

Length: 1080 words

Byline: Amy Wilentz

Body

There was an eerie calm in the Talbiyeh neighborhood of Jerusalem last week.

It was like the high holy days: No one was driving through the narrow streets, everyone was on foot, everything was quiet, almost solemn, in this quarter of old Arab houses, orange trees and shaggy date palms.

At the tip of the neighborhood, U.S. President Bill Clinton was staying at the fortress-like Laromme Hotel and hundreds of policemen and troops were assuring his security. No traffic was allowed in or out.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Men in uniforms were hunting through people's gardens with metal detectors, searching the bougainvillea for bombs. Garbage bins in the neighborhood were carted away temporarily, so no one could load them up with explosives. During the hours before Clinton's motorcade was to hurtle down Jabotinsky Street to the Laromme, an army of tow trucks arrived and dragged away all the BMWs and Hondas and Integras and Volvos whose owners had not realized they had to be moved for the arrival of Israel's good friend.

It gets you thinking. After all, Clinton is not the only target of terror in this town. These days, every Jerusalem resident feels as if he or she is caught in the cross hairs. And the ratio of security agents to terror target is not as good for the average Israeli as it is for Clinton. For one thing, Clinton doesn't have to take the buses.

It's surreal to have a city's public transportation system turned into a venue for terrorism. From their bus system, Israelis have come to expect a rather pleasant convenience. Buses are on time, they are comfortable, they have a friendly and official-looking red exterior, they are clean and go quite fast. Seeing one turned into a skeleton filled with blood and body parts is like finding out your local beat policeman is a serial killer.

In an attempt to get tough on terrorism, the Israeli government has posted two soldiers at almost every bus stop in Jerusalem. If you're not thinking clearly, these two officers, with their machine guns and uniforms, might make you feel a little less scared. But, in fact, they are useless and worse.

First of all, an axiom of those who know anything about terrorism is that you cannot stop a suicide bomber by force. No matter how well-armed you are, he can always strike first -- unless you're allowed to shoot on suspicion. If a security guard stops a suicide bomber because he looks peculiar, the bomber simply blows himself up -- along with the security guard and everyone in the immediate vicinity.

Second, witnesses say recent bomb-ers have all been dressed as Israeli soldiers and have carried their explosives in kits or duffel bags. How can you tell the good soldiers from the bad?

Terrorism rides on public transit

The suicide bomber's only criterion for a target is number of people, thus the bus or the crowded shopping centre. Only one other ingredient matters: the more soldiers, the merrier. So a bus, or bus stop, with two soldiers present, is even more alluring than the bus or bus stop before the two guards were posted. Soldiers are a magnet for terror, not a deterrent. Suicide bombing, in itself a seemingly illogical concept, turns every usual maxim about security on its head.

You know you're exposed every time you venture out of your house. In a way, it's like wartime. It is wartime, according to Hamas and to Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres. It's different from the American -- and now Scottish -- pastime of waiting for the random attack by a psycho.

Here in Jerusalem, you know the killing will happen, and soon, and in your town, and you know what it's going to look like, and you know that you and the man walking next to you and the soldier at the bus stop and the three children tripping up the stairs of the pharmacy with their mother are all targets.

Suicide bombs alter your perception of daily life. Every daily act is fraught, and everyone is imagining what the peaceful scene would look like shattered by 15 kilograms of TNT. I've seen what TNT does to glass windows, like the windows of my supermarket. I've seen what it does to interiors like the interior of my son's classroom -- which is less than 200 feet from a major bus stop.

I've heard the sound these bombs make, exploding all the way on the other side of town. Of course, I've seen how TNT splatters flesh and blood. And on television, even Israelis who have never been near the site of a bus bombing have seen -- over and over -- the damage. It makes everyone walk around a bit gingerly.

It changes traffic. If you look, you can see that some drivers are staying back 10 or 20 feet behind buses. I tried this for a while. What I discovered is that if you hang back from the bus in front of you, you find the nose of another bus almost flat up against the back of your car. And if you look left, you'll see two more zooming down the street in the other direction. Avoiding buses on a Jerusalem street is like avoiding trains in a subway station.

I don't ride the buses. But virtually everyone else does. I look at who's getting on; I stare at the faces of the people looking out of the windows. Yesterday, I saw a woman with high blond hair and stacked heels get on. Behind her was a grandmother with two shopping bags. A few men with beards and knitted skullcaps were already in the back seats. Three college students got on together, all jeans and lank hair and backpacks. Two female soldiers paid their fare.

Riders seemed to congregate at the front and back of the buses, the middle was usually empty -- it's rumored to be the preferred detonation spot. What haven't Israelis learned about the bombers' methods in the past month? In Israel right now, commuters are heroes; it's odd to do something so normal and be considered a patriot. After all, they're just going to work.

I was standing at the site of the second No. 18 bus bombing the other day, watching as repair teams descended to tow away the bus remains and to put all the demolished shops back together. A crowd was gathering to express political views and the television crews were wandering around, shooting shattered glass and interviewing shopkeepers. The burial societies were there on cranes, picking flesh off the sides of buildings. Traffic was meandering around the scene, directed by officers in yellow rain slickers.

Suddenly, like a mirage, another No. 18 loomed past in the other direction. It was about 1 1/2 hours after the attack. Inside the bus, there were not many people but there were at least a dozen, all staring out the windows at the mess.

Graphic

Soldiers posted at every bus stop do little to thwart the suicide bombers.

Terrorism rides on public transit

Load-Date: September 21, 2002

End of Document

Sudan Pays High Price for Ties to Islamic Militants

The New York Times

February 13, 1996, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

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

Length: 1197 words

Byline: By DOUGLAS JEHL

By DOUGLAS JEHL

Dateline: KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Feb. 12

Body

Americans no longer occupy the American Embassy here. Every last diplomat left by airplane last week in a protest at what Washington says is the sanctuary that Sudan provides to some of the world's most violent terrorist groups.

The United Nations has set a late-March deadline, with the potential threat of economic sanctions, for the Sudan to surrender suspects wanted in connection with an attempt to assassinate Egypt's President last June. The economy is already in a shambles, Sudan's relations with its neighbors are in crisis, and the country remains hobbled by a long and costly civil war.

Here in Khartoum, the dust-choked capital of Africa's largest country, the question now is whether these hardships will be enough to persuade the Islamic military Government that took power seven years ago to reconsider its ways.

"There's a growing sense that something's got to give sooner rather than later," one Western diplomat said, repeating sentiments expressed more guardedly by ordinary Sudanese in a country in which the Government is highly unpopular. "And what Washington and the United Nations have done has added to the sense that things may be coming to a head."

With a per capita income of just \$200 and a capital where goats forage for scarce grass even along some central streets, the Sudan would seem an unlikely target for such international attention.

But since it seized power seven years ago, the Government of Lieut. Gen. Omar Ahmed al-Bashir and Dr. Hassan al-Turabi, who heads the powerful National Islamic Front, has become a source of mounting concern to the West as it has transformed this multi-religious country into a strict Islamic state and established close ties with Muslim militants around the world.

And now that the United Nations Security Council has effectively endorsed an accusation that the Sudan has sheltered some of the militants who attempted to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in the Ethiopian capital last June 26, the Khartoum Government is under pressure as never before.

Sudan Pays High Price for Ties to Islamic Militants

The Sudan has regularly denied harboring terrorists, and it has said it has no evidence that the three suspects wanted in the assassination attempt in Addis Ababa are anywhere within its borders.

In a nationally televised address, the Foreign Minister of the Sudan, Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, denounced the recent pressure by the United States and the United Nations as "part of a psychological campaign against Sudan to isolate it in Islamic, regional and international forums."

Sudanese officials reiterated that complaint in interviews here, with some suggesting that it is the country's close ties with Iran that have made it a prime Western target. "Essentially, the direction of this Government is not one that pleases the United States and its friends in this region," said Dr. Abubaker al-Shirgieti, director of the country's External Information Council.

With the Sudanese Army showing no sign of disloyalty, there are few here who suggest that the Government is likely to be challenged soon, despite the mounting pressures in the West.

But with economic problems growing, some diplomats say that the army might be pushed toward a closer partnership with Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Prime Minister whom General Bashir ousted in 1989 in a bloodless coup.

Some diplomats also assert that the Government might even loosen its ties with Islamic militants in an effort to stave off United Nations sanctions and to regain American economic aid, which was blocked in 1993 when the State Department added the Sudan to its list of states that sponsor terrorism.

The current Government has twice before taken limited steps against terrorist groups in response to Western pressure.

In 1994, it expelled to France the notorious terrorist known as Carlos the Jackal. And last fall, faced with charges of involvement in the attempt against the Egyptian President, the Government said it would end a policy that had allowed all Arab passport holders to enter the country without visas, and it dismissed its external intelligence chief, Nafi al-Nafi.

Some Western diplomats here cast doubt on whether those moves were truly significant, describing Mr. Nafi as mostly a scapegoat. But in a country that finds itself increasingly isolated, the diplomats say they have little doubt that the messages from the United Nations and the United States are being weighed.

"There is no question that the United States has a hearing in Sudan," the American Ambassador, Timothy Carney, said in a telephone interview from Washington, where he and many of his staff members arrived late last week after leaving the Sudan. "People listen to us."

The ambassador, who left the Sudan after the State Department warned Americans here of potential terrorist threats against them, is now expected to make regular return visits to the Sudan as a nonresident emissary based in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi.

The State Department also advised the other 2,100 American citizens who live in the Sudan to consider leaving, but none have accepted a United States offer of free passage, an apparent sign that most regard the warning as overwrought.

For its part, the Sudanese Government has in recent days put on a highly cooperative public face, going as far as to publish newspaper notices appealing to citizens to assist in handing over the suspects wanted in the attempt to kill Mr. Mubarak.

The new cooperation comes as the Sudan is plainly vulnerable, its economy crippled by near-triple-digit inflation and a staggering foreign debt of some \$16 billion.

Moreover, its relations with the International Monetary Fund are so strained that it faces the very real prospect of becoming the first country ever to be expelled from the agency, a step that would cut it off from remaining lines of badly needed credit.

Sudan Pays High Price for Ties to Islamic Militants

At the same time, the Sudan now counts among its enemies at least four of its nine neighbors. Egypt and Ethiopia, furious in their view that Sudan was behind the attempt on Mr. Mubarak, only barely maintain official ties.

Uganda and Eritrea have severed relations and accused the Sudan of trying to undermine their Governments. Late last year, Eritrea even announced that it had turned over the Sudanese Embassy in its capital to the National Democratic Alliance, an umbrella organization of Sudanese opposition groups that have vowed to overthrow the Sudanese Government.

Those tensions have only worsened as the black African rebels in southern Sudan have intensified their 12-year civil war against the Government. The Sudan has accused Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda of providing arms and other support to the mostly Christian and animist guerrillas, who are battling to shake off the longstanding dominance of the Arab Muslim north.

A central question, then, that the Government will likely weigh in the weeks ahead is whether to bow to Western pressure and risk losing the backing of the militant Muslim groups and others who still support it, including the Government of Iran.

To Mounir Sayeed, who as the representative here of the militant Palestinian group **Hamas** maintains an office under the name Al Aksa Information Center, the answer is evident. "We don't have anything to be afraid of," he said.

Graphic

Photos: Gen. Omar Ahmed al-Bashir of Sudan took over in a coup in 1989. Sudan's military Government is battling rebels who have challenged the imposition of Islamic law. In the Jabal Ola camp, about 25 miles outside the capital, Khartoum, **women** pray and receive military instruction. (Photographs by Manoocher/Sygma)

Map of Sudan showing location of Khartoum.

Load-Date: February 13, 1996

PALESTINIAN ELECTIONS BRING OUT CLAN LOYALTY

The Philadelphia Inquirer
JANUARY 20, 1996 Saturday D EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer
Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1181 words

Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: HEBRON, West Bank

Body

This is a tough town. The Israeli army always had trouble here, and so did PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat as he prepared for today's Palestinian elections.

To make sure the famously headstrong Hebronites fell into line behind his Fatah party, Arafat had to play his strongest card.

Not loyalty to the Palestinian cause. Not armed intimidation.

Tribal loyalty.

Arafat had to ditch many of his longtime party allies in Hebron and stack his ticket instead with members of the city's largest, most affluent clans.

It's a throwback to the old tribal days when family values - in the truest sense - ruled the day.

Not just in Hebron but throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, family ties may prove crucial as Palestinians cast their ballots today for a president and an 88-member legislature.

Those same loyalties could also color the nature of the fledgling Palestinian democracy, perhaps substituting concerns of kinship for broader national goals.

"The most important issue for the voters is family and clan," said Khalil Shikaki, director of the Center for Palestine Research and Studies in Hebron. "People will vote for family members even if they disagree with them all the way on political issues."

In Nablus, the wealthy Masri clan ran its own informal primary to decide which of its sons would represent it at the polls, with the financial backing of family members both in the city and abroad.

PALESTINIAN ELECTIONS BRING OUT CLAN LOYALTY

Maher Masri, a businessman who spent much of his life abroad, tops Arafat's Fatah slate in the Nablus district. Joining him on the ticket is the influential former mayor, Ghassan Shaka, a member of Nablus' other major tribe.

These two families, whose fortunes were built on Nablus' famous soap industry, have dominated the city's politics since the time of the Ottoman Turks. Their grip loosened only during the recent intifadah uprising.

Asim Salim did not fare so well in Nablus politics. Although the local businessman was a favorite of the local Fatah activists, Arafat cut him from the party ticket. So Salim's family fought back. As many as 200 prominent men from the clan were summoned to a diwan - a kind of traditional meeting - where they decided to rally behind him as an independent candidate.

Last night, scores of Salim's relatives were expected to convene in a family-owned movie theater to prepare for election day. The agenda included a get-out-the-vote effort, with cars dispatched to drive all the cousins to the polls.

In the Ramallah district, the large and wealthy Tarifi family agreed to unite behind a single contender, businessman and developer Jamil Tarifi, running as an independent. He is widely expected to win a seat, thanks to his family's influence.

Tarifi's campaign signs now adorn his employees' trucks across the central West Bank.

Clans have long played a vital role in the public life of Palestinians. When members of two families have a dispute, they most often turn to a sulha, or reconciliation meeting between the clans. If the problem is a car accident, they might agree among themselves on compensation. If a son has been murdered, an especially larger payment would be required.

Should the sulha fail to decide on a settlement, especially in cases of violence, the result could be further quarrels, or even a dangerous feud. But usually these conclaves resolve the dispute, often without ever involving the police or courts.

The traditional diwans, meanwhile, were meeting halls where families would celebrate weddings or receive mourners after a death in the clan. In recent decades, the diwans have become mandatory stump stops for politicians.

The predominant role of the tribe seemed to have been eroding over the last two decades, especially as Palestinians of all stripes united in their national struggle for liberation.

Now, it's back with a vengeance. The family's electoral potential has been enhanced first by the decision to run the balloting on a district-by-district basis, rather than at large among this relatively modest electorate of one million voters.

Furthermore, the boycott of the elections by major opposition parties, such as the Islamic **Hamas** movement and the secular Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has practically eliminated the role of broad, platform-based parties.

What this could mean is that the new Palestinian legislature is more a clearinghouse for family patronage, perks and prestige than a people's house where vital national issues are debated.

Also, the revival of clan politics may not bode well for **women**, who are often relegated to an inferior role in these patriarchal families.

At one level, the outcome of today's unprecedented election is no mystery. Arafat will win the presidential race, and his Fatah party, along with its allies, will most certainly capture a commanding majority in the legislature.

Perhaps a more significant issue to watch, as the returns come in tonight, is whether the younger generation of nationally oriented candidates can make inroads against the old-time standard-bearers of the tribe.

PALESTINIAN ELECTIONS BRING OUT CLAN LOYALTY

"If the new generation is elected, it won't be a problem because they have an agenda," said Mahdi Abdul-Hadi, who heads a Palestinian policy center in Jerusalem. "If the old guard is elected, we have a problem."

Nowhere has the reemergence of tribal politics seemed stronger than in the ever-so-traditional city of Hebron.

"In the election here, there are not political parties, really," said Abdel Moti Abdel Assab, who owns a toy store in the old crowded market. His cousin's bearded face stares from a campaign poster mounted beside the shop door. "It's based all on family connections. Even if the candidates are from Fatah, they depend on family ties."

When Arafat tossed out the preferences of the local Fatah cadres here, he named a ticket headed by Rafiq Natshe. Though Natshe was the PLO's longtime envoy to Saudi Arabia, his greatest asset was his position as a scion of the Natshe family, perhaps the city's wealthiest. Another Natshe, Mustafa, is Hebron's mayor, and the family has the potential to deliver an estimated 7,000 votes just from relatives.

"Natshe will get the votes because of family ties and not because of his PLO role," Abdul Hadi said.

The same seems true for the other prominent family names on the Fatah list, such as Abu Sneineh, Qawasmi and Amr. Nabil Amr may be a famous PLO figure - he was the PLO envoy to the Soviet Union - but observers say his campaign would fall flat with Palestinians inside the West Bank were it not for his family. One Amr is already Arafat's education minister and another is a district governor.

In fact, no more than four of the 10 contenders on Fatah's Hebron slate can claim to be included because of any experience in the trenches fighting Israeli occupation.

The strength of such family ties constitutes a large problem for people such as Mohammed Madhieh, who manages the Hebron campaign of the small Palestinian People's Party. None of Madhieh's three hopefuls hails from a large clan.

"Our candidate was in [an Israeli] prison and tortured more than anyone else in Hebron," he said. "But he won't have the largest number of votes."

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO (1)

1. Palestinian police officers guard a Gaza City school, one of the polling stations for today's vote. Police were deployed yesterday in advance of the delivery of ballot boxes and other items for the election. (Reuters, AHMED JADALLAH)

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

Voters register a loss of faith in extremes

Guardian Weekly

November 26, 1995

Copyright 1995 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 7

Length: 1118 words

Highlight: The results of last week's presidential elections in Algeria offer hope that a middle way can be found, writes David Hirst

Body

THE deadliest operation carried out by the Groupes Islamiques Armes (GIA), the extreme wing of Algeria's fundamentalist insurgency, was their attempt to blow up the police headquarters in Algiers early this year.

It involved a degree of self-sacrificing heroism that a top PLO diplomat in Algiers found impressive. When, he said, the Palestinians' Hamas send their men on suicide missions they can spare only one "martyr" at a time. But Islamists in Algeria nonchalantly muster three. "One drove the suicide vehicle," he said, "another pressed the button -- and the third shouted their indispensable cry 'God is Great' just before he died."

It seems to be temperamentally Algerian, this readiness to go to extremes. But while such self-sacrifice might command respect if it is noble in purpose, it loses it if it is not. Last week's presidential elections show that, if some Algerians once thought it was noble, the great majority no longer do.

The extremists began their campaign of terror soon after the armybacked regime, in January 1992, reneged on three years of political "liberalisation", cancelling parliamentary elections and thereby denying the broad Islamist movement, from which the GIA later grew, a legitimate, essentially peaceful road to power.

The police HQ bombing went badly wrong, but even if it hadn't, even it had blown up its intended target, instead of killing 42 bystanders, the self-sacrificing heroism would no longer have redeemed it in people's eyes.

The Islamist terror, said El Watan newspaper at the weekend, "has been a terror that kills the doctor and the journalist, the civil servant and the teacher, which, worse still, slits children's throats and violates women even as it promises paradise to the hundreds whom it has managed to enlist."

Like most of the press, El Watan is strongly anti-Islamist. And it is clear from conversations with ordinary people that it is not just a verdict of "intellectuals", even though intellectuals, as one of the terrorists' chosen targets, have grounds for reaching it.

More than the GIA's barbarous deeds, perhaps, the words that accompany them have really shocked -- the open, unabashed call, for example, for killing not just the "renegades" who work for "the godless state", but the "wives, sisters and daughters of renegades", too. Such blood-curdling excess, plus all manner of puritanical prohibitions which, Iranian-style, the GIA seeks to impose, have proved just what a fearsome, totalitarian, joyless, and above all ignorant utopia their Islamic state, or Caliphate, would be. It seems to be the general intuitive grasp of this that accounts for presidential election results that have surprised even the regime itself.

Voters register a loss of faith in extremes

In the 1992 parliamentary elections, the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) won about a third of the vote. And that third included not only the committed Islamists themselves, but a great many "protest" voters who, at that time, admired them for the blows they were dealing to a wholly discredited regime, and did not stop to think too long about the kind of regime they might put in its place.

But three years on they have stopped to think. Three-quarters of the electorate voted last week. The election was far from ideal. The two main secular parties, no light-weights, urged a boycott of the election on the legitimate grounds that there can be no real democracy unless all the representative forces in the political arena can partake in it. Army and police daily violate human rights.

None the less, the size of the turn-out was at least as important as who it was for, and the fact is that more people voted in these admittedly flawed presidential elections than they did in the untrammelled parliamentary ones in 1992. In doing so, they sent the powerful message which some within the regime were rightly confident they would: that they now reject the Islamist movement, or at least the extremist course it has taken since they voted for it three years ago.

But that doesn't mean they voted for the regime. It simply means that, for the voters, there are two extremes. They rejected the first in the 1992 parliamentary elections. That was the extremism of the regime itself, whose misdeeds they deem to have spawned the second (the Islamists), which they have now, in turn, repudiated.

The regime's extremism is that of its inner core, its cabal of generals who have dominated it since independence in 1962. They are mysterious and largely invisible, but they are universally regarded as a privileged caste, deeply corrupt, despotic, violent and manipulative. First behind the facade of one party socialism and then of the political and economic liberalisation that supposedly "corrected" it, they are held ultimately to blame for all the socio-economic woes on which Islamic terror has thrived. Since that terror arose, the so-called "eradicators" among the generals -- those who seek a strictly "security" solution, not a "political" one -- have been in the ascendancy. Extremes meet, and in a sense, the terror has actually been a godsend for them, because it enabled them to present themselves as a "last rampart" against a popular insurgency that frightened powerful vested interests besides themselves, and indeed a good many honest "democrats" too.

The convergence of interests between two extremes seems so self-evident to many Algerians that, in their belief, the terror has been the handiwork not merely of the GIA, but of the security services which infiltrated it.

So, emphatically, it was not for the regime that the people voted. It was first for the principle of free choice. Second, it was for the "rupture" which all four candidates promised. Rupture, the commonest word in Algeria's political vocabulary, is shorthand for a total break with all that is rotten in the regime.

There are two reasons why they think Zeroual is the man for the rupture. One is that he is not only widely seen as the "best" of the generals, but as honest and sincere too. The other is that, being a product of the system, he knows best how to dismantle it.

He is a man of the middle way. It will be far from easy for him, in taking on the system, to woo the "reconcilers" away from the "eradicators" and the powerful, indeed demonstrably malevolent, vested interests which will be penalised with them. And it won't be much easier for him to woo the relative moderates of the Islamist movement from the extremists who have proved as ready to turn on their moderates as, in the opposite camp, eradicators have on reconcilers. But in saying a plague on both their houses, and exorcising the extremist demons which, if the PLO diplomat is right, have a place in every Algerian soul, the people have made it much easier for him.

Graphic

Picture, no caption

Voters register a loss of faith in extremes

Load-Date: December 4, 1995

End of Document

**'It's hell. Whoever did this needs to die; TERROR IN OKLAHOMA Levant
Arabs condemn but do not grieve VIEW FROM BEIRUT**

The Independent (London)

April 21, 1995, Friday

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Section: FOREIGN; Page 2

Length: 1179 words

Byline: Robert Fisk in Beirut

Body

"Look at this picture," the Lebanese man said, holding out the front page of yesterday morning's French-language L'Orient Le Jour. The photograph seemed eerily familiar, almost identical to the illustration on the front page of the same paper 12 years and a day ago. Then it was the facade of the US embassy in Beirut, blasted down by Islamic Jihad suicide bombers at a cost of 63 lives. "I thought they were reprinting the embassy photo," the Lebanese man said. Only the headline of yesterday's paper cleared up the confusion. "Hell in Oklahoma City," it said.

It was difficult yesterday for the Lebanese to dismiss the suspicion - despite the denials from Islamist groups in the region - that there was not some Middle East connection to the Oklahoma car bomb. The size of it, the use of a vehicle, the degree of devastation, the wholesale slaughter; they read like a report card from the 1980s when civil war in Lebanon provided Muslim, Christian and Palestinian groups with their very own University of Car Bombers.

In those days, Beirut produced the most professional, the coldest, the most suicidal bombers of our time. In April of 1983 came the first embassy attack, in October the slaughter of 241 US military personnel at the marine barracks, a second attack on the new US embassy the following year. Car bombs sometimes blew up in Lebanon at the rate of three a week.

"I promise you this was not an Islamist bomb - 100 per cent," insisted a middle-aged man who should know all about such things, a figure so close to the kidnappers of Western hostages that he knew the reason for John McCarthy's release before he was freed. "I can assure you that Islamists would not stage this attack and kill women and children. This is absolutely forbidden by a religious decision."

It sounded a little too good to be true. Were not most of the 1983 embassy dead Lebanese civilians, many of them women? But the man had his own theories. Oklahoma had been targeted by a drugs cartel; the local Drugs Enforcement Agency office had been inside the Alfred Murrah building. "Just you wait and see - you'll hear about the drugs connection," the man confided briskly. Perhaps "misled Islamists" had played some role; but he knew no more. It was an odd claim. How would Lebanon's Muslim revivalists know anything about America's narcotic trade? Who could the "misled Islamists" be?

True, Hamas and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine had denied their groups were involved. But there are, of course, candidates enough for such bloodshed in the Middle East. There are, for example, the rough and angry men of the Palestinian opposition in exile, the hard men reared in despair in the refugee camps of Lebanon and Syria who form the harsh, bitter, unforgiving end of Arab history.

'It's hell. Whoever did this needs to die; TERROR IN OKLAHOMA Levant Arabs condemn but do not grieve
VIEW FROM BEIRUT

The spectrum starts among those whom the West likes to call "moderates", the Arab Gulf sheikhs and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the kings and dictators who have persuaded themselves that the war with Israel is lost, that they must embrace their former enemy and the world's only superpower, albeit that by doing so they must accept an unjust peace. Then there are the middle men, the Arab intellectuals and professors, the Palestinian writers who still dream of persuading the Americans to abandon Israel, or at least to prevent Israel dominating US foreign policy. They want always to appeal to "the American people".

And then there are the hard men whom you meet in the camps in Lebanon and over coffee in Damascus; Palestinians and old Arab leftists who have come to the conclusion that only through blood can "justice" be obtained.

Provoke the Americans, they say, show them what it is like to be bombed by F-16s and Apache helicopters, force them to act like the Israelis, persuade them to bomb Arab lands and show the Arabs that there is no difference between America and Israel. The cold logic behind these arguments is that America will be burned so badly - in the Middle East and at home, perhaps even in its own heartland, Oklahoma for instance - that it will eventually recoil in horror from its involvement with Israel.

And it would be dishonest to suggest that there was not a grey spirit of satisfaction amid the words one heard on the streets of Beirut yesterday.

"People feel sad about it," a Lebanese journalist said, a veteran of Israel's 1982 invasion which cost more than 17,000 lives, most of them civilians. "I personally feel very sad about Oklahoma. But there are those who say 'you deserve it, you bastards'. Maybe it is the Islamists. Maybe they are going through the same stage the Palestinians went through in the 1970s - of hijackings and killings. The Palestinians eventually stopped. But I don't think that's what the Islamists will do. . . You cannot imagine the immense resentment and indignation among Arabs there at US foreign policy towards Israel."

Arab leaders sent their condolences to President Bill Clinton yesterday, but it was Rafiq Hariri, the Prime Minister of Lebanon, who touched the raw edge of American double standards towards the Middle East. He condemned, he said, the cruel act perpetrated in Oklahoma, just as he condemned the terrible deeds which had been visited upon the Lebanese people.

These acts, of course, included the slaughter of 120 civilians in southern Lebanon by the Israeli army and air force two years ago, many of them women picked off by helicopter gunships as they fled in terror from their villages. On that occasion, Israel's cruel revenge - for Hizbollah guerrilla attacks that had killed eight soldiers in the Israeli-occupied area of southern Lebanon - elicited not a whimper of condemnation from the United States.

That is one reason why there were many Arabs in the Levant yesterday who condemned but did not grieve for Oklahoma. And in their newspapers, alongside the atrocity in middle America, there were reports of the massacre of Muslims in Samashki in Chechnya - in a war that must be completed in time for Bill Clinton's Moscow visit - of the killing of 150 Afghan Muslims by Russian aircraft, of the killing of Tajik Muslim fighters by Russians, of Bosnian Muslims in Sarajevo by Serbs. It is not so long ago that these same newspapers printed daily photographs of American troops fighting and killing and being killed by Muslims in Somalia. "The Americans think they are being threatened by Muslims," a Beirut Palestinian said. "But it is Muslims who are threatened by the outside world - by Russia, Europe, America."

Like all contemporary history, it is sanitised, simplified, smoothed of the inconvenient creases that car bombers and gunmen make upon Arab causes. On Lebanese television last night, news programmes began with video-tape of the devastated building in Oklahoma. But the anchormen preferred not to speculate who was responsible, fearful perhaps that if Mr Clinton concluded the culprits came from their part of the world, they would soon be covering bloody events rather nearer to home. destroyed the federal building in Oklahoma Photograph: Reuter

'It's hell. Whoever did this needs to die; TERROR IN OKLAHOMA Levant Arabs condemn but do not grieve
VIEW FROM BEIRUT

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NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

November 5, 1997, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1322 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-9

U.S. Buys Soviet-Era Jets To Keep Them From Iran

Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen said the United States had bought 21 Soviet-era MIG-29 fighter jets, many of them capable of carrying and launching nuclear missiles, from the former Soviet republic of Moldova in order to prevent their being purchased by Iran. A1

Iraq Extends Deadline

Iraq extended its Thursday deadline for American arms inspectors to leave the country. They will now be allowed to remain until early next week, according to an Iraqi news agency report, while a diplomatic delegation sent by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan tries to persuade the Iraqis to lift the expulsion order entirely. A6

Shadows Over German Army

Homemade videotapes were broadcast on German cable television showing troops in eastern Germany preparing for deployment to the Balkans in 1994, raising straight-arm Nazi salutes and making anti-Semitic remarks. German politicians across party lines contended that the incidents do not mean that the army has become a sanctuary for the far right. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the videos reflected isolated incidents. But the disclosures have touched off a debate throughout Germany about fringe groups and the country's past. A4

French Strike Slows Commerce

Striking French truck drivers refused to take down the barricades that they have set up all over the country and that have disrupted trade across Europe. Facing his first strike, the Socialist Prime Minister, Lionel Jospin, sought to convince the transportation employers organization and labor union negotiators to return to the bargaining table. A4

Sanctions Imposed on Sudan

President Clinton imposed sweeping new sanctions on Sudan for its alleged sponsorship of terrorism and human rights abuses. The action stiffens existing sanctions, blocking all Sudanese assets in the United States. But it provides exceptions for some activity considered essential to American interests on a case-by-case basis. A7

NEWS SUMMARY

Senate Rallies to Fast Track

The Senate voted 69 to 31 to break a filibuster and bring legislation to the floor that would renew expanded presidential authority in trade negotiations. The margin suggested that President Clinton had probably mustered enough support to have the legislation approved in the Senate, although he still faces opposition in the House of Representatives. A8

New Allegation in Hamas Attack

Israeli intelligence officials were reported to have said in hearings looking into the bungled attempt to assassinate a leader of a militant Islamic group in Jordan that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other high-ranking officials had played a direct role in selecting the person who was the assassination target. A9

NATIONAL A10-25

Opposition From Hatch Imperils Rights Nominee

The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Orrin G. Hatch, said he would vote against the nomination of Bill Lann Lee to be Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, throwing into serious question Mr. Lee's effort to become the first Asian-American to serve as the Government's top civil rights enforcer. A1

G.O.P. Wins Virginia Race

James S. Gilmore 3d, a former state attorney general who vowed to eliminate an unpopular vehicle tax if he were elected governor of Virginia, won the chance to keep his word. With a wide margin of victory that seemed improbable just two weeks ago, Mr. Gilmore, 48, defeated his Democratic challenger, Donald S. Beyer Jr., the two-term lieutenant governor who had derided the tax cut plan as foolhardy and too expensive for the state's future. A24

Record Fund-Raiser Planned

The Senate's two chief opponents of efforts to overhaul campaign finance laws, Trent Lott and Mitch McConnell, will preside over what is expected to be the most lucrative Senate fund-raising dinner ever. The goal of today's event, sponsored by the National Republican Senatorial Committee, is to raise \$6 million. A25

Lawyers for Nanny Urge Mercy

Lawyers for Louise Woodward, the British au pair sentenced to life in prison for murdering the baby in her care, placed her fate directly in the hands of her trial judge, imploring him to overturn her jury conviction. Prosecutors said Ms. Woodward's conviction should stand and the judge said he might issue a decision as early as today. A10

Salvadoran Guerrilla Deported

A former Salvadoran guerrilla commander who was resettled in the United States despite evidence that he once helped plan an attack in which six Americans were killed has been deported to El Salvador, immigration officials said. A25

Cancer Risk in Weight Gain

A study of more than 95,000 nurses provides what may be the strongest evidence yet that women who put on a lot of weight during adulthood raise their risk of breast cancer substantially. A12

Court Hears Immigration Case

NEWS SUMMARY

A constitutional challenge to a Federal immigration law governing the citizenship of foreign-born illegitimate children who have an American parent led to a spirited Supreme Court argument, one that ranged over the respective natures of motherhood and fatherhood. A22

Mars Mission at Likely End

Officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., said they would not give up trying to re-establish communications with the Pathfinder craft on Mars -- which has not been heard from in about a month -- but they will scale back their efforts to regain radio contact to once every two weeks at least to the end of the year. A10

NEW YORK B1-14

Giuliani Re-elected Mayor In Win Over Messinger

Rudolph W. Giuliani became the second Republican in 60 years to be elected to a second term as Mayor of New York City, defeating Ruth W. Messinger, as he continued to redefine the rules of partisan politics in New York municipal elections. A1

With his victory, Mr. Giuliani suddenly finds himself an undisputed national figure with far greater power to remake the city's government. A1

Arguments End in Bomb Trial

The lawyer for Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the man accused of organizing the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, told a jury in Federal Court that although his client was "an unpopular defendant," prosecutors had failed to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. B13

Moscow Seeks Police Apology

New York City police officers clashed with a Russian diplomat's chauffeur, prompting Moscow to demand an apology from the United States and prompting City Hall, in turn, to assail the envoys as intolerable lawbreakers. B12

EDUCATION B15

SPORTS C1-8

FASHION B16

ARTS E1-10

DINING F1-14

EDITORIAL A26-27

Editorials: Mayor Giuliani's victory; Republican health-care mistakes; the Taliban's war on women.

Columns: William Safire, Maureen Dowd.

NEWS SUMMARY

BUSINESS DAY D1-23

Price Ceiling Upheld

In one of its most important antitrust decisions in years, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that a manufacturer or supplier does not necessarily violate Federal antitrust law by placing a ceiling on the retail price a dealer can charge for its products. The ruling overturned a much disputed 29-year-old precedent that regarded limits on retail markups as illegal price-fixing, a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. A1

Microsoft Plans Cable Buy

Microsoft is close to an agreement to invest up to \$1 billion in the cable television operations of US West. The investment would further the company's strategy of turning the nation's cable systems into the primary providers of high-speed access to the Internet. D1

BellSouth Denied New Market

The Justice Department recommended that BellSouth not be allowed to offer long-distance service in South Carolina, dealing another blow to the ambitions of the regional Bell telephone companies. D1

U.S. Stocks Up Slightly

Stocks finished modestly higher despite another selloff in Hong Kong. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 7,689.13, up 14.74 points. D12

Business Digest D1

Chronicle B10

Metro. Diary A29

Crossword B7

Weather A22

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: November 5, 1997

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

October 10, 1997, Friday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1339 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-10

Scores Dead in Mexico As Hurricane Hits Acapulco

Scores of residents were killed in the workers' districts of Acapulco when a hurricane of unusual strength raked Mexico's Pacific Coast. A6

Italy's Government Falls

Prime Minister Romano Prodi resigned after a small party, Communist Refoundation, refused to support further cuts in the country's pension and unemployment programs. The left-leaning coalition, in power for 17 months, had adhered to stringent fiscal plans in order to qualify for the euro, the European common currency, which is due in 1999. A10

Muslim Win in Bosnia Vote

With absentee ballots, candidates of the Bosnian Muslim Party won 24 of 46 seats on the town council governing the city of Srebrenica, where thousands of Muslims died in mass executions in July 1995. Muslims were once the majority in the town, but were expelled by the Bosnian Serb Army. Only Serbs now live there. A7

Critics Warn of NATO Costs

On the second day of hearings by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, critics of plans to expand NATO to three eastern European countries charged that such an enlargement would cost the United States far more than the \$2 billion the Administration has estimated. Any changes in the alliance treaty have to be ratified by the Senate. A9

Vintage Castro Talks, and Talks

Fidel Castro extemporized for 6 hours and 43 minutes to open the first Cuban Communist Party congress in six years, putting to rest a spate of rumors that he was in precarious health. Mr. Castro dwelled on the tribulations Cuba has experienced since the collapse of the Soviet Union, blaming the United States for most of them. A6

Anger at Failed Assassination

NEWS SUMMARY

In the aftermath of a bungled Israeli attempt to assassinate a Hamas leader in Jordan, Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel said he had considered resigning, and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat complained that King Hussein was meddling in Israeli-Palestinian affairs. Still, a joint Israeli-Palestinian committee on economic cooperation held its first meeting in seven months, and there were unconfirmed reports that Benjamin Netanyahu was prepared to release \$50 million in funds owed to the Palestinian Authority. A3

Chinese Dissident Emigrates

A Chinese dissident has left the country and flown to New York, a rights group in Hong Kong said. The dissident, Zhang Lin, was able to leave under a change in policy that now allows people considered "troublemakers" to emigrate, according to the Hong Kong group. Mr. Zhang, 34, was freed in June after spending three years in a labor camp, where he was sent for trying to set up an independent trade union. (AP)

NATIONAL A14-21

Clinton's Advisers Urge Delay in Climate Goals

To the dismay of environmentalists seeking swift action to toughen the international treaty on climate change, President Clinton's senior economic and environmental advisers are urging him to delay for decades the time when the United States and other industrial nations must achieve deep reductions in the pollution that causes global warming. A1

Reno Defends Campaign Inquiry

Attorney General Janet Reno, challenged for months over the Justice Department's handling of the campaign finance investigation, offered an unusually aggressive defense of her agency's conduct and said she was mad at the White House for failing to inform her of videotapes of President Clinton with wealthy supporters. A1

Campaign Bill Fails Again

The Senate defeated a last-ditch effort to advance a campaign-finance bill, leaving the issue deadlocked. Senators repeated the same two procedural votes they took on Tuesday, and came up with the same results: a stalemate and no up-or-down decision on the legislation itself. The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, has declared the bill dead, at least for this year. A21

Clinton to Unveil I.R.S. Plan

Responding to intense pressure from Congress to take stronger action to rein in the Internal Revenue Service, President Clinton will unveil proposals on Friday to overhaul management of the tax-collection agency, including establishment of an oversight board made up largely of private citizens. A18

Lead Found in Consumer Items

A wide variety of household objects, from children's raincoats and Barbie toys to telephone cords, have dangerously high levels of lead, Greenpeace said, citing tests it commissioned by an independent laboratory that frequently works for Government agencies. A17

Capital's Budget Is Passed

The House, with Speaker Newt Gingrich providing the deciding vote, narrowly approved a spending bill for the District of Columbia that includes a controversial Republican-drafted provision to give public school students vouchers to help pay tuition at private schools. A18

Findings on Jupiter's Moons

NEWS SUMMARY

The discovery of organic compounds on two of Jupiter's moons increases the possibility that all of the elements for life are present on another of the planet's moons, Europa. The finding, from instruments on the Galileo spacecraft orbiting Jupiter, suggests that Europa may have all three of the ingredients scientists consider essential for life: an energy source, liquid water and organic molecules, a planetary scientist at the University of Hawaii said. A19

McKinney Removed From Post

The Army said it had removed Gene C. McKinney from his post as the Army's top enlisted soldier, a day after the announcement that he would be court-martialed on charges of sexual misconduct involving six women. A17

NEW YORK/REGION B1-8

New York City Bars Swiss Bank From Offer

New York City has administered a major sanction against the Union Bank of Switzerland by barring it from participating in a billion-dollar bond offering, a move meant to underline disapproval of the way the bank has responded to the investigations into dealings with Nazi Germany, city officials said. The action was criticized by the State Department, which is attempting to coax Swiss banks to make larger contributions to humanitarian funds for Holocaust survivors and their heirs. A1

Mayoral Candidates Debate

During a 90-minute debate marked by harsh exchanges, Mayor Giuliani and Ruth W. Messinger battled over where New York City has been in the last decade, its current condition, and where the next Mayor should lead it. A1

Thruway Crash Snarls Traffic

A gasoline tanker exploded in flames after colliding with a car beneath the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway in Yonkers, leaving one person dead, destroying a bridge supporting an essential thoroughfare and creating traffic chaos in the region that reverberated as far south as Maryland and as far north as Albany. B1

FASHION B7

WEEKEND E1-30; E31-46

Fo Wins Literature Nobel

Dario Fo, an iconoclastic Italian playwright-performer known for mixing wacky social farce with sharp political satire, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, to the guarded amazement of Italy's literary establishment and the outright dismay of the Vatican, which he has often satirized. Critics have praised Mr. Fo's rare abilities as both writer and performer. A1

BUSINESS DAY D1-17

Germany Raises Key Rate

Germany's central bank raised a key interest rate for the first time in five years, a move that deflated stock markets across Europe and knocked down the value of the American dollar. Because many Western European countries have locked their currencies and monetary policies to those of the German mark, the change quickly led to rate increases in France, the Netherlands and Belgium. The move was made in part to insure that inflation did not emerge as the economy improved. A1

NEWS SUMMARY

Business Digest D1

EDITORIAL A22-23

Editorials: New York's mayoral debate; Mr. Lott's arrogance; dynastic politics in North Korea.

Columns: A. M. Rosenthal, Anthony Lewis.

OBITUARIES D19

Bertrand Goldberg

An architect who literally changed the shape of the Chicago skyline in the 1960's with a pair of cylindrical apartment towers known as Marina City, he was 84. D19

SPORTS C1-8

Crossword E43

Weather D18

Chronicle D20

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: October 10, 1997

End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 4, 1997, Saturday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

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Section: NEWS, Pg. 23, BRIEFS/NATION/WORLD COLUMN

Length: 1310 words

Byline: From Post-Dispatch Wire Services

Body

NATION

UNABOMBER TRIAL

Names Of Jurors To Be Kept Secret

U.S. District Judge Garland Burrell Jr. on Friday ordered the names of the jurors in the trial of alleged Unabomber Theodore Kaczynski kept secret to guard against what both sides called the "kook factor."

"There have been contacts with various people in the case that really don't make any sense," defense attorney Quin Denvir said. "We don't want those kinds of kook contacts for jurors." Anonymity "means that jurors won't have to worry about someone bothering them," he said.

Burrell also barred the media from photographing or sketching prospective jurors. Jury selection will begin Nov. 12. The trial is in Sacramento, Calif.

Kaczynski, 55, who gave up a career in mathematics to become a hermit in the backwoods of Montana, is accused of four bombings in California, two of them fatal. He is also charged in a third fatal bombing in New Jersey.

SPACE PROBE

White House OKs Launch Of Cassini

The White House has approved launching a nuclear-powered interplanetary space vehicle named Cassini despite protests that the 72 pounds of plutonium aboard the craft could pose a health risk in the event of a mishap.

Cassini is to be launched Oct. 13 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., for a seven-year journey to Saturn, swinging by Venus and Jupiter along the way to gather momentum. The vehicle is named for Giovanni Domenico Cassini, the 17th-century Italian-born French astronomer who studied Saturn.

BRIEFS

Engineers say Saturn is too far from the sun for a probe to be powered by conventional solar cells. Accordingly, Cassini is equipped with an electrical generator powered by the heat from decaying plutonium. Similar generators have been used on other missions, including six Apollo moon flights.

Groups opposed to the use of nuclear-powered spacecraft claim that if there is an explosion during launch, the plutonium on Cassini could be spread widely around Florida, and that if Cassini were to fall back into the atmosphere during its swing around the Earth, plutonium, one of the most deadly poisons known, could be spread over the globe.

KEVORKIAN

Man Identified As Patient Found Dead

L John Zdanowicz, 50, of Berwyn, Ill., identified as a patient of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, was found dead in a hotel room in Livonia, Mich., Friday afternoon in an apparent suicide, police said.

Police said he was diagnosed two years ago with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, known as Lou Gehrig's disease. "A note was found indicating that the deceased was a patient of Dr. Kevorkian's, and Geoffrey Fieger was to be contacted," a police spokesman said. Fieger is Kevorkian's lawyer.

Kevorkian's lawyers declined to say whether Kevorkian was present at the suicide and provided few other details. The death is the 52nd directly linked to Kevorkian since 1990.

CHICAGO

Symphony Opens Refurbished Hall

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra opened the doors to its refurbished performance hall Friday, although the ribbon-cutting was clouded by a deadlocked negotiations with its musicians.

The \$ 110 million refurbishment of architect Daniel Burnham's 93-year- old Neoclassical Orchestra Hall - renamed Symphony Center - added space for educational programs, exhibits, smaller performances and artist warm-up rooms, and rebuilt the main hall to try to enrich its acoustics.

The orchestra achieved global fame and recording triumphs under former conductor Sir Georg Solti, who died Sept. 4, but a prior redesign of its designed hall had left the performance space unsuitable for recording.

A new steel canopy over the orchestra, new seats and a raised roof to increase sound reverberation above the ceiling have met with mixed reviews from musicians and critics.

WASHINGTON

Deficit Estimate Down \$ 11 Million

The Congressional Budget Office said Friday that it expects the federal deficit for fiscal year 1997 - the year that ended Sept. 30 - to be about \$ 23 billion, \$ 11 billion smaller than it estimated just a month ago. Final figures for fiscal 1997 are expected late this month.

Earlier this year, the office predicted a deficit of about \$ 125 billion.

The latest estimate is expected to intensify demands for tax cuts, pork barrel projects and reducing the accumulated federal debt.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE

Crash Of Fighter Blamed On Workers

An Air Force safety board has found that an F-117A stealth fighter crashed during an airshow near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14 because workers incorrectly installed a part in the left wing. The plane cartwheeled from the sky in front of thousands of spectators; the pilot parachuted to safety.

As a result of the safety board's finding, the wing support structures in the remaining 53 F-117s are being inspected. The planes, developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, were fitted with modified wing structures seven or eight years ago.

MISSING PILOT

Navy, Coast Guard Suspend Search

The Navy and the Coast Guard Friday suspended their search for a missing Navy pilot who ejected from an F-14 fighter before his jet crashed into the Atlantic. The crewman, who ejected at the same time, was rescued shortly after the crash.

Lt. Cmdr. Logan A. Allen III, 33, of Virginia Beach, Va., disappeared about 50 miles off the Virginia coast after the plane crashed during a training exercise Thursday. Although pilots said they saw two open parachutes descending to the sea, Allen could not be found despite an intense search that included several ships and aircraft.

Allen's gear included a life vest that should have inflated when he hit the water, an emergency radio and a beacon.

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIF.

Ex-Assistant Treasurer Gets 3 Years

Matthew Raabe, former assistant treasurer of Orange County, Calif., was sentenced Friday to three years in prison and was ordered to pay a \$ 10,000 fine for his role in the county's 1994 bankruptcy.

Raabe was found guilty in May of felony charges stemming from the largest municipal bankruptcy in history. In May, Raabe was convicted of five felony counts including a charge that he diverted more than nearly \$ 88 million in public funds.

WORLD

ALGERIA

Killers Slaughter 38 Villagers

Armed men, believed to be Muslim political extremists, killed 38 people, most of them women and children, in an attack before dawn on the Algerian village of Mahelma on Friday, slitting their throats or cutting off their heads and setting the village afire, witnesses said. The village is 30 miles south of Algiers, the capital.

One woman escaped because she had just left her house to get water and was able to conceal herself in a well, the witnesses said.

BRIEFS

The killings came two days after a rival militant group, the Islamic Salvation Army, declared a unilateral armistice, the first since Algeria's fundamentalist insurgency began 5 1/2 years ago. The violence has taken 75,000 lives.

JERUSALEM

Netanyahu Accused In Attempt J

Israeli news organizations Friday accused Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of complicity in the attempted assassination of a **Hamas** leader Khalid Mashaal.

Israeli opposition legislator Yossi Sarid demanded that parliament investigate what he called the "infantile decision taken by the prime minister." Canada recalled its ambassador Thursday to protest the use of Canadian passports in the attack on Mashall in Amman, Jordan, last week.

ARGENTINA

President Defends Guevara Stamp

Argentine President Carlos Menem on Friday defended his proposal to issue a postage stamp honoring Ernesto "Che" Guevara on next week's 30th anniversary of the legendary revolutionary's death.

The Peronist president is a fierce critic of communist Cuba and of Che's comrade-in-arms Fidel Castro. His postage stamp plan has been criticized by the right and the left as misguided and opportunist.

Menem came up with the idea of a \$ 0.75 stamp in homage to the Argentine-born guerrilla leader and leftist hero as part of events across Latin America to mark the anniversary of Che's death in Bolivia 30 years ago.

Graphic

PHOTO, Photo From AP - Mourning A Boy

Trish Brown, 17 (with stuffed animal), and Joy Seymour, 14, weep after the visitation for Eddie Werner, 11, of Jackson Township, N.J. He was killed Sept. 27 while selling candy for school door-to-door. A 15-year-old boy has been arrested in the killing.

Load-Date: October 5, 1997

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

September 5, 1997, Friday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1367 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-15

Suicide Bombing Claims 4 Victims in Jerusalem

Three suicide bombers set off explosions on a popular pedestrian thoroughfare in Jerusalem, killing four passers-by and wounding about 180 others. The bombers apparently acted in concert. An offshoot of the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas movement claimed responsibility. A1

President Clinton condemned the bombings in Jerusalem and said Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright would visit the Middle East next week as planned. A15

An Israeli commando raid inside Lebanon left between 9 and 12 Israelis dead in skirmishes that also injured several Lebanese fighters, security officials said. A14

Royals React to Diana's Death

Britain's royal family hastened to end its silence upon the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. Queen Elizabeth resolved an archaic conundrum by proposing that the Union Jack fly at half-mast from Buckingham Palace on the day of Diana's funeral. A1

Bitter Croat Admits to Killings

A former Croatian militiaman described in detail his killing of 72 civilians, mostly ethnic Serb civilians, in an independent Croatian newspaper. He said he felt guilty but also bitter at the state's failure to reward him for carrying out orders made by officials he named. A1

American Will Walk in Space

NASA and the Russian space agency agreed that Michael Foale, the American astronaut on the space station Mir, would make a space walk with Anatoly Solovyov on Saturday. The two plan a six-hour mission to assess damage done to the Spektr science module during a collision in June but will not make any repairs. They will also seek to retrieve a radiation gauge left outside Mir by Jerry Linenger during the only other joint American-Russian space walk last spring. A4

NEWS SUMMARY

Wave of Con Men in Pacific

An Australian man was arrested in Vanuatu on charges that he tried to con government officials into an investment deal that could have bankrupted the tiny Pacific island nation. The man was released on bail and professed innocence, saying he was pursuing a legitimate deal that promised to repay \$250 million on a \$100 million investment in less than a year. A United Nations agency has warned of a wave of American, Australian and New Zealand businessmen with silver tongues and "gold-rimmed" business cards preying on Pacific island etiquette while defrauding government coffers. (AP)

Kenyan Reformers Plan Strikes

Reformers in Kenya scheduled four days of general strikes to pressure the Government to make political changes before it calls national elections. Plans for the strikes, in mid-September and early October, follow clashes that have killed 13 people in the last two months at political rallies. In August, 47 people died in apparently unrelated clashes on the Kenyan coast which the government blamed on ethnic feuds. (Reuters)

NATIONAL A20-32, D19

Senators Challenge Nuns Over Event Gore Attended

Three Buddhist nuns insisted that an event Vice President Al Gore attended at their temple in California last year was not a fund-raiser, but Republican Senators treated that interpretation as preposterous. The nuns' testimony came as the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, after a monthlong break, resumed hearings on campaign finance. A1

Equal Pay Remains Goal

Equal pay for equal work is the top concern of working women, according to a survey released by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Of the sample of women polled nationwide, 94 percent said equal pay was very important to them -- and more than one-third said they did not get it at their current job. A20

New AIDS Therapy Pursued

Biologists have redesigned a cattle virus to make it attack H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, at a vulnerable moment in its life cycle. In laboratory experiments with cultures of infected human cells, the engineered virus reduced the H.I.V. to undetectable levels, raising the possibility of an entirely new kind of therapy for treating AIDS and perhaps other viral diseases as well. A32

House Opposes Abortion Aid

The House approved an amendment that would prohibit the flow of Federal money to international programs that provide abortions or promote them as a method of family planning. The Senate has already approved its version of the foreign aid bill, which does not include the anti-abortion provisions. A30

A Football Team Mourns

Six students at Jarrell High School in Texas, who were to be on the football team, died in May when a vicious tornado ripped through the small Texas town. Now the boys' 47 surviving teammates say they wish to dedicate their season to the departed players. But school administrators and the team's coaches have begun to fret over the boys' intentions, worrying that in playing for the dead, the boys' are perhaps putting undue pressure on themselves to perform. A20

NEWS SUMMARY

Homeless Children Lack Care

Despite tougher Federal laws to make education available to young children who are homeless, more than 180,000 of them around the country have been unable to enroll in public pre-school programs, according to a report. A32

New Governor for Arizona

Jane Dee Hull, the Arizona Secretary of State, becomes governor today, taking the reins from Fife Symington, who was forced to resign on Wednesday after being convicted on charges of defrauding his lenders as a commercial real estate developer. A20

Proposition 209 Survives Test

The Supreme Court refused an emergency request to stop California from enforcing a new law that forbids affirmative action measures.

A22

NEW YORK/REGION B1-6

Few Officers Cooperate In Precinct Investigation

Three weeks after city officials said they had cracked the so-called "blue wall of silence" in the inquiry over alleged police torture in the 70th Precinct, investigators say only two police officers have provided valuable information and that they have learned virtually nothing from scores of other officers who have been granted limited immunity from prosecution. A1

Hamill Leaves Daily News

The owner of The Daily News announced that Pete Hamill's tenure as editor in chief was over, making Mr. Hamill the third editor in less than five years to leave or be removed from the paper's top newsroom position. The owner, Mortimer B. Zuckerman, said that the executive editor, Debby Krennek, would take over Mr. Hamill's responsibilities. B1

SPORTS B7-16

WEEKEND B1-28

Questions Over Pissarro Works

"Camille Pissarro in the Caribbean, 1850-1855: Drawings From the Collection at Olana," an exhibit now at the Jewish Museum in Manhattan, has raised questions about whether certain pieces on view are by Pissarro at all, and why, after a century out of sight, they came to light in a Victorian villa perched above the Hudson River. B1

OBITUARIES D20-21

Edwin Maurice McConnell

The last of the three "Flying McConnell Brothers" of World War II, who trained and served together in the South Pacific, each as a co-pilot on a B-24 bomber, he was 76. C21

Aldo Rossi

NEWS SUMMARY

The Italian architect known for works of monumental simplicity and power was 66. C21

BUSINESS DAY D1-18

Japanese Ships Face U.S. Fines

The Clinton Administration imposed a fine of \$100,000 on all Japanese ships entering an American port, in an effort to force Tokyo to relax restrictions on American ships seeking access to Japanese harbors. The dispute marked the first major trade flare-up with Japan in two years. D1

Tyson to Buy Hudson Foods

After a tainted-beef crisis last month that led to the largest recall of meat in the nation's history, Hudson Foods said it had agreed to be bought by Tyson Foods in cash and stock valued at \$642 million. D1

Consumer Spending Grows

Consumers stocking up on lunch boxes, blue jeans and other back-to-school goods helped retailers' sales jump in August. The Goldman Sachs retail composite index rose 5.7 for the month, compared with a year earlier. It was the second straight month in which merchants reported increases of more than 5 percent. D2

Business Digest D1

EDITORIAL A34-35

Editorials: More about Mr. Gore; Israel, beyond the bombings; a sound veto in Albany; Civil Court choices.

Columns: A. M. Rosenthal, Anthony Lewis.

Chronicle D24

Crossword C28

Weather D20

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: September 5, 1997

A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions

Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)

January 19, 1992, Metro Edition

Copyright 1992 Star Tribune

Section: News; PARALLEL REALITIES; Pg. 1A

Length: 2379 words

Byline: Eric Black; Staff Writer

Body

Last in a series.

"Masada shall not fall again."

"Tell Shamir, tell Rabin; we are the sons of Saladin."

The first declaration is the oath taken by inductees into the Israeli Defense Forces.

The second is a rhythmic chant sung by Palestinian protesters at some demonstrations during the intifadeh.

The oath and the chant connect the past of Israel/Palestine to the present and the future of the conflict. They are not unique in this regard. As the previous installments of this series have suggested, the complex mosaic of the Israel/Palestine dispute comprises 10,000 facts, incidents, grudges, diverse viewpoints and differences of interpretation.

This final installment focuses on two historical chapters - call them Masada and Saladin - and tries to show how the past can hold hostage the present and the future in the land that two peoples consider their home.

Masada

To understand "Masada shall not fall again," you have to return to the first century A.D., when Judea, as the territory was then called, was inhabited by Jews but ruled by Rome. Although the Jews had not been truly independent for six centuries, they did not accept Roman rule and gave Rome frequent headaches.

In 66 A.D., a Jewish war for independence erupted. By 70 A.D., Roman legions had sacked Jerusalem, razed the Temple, slaughtered Jews by the score, expelled the survivors and banned all Jews from their ancient capital. The last holdouts were a group known as the Zealots. They holed up in Masada, a nearly impregnable fortress on a stark but majestic mountaintop between the desert and the Dead Sea.

The 960 men, women and children on Masada were soon besieged by a Roman legion that vastly outnumbered them. The standoff lasted three years, as the Romans methodically built a ramp up the mountain, then a tower on the ramp, then brought in a battering ram and finally battered a hole in the fortress wall.

A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions

The Zealots knew they would be overrun the next day. Those that survived the battle would be crucified or enslaved. After a dramatic speech by their leader, they agreed to die in freedom by their own hands rather than accept defeat and slavery.

First the men killed their wives and children. Then, by lot, 10 were chosen to kill the rest of the men. Those 10 drew lots again to choose the one that would kill the other nine. That man set fire to whatever would burn, then fell on his own sword.

Saladin

To understand the significance of the Saladin chant, fast forward 1,000 years from Masada. Palestine had been under Muslim control since Arab warriors drove out the Romans in 636.

Starting in 1095, Western European crusaders invaded Palestine. Jerusalem fell in 1099 to the crusaders, who established a Christian kingdom there. Some crusaders were motivated by a desire to rescue the birthplace of Christianity from Muslim infidels. Others were out for plunder. In either case, through Muslim eyes, the crusades were a brutal, unprovoked attack.

In the middle 1100s, the Sultan Saladin united the Islamic strongholds of Egypt and Syria to drive the Westerners from their midst. In 1187, Saladin led an army of 20,000 across the Jordan River. In the battle of Hattin, near the Sea of Galilee, Saladin broke the power of the crusader kingdoms and went on to recapture Jerusalem.

The Masada mentality

Masada gains in historical importance because of what followed. The rebellion against Rome marked the end of more than 1,000 years of Jewish presence in their homeland and the beginning of almost 2,000 years of wandering. During those centuries, the Jews were despised, oppressed, persecuted and nearly annihilated. The centuries of homelessness ended in 1948, just after the Holocaust, the greatest tragedy in Jewish history.

The Holocaust overshadows Masada as an event and as a lesson. But the grim grandeur of Masada also benefits by the contrast between the tragedies. Most of the 6 million who died in the Holocaust went quietly to the death chambers. Masada represents the Jews who won't go quietly. This is part of the mentality that shapes Israel today.

To an outsider, the Masada mentality can seem ludicrous. The Israel of 1992 has the strongest military in the Mideast. The strongest power in the world, the United States, is Israel's ally and benefactor. Israel has won all its wars. But to focus overmuch on today misses important aspects of the Masada mentality, which suggests that trouble always lurks around the next corner.

Yes, Israel has won all its wars. But the Masada mentality teaches that if it ever loses a single one, the Jews will find themselves at Masada again.

In the time of Kings David and Solomon, Israel also was the dominant regional power. But from there the Jews found themselves at Masada.

The Masada metaphor, you might suppose, is a special friend of Israeli hardliners, but that isn't really so. If the lesson of Masada is that the Jews must never again be faced with a choice between suicide and slavery, then every Jew would embrace it.

Perhaps one of the weaknesses of the "Parallel Realities" series is that the format doesn't allow enough discussion of differences that exist within Jewish or Palestinian opinion.

Consider the key argument that confronts the current peace talks - the question of a Palestinian state. Here is how Israeli Jews might be divided into four rough groups on this question, with special attention to how they might factor the lesson of Masada into their thinking:

A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions

The idealistic doves/ Agree to a Palestinian state because justice demands it. Until the Palestinians get justice, they will always hate us. To avoid a new Masada, get them to stop hating us.

The pragmatic doves/ Agree to a Palestinian state because we need peace more than land. Our intransigence on this point is undermining our important position in U.S. public opinion. Don't expect the Palestinians to stop hating us. That may never happen, or may take a century or two. But let them hate us from outside our country. We will still have to defend the border, but that is easier and more consistent with our democratic values than policing a large, hostile, disfranchised population inside our borders. The way to avoid Masada is to make an enforceable peace.

The pragmatic hawks/ Never agree to a Palestinian state because someday it will be used against us. Yes, Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat has changed his stated position. One year he wants to kill us all. Now he wants to be our peaceful neighbor. We doubt his sincerity, but even if he is sincere, he can't guarantee who will lead the Palestinians next year or next century. International guarantees and promises of peace can be unmade in a day. The lesson of Masada is that trouble always finds the Jews and no one will defend the Jews except the Jews. So when the next war comes, we'll be glad we didn't permit the creation of a hostile state in such a sensitive place on the neck of Israel.

The religious hawks/ God intends us to have this land. God promised it to Abraham and to Moses. The scattering of the Jews after Masada and the regathering of them after the Holocaust are all part of God's plan for his chosen people.

The current government of Israel represents a coalition drawn primarily from the third group with help from parties within the fourth group. These latter are the parties that have threatened to resign from the coalition today to punish the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for even discussing self-government for the Palestinians.

The opposition Labor Party is divided. The left wing of Labor would fit into the pragmatic doves, but the right wing has never said it would agree to a Palestinian state under any circumstances. The idealistic doves are represented by small parties on the far left of the Israeli political spectrum.

Saladin as metaphor

Saladin's victory over the crusaders is a favorite metaphor of the growing Islamic movement. But several aspects of the metaphor discomfit the nationalist groups that make up the PLO.

Saladin, for starters, was not a Palestinian, nor even an Arab. He was of Kurdish descent. As sultan of all Islam, Saladin could command the loyalty of Muslims everywhere, whether they were Arabs, Turks or Kurds.

The Islamic movement of today advocates a pan-Islamic nation, as in Saladin's time. Many Islamicists believe such a nation, which today would unite a billion believers, could not be deterred by any earthly power from accomplishing its goals. Palestinian Islamicists hope the liberation of Palestine would be among the first goals because the existence of Israel in the heart of Islam and the occupation of Jerusalem, Islam's third holiest city, are such an affront.

The Islamic movement unites organizations in different countries. Members of the Egyptian branch assassinated President Anwar Sadat in 1981. According to the Islamicists, Sadat had defied Allah by several actions, including his 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The Muslim Brotherhood is the largest party in Jordan's parliament, and Islamic parties won the first round of the recent elections in Algeria, which impelled the army to seize power last week.

In the West Bank and especially in the Gaza Strip, the leading Palestinian proponent of Islamic revivalism is the Islamic Resistance Movement, known by its acronym, **Hamas**.

Hamas has refused to join the PLO, has opposed Palestinian participation in the current peace talks and opposes any agreement that would recognize the legitimacy of Israel.

A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions

The Saladin metaphor is nearly perfect for the Palestinian Islamicists, because it evokes an image of a pan-Islamic effort for the total liberation of Palestine so it could eventually become part of a Muslim empire under Islamic law.

On the other hand, the PLO, which commands the political loyalty of most Palestinians, advocates a secular, democratic state. The PLO argues that the conflict over Israel/Palestine is not about religion but about nationality - specifically, the denial of the Palestinians' national right to have a state.

So the Saladin metaphor, with its religious overtones, troubles the advocates of secular, Palestinian nationalism. Saladin's conquest, after all, did not result in the creation of a Palestinian state.

Furthermore, during the 1980s the PLO tried to distance itself from the rhetoric of total liberation by force of arms. The PLO now advocates a two-state solution to be achieved by negotiations, which means accepting Israel, at least within its pre-1967 borders. So the Saladin metaphor also troubles the PLO because it evokes an all-or-nothing prescription.

Parallel realities

Now, 19 centuries after Masada, eight centuries after Saladin, Arab and Jewish delegates showed off their parallel realities at the opening round of the peace talks in Madrid. Each gave its version of the root of the problem and, unsurprisingly, found its own side blameless and accused the other of a thousand atrocities.

In December at the first Washington round of talks, the two sides first couldn't agree on a starting date, then talked to each other in a hallway because they couldn't get into the same room together, then quarreled about where the next round of talks should be held, if at all.

At the second Washington round, which sputtered through the past week, the delegates began to discuss whether there is a means beyond tribal warfare to settle the ancient dispute. The results were not inspiring, but at least the talks weren't held in a hallway. Back in Israel and the occupied territories, extreme elements of both camps do what they can to disrupt the talks.

I find it hard to be optimistic about the outcome, but I'll close by quoting from an optimist. During a Twin Cities appearance in November, Amos Oz, an Israeli novelist and peacenik, said he believed a breakthrough had occurred that will ultimately lead to peace. He didn't mean the talks in Madrid, Oz specified, but a revolution of attitudes on both sides of the tribal divide.

Until recently, Oz said, the Jews and the Palestinians each believed the other could be gotten rid of completely. Until the 1967 war, the Arabs thought they could drive Israel into the sea. Until the intifadeh, many Jews thought the Palestinians could be induced to leave the occupied territories and disappear into the vast Arab world, at which point they would cease to exist as a distinct tribe with a competing claim to Palestine.

Those grim hopes are gone, Oz said, at least for a majority of Jews and Palestinians. Each side now is resigned that the other will always be there. That resignation is the psychological breeding ground for a deal to share the land.

It's not that Jews have found any merit in the Arab claim to be the true owners of the land, nor vice versa. Both sides still view the dispute as a Wild West movie from the old days, in which one side is all good and the other is all bad and a happy ending is guaranteed.

But this has been no Wild West movie, Oz said. It is a tragedy. Literature offers two models of tragic endings, Oz said. There's the Shakespearean model in which all of the major characters usually kill each other off in the last scene. Then there's the Chekhovian model in which the characters end up sadder but wiser, frustrated and forced to accept that life is unfair and they cannot have their dream come true. But when the curtain falls on the Chekhovian ending, the cast is still alive.

The story of Israelis and the Palestinians has been a tragedy, Oz said, but he hopes and believes it will have a Chekhovian ending.

A Palestinian chant, an Israeli oath: how past shapes passions

Mideast series to become a paperback book

This is the final installment of "Parallel Realities."

At the request of many readers, the series will be expanded and published as a paperback book. The book probably will not be sold in stores, but is available by mail order. Prepublication orders are being taken now. The price of \$ 9.95 per copy includes postage and handling. Please make checks payable to "Paradigm Press" and send them to:

Paradigm Press

P.O. Box 15626

Minneapolis, Minn. 55415

Orders received now will be filled by spring. Be sure to include a note stating where we should send your books. A 15 percent discount will apply to orders of 10 or more books. A 25 percent discount will apply to orders of 30 or more.

Thank you and we hope you have enjoyed the series.

Load-Date: January 21, 1992

End of Document

News Summary

The New York Times

July 31, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1398 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-12

Suicide Bombers Kill At Least 13 in Jerusalem

A double suicide bombing in a crowded Jerusalem market killed at least 13 people and injured hundreds more. The militant Islamic organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the worst terror attack in Benjamin Netanyahu's tenure as Prime Minister of Israel. A1

President Clinton condemned the bombing and called on the Palestinian Authority to improve security cooperation with the Israelis. A10

Lebanon Travel Ban Will Lapse

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright announced she would let a decade-long ban on traveling to Lebanon lapse on Thursday, but she warned that the country was still dangerous and urged Americans not to go there. A6

Roman Ships Found in Deep Sea

Archaeologists discovered a cluster of ancient shipwrecks 2,500 feet under the Mediterranean sea off the coast of Sicily. The findings were made possible by a submarine that can go far deeper than scuba divers, opening up the prospect of more deep-sea finds that could illuminate the history of trade in antiquity. A3

Peru Unveils New Fighter Jets

To great fanfare but questionable effect, President Alberto K. Fujimori of Peru unveiled some of the MIG-29 fighter planes acquired from Belarus in a controversial deal last year. Mr. Fujimori said the jets, the most advanced model in Latin America, would not ignite a regional arms race. The planes have not been seen in flight, and some fear the deal did not include a service contract. A9

General's Mistress Slain

A former Mexican beauty queen, who was gunned down in her pickup truck in Guadalajara, was the mistress of a Mexican general and introduced him and other military officers to drug barons, according to secret military files published in a news magazine just before her murder. A8

News Summary

D'Amato Threatens Swiss Bank

Senator Alfonse D'Amato, the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, threatened to seek to revoke the Union Bank of Switzerland's right to operate in the United States if Switzerland did not cease its alleged intimidation of a security guard who saved revealing documents from a shredder and turned them over to a Jewish organization in Zurich. President Clinton had earlier signed legislation giving the guard, Christopher Meili, and his family permanent residency in the United States. A6

Israeli Missiles Stored in Caves

Satellite photos indicate that Israel's nuclear weapons base is vulnerable to missile attack, Jane's Intelligence Review reported. Photos of the Zachariah base show no sign of missile storage silos that could withstand a nuclear attack, said Jane's, a military analysis magazine in London. Instead, the photos indicate that the 50 or so Israeli-made missiles believed to be there are stored in limestone caves, Jane's said. (AP)

NATIONAL A14-21

Army Inquiry Cites Flaws In Ending Sexual Abuses

Two Army investigations into the service's handling of sexual misconduct have found wide evidence of discrimination by male commanders against **female** troops and a selection system that allowed wife-beaters to fill the prestigious job of drill sergeant, officials said. A1

Military Halts Border Duty

The Pentagon has abruptly suspended all anti-drug operations by military forces along the entire Mexican border after controversy over a United States Marines corporal's fatal shooting of a local teen-ager in Texas, Defense Department officials said. A14

Air Force Promotion Canceled

Defense Secretary William S. Cohen will cancel the promotion of the Air Force general in charge of a housing complex in Saudi Arabia where 19 American airmen were killed by a truck bomb last year, Pentagon officials said. A18

Impasse Threatens Amtrak

An impasse between Republicans and Democrats led to the freezing of \$2.3 billion in Federal money that had been intended to upgrade Amtrak. Unless the dispute is resolved, Amtrak faces bankruptcy next spring, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan said. A21

Chicago Passes Ethics Law

Chicago's City Council passed the first ethics ordinance that will apply to its own members. Now there will be no more ghost employees: The city's aldermen will have to keep a daily attendance record for each person on their staff. A17

Telescopes Spy Distant Galaxy

By combining observations made using the mighty Keck Telescope in Hawaii and the Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers have discovered the most distant object ever seen, a galaxy some 13 billion light-years from Earth. A19

News Summary

Senate Starts Budget Debate

The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to approve landmark legislation to balance the Federal budget by 2002. Across the Capitol, debate began on the same bill in the Senate, where the legislation enjoys even greater support. A20

McDougal Sent to New Prison

After months of protesting her imprisonment in grim Los Angeles county jails, Susan McDougal, one of President Clinton's former partners in the Whitewater land venture, has been transferred to a Federal jail to continue serving her contempt of court citation for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating the matter. A17

City Cleans Up After Flood

Floods in Fort Collins, Colo., left 5 people dead and 48 injured, but the property toll has risen higher than expected. Floodwaters destroyed or damaged about 1,800 vehicles and about 300 apartments, houses and trailer homes. A19

NEW YORK/REGION B1-5

Bond Raters See Problems In State's Budget Proposal

The \$68 billion budget agreement between Gov. Pataki and state legislative leaders came under sharp criticism from bond raters and fiscal monitors who said its deep multiyear tax cuts and spending increases were likely to create major financial problems for the state, particularly if Wall Street's current boom collapses. A1

Midtown Repairs Set to Start

Officials of the Giuliani administration, concerned about traffic bottlenecks and their political repercussions in a mayoral election year, proposed that repairs on the Queens Midtown Tunnel scheduled for September be set back until January when lanes at other East River crossings will be reopened. But transit officials said that they were sticking to their September start because the \$97 million job can be done without much disruption. B1

Guard Killed at Jersey Prison

An inmate wielding a handmade knife fatally stabbed a prison guard in the back at Bayside State Prison in Cumberland County. State officials quickly ordered that inmates at all 13 state prisons be locked in their cells or housing units and, after a demand from the union, agreed to buy protective vests for all guards. B1

Drug Arrests at Airline

Nine Delta Air Lines employees were arrested and three others were being sought in what law enforcement officials said was a sophisticated drug-trafficking operation that moved as much as 10 tons of Colombian cocaine, most of it to New York, on Delta airliners from Puerto Rico over the course of three or four years. B3

SPORTS B7-13

ARTS C11-15

HOME C1-9

Older Women and AIDS

News Summary

About 2,500 cases of AIDS among women 60 and over have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control, and the number of new cases has been growing, year by year, from 102 in 1986 to 305 last year. Older women may be especially vulnerable because of the thinning of the vaginal wall that accompanies aging and their frequent failure to use condoms. C1

BUSINESS DAY D1-23

Columbia Officials Indicted

A Federal grand jury has indicted three executives responsible for obtaining reimbursement from the Government for hospitals owned by the Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corporation, according to papers unsealed in a Florida court. A1

Nomura and Dai-Ichi Punished

Japan's Finance Ministry ordered the Nomura Securities Company and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank to suspend part of their operations for the rest of this year as punishment for making payments and loans to a racketeer. D1

Morgan Bolsters Mutual Funds

J. P. Morgan said it would invest \$900 million for a 45 percent interest in the American Century Companies, the nation's 15th largest mutual fund company. D1

Business Digest D1

OBITUARIES B6

Paul L. Miller

An investment banker and a former president of the First Boston Corporation, he was 77. B6

EDITORIAL A22-23

Editorials: New York's high-wire budget act; terror and peace in Israel; somebody suspected Charlie Trie.

Columns: Bob Herbert, Thomas L. Friedman.

Chronicle D24

Bridge C13

Crossword C9

Weather B12

Graphic

News Summary

Photos

Load-Date: July 31, 1997

End of Document

Teen deserved ticket

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

July 14, 1997, Monday,

FINAL EDITION

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Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 1312 words

Body

Hurrah for Port Richey police officer Dale Mann for ticketing the teenager who ran a stop sign ("15-year-old rides bike into trouble," July 9). Why shouldn't the boy get points on his yet-to-be-earned driver's license? He broke the law, and the fact that "everybody does it" is not a valid argument for giving him a break. A great number of people driving cars speed and don't get ticketed. Could I argue that I shouldn't receive points on my driver's license because I'm not the only one breaking the law by speeding?

I wish more police officers would ticket minor infractions by bicyclists and motorists, such as running stop signs or not signaling when turning. Maybe then people would get the message that traffic laws are enacted to be obeyed and if you disregard them, you will be punished. - LINDA BARR Tampa Ad was over the top

The paid advertisement "Churches under siege" in the July 5 Northwest section appears to me to have been written by someone who does not believe that building codes or any other laws with which they do not agree should not apply to them.

The First Amendment of the Constitution reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof ..." This does not mean that churches or their members do not have to obey the laws enacted by Congress, states, counties and cities.

We in the United States of America are indeed fortunate that we do have freedom of religion as well as speech, and to compare enforcement of laws here with Nazi activities seems to me to be stretching the truth beyond recognition. - ROBERT J. GOAD Tampa Lessons from WISE

Daniel Ruth once again is on target in his biting column regarding efforts to portray Islamic terrorist supporters as victims of anti-Muslim hysteria ("That Mazen, a mensch of a fellow," July 8.) Ruth's column raises some serious questions that merit consideration.

Who is Mazen Al-Najjar? Among other things, Al-Najjar, along with his brother-in-law, University of South Florida Professor Sami Al-Arian, was the founder of the World Islamic Studies Enterprise. WISE was formed by a well-intentioned but naive USF to provide in-depth study of Islam. Instead it provided a haven and a cover for some of the world's leading Islamic terrorists, including "good guys" such as Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, the current head of the Islamic Jihad.

Teen deserved ticket

Al-Najjar is in prison without bail because our government regards him as a security risk. Al-Arian has been denied U.S. citizenship and is under continuing investigation for his ties to Hamas, another Islamic terrorist group. Ironically, he is on paid leave from USF with taxpayers footing the bill.

What lessons can be learned from this affair, and what should be done? First, we must acknowledge that we have been manipulated by some dangerous and devious groups. They employ the tactic that terrorist expert Yehudit Barsky describes as "terrorism by remote control": The Al-Najjars, Al-Arians and their supporters utilize our liberties and manage our media expertly.

Second, let us support our law enforcement agencies as they try to protect us all from further acts of terrorism, such as the World Trade Center and Murrah Building bombings.

Finally, let us rid ourselves of this denial mentality. As Ruth concludes, there is no "anti-Muslim hysteria." It is the terrorism and jihad that "give pause." - NORMAN N. GROSS Palm Harbor The writer is president of PRIMER - Promoting Responsibility in Middle East Reporting. Safety on the bridge

As was previously noted in your newspaper, there remains a woefully inadequate emergency parking space on one stretch of the Howard Frankland Bridge going east.

I am one taxi driver among many transportation providers who use the span on a regular basis to take passengers, many of them women and children, to Tampa International Airport. I cringe at the thought of a flat tire, a blown hose or problem with the radiator. God forbid that ever happens; the least of my worries would be missing a plane. It could be a liability nightmare for my company.

An invitation to disaster has been issued to the motoring public, and common sense must prevail in an attempt to rectify this situation, for it truly is a matter of life or death.

I plead to our county leaders in both Hillsborough and Pinellas counties to get together and not let this one go unnoticed. - DAVE KILLILEA Largo Aquifer being depleted

The residents/citizens of Wesley Chapel are justifiably concerned about the perceived tremors beneath their near-wellfield home sites (Page 1 story, July 3). The problem is not just the high volumes of water being extracted but also the loss of the aquifer itself due to this extraction.

Consider the following: We are constantly being told that only "pure" water is being extracted from the aquifer. Yet it is an established fact that all water drawn from the aquifer is contaminated, to some degree, with organics and soluble salts and minerals. Generally these contaminants are within the limits of potable water standards. The soluble contaminants are measured in parts per million of total dissolved solids for each gallon of water.

The total dissolved solids of water drawn from various Pasco County wellfield sources range from 170 to 300+ p.p.m. At a water withdrawal rate of 30 million gallons per day, 1.06 million tons of water are extracted from the Cypress Creek wellfield every 10 days, along with an equivalent loss to the mass of the aquifer well in excess of 170 tons for the same time frame.

It is no wonder, then, that tremors are now being felt in these areas. What nature has developed over eons, man is intent upon destroying, irreversibly, in a hundred years or so. I would question the competency of any staff group that insisted only on groundwater sources and did not have development of nongroundwater alternative sources as a primary focus. - J.V. RODZEWICZ New Port Richey The writer was the chairman of the Pasco County advisory committee on water issues, which was disbanded earlier this year. PC crowd: Get a life

What memories were brought back reading about "The Amos and Andy Show" ("Holy Mackerel, Andy!" July 10). As a teenager I used to look forward to the antics of the Kingfish and his friends. Tim Moore, Spencer Williams and Alvin Childress were great actors who unfortunately were largely forgotten because of the politically correct snobs who decided for everyone that "Amos and Andy" was derogatory toward blacks.

Even as a teenager I knew that show was not indicative of black family life.

Teen deserved ticket

I also enjoyed the antics of Lou Costello, Jerry Lewis, the Marx Brothers and the Three Stooges and never thought they were derogatory toward whites.

More and more, we Americans seem to be losing our sense of humor. Hey, let's lighten up, folks. There is a lot of humor in this world, be it racial, ethnic or religious. We need more laughter in our lives. The politically correct crowd should just get a life. - AL ROSSI Valrico Don't call him 'local'

I sincerely wish your writers would not use the designation "local artist" in association with professional artists who live in the Tampa Bay area. I noticed this classification used, for example, in a reference to a current exhibition at the Tampa Museum of Art.

In most cities, the term is "area" or "regional." "Local" is somehow followed, subconsciously, by the term "yokel." Many area artists had established careers in the United States, and perhaps abroad, before coming to live in this area. In my own case, I have a representative in Paris and one in New York. Most visitors to my studio in Tampa and most of my clients are from other parts of this country, Europe and Asia. I do not enjoy being referred to as a "local artist," and I know of colleagues in the arts who share my disappointment in your use of this appellation. - PETER STILTON Tampa

Notes

LETTERS

Load-Date: July 15, 1997

End of Document

BREEDING COLUMN : SOUNDING OUT REPOSE

Sporting Life

April 15, 1997, Tuesday

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Section: SPORT; Pg. 4

Length: 2134 words

Byline: Andrew Caulfield

Body

One of the perpetual questions in thoroughbred breeding is whether an animal owes its ability more to its dam than its sire.

Those who believe that the dam has the greater influence could argue that even the greatest stallions are responsible for far more animals of modest ability than of Stakes quality.

Certainly, when it comes to siring Stakes winners, only a truly phenomenal stallion - one of the calibre of Northern Dancer - can be expected to achieve a strike rate of 20 per cent or more among his progeny.

It is an enlightening fact that none of today's top stallions have achieved this benchmark of brilliance, the highest scorers in the US being Northern Dancer's excellent sons Danzig and Nureyev, with figures of 18 per cent to the end of last year.

And the picture is even bleaker when it comes to percentages of Group or Graded Stakes winners.

Not even the top flight of stallions can be expected to sire a Group or Graded Stakes winner more frequently than once in every ten foals - something reflected in the fact that Danzig, Mr Prospector and Nureyev were the only three active American stallions with ten per cent Group winners among their named stock of racing age to the end of 1996.

It is pretty much the same story on this side of the Atlantic, where not even the leading sires Sadler's Wells, Rainbow Quest and Caerleon can claim to have more than eight per cent Group winners among their progeny.

Yet some broodmares manage to achieve much more spectacular batting averages, such as the famous American mare Fall Aspen.

With seven Group or Graded Stakes winners among her first 11 foals, Fall Aspen has a success rate of nearly 64 per cent, compared to the top stallions' ten per cent.

Another broodmare with a record any stallion would envy is Soundings, a daughter of Mr Prospector.

When Pas De Repose, her daughter, triumphed in last year's Prix d'Arenberg and Cheveley Park Stakes, she followed Didyme and Green Tune as the third Group winner among Soundings' first five foals, which also include Ecoute, a dual Listed winner with a Group One placing to her credit.

BREEDING COLUMN : SOUNDING OUT REPOSE

As this equates to 60 per cent Group winners, or 80 per cent Stakes winners, among Soundings' first five foals, everyone will be watching for her sixth foal, Sand Prospector. This two- year-old Dixieland Band colt is a brother to Didyme, winner of the 1992 Prix Robert Papin.

So, what is the explanation behind these very different success rates, which suggest that a broodmare can be far more influential than the best stallions?

It must not be forgotten that even the best stallions - especially those who attract very large books - are often asked to cover mares which failed the racecourse test.

Some of the mares will have displayed little ability, while others will have been difficult to train or less-than-perfect physical specimens. Yet their shortcomings will have been forgiven on account of their illustrious pedigrees.

The top broodmares, on the other hand, usually visit only the best of the tried-and-tested stallions once their potential becomes obvious. For example, the champion sires Northern Dancer, Exclusive Native, Sadler's Wells and Danzig figure prominently among the sires of Fall Aspen's Group winners.

However, it must be said that Soundings has risen to stardom by a less obvious route. She began her broodmare career with visits to several stallions whose fees fell well short of those commanded by the most fashionable sires.

Her first mate was Believe It (1988 fee around \$ 25,000), and she then went to Dixieland Band (\$ 25,000), Green Dancer (\$ 35,000) and Manila (\$ 30,000).

Didyme's Group-winning exploits in 1992 finally earned her a visit to a superstar stallion in 1993, this being Pas De Repose's sire, Danzig, whose fee was \$ 175,000.

The initial restraint shown by Soundings' owners was sensible, as she had been nothing out of the ordinary on the racecourse. Unraced at two, she was third once at three and finally got off the mark as a four-year- old in 1987, when this daughter of Mr Prospector won twice and was second three times.

Her total earnings amounted to a modest \$ 26,005.

Any shortcomings on course were more than compensated for by Soundings' pedigree, as was demonstrated when she was consigned to Keeneland's 1988 November Sales. She proved easily the most popular mare covered by Believe It, attracting a bid of \$ 310,000 from Wertheimer et Frere.

Although Mr Prospector had already shown potential as a broodmare sire, thanks to the 1987 Irish Derby win of Sir Harry Lewis and the 1988 Group One successes of Dowsing and Maplejinsky, there can be little doubt that Soundings owed her popularity mainly to her female line.

She is a daughter of Ocean's Answer, a very well-connected individual who ranked among the best Canadian two-year-old fillies of 1978, when she won the Natalma Stakes over 8.5 furlongs.

With Northern Answer, a son of Northern Dancer, as her sire and South Ocean, winner of the nine-furlong Canadian Oaks, as her dam, Ocean's Answer is a three-parts-sister to two very notable performers. The first, Northernette, was a champion in Canada and a Grade One winner in the USA, and the second was Storm Bird, a champion two-year-old.

Soundings' value was boosted by the fact that Northernette had already produced two important winners by Mr Prospector, in the shape of Gold Crest, a top Irish two-year-old of 1984, and Scoot, a Grade One winner over a mile and a quarter in 1986.

More recently, Northernette's sister South Sea Dancer visited Mr Prospector's son Fappiano to produce Signal Tap, a smart turf winner at around nine furlongs in 1996. Soundings is therefore bred on very similar lines to three Group winners.

BREEDING COLUMN : SOUNDING OUT REPOSE

The question now is whether Pas De Reponse can become Soundings' second classic winner, following the victory of Green Tune in the 1994 Poule d'Essai des Poulains.

There is no doubt that she has a pedigree worthy of a classic winner, as it contains Danzig, Mr Prospector and Northern Dancer, who were all mentioned earlier among the world's most effective stallions.

Together with Green Tune and Didyme, Pas De Reponse is inbred to Northern Dancer (2 x 4 in her instance), and she is also inbred in the fourth generation to Native Dancer.

Stamina, or lack of it, must be the main doubt about Pas De Reponse's Guineas hopes, especially as her recent win in the slowly-run Prix Imprudence told us little new about her.

One can never be sure that a son or daughter of Danzig will be fully effective over a mile. After all, he has sired sprinters of the calibre of Dayjur (like Pas De Reponse, out of a mare by Mr Prospector), **Hamas**, Polish Patriot, Snaadee and Polonia, plus Green Desert and Danehill, two colts who reverted to sprinting after being placed in the Two Thousand Guineas.

However, there are several encouraging aspects of Pas De Reponse's pedigree, not least the fact that the progeny of both Danzig and Mr Prospector have an average winning distance of just over a mile in Britain and Ireland.

While Green Tune admittedly had the advantage of being by a horse who stayed middle distances, he probably stayed a mile and a quarter - a distance which was well within the reach of Northern Dancer and Native Dancer, the two horses which appear twice in Pas De Reponse's pedigree.

It could well be a close call as to whether Pas De Reponse is as effective at a mile as over shorter distances, but this very smart filly certainly cannot be ruled out.

Graphic

Pas De Reponse . . . Soundings' third Group winner from her first five foals

Load-Date: April 16, 1997

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

May 1, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1397 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-13

Zaire's President Agrees To Meet Rebel Leader

President Mobutu Sese Seko agreed to meet the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila, whose forces control two-thirds of Zaire, tomorrow aboard a South African ship off Africa's Atlantic coast. Bill Richardson, President Clinton's special envoy to Zaire, persuaded Mr. Mobutu to agree to the talks. A1

The United Nations flew 186 children and 50 other refugees from Kisangani, Zaire, to Rwanda. A12

Mexico Reforms Drug Force

Mexico dismantled its main anti-drug force, which was disgraced in February when its director was discovered to be working for traffickers. Attorney General Jorge Madrazo said the agency would be replaced by a new organization, to be built from a nucleus of trusted agents. President Clinton is to visit Mexico in five days. A1

Labor Leads as Campaign Ends

Britain's longest election campaign since 1918 ended the way it began: with the refashioned, smoothly operating Labor Party and its leader, Tony Blair, far ahead of the ruling Conservatives in the polls and in line to take the reins of Government for the first time in 18 years. A6

Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, was expected to win a Northern Ireland seat in the British Parliament. A6

Peace Crumbling in Chechnya

Russian police fought rebels in Chechnya as a tenuous peace crumbled in the separatist republic. The shooting of a local official in the nearby republic of Ingushetia and a bomb that ripped through a train station in southern Russia, killing two people and wounding 17, added to the tension; Russian officials blamed Chechen rebels in both cases. A3

U.N. Agency Head to Leave

NEWS SUMMARY

Hiroshi Nakajima, the Japanese director-general of the World Health Organization, announced that he would not seek another term in office. He had been strongly criticized by the United States and other countries for his unwillingness to cut budgets. A5

Jordan Offers Entry to Marzook

Jordan said it would grant entry to Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook, the Hamas leader who has been jailed in Manhattan for 22 months on accusations of terrorism and immigration violations. It was unclear whether the United States would free him, although American and Israeli officials implied that it would. A7

Clinton Satisfied on Hong Kong

President Clinton said he was satisfied with the assurances on Hong Kong's future that he had received from the Chinese Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen. But he said he was waiting to see if China's words matched its actions. Newt Gingrich, the House Speaker, warned that China's favorable trading status depended upon its handling of the British colony's transition to Chinese rule. A8

NATIONAL A16-24, B12-15

Economy Surges, Driving U.S. Deficit Sharply Down

Administration officials predicted that a surge in the economy would help drive down the Federal budget deficit this year to about \$75 billion, its lowest level in more than 20 years. With balancing the budget made easier, officials said a deal between President Clinton and Congress was possible within hours. A1

The Senate tried to use a flood-relief bill to grab an advantage in the budget negotiations. President Clinton threatened to veto it. Each side accused the other of callousness toward those hurt by floods. B12

Labor Secretary Wins in Senate

The Senate approved Alexis Herman as Secretary of Labor after months of delay over her role in campaign fund-raising. In return, President Clinton backed away from his plan for an executive order directing Federal agencies to consider awarding large construction projects to companies with unionized labor. A1

Exercise Fights Breast Cancer

Regular exercise helps protect against breast cancer, scientists who studied more than 25,000 Norwegian women announced. More than a dozen smaller studies have found the same effect, but none were considered conclusive. A1

On Cue, Lizards Evolve

An experiment with lizards showed that evolution moves in predictable ways and can occur so rapidly that changes emerge in as little as a decade or so, scientists said. The lizards, left for 14 years on different Bahamas islands, showed distinct changes to match their new environments. B14

Criticism on Veterans' Health

The Government is still not doing enough to investigate the cause of health problems reported among veterans of the 1991 Persian Gulf War, a special White House panel said. In response, the Pentagon and the C.I.A. appointed former Senator Warren B. Rudman as a special adviser on the issue. B14

NEWS SUMMARY

Key Bombing Witness Attacked

Timothy J. McVeigh's defense lawyer tried to portray Lori Fortier, a major Government witness against him, as a drug user and a liar who once hoped she and her husband could make big money by selling book and movie rights to their version of the Oklahoma City bombing. Ms. Fortier admitted having taken drugs but denied any interest in selling her story. A16

Talks Break Off in Texas

The leader of an armed group claiming to represent an independent nation of Texas broke off negotiations with the state authorities who have surrounded his compound, officials said. Seventy miles away, the police arrested seven men with guns, explosives, marijuana and identity cards linking them to the group. A16

Chelsea Chooses California

Chelsea Clinton decided to attend Stanford University next year. It is much farther from Washington than her other choices. B15

NEW YORK/REGION B1-10

\$800 Million Surplus For New York City

Mayor Giuliani said the city would finish its fiscal year with a surplus of more than \$800 million. He said he would divide the money evenly between tax cuts, new spending and trying to reduce future deficits. A1

Arrest in 1963 Killing

New York City detectives arrested Lawrence Henry, a 61-year-old father of five, yesterday and charged him with the 1963 murder of Lawrence J. Bart, an executive in the printing business. The police said they cracked the case with the help of a former prostitute who, having undergone a religious conversion and feeling burdened by guilt over her knowledge of the crime, came forward to identify the killer. B1

Acquittal in Abuse Case

Burton N. Pugach was acquitted of charges that he had sexually abused and threatened to kill a woman after she ended a five-year affair with him. His defense witnesses included his wife, who, in 1959, was blinded when Mr. Pugach had lye thrown in her face. He was convicted then, but jurors said that record did not sway them in the new case. B3

Audits Blast Harlem Agency

The Pataki administration released audit reports showing that the defunct Harlem Urban Development Corporation had received almost \$100 million in state funds to help rebuild Harlem but had not produced a single major commercial project. B1

Woman Wins Top Math Prize

Ioana Dumitriu, a New York University sophomore from Romania, became the first woman to win the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition, the Olympics of college mathematics. The test is so difficult that half the people who take it score 2 or less of a possible 120. B1

SPORTS B17-22

Small Field for Derby

NEWS SUMMARY

Thirteen colts were entered for the 123d Kentucky Derby, the smallest field in 12 years. D. Wayne Lukas, who won the last two years, entered Deeds Not Words, a horse that has won only once in four races. B17

HOME C1-12

Bronx Conservatory Reopening

The Enid A. Haupt Conservatory, the glittering glass centerpiece of the New York Botanical Garden, reopens Saturday after a four-year, \$25 million restoration. C1

ARTS C13-22

Last Curtain for a Diva?

Mirella Freni, the celebrated Italian soprano, makes what could be her last performance ever at the Metropolitan Opera in tonight's performance of Giordano's "Fedora." C13

Coming-Out Parties for 'Ellen'

Thousands of people celebrated at private and public parties as the leading character on ABC Television's comedy "Ellen" acknowledged her lesbianism. B15

BUSINESS DAY D1-21

Dow Returns to Stratosphere

The surging economy pushed the Dow Jones industrial average back above 7,000, almost completely erasing its slide of the last six weeks.D8

Business Digest D1

OBITUARIES B16

EDITORIAL A26-27

Editorials: Ellen and "Ellen" come out, debt relief for model countries, give Nynex customers a choice.

Columns: Frank Rich, Thomas L. Friedman.

Chronicle D22

Bridge C18

Crossword C16

Weather B23

Graphic

NEWS SUMMARY

Photos

Load-Date: May 1, 1997

End of Document

DEATH AT SHRINE OF THE FRIEND

Evening Standard (London)

February 25, 1994

Copyright 1994 Associated Newspapers Ltd.

Section: Pg. 2

Length: 1127 words

Byline: Theodore Levite, Valentine Low

Body

A JEWISH gunman today shot dead at least 35 Arabs and wounded scores of others in one of Israel's worst massacres of recent years. The UN put the death toll as high as 53.

The man, an American immigrant wearing an Israeli army officer's uniform, blasted indiscriminately at Arabs as they prayed at a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron.

The killer emptied several magazines of his assault rifle into the crowd before they attacked him with a fire extinguisher.

By the end he was dead, but it was not clear whether he shot himself or was beaten to death by the crowd.

The army said one gunman was involved and that he committed suicide after the attack. But some Palestinian witnesses said more than one Israeli was involved with local PLO leaders claiming the gunman had help from other Israelis, perhaps even soldiers.

Amid the panic, figures for the death toll varied. Israeli Army radio said there were at least 35 dead. Palestinian doctors in Hebron said they had counted 50 dead and UN officials put the total at 53. PLO headquarters in East Jerusalem named 45 of the dead.

The final death toll may never be known. Some families took their dead home to bury, rather than to the hospitals where the bodies would be taken into Israeli custody. The PLO said 13 of the victims had already been buried. The attack - one of the most serious since Israel seized the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967 - unleashed a wave of fury. As fierce clashes broke out in Hebron, seven Palestinians were shot dead by Israeli soldiers and scores wounded, according to Arab hospital officials.

The killer was named as Dr Baruch Goldstein, a physician with a rank of captain in the Army Medical Corps where he served in the reserves.

Armed with a pistol as well as the Galil automatic rifle, Dr Goldstein stopped to change ammunition clips several times during the massacre. The Galil, an Israeli copy of the American M-16 assault rifle, can fire up to 900 rounds a minute.

The outrage came at a delicate time in Israeli-Palestinian relations, with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat preparing to meet amid rising hopes for a final agreement on their Jericho-Gaza accord.

DEATH AT SHRINE OF THE FRIEND

Mr Rabin, who described the attack as a 'loathsome criminal act', called an emergency meeting in Tel Aviv of top security officials and Cabinet ministers. He said: 'The crazed actions of disturbed individuals will not prevent reconciliation between the citizens of Israel and the Palestinian people.' He appealed publicly to 'all Jews and Arabs who seek peace to refrain from any action that may affect the prospects of peace - following the deranged action of this lunatic'.

On behalf of the government and the people of Israel he expressed condolences to the families of those who died and to the Palestinian people as a whole, and wished a speedy recovery to the wounded.

Mr Arafat denounced Israeli soldiers for failing to guard the Moslem worshippers and said the massacre would st back the Arab-Israeli peace process. 'What kind of peace are you talking about if the crimes and killings against our people do not stop?' he said.

Hebron was immediately sealed off by the army but Palestinians defied the curfew and, as news of the massacre spread, there were reports of attacks on Israeli soldiers and private Israeli cars throughout the West Bank and Gaza. The militant Islamic movement **Hamas** vowed to avenge the killings.

As hospitals appealed for blood donors, Israel cancelled all police leave and poured security forces into Jerusalem in case of a backlash.

The attack came at dawn when Dr Goldstein, wearing a white scarf over his face, opened fire on Palestinian Moslems as they knelt for prayers in the Al Habram mosque. The 2,000-year-old shrine is known as Cave of the Patriarchs to the Jews and the Shrine of the Friend to the Moslems.

Women, who pray in a different part of the mosque, ran screaming through the streets after seeing their men gunned down.

Mohammad Suleiman Abu Saleh, a 33-year-old guard at the mosque, said: 'He was trying to kill as many as possible.

'The floor of the mosque was full of bodies and blood. Worshippers who were kneeling down at the time tried to run away in fright and some hit the ground.

'I shouted to the army to come and stop him. But they ran away. At least seven people were killed instantly. Their brains were spilled on the ground.

'The army did not intervene until the massacre was over.'

Witness Hatam Tafisheh said: 'At 5.20am (3.20am GMT) a man dressed in military uniform entered the mosque.

'Everybody was standing up. I took off my shoes. An old man wearing a military uniform was running carrying a big weapon full of ammunition. I was astonished he entered the mosque during prayer. He opened fire, I escaped. I asked the soldier (guarding the site) to intervene. The soldier beat me up.'

One Arab survivor told a PLO local leader that he saw the attacker hide behind one of the walls of the cave. 'He suddenly produced an automatic rifle and opened up and I threw myself on the floor and somehow survived.'

Palestinian worshipper Ahmed Jabari, 50, said: 'Suddenly I heard shots. I turned around and saw a man with a beard and black kippa (skullcap) who started shooting at people. I heard people screaming. I lay on the floor and then fainted.'

Some survivors claimed there was more than one gunman. Aziz Al-Hashmami, 40, said there were 'four or five settlers' who opened fire from behind the crowd of around 1,500.

Imam Ibrahim Abdine, who was conducting the prayers, said: 'The shooting came from several directions. It must have been a planned operation, because there were several settlers in the mosque.'

DEATH AT SHRINE OF THE FRIEND

Hussein Issa Al-Rajabi, 42, said: 'From where I was, I saw a second settler who was giving the orders to others.'

Afterwards Israeli troops opened fire to disperse the crowd. One reporter saw a Palestinian shot in the head during the melee.

Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by a Jewish settler terrorist organisation called Supporters of Israel's God.

It follows quarrels over prayer rights yesterday at the mosque, a holy shrine for both Jews and Moslems because it is considered to be the burial place of Abraham.

The mosque was packed because Friday is the Moslem day of prayer and this is the Moslem Holy Month of Ramadan, when dawn prayers have special significance. But it is also the Jewish feast of Purim.

There were arguments about who had the right to pray at the Tomb of the Patriarchs, and when.

If confirmed, the death toll would be the highest since Israeli security forces shot dead 18 Palestinians in Jerusalem's Old City in October 1990.

'The floor of the mosque was full of bodies and blood.

'I saw a man with a beard and skullcap who started shooting. I heard screaming'

Load-Date: March 2, 1994

End of Document

News Summary

The New York Times

March 22, 1997, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section 1;; Section 1; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1385 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL 3-7

Agreement to Disagree Ends Helsinki Summit

President Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin ended a two-day summit meeting in Helsinki by agreeing to differ over NATO expansion. They decided that Russia would negotiate a partnership agreement of its own that would be signed before NATO begins adding new members. They also reached agreements on arms-control issues that will require legislative approval. 1

Blast Kills 4 in Tel Aviv

A blast touched off by a suicide bomber ripped through a crowded Tel Aviv cafe, killing the bomber and three others, injuring dozens and doing further damage to the Israeli-Palestinian peace effort. No group formally claimed responsibility for the attack, but unconfirmed reports suggested the bomber was a Palestinian from near Hebron, and an anonymous caller told the police that the militant Islamic movement **Hamas** was behind the attack. 1

The Clinton Administration exercised its third Security Council veto in defense of Israel, blocking a resolution calling on Israel to cease construction of a Jewish housing project in East Jerusalem. 4

Tentative Agreement in Peru

Mediators outlined a tentative agreement to end the standoff between the Peruvian Government and rebels holding 72 hostages. The rebels would give up the captives and leave Peru in exchange for a chance at early parole for some of their comrades. President Alberto K. Fujimori has refused to release guerrillas. 3

Zaire's President Returns

Zaire's ailing President, Mobutu Sese Seko, returned to the capital, Kinshasa, from France. He was seen boarding the plane, but refused to appear in public upon disembarking, fueling rumors of his failing health. The rebel leader seeking to topple Mr. Mobutu received a warm reception in Kisangani. 7

Dutch Report Mad-Cow Disease

News Summary

The Netherlands reported its first case of mad-cow disease. The infected cow is five years old and has never been out of the country. The disease, which has been linked to the fatal Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome in humans, has primarily been found in Britain. (Reuters)

More Hope at Gdansk

The man handling the receivership of Poland's failed Gdansk shipyard welcomed a Government plan to keep part of the company alive, saying it could result in saving up to 2,000 jobs. (Reuters)

Mercenaries Leave New Guinea

Dozens of African mercenaries hired by Papua New Guinea to put down a rebellion headed home, leaving behind a nation in turmoil and a standoff between the army and the Government. As the police clamped down on unrest, about 50 mercenaries flew out of the country. Australia said it had put its troops on increased readiness in case the crisis worsened. (Reuters)

NATIONAL 8-12

House Votes to Finance A Fund-Raising Inquiry

House Republicans quelled a rebellion by a group within their party and endorsed a measure to pay for a committee investigation into questionable campaign finance practices. The committee is expected to look primarily into actions by Democrats. The lawmakers decided to provide \$3.8 million for the campaign-finance investigation and \$7.9 million more that could be used for that inquiry or other House investigations. 1

Little Change by Smokers Likely

Experts agreed that the decision of one cigarette maker, the Liggett Group, to warn buyers that smoking is addictive was unlikely to have a major influence on the decision of those who smoke. The Government has required warnings on cigarette packages for more than 30 years, but consumption has declined only slightly. 9

Army Sex Charges Dropped

An Army drill instructor at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, Staff Sgt. Nathanael C. Beach, was cleared of charges of having consensual sex with a trainee, one day after an officer at the training facility pleaded guilty to sexual misconduct but had more serious rape charges dropped. A lawyer for another accused instructor said the cases suggested that top commanders knew they had overreached in their zeal to punish sexual misconduct. 10

Pena Is Sworn In to New Post

Vice President Al Gore swore in Federico F. Pena as Energy Secretary. Mr. Pena's confirmation had been delayed as senators used his hearings to challenge the Clinton Administration's opposition to building a temporary nuclear waste dump in Nevada. (AP)

Rap Star Is Given Probation

The rap star Snoop Doggy Dogg was sentenced to three years' probation and fined \$1,000 by a Los Angeles court for illegal possession of a weapon, and he was ordered to record anti-violence advertisements. "It's cool not to use guns," the 25-year-old rapper, whose real name is Calvin Broadus, said outside court. As a convicted felon, Mr. Broadus is not allowed to possess a gun. In addition to the fine and probation, he was ordered to make three public service announcements. (AP)

Ex-Detroit Mayor Plans Casino

News Summary

Four months after voters approved casinos in Detroit, former Mayor Coleman A. Young wants to open one. Mr. Young and a 16-member group of partners plan to announce tomorrow that they will seek one of the city's three casino licenses, both Detroit newspapers said. (AP)

Juror Chosen for Trial (His Own)

A man who showed up for jury duty in Tulsa, Okla., landed in jail instead on a murder charge. The man, Patrick Wayne Manning 2d, reported for jury service earlier this month and told a court clerk that he was a convicted felon. The clerk then discovered the murder charge in a routine records check. (AP)

NEW YORK/REGION 25-29

Lab Announces a Plan To Stop Radioactive Water

The Brookhaven National Laboratory announced a plan to stop an underground plume of water laced with radioactive tritium that is leaking from a nuclear fuel storage pool. Officials said the water posed no immediate health threat, though it is spreading toward a residential area. 1

Bribery Conviction in Newark

The former chief of staff to Mayor Sharpe James of Newark was convicted of taking bribes from an insurance broker in exchange for lucrative contracts. The man, Jackie R. Mattison, is the first official from the Mayor's inner circle to be convicted in an exhaustive investigation into corruption at all levels of Newark government. 25

Giuliani Goes Back to School

Mayor Giuliani visited a public school in Queens and read aloud from a book called "Firehouse Dog." It was the latest of a series of such stops for the Mayor, whom Democrats have attacked as insensitive to the needs of children. 25

Police Choose No. 2 Official

Patrick E. Kelleher, a 28-year veteran of the New York Police Department, was named to the force's second-highest job, first deputy commissioner. He was previously chief of detectives and was praised for making the detectives more productive. 27

A Cruise to Jail

An 80-foot private cruise boat typically chartered for bar mitzvahs, weddings and corporate cocktail parties was used for a night of nude dancing, partying and prostitution instead, the police said. Three men who leased the boat were arrested and charged with promoting prostitution, and three women were arrested on prostitution charges. 27

I.N.S. Turns to Mail-in Papers

The Immigration and Naturalization Service closed its Manhattan office to applicants for legal immigrant status, who have lined up by the hundreds in recent days. Instead, the I.N.S. told the applicants to mail their paperwork to a district office and wait for an appointment. 26

SPORTS 30-35

14-Year-Old Nears Title

News Summary

Tara Lipinski, the 14-year-old skater from Houston, won the short program at the world figure skating championships in Switzerland. That put her in position to become the youngest skater ever to win a world championship. 31

ARTS 15-21, 24

New Lincoln Center Repertoire

Lincoln Center announced plans to expand its repertoire of nonclassical music programming with a series of American popular standards. 15

BUSINESS DAY 36-49

Business Digest 37

OBITUARIES 14

V.S. Pritchett

The versatile and astoundingly prolific English writer was 96. Mr. Pritchett became a master of fiction, nonfiction, biography and literary criticism over a six-decade career, but was perhaps best known for his dozens of meticulously observed short stories. 14

EDITORIAL 22-23

Editorials: Tobacco's crumbling barricades, a useful summit, the Middle East, vending laws.

Columns: Russell Baker, Maureen Dowd.

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Load-Date: March 22, 1997

At our peril Britain fails to fly the flag for Rushdie

The Sunday Times (London)

October 3, 1993, Sunday

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Section: Features

Length: 1148 words

Byline: Barbara Amiel

Body

There was a small gaggle of females around Salman Rushdie about two weeks ago at a Royal Academy opening. They made a happy change from the po-faced policemen who used to usher Rushdie into rooms for surprise appearances and then shoo everyone away while taking him to a new address clutching only his toothbrush.

All good Muslims were ordered by the late Ayatollah Khomeini to kill Rushdie wherever he could be found. This sentence of death has not been revoked, nor has Iran's \$1m reward for the murder. At the time the fatwah was declared, Geoffrey Howe, then foreign secretary, managed to chin himself to recalling staff at the British embassy in Iran. A year later, Douglas Hurd decided this was too stern a step and so a charge d'affaires went back. As far as I can see, the sole punishment we have meted out to Iran for its continuing intention to murder a British subject has been to spare it the presence of our ambassador.

As I watched Rushdie, I thought how much he resembled some faded old print of the hunted Jew. That thought resurfaced when I read that British Airways has been refusing to let Rushdie fly its skies. The man seems destined to be a victim.

Don Pacifico, about whom a lot of readers will know more than I do, was a victim too a Portuguese Jew who by virtue of being born in Gibraltar was a British subject. He lived in Athens and in 1847 his house was burned down in a pogrom. Pacifico sued the Greek government, which dismissed his claims.

From all accounts, Pacifico himself was an unimpressive specimen of humanity. But then neither Rushdie's books nor his constant complaints about the repressive nature of British society appeal to me. Still, the nature of a principle is that it applies both to people we like and those we think are utter sods. Which is where the lives of Don Pacifico, the Portuguese Jew from Gibraltar, and Salman Rushdie, the Bombay-born Muslim, intersect: both have been victimised by foreign powers and both are British subjects. What bears looking at is how Britain responded to each.

The British Airways decision is not the one I would take, were the airline in my hands. Decency would require meticulous security to protect all aboard, rather than give in to terrorism. Still, it is easy to say that, when one is not running an airline. So long as it is legal to deny passage to a citizen whose only misfortune is that a fanatical government has pronounced a death sentence on him, then the airline, as a private organisation, should be entitled to make its own choices. The object of scrutiny should be government policy.

The Foreign Office has re-established diplomatic relations with Iran on the grounds that we have private assurances that it will not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. What did that mean for Mr

At our peril Britain fails to fly the flag for Rushdie

Rushdie, I asked the FO? "We had to interpret that," explained a spokesperson. Then came a ramble about how sanctions would not be useful. What would be? "Dialogue is the way to deal with Iran," said the woman firmly.

The notion of dialoguing one's way to serenity with Iran would have been good stuff for a 1960s "The Establishment" skit, but it makes pretty shabby listening in 1993. Iran is a revolutionary state, reminiscent of the early days of the Soviet Union. It is the same deadly combination of a military and ideological threat. With the evaporation of the world's radical left, the vacuum for terrorism has been taken up by theocratic Iran: its subversion is helped by the real social problems of the Middle East, and its military might is intimidating.

Conventional wisdom has it that under Prime Minister Rafsanjani, Iran is becoming more "flexible". It is easier for Iranians to get passports. But if Rafsanjani has bought off the radicals domestically, he has given in to them on foreign policy.

Iran is engaged in a huge military build-up, with submarines from Russia and ballistic missiles from North Korea. Its terrorists have turned Sudan into a staging post to hit Egypt and possibly New York City. It is currently bullying the Emirates on territorial issues and Israel with Hamas. This is not non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Dialogue with such a state is a fantasy. What is needed is denial of economic benefits that might aid its build-up. In a revolutionary theocratic state there is no distinction to be made between the pronouncements of religious or political leaders. The lady who took my telephone call about Iran may have been inept, but the Foreign Office is not. It is playing at realpolitik.

Realpolitik means a country does certain things it finds distasteful because the political consequences of doing what you think right are considered negative. In other words, you do the wrong thing because you are afraid of what is right. This can misfire. It is true that a misguided application of idealism Jimmy Carter's undermining of the Shah can lead to the horror of the ayatollahs. But the Americans learned from this, and when Iran challenged their escort of Kuwait's tankers in 1988, America destroyed half its fleet. Foreign policy may have to be realistic up to a point, but principle should not yield to cowardice. Detente only helped the Soviet Union; it took an American president standing up to communism as evil to destroy it.

The right thing to do with Iran is to make it an economic pariah until it lifts the fatwah and ceases state-sponsored international terrorism. There is no reason why Iran Air should have three flights a week from London to Tehran. Or that business as usual (with the exception of military weapons) should carry on. Which brings me to Pacifico, Rushdie and our own interests.

One's personal opinion of Salman Rushdie is immaterial. But the offence to him is of concern to us all. If his status as a British subject is devalued, so is ours. He has been sentenced to death and Britain, the mother of the Magna Carta, the wellspring in many ways of modern democratic liberal society, is being bullied with impunity by theocratic terrorists. When Pacifico was treated badly by the Greeks, Lord Palmerston, then only foreign secretary, sent the British fleet to blockade Greece. Greece capitulated and Pacifico won compensation.

Gunboat diplomacy is not the solution in this world. But we should not be doing business with Iran while it has the sentence of death on a British subject. In this respect, the speech of Palmerston in defence of his policy bears remembering:

Palmerston asked, in that memorable declaration, that the House confirm that "whether as the Roman, in days of old, held himself free from indignity when he could say *Civis Romanus sum*; so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong". *Civis Britannicus sum*. What, Mr Hurd, does that mean now?

Load-Date: October 6, 1993

**TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: IN THE WEST BANK;
Conflicting Dreams of Arabs and Jews Stoke Rage in Hebron**

The New York Times

October 2, 1996, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 6; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 1159 words

Byline: By CHRIS HEDGES

By CHRIS HEDGES

Dateline: HEBRON, West Bank, Oct. 1

Body

Hebron, with its pale stone houses, crumbling archways and sacred monuments, chafed under an Israeli-imposed curfew today while Israeli and Palestinian officials meeting in Washington worked to shape the next phase of this ancient city's existence.

Hebron is the last West Bank city still patrolled by Israeli troops. In the middle of the city of approximately 100,000 Arabs live some 400 Jews, surrounded by Israeli Army posts and coils of concertina wire.

The previous Israeli Government agreed that most Israeli troops would be pulled out, and those who remained were to be posted in the immediate vicinity of the Jewish settlements. But the pullout never happened, and interviews here with both settlers and Palestinian residents suggest that the gap in expectations remains huge.

Noam Arnon, the spokesman for the militant Jewish settlers, standing outside one of the four Jewish enclaves, said today, "Maybe the Prime Minister will do some partial redeployment."

"He will never do what Yasir Arafat and Shimon Peres planned," Mr. Arnon added. "We are surrounded by hills and we cannot put Palestine Liberation Organization troops above us, able to snipe and shoot in our windows. We also can't accept that the Palestinians control the water supply and electrical grid. We will never have any water or power and will not be able to live a normal life."

Palestinians warned that any move to renege on the signed commitment to withdraw troops would only insure further bloodshed.

Even now, despite the curfew imposed on Thursday by the Israelis, the Jewish settlers walk free, while the Palestinians are confined to their homes for all but a few hours.

"The Israeli Government has spent the last few weeks insulting us and laughing in the face of our leaders," said Yacub Ali Bedawi, a 52-year-old driver, "and they now want to break their own peace agreement and give us less than they promised. The Jews must leave Hebron. Do you hear? And if they do not then they must be prepared for

TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: IN THE WEST BANK; Conflicting Dreams of Arabs and Jews Stoke Rage in Hebron

more riots, more suicide attacks and more violence. They have cheated and betrayed us and we will make them pay. They better forget any more of their tricks."

And so, Palestinian, Israeli and American officials must once again wearily unroll maps and examine access routes and troop positions to determine what parts of Hebron can now be delivered to Palestinian control. Under the Oslo peace agreement the city should have been largely turned over to the Palestinian Authority on March 28.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, under pressure from his supporters to keep a larger Israeli security presence in the city, has called for new talks aimed at a less sweeping withdrawal.

The March deadline was originally postponed after four suicide bombings by Muslim extremist groups killed 59 people in Israel in February and March. And as each week passes, the huge concrete blocks marked with yellow and brown triangles that were placed around the Jewish enclaves here in anticipation of the future demarcation lines, seem increasingly meaningless.

Under the original accord that Mr. Netanyahu has brushed aside, Israel would retain control of about one-fifth of Hebron's eastern edge. Israeli soldiers would be permitted to patrol a corridor from the Jewish settlement of Qiryat Arba, north of the city, past the Tomb of the Patriarchs, and southward to the small Jewish enclaves in the heart of the city.

The Jewish settlers in Hebron said they trusted the hawkish Prime Minister to make a gesture to the Palestinians that would not harm their security and would leave the Israeli Army in control of most of Hebron, including the heights and slopes that ring the city, where most Palestinians live in densely packed neighborhoods.

A Western diplomat who drove his armored car into Hebron today despaired of ever repairing the peace effort, warning that the fragile relationship between the 30,000-member Palestinian police and Israeli security forces may have ended in three days of shooting in Ramallah, Nablus and the Gaza Strip last week.

"As far as I can see the Israeli Government has just flushed this peace agreement down the toilet," he said. "Things don't look too good."

The streets of the city, which saw some of the worst violence during the seven-year Palestinian uprising, were deserted today because of the curfew. Morose Palestinians, barricaded inside their homes, peered silently from behind iron grilles at the empty streets below. Occasionally, in violation of Israeli Army rules, a young man darted across flat rooftops, many covered with lines of brightly colored laundry, to visit a friend.

Najieh Abu Atta, 23, who lost his job in a slaughterhouse in Israel two months ago, tapped the ash of his cigarette on the window ledge of his family's apartment. On the metal shutters, padlocked shut on the floor below him, vandals had spray-painted two Stars of David and the words "Death to the Arabs" in Hebrew.

"People follow leaders who get results," he said, "and Arafat has provided nothing for us. The only ones who produce anything are the Islamic brothers."

The Israelis lift the curfew for about three hours every morning so the Palestinians can pile down to the market and buy bread and pick through the dwindling supply of vegetables. But each reprieve -- today's lasted from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. -- sees lithe young men hastily build barricades on back streets and pelt the Israeli paratroopers with showers of rocks, until they are chased back. The Israelis do not announce the three- or four-hour reprieve in advance, nor do they stick to a regular schedule.

The Jewish settlers, carrying automatic weapons and pistols, roamed in small bands through the center of the city. A few carried boxes of groceries and about a dozen lined up their cars in a caravan for the trip to Jerusalem. Shuttle buses brought in a few hundred religious Jews, who came to visit the Cave of the Patriarchs, the traditional burial place of Abraham and Sarah, for the religious holiday of Succoth, which marks the 40 years the Israelites wandered in the wilderness.

TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: IN THE WEST BANK; Conflicting Dreams of Arabs and Jews Stoke Rage in Hebron

"Hebron," a banner placed outside the tomb read, "For our ancestors. For our children. Forever."

The city's main mosque, the Ibrahimi mosque, is also within the heavy, crenelated stone tomb. There, in February 1994, a Jewish settler gunned down 29 Arabs in prayer. Today the mosque was closed.

On the road out of Hebron, Israeli troops had lined up six boys, ranging in age from 12 to 14, because they had been throwing stones. They sat, their heads bent and their arms held behind their backs, cursing their captors in Arabic.

When 14-year-old Mahmoud Abdel Magid was asked what he wanted to do when he grew up, he fired back, "Get a gun and kill Jews."

To these boys, Yasir Arafat, the idol of their fathers, is a figure of ridicule.

"We want to join Hamas," he said, referring to the Islamic militant movement that has carried out suicide bombings in Israel. "We want to fight, not listen to empty talk."

Graphic

Photo: Israeli police approached two Palestinian women in Hebron, where a curfew was instituted on Thursday. Israelis may move freely in the West Bank city while Palestinians are allowed outdoors only a few hours a day. (Reuters)

Map/Chart: "STATUS REPORT -- Hebron: City With a Short Fuse"

Under previous accords, Israeli troops were to withdraw from most of Hebron, staying only to guard the small enclave of Jewish settlers, the Cave of the Patriarchs and access roads. Citing security concerns, the new Israeli Government to keep troops in a much broader zone. Map of Hebron showing locations of Jewish settlements and the Cave of the Patriarchs.

Load-Date: October 2, 1996

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Anchorage Daily News (Alaska)

May 26, 1996, Sunday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1996 Anchorage Daily News

Section: FORUM,

Length: 1352 words

Body

Legislature is irresponsible

I am appalled at the way the Legislature has handled this year's session and themselves. They claim to put a high priority on public safety, yet they refused a tobacco tax that would slow down teen smoking tremendously. They are breaking their arms patting themselves on the backs for a job well done, when in reality they simply have not done their jobs.

They want to cut the budget? Why did they allow themselves a 7.5 percent increase in their daily living allowance? Yet state employees are denied a meager 1.5 percent cost of living increase? Oh, please! The money they will be spending when they resume special sessions in June certainly isn't conducive to a balanced budget. The irresponsibility of the Legislature is getting really old.

-- Francine LaCosta

Palmer

Overpopulation calls for candor

Jim Davis of Wasilla should follow his own advice (Letters, May 15) and read history. He might learn that North America is drastically different from the "Wilderness at Dawn" encountered by his ancestors in 1730.

Mr. Davis's condescending sneers aside, the fact remains that current population growth -- adding a billion human consumers to the planet every nine years -- has no historical precedent. Indeed, history indicates that this rapid population growth can only culminate in unprecedented human catastrophe.

Badly needed in this election year is an honest debate about immigration and overpopulation -- a debate unencumbered by the tiresome shrieks of "racism" and "xenophobia" typically emitted by the hysterical left.

-- August Cisar

Seward

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Same-sex marriages are just

To take a cue from the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that struck down Colorado's Proposition 2: It becomes more likely that the high court will uphold the constitutionality of gay marriages. We need to have civil conversation as we prepare to live with the inevitable.

First, let us set aside a huge misunderstanding. The legal recognition of marriages has nothing to do with religion. Government gives exactly the same recognition of a marriage performed by a judge as it gives to a marriage performed by a clergyman. Marriages are legally recognized because a couple gets a government-issued license and someone who serves as "officiant" returns it to the government office.

Government recognizes marriages because marriage stabilizes social structures and produces a more orderly society. Because of legal marriage, property rights are shared, protected and passed on. In critical family situations, powers of decision making are clarified and recognized. Benefits from employment are secured for family members.

Advocates of legal gay marriages are asking for the same help in ordering and defining their lives that is enjoyed by heterosexuals.

Of course, someone will declare, "But God made Adam and Eve, not Adam and Henry! Same sex marriage is contrary to natural order!" That argument has great appeal until someone asks, "But whose definition of natural order?"

It was this same natural-order argument that kept racially mixed marriages illegal in many states. The last such laws were struck down 27 years ago. Most Americans would now agree that such laws are absurd.

The gay population is asking for the same benefits, the same privileges, the same protections as those enjoyed by heterosexual persons. That means legal recognition of same sex marriages. It is reasonable. It is just.

-- The Rev. Howard Bess

Palmer

Bark-beetle killer is dangerous

A number of Anchorage and Girdwood citizens have contacted our office this week to express their concern about the spraying of the pesticide carbaryl to control the spruce bark beetle. Unfortunately, this spraying is being done without the consent of people in the area who don't wish to endanger the health of their families.

In a notice to one resident, a pest control company provides "notice" by advising that people should "keep pets and children indoors during the treatment." The company's one-day notice gives the date, but not the time of the spraying. The notice states that overexposure to the pesticide may cause a variety of health problems including "dizziness, headaches, weakness and vomiting. In severe cases: convulsion, unconsciousness, and respiratory failure may occur."

Scientific research has demonstrated that carbaryl is responsible for enzyme deficiency and reproductive diseases, as well as respiratory problems. Carbaryl leaches readily into groundwater and disperses easily to neighboring properties. Residues may persist in the environment for over a year, with the potential to cause severe harm to the environment and human health. In addition to the potentially damaging effects on humans, carbaryl is acutely toxic to a variety of "non-target" species, including birds, beneficial insects, aquatic organisms, and plants.

Have we so quickly forgotten Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring"?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

People have a right not to be subjected to this poison. Science and reason are on their side. Where is the necessary public agency oversight to protect our health?

-- Pamela Miller

Greenpeace

Israeli actions highly justified

I shouldn't be surprised, but I always am, when I come across people like Howard Martin (letter, "Crusaders should look to Israel"). The world seems to be full of people with blinders on, people who read the news selectively and see on television only what they want to see. Everything else seems to be blocked out by a mental "Do not record" button.

I'll admit that the Israeli warfare against the Hamas terrorists, who launch rockets from refugee camps and then run, leaving their women and children to be bombed by the Israelis, is a terrible thing, but let's not overlook why the Israelis have found it necessary to wage all-out war.

The ink was hardly dry on the signing of the "Peace Accord" when the Islamic terrorism increased. Howard, where were you when the news came out of the suicide bombing of innocent civilians on a bus, and the bombing of the women and children lined up in a marketplace?

During the 31 months before the Oslo Peace Accord was signed, barely 100 Israelis were killed. During the 31 months since the accord was signed, 213 Israelis have been killed. In one recent 10-day period, over 60 people were killed and over 200 were injured.

A signer of the accord, Arafat, has sworn to drive all Jews out of Jerusalem and to kill every last one of them. It wasn't until the Israelis began fighting back that Arafat and his henchman withdrew that clause from the PLO charter. Does that sound like it is the Israelis who are sworn to committing genocide?

Yes, Israel does receive foreign aid from us, but are you aware of how much the PLO receives? And did you know that Arafat and friends pocket most of it?

-- David C. Kepler

Palmer

Gun makes its owner safer

A rebuttal to a letter of mine, printed May 5, stated that my figures were misleading, then went on to state that firearms deaths are greater than automobile accidents "in some states." Since the writer did not give a source, his allegations are merely opinion . . . not facts.

Some real facts:

Florida State criminology professor Gary Kleck recently presented the findings of his survey reflecting that a private citizen uses a gun to protect himself or property every 15 seconds (over 2 million times a year). The vast majority of these people (76 percent) did not find it necessary to fire. The other 24 percent said they actually fired their weapons either as warning shots (one-third) or directly at their attacker.

Eighteen percent were cases where the attacker had a gun and chose not to fire.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

In 3 percent of the cases, people shot at each other. "Most of the citizens who used guns were successful in protecting themselves and their property."

The truth is, gun ownership, along with the willingness to use a gun in protection of yourself or your property, not only makes you safer, but the mere appearance of a weapon shifts the balance in your favor, 76 percent of the time.

It is no mystery why criminals target tourists in Florida. Florida is a "right to carry" state.

-- Robert Glenn

Anchorage

Load-Date: May 30, 1996

End of Document

Toll mounts in war over Arafat's peace

The Independent (London)

November 8, 1992, Sunday

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS PAGE; Page 16

Length: 1195 words

Byline: From ROBERT FISK in Sidon

Body

THEY KILLED Ahmed Antar in the centre of Sidon with three bullets to the head from a silenced pistol. Hussein al-Tamer and Hamze Mubarak were cut down by a spray of sub-machine- gun fire. Mohamed Ibrahim, Mohamed Hobbeish and Hussam Saffouri all met their end near the Sidon sea-front, when hooded gunmen interrupted their morning break at a local coffee shop by firing dozens of bullets into them from Kalashnikov assault rifles.

Two years after their civil war is supposed to have ended, you can hardly blame the Lebanese for dubbing their second city "the Chicago of Lebanon". Nor the Palestinians for suspecting that there are mysterious forces behind the savage feud which has killed off 23 of their community in the past five months. Yasser Arafat and the anonymous spokesmen for Abu Nidal's sinister Fatah Revolutionary Council blame each other for the slaughter - since it is the guerrilla commanders of both sides who are being culled - but already the Lebanese government has threatened to send its troops into the refugee camps to impose order. Fearful of losing their control of the camps, Arafat's men immediately seized 62 Abu Nidal men and locked them in an underground prison.

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Many Palestinians believe Abu Nidal died long ago of cancer, but in the misery of the Palestinian camps, there are always guns for hire and young men driven by despair to turn upon their own people as traitors. Suspicion of Arafat's desire for a settlement with Israel is turning to outright loathing among many Palestinians in Lebanon, as they realise that the current Middle East peace talks have excluded the country's half-million refugees from ever returning to the land they still call Palestine. That so brutal a conflict should now have broken out, however, is a matter of both shame and humiliation for Lebanon's Palestinians.

The latest bloodletting began in Paris on 8 June, when unknown assassins murdered Atef Bseiso, the PLO's intelligence officer in France. A few weeks later, Anwar Madi, Arafat's most senior commander in Sidon, was gunned down. On 16 July, Khalil Abu Hana of the Abu Nidal faction was liquidated at Talabaya in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley. A week later, two gunmen continued this act of revenge by murdering Walid Khaled, the official spokesman of Abu Nidal's Revolutionary Council in Beirut.

Khaled - not his real name - was the "acceptable face" of Abu Nidal. Intelligent, ever-smiling, utterly ruthless, he was the instrument through which Muammar Gaddafi released the French and Belgian families whom the Libyans

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seized in 1987. French Mirage jets were delivered to Libya a week before their release. It was also Khaled who negotiated with Belgian diplomats. He was later arrested in Brussels and deported to Lebanon.

Khaled's death was carefully planned, but accomplished with astonishing ease, according to a Palestinian who knew him well and who coincidentally witnessed his murder. "Two men - strangers - had been sitting in a car all day at the end of the street in the Mar Elias camp in Beirut," he recalls. "Then Walid Khaled drove into the street. The strangers just drove towards him, stopped, pointed pistols out of the window and fired. The gunmen drove away. Then Khaled's bodyguards turned up - a bit late."

Just over two weeks later, another Abu Nidal man, Salam al- Mukahha, was murdered between Zahle and Sidon. Nine more guerrillas were butchered during the autumn, five of them former members of the Abu Nidal group who had defected to Arafat. Enraged by the Al Capone-style killings - and fearful for their own lives - the PLO leadership in Sidon dragged 62 Abu Nidal activists before a secret "court of revolutionary justice" where a PLO lieutenant-colonel sentenced three to execution by firing squad. The punishment was delayed to give Arafat time to sign the verdicts "in his capacity as President of Palestine".

This he has not yet done. For there are also suspicions in Sidon that Arafat himself has no great desire to end the feud, however painful its consequences for his men. A Palestinian official who has tried to negotiate a ceasefire between the two sides takes a deeply cynical view of the affair.

"Yasser Arafat knows that these murders shift attention away from the concessions he is making through the Palestinian negotiators at the peace talks," he said. "All the Palestinian groups opposed to these talks - including the Abu Nidal faction - are damaging Arafat's Fatah over the issue of the right to return. Most of the Palestinian families in Lebanon originally came here in 1948, from that part of Palestine that is now Israel. They are being abandoned in the peace talks. They are going to be left to rot in Lebanon. So Arafat wants to distract their attention from this. He is not going to complain if his PLO officers are worrying about being assassinated rather than concessions at the peace talks. He wants them to be unified - and fear is a great unifying force."

Arafat has certainly done little to end the feuding in Lebanon. When conflict broke out between Fatah and the fundamentalist Palestinian Hamas movement in the occupied Gaza Strip, for example, Arafat immediately called on both sides to negotiate. He even sought Sudan's intervention in the dispute. Yet his political representative in Sidon, Ziad Wehbe, is out of the country, along with the head of the PLO's women's movement. His murdered commander in Sidon has still not been replaced.

So who is behind the conflict? Is Arafat, as Abu Nidal's faction claims, attempting to eliminate all opposition to the Washington peace talks? Abu Nidal has been accused of working for the Israelis. But many PLO men believe his members are proxies for Mr Arafat's enemies in the rest of the Arab world, trying, in the words of a PLO statement, "to exacerbate the conflict in an obvious and deliberate attempt to sabotage peace and reconciliation efforts". Or is the Lebanese government trying to find an excuse to enter the camps and deport thousands of Palestinians? Certainly, it has not arrested a single suspect.

Four days ago, the PLO quietly released 15 of the imprisoned Abu Nidal gunmen. It has still not shot the three condemned men. But no one in Sidon believes the war is over. In the bleak offices of Mustapha Saad, the local Lebanese Sunni Muslim parliamentary deputy who has been trying to bring the gangland killings to an end, officials speak of the gloomy prospects for peace.

"We've stopped the shooting for a while, but this thing has much wider ramifications," said Naji Mustafa with a faint smile. "If you ask me whether they've stopped killing each other, I say to you one word: yanni."

In Lebanon, yanni translates loosely as "well, maybe . . ."

(Photograph omitted)

NEWS BRIEFS

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

March 03, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. 06A

Length: 1365 words

Body

Achille Lauro killer reported missing from jail

ROME - The Palestinian convicted of killing a wheelchair-bound American

aboard the hijacked Achille Lauro cruise ship 11 years ago has

disappeared while on a prison release, a newspaper reported Saturday.

Youssef Magied al-Molqi was last seen at a church-run shelter on

Wednesday, the day he was to return to the Rebibbia prison in Rome, Il

Messaggero reported. He had been free on a 12-day pass.

Molqi, 34, was considered a model prisoner and had been allowed out four

previous times, the Rome newspaper said.

Prison officials were not available to comment Saturday.

Molqi was serving a 30-year sentence for his role in the 1985 hijacking.

He was convicted of shooting Leon Klinghoffer, a wheelchair-bound

American Jew, and pushing him overboard.

"I'm surprised," prison warden Maurizio Barbera was quoted as telling

the newspaper. "He behaved very well here. He left and came back for

years." Barbera ordered a search for Molqi.

Messaggero said only one of the four men imprisoned in Italy for the

hijacking remained in jail.

Major to continue peace process without IRA

BANGKOK, Thailand - British and Irish prime ministers said Saturday that

NEWS BRIEFS

peace talks in Northern Ireland will move forward, despite the IRA's refusal to renew a cease-fire.

Meeting in Bangkok, the two leaders said they won't allow Sinn Fein, the IRA-allied political party, to participate until a truce is called.

Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams said Saturday that excluding his party would be "undemocratic."

"Discrimination against our party and our electorate makes nonsense of their commitments to inclusive dialogue or to building confidence in a viable peace process," he said in a statement released in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Peace talks open to all parties who have renounced violence are set to open June 10.

"We have set a time scale, a timetable, and we will proceed with or without Sinn Fein-IRA," British Prime Minister John Major said after the 50-minute meeting with Irish Prime Minister John Bruton.

Arafat should disarm terrorists, Peres says

PARIS - Yasser Arafat doesn't have to become a "servant of Israel," but it's his job to disarm extremists and prevent terrorist attacks, Israeli Premier Shimon Peres said in published comments Saturday.

Peres was quoted as telling the Liberation newspaper that he expects Arafat to disarm all civilians and ban armed groups such as **Hamas** in West Bank and Gaza Strip areas under his control.

The militant Palestinian group claimed responsibility for two recent suicide bombings in Israel that killed 26 civilians and the two bombers.

"We have given him a list of terrorist leaders on his territory," Peres told the center-left newspaper. "The list exists. He must arrest them."

Diana's mother partly blames media for divorce

LONDON - Princess Diana's mother says the media is at least partly to blame for the breakdown of her daughter's marriage.

Frances Shand Kydd said she speaks from experience, having been through

NEWS BRIEFS

the "sheer hell" of two highly publicized divorces herself.

Being constantly in the spotlight "just wears you down," she said in an interview Saturday in the Daily Express, a British tabloid.

While Diana remained in her apartment at Kensington Palace for a second day, her divorce continued to make front-page headlines.

So did her ex-lover's search for the highest bidder for his kiss-and-tell TV interview on their romance. Former army officer James Hewitt reportedly has instructed author-producer Anna Pasternak to land a \$ 4.6 million deal.

Too many customers force store in Germany to close

BERLIN - The French department store Galeries Lafayette was forced to close its doors Saturday, two days after it opened in Berlin, not from lack of customers, but too many.

Thousands of would-be shoppers jammed the street outside the store for much of the day, trying to get into the six-story, circular glass structure that one Berlin tabloid has dubbed "Spaceship Lafayette."

Police closed the street, Friedrichstrasse, to cars and used loudspeakers to try to disperse the crowds in front of the locked doors.

No injuries were reported.

The store, which opened Thursday, is a major part of plans to restore the historic center of Berlin, most of which was on the East German side of the Berlin Wall. Before World War II, Friedrichstrasse was one of the city's busiest thoroughfares and the center of its bustling cabaret scene.

Jordanian king promises to work for change in Iraq

OXFORD, England - King Hussein of Jordan say he will do everything he can "to end the nightmare that is Iraq today" - the closest he has ever come to saying he supported moves to unseat Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

"I see [the Iraqi people] encircled from without and oppressed from within. People who have suffered beyond anyone's imagination," the king

NEWS BRIEFS

said Friday.

"We will do everything we can to end the nightmare that is Iraq today," he told a capacity crowd at the Oxford University Union debating society.

Hussein told the Oxford students he had moved away from the policy of reconciliation with Iraq because Saddam's oppression had gotten worse in the last five years.

Referring to Saddam's two sons-in-law who were lured back to Iraq under the pretext of an amnesty for their defection last year, and then shot dead last week, he said, "If the treatment to which they were subjected, the murder of men, women and children, is a norm, that is a disaster of the first order."

Red Cross conducts nationwide drills

WASHINGTON - The American Red Cross tested disaster readiness Saturday in its second annual day of nationwide drills to assess its ability to respond to emergencies.

Authorities in cities across the country simulated emergency conditions for natural disasters, terrorist bombings, fires, hazardous material spills and plane crashes that would require first aid, logistical work and emergency shelter or evacuation.

About 900 Red Cross chapters participated, said Don Jones, vice president for disaster services.

"We think it's going extremely well from what we've heard," Jones said in an interview.

Examples of the day's exercises included a hurricane on the East Coast, flooding of the Mississippi River similar to that which occurred in 1993, power outages in Wisconsin and other states, and fires.

The Red Cross expanded its annual Emergency Preparedness Day this year to include CPR, first aid and water safety training. Also, blood centers around the country will try to bolster donor recruitment drives.

NEWS BRIEFS

Russian workers to get their wages in wine

PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKY, Russia - Strapped for cash, one Russian company is liquidating its assets in a most literal way - it's paying workers in wine instead of bread.

The heating firm in the Russian Far East resorted to the liquid payoff after obtaining a loan in part cash and part wine to cover back wages, the ITAR-Tass news agency reported Saturday.

The Kamchatkacommunenergo company is located in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, 4,200 miles east of Moscow.

Cash-poor Russian companies have invented many ingenious ways of settling their wage debts in recent years, paying workers in saucepans, clothing, cookies, even bras.

President Boris Yeltsin has made an election campaign promise to ensure all back wages are paid to workers.

Senator threatens White House aides

WASHINGTON - Angered by the tardy release of Whitewater documents to Senate investigators, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato held out the threat Saturday of possible sanctions against the White House aides who belatedly provided the records.

D'Amato, a New York Republican who heads the now-suspended Senate Whitewater Committee, said the latest disclosure - by senior Clinton aide Bruce Lindsey - was part of a pattern "that suggests a calculated obstruction of our investigation."

That pattern began, D'Amato charged, with the mysterious appearance of Hillary Rodham Clinton's legal billing records in the White House family quarters two months ago.

On Friday night, Lindsey gave the Senate Banking Committee two pages of sparse notes from a key 1993 Whitewater meeting at the White House.

Lindsey testified about the meeting Jan. 16 but told lawmakers he didn't "remember taking specific notes." His attorney, Allen Snyder, said

NEWS BRIEFS

Lindsey had forgotten until this week that he had made the notes.

Compiled from wire reports

Load-Date: March 7, 1996

End of Document

Toll mounts in war over Arafat's peace

The Independent (London)

November 8, 1992, Sunday

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS PAGE; Page 16

Length: 1195 words

Byline: From ROBERT FISK in Sidon

Body

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(Photograph omitted)

Focus on Islamic Fundamentalism;
Saudi Arabia's government may be one of the most stable in the Middle;
East, but Monday's bombing in Riyadh suggests opposition groups may be
more active than previously thought. Though the list of possible assailants
is long, Islamic fundamentalists were immediately suspected.;
They have mounted vociferous challenges to established governments
throughout the region.;
MISERY FUELS 'HOLY WARS'

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

November 14, 1995, Tuesday,

CONSTITUTION EDITION

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution

Section: FOREIGN NEWS,

Length: 869 words

Byline: Randal Ashley

Body

Perhaps the fundamental difficulty for Westerners about Islamic fundamentalism is that it wants to do away with the secular state. To fundamentalists, governments simply are not necessary because Islam directs every single activity of human life.

Islamic fundamentalists are sincere and devout in their beliefs in Allah, the prophet Mohammed and his teachings - but, as among Christians, the devil can hide in individual interpretations.

Most Western leaders now shun the word "fundamentalism" because most accept that there is nothing wrong with a person being very devout in his or her religious beliefs. The problem comes when devotion becomes somehow perverted into an interpretation that Allah has ordered the devotee to kill people and overthrow governments.

That is "Islamic extremism," now the preferred term to Western political leaders - or, more simply, "terrorism."

This is more a social, political and economic phenomenon than a religious one. Millions of the downtrodden in the Arab, Persian, Pakistani and Indian worlds feel that Western modernism has failed them. Western ways of governing, free trade and economic development schemes, they believe, have created tiny, corrupt elites while most people still live in misery. They feel exploited and oppressed.

So, many return to their traditional source of answers to life's troubling questions: the mosque and Islamic fundamentalism. Some turn to terrorism.

Iran, of course, was first to embrace an anti-Western, extremist version of Islam and is still a major player in terrorist actions. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini advocated spreading the "Islamic revolution" worldwide.

Focus on Islamic Fundamentalism; Saudi Arabia 's government may be one of the most stable in the Middle; East, but Monday's bombing in Riyadh suggests oppositio....

Things have not worked out that way, in part because Islam is divided into sects and subsects, much as Christianity is. Arab Sunni Muslims did not think they had much to learn from Persian Shiite Muslims. The puritanical Wahabi sect in Saudi Arabia did not fit well with the zealots of Iran.

Libya's Col. Moammar Gadhafi cares more about Arab socialism and maintaining his grip on power than about Islam. He recently expelled thousand of Sudanese on suspicion of being too Islamic.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has been the target of Islamic assassins, while Jordan's King Hussein has lured fundamentalists into some of the early institutions of a potential parliamentary democracy.

Algeria's military-installed government currently is involved in the Arab world's most savage war with Islamic fundamentalists, a war that threatens to spread to Europe. Tunisia and Morocco are not without problems, and Malta was the scene of the recent assassination of an Islamic terrorist leader.

Sudan, though willingly extremist, is too poor to make much of a difference, and Somalia mostly observes Islam by breaching the faith. Pakistan and India mostly have more serious problems about religion than simply the question of fundamentalism.

But then there is Afghanistan, thoroughly Islamic, thoroughly fundamentalist - and thoroughly at war with itself on a tribal basis. Islam has not been strong enough to unify the Afghans, even with vast amounts of U.S. money and arms supplied through Pakistan and Saudi Arabia when they were fighting the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan's war with the Soviets was America's kind of "holy war" - the Afghans were fighting the right enemy.

Now, however, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fanatical "holy warriors" from around the world who trained in Afghanistan. Some are fighting for the government of Bosnia, some are fighting against the government of Egypt, some are helping fight Algeria's government. And they have some of the best weaponry that money can buy, including Stinger missiles that can take practically any aircraft out of the sky.

Since the Iranians had so little success with spreading the "Islamic revolution" to nation-states - indeed, since there is no need for a nation-state (except apparently their own) - they turned to sponsoring informal groups.

These mostly are not "fundamentalists." They are terrorists. The most infamous of them is Islamic Jihad (Holy War), operating in Lebanon with Iranian funding and Syrian permission and to some extent in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. **Hamas**, also in the Israeli-occupied territories, is a slightly milder version.

Since everyone these days seems to justify murder in the name of their religion, the two groups who claimed responsibility for Monday's bombing in Saudia Arabia can probably come up with a religious spin, too.

Even some Saudi fundamentalists, as opposed to terrorists, have opposed the presence of Americans and other Westerners in the kingdom, home to Islam's two holiest shrines. The Islamic Change Movement last spring threatened to "evict these forces." The other group claiming the bombing, Tigers of the Gulf, had not been heard of previously.

It seems likely that the bombers of Riyadh are more anti-Western than pro-Islamic, because Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has his Islamic faith right. Murder is "foreign to our society, beliefs and religion," he said Monday.

No one yet knows, but it might have been Iranians, Iraqis, Yemenis or one of the politically radical Palestinian groups. They all have some very un-Islamic grudges against Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Graphic

Focus on Islamic Fundamentalism; Saudi Arabia 's government may be one of the most stable in the Middle; East, but Monday's bombing in Riyadh suggests oppositio....

Photo: Mug shot of Col. Moammar Gadhafi Photo: Mug shot of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Photo: Mug shot of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Map: The rising tide of extremism A country by country look at 'extremism' in North Africa and the Middle East Nations where Islamic fundamentalists rule or share power: Sudan, Yemen Iran, Pakistan. Nations attempting to defuse Islamic fundamentalism: Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, India.

Chart: AT A GLANCE

BACKGROUND

Country by country in North Africa and the Middle East, Islamic fundamentalism has become not only a religious movement but a political force since 1979 when Iran was declared an Islamic republic.

CRESCENT AND STAR

The crescent and star symbolize Islam, a religion founded in the 600s by the Prophet Mohammed. Muslims founded one of the world's great civilizations, transmitted much of the classical knowledge of the ancient world and built the Alhambra in Spain and the Taj Mahal in India. Today they number more than 1 billion adherents and dominate in 30 to 40 countries. Like all major religions, Islam is diverse and has become divided into sects, whose followers have varying beliefs. Even among fundamentalists there are many divisions.

"We owe it to the families of victims in the Saudi blast to make sure that those responsible for this hideous act are brought to justice."

PRESIDENT CLINTON

After dispatching FBI bomb experts to Saudi Arabia on Monday following the bombing of a building filled with U.S. and Saudi military personnel.

POLITICAL CONFLICTS

Islamic fundamentalists have gained at least partial power in several countries and are attempting to gain power in others, including:

- ALGERIA: More than 30,000 people have been killed in unrest since the government canceled 1992 elections that the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front expected to win. New elections are scheduled Thursday.
- EGYPT: After a 10-month lull in attacks on tourists, Islamic militants twice opened fire last week on trains carrying foreign visitors. The intention appeared to be to embarrass the government, which had succeeded since early this year in suppressing such violence. Islamic militants, seeking to overthrow the government and establish a strict Islamic state, began a violent campaign in 1992.
- TURKEY: The depth of debate about the role of Islam in Turkey's modern, secularized society has been

underscored by recent violence over traditional Muslim women's head scarves, which are becoming more common on Turkish streets but are banned in some workplaces.

Focus on Islamic Fundamentalism; Saudi Arabia 's government may be one of the most stable in the Middle; East, but Monday's bombing in Riyadh suggests oppositio....

RESOURCES

-ON THE INTERNET: Information on Islamic nations, organizations, books

and news can be found at this site: <http://www.wam.umd.edu/ibrahim>

-BOOKS: "Islam: The Straight Path" by John L. Esposito (Oxford, 1990);

"Islam" by Matthew S. Gordon (Facts on File, 1991)

-OFFICE: The Federation of Islamic Associations in the U.S. and Canada,
25351 Five Mile Road, Redford Township, Mich. 48239

Load-Date: November 15, 1995

End of Document

LETTERS

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

July 13, 1995, Thursday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1995 The Tribune Co. Publishes The Tampa Tribune

Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 1397 words

Body

This is in response to Carlos Moncada's July 9 article "Up to their necks in land." At Moncada's request, I spent an entire day attempting to share with him the importance of sustaining and conserving our state's critical natural resources, open space and agricultural lands. The resulting article could not have been based on the information, issue and proposed solutions that I presented during our tour and interview. Had I been aware of the negative article he obviously was seeking, I would not have granted him an interview.

As chairman of the Hillsborough River Greenways Task Force and as co-chairman of the Role of Private Land Owners Committee for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Ecosystem Management Initiative, I strive to seek consensus-based solutions to very diverse, difficult and vital issues, and I have never attempted to develop solutions through negative and inflammatory statements.

This article is an indictment of the very capable and dedicated staff, leadership and governing boards of all the water management districts and it is a deliberate attempt to mislead the public on issues before our Water Management District Review Commission. The facts are that our commission has not completed its public hearings, has not arrived at any conclusions and has not put forth any recommendations concerning the district's land acquisition and management programs.

What Moncada failed to report from our interview were the numerous and very positive programs and solutions the districts and the state are attempting to implement that recognize private property rights, that lead to the protection of open space without public acquisition or management and that reward good stewardship. I not only stated these solutions but provided your reporter with documentation to support it. None of this was reported.

Moncada demonstrated one-sided, predetermined and agenda-driven journalism at its worst. I expect more from our region's most fair, respected and objective newspaper. I suggest Moncada is "up to his neck" in someone else's agenda, and it is not mine. THOMAS H. DYER Thonotasassa

I take exception to Carlos Moncada's use of my comments in the Tribune story on July 9, "Up to their necks in land." Moncada placed what were general responses to questions on the importance of natural land management in such a manner as to imply criticism of water management district management practices. This manipulation of quotes and information is misleading.

In fact, Moncada never asked me anything at all about Southwest Florida Water Management District's land management programs. If he had, he would have learned that The Nature Conservancy has complete confidence in the district's natural land management skills.

LETTERS

We recently accepted a conservation easement on approximately 1,900 acres along the Withlacoochee River with the understanding that we would turn over management of the easement to the district sometime during the next two years. This easement connects to other properties the district owns, and it will institute a comprehensive land management program for the area as a whole. The Conservancy would not be prepared to turn over this easement if we didn't trust its management to the water district.

The water district and its counterparts continuously innovate to protect Florida's environmentally sensitive lands. Through the Save Our Rivers program, the districts constantly search for the most effective means to protect critical water resource areas and to manage these priority conservation lands without increasing taxes. The water district is vigorously pursuing less-than-fee-simple solutions to environmental land protection. In addition, the water management district's Save Our Rivers programs fairly compensate landowners for lands deemed vital to the public interest.

I would again like to voice my displeasure with The Tampa Tribune and with staff writer Moncada for publishing a story without researching it sufficiently and for misusing my comments to wrongly criticize the water management districts. JORA M. YOUNG Winter Park The writer is the director of science and stewardship with The Nature Conservancy.

Congratulations are in order to the editors of The Tampa Tribune for placing Michelle Bearden's report "Promise Keepers vow to pack ThunderDome" on the front page of the July 3 edition. It was especially gratifying at a time when so much emphasis has been on the negative aspects of life in America, such as crime and corruption. Reading that the group used the motto "Real men are godly men" reminded me of when mine was "Duty to God, family and country," when I was in the armed services during World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

Please, please keep articles as wonderful as this on the front page of your great newspaper as much as you possibly can. They are positive. WILLIAM B. SHIELDS Sun City Center

I find the Promise Keepers beyond contempt. It is wonderful that they are providing an infusion of money into the ThunderDome by packing it without women.

Will you also give tacit approval via front-page coverage to other many and varied groups that would exclude blacks, Hispanics and a multitude of other minority groups that make up this community if they too can provide money for the area by filling the ThunderDome? BILL LAMBERSON Brooksville

I was both troubled and inspired after reading "Every American has a voice" in your July 4 edition (Commentary page). I am troubled at the thought that there are so many Americans who do not exercise their right to vote. I am troubled at the fact that younger voters do not feel the need or see the importance of going to the polls to cast a ballot. What does this mean for our future?

However, I am inspired by the words of the writer describing how she looks forward with anticipation of becoming an American citizen and registering to vote. I am inspired that this young writer will have the opportunities that are afforded to her through United States citizenship, such as the right to vote. It is my hope that all Americans will be inspired to register and vote and that we will no longer have to ask, "Did you hear my voice?" KURT S. BROWNING Dade City The writer is supervisor of elections for Pasco County.

Mark August has overlooked some critical points in his column "Keep Islam debate alive on campus" (June 30). He erroneously describes World Islamic Studies Enterprise as an organization that has a "well-stated commitment to eradicate Americans' ignorance of Islam." With great exaggeration, August claims that WISE "has facilitated greater Western understanding of Moslems and Islam, and appreciation of Western values and interests by Moslems."

WISE, an extension of the Islamic Committee for Palestine headed by University of South Florida Professor Sami Al-Arian, pretends to be an Islamic outreach center. It invites supposed Middle East scholars and analysts to deliver lectures on Islam. It should be noted that the Islamic Committee for Palestine is being investigated for its ties to Hamas, the Islamic fundamentalist terrorist group.

LETTERS

WISE sponsored the visit of Hassan al-Turabi, the de facto leader of Sudan, which sponsors terrorism.

While we applaud USF President Betty Castor's "hope that USF will continue to be a center of discourse and discussion," we feel that in the case of WISE, the university has allowed itself to be exploited by Arab propagandists.

If we truly wish to "celebrate our differences" as August hopes, USF must avoid the kind of exploitation and manipulation WISE has utilized in the name of scholarship. It must ensure that all sides have an equal opportunity to present their history, values and views. NORMAN N. GROSS Palm Harbor The writer is president of Promoting Responsibility In Middle East Reporting.

The only thing I know about George Steinbrenner is what I read in the papers (and often that is not very flattering), so I was delighted to read the commentary by Bill Chastain on July 5.

The commentary mentions a few of the big contributions Steinbrenner has made to the community. Only the recipients know of the helping hand held out to them in their need.

Maybe George is tough (there aren't many millionaires who are weak); however, Steinbrenner has a great, big, soft heart when it comes to helping others. That is a fact that should be recognized by this community. LOUISE S. DIBBS Tampa

Notes

OPINION; LETTERS

Load-Date: July 15, 1995

End of Document

Blind Sheikh behind new terror wave

Scotland on Sunday

November 23, 1997, Sunday

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Section: Pg. 17

Length: 1548 words

Byline: By Simon Reeve

Body

THE BLIND old scholar shuffling around the basement cell of the US federal prison hospital in Springfield, Missouri, looks an unlikely candidate for solitary confinement.

Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman, an Egyptian cleric, does little all day but pray and contemplate the Koran, yet he is allowed no contact with other prisoners, and is permitted just one 30 minute telephone chat with his wife and lawyer every month, and occasional visits from members of his immediate family. His freedoms have been restricted to such an extent that even his Arabic Braille watch and compass - which he uses when praying to Mecca - have been confiscated by prison wardens.

But governments in the US, the Middle East and Europe have just cause to be frightened of the Blind Sheikh, for he was the apparent inspiration for the murderous attack in Luxor last week when Islamic terrorists killed 68 people. He is also an experienced practitioner in his own right: in 1995 he was convicted of a plot to blow-up New York's United Nations building, the FBI headquarters, the George Washington bridge and the Holland tunnel.

In 1982 the sheikh was acquitted of involvement in the murder of Egypt's President Sadat, but more recently he has plotted to assassinate international political leaders including current Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and he was involved in the New York killing of ultra-orthodox Rabbi Meir Kahane and the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

His prison isolation, however, has more to do with his current influence as a religious leader than his past crimes.

Sheikh Abdel-Rahman may be suffering from diabetes, asthma and a heart condition, he may be old and spending the rest of his life in jail, but he is a spiritual leader - maybe even an emir (a commander) - at the centre of the world's most dangerous network of Islamic fundamentalists, a new breed of terrorists who revere him as a martyr and follow his beliefs and utterances with fervent conviction.

The extent of his influence was revealed last week by the al-Gama'a al-Islamiya terrorist group outside the funerary temple of Queen Hatshepsut near Luxor, when they left leaflets by their victims' bodies announcing: "No tourists in Egypt", signing the notes "Omar Abdel-Rahman's Squadron of Havoc and Destruction." The group later claimed they planned to take hostages and trade them for the sheikh, and on Thursday announced they would cease their attacks if the sheikh was released from prison.

Blind Sheikh behind new terror wave

This, however, is unlikely; their sole aim is slaughter in his name. The Luxor massacre was typical of the work of many of Sheikh Abdel-Rahman's followers: the new breed have no moral restrictions on mass killing and few beliefs other than a wish to assert the religious supremacy of Islam and wreak maximum devastation on the West.

Where once there were political ideals, such as getting the Great Satan - the US - out of the Middle East, or destroying the state of Israel, now their motivation appears to be little more than holy terror - the more dead the better. Some of the world's most dangerous men consider Sheikh Abdel-Rahman their spiritual leader. His network embraces al-Gama'a al-Islamiya, as well as most other armed Egyptian Islamist groups, and a smattering of terrorist splinter groups in the West.

The sheikh can also claim as a follower Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the young mastermind convicted this month of the Trade Center bombing, which killed six, injured 1,000, and rudely awoke America to the realities of international terrorism. Lurking in the background behind the sheikh is the shadowy figure of Osama bin Laden, "the most significant financial sponsor of Islamic extremist activities in the world today", according to a secret report from the US State Department.

It was bin Laden who funded the Oxford and Swansea-educated Yousef, probably the most dangerous terrorist of the decade. His career included the Bojima plan - to destroy 12 airliners over the Pacific Ocean in the space of 48 hours - and the planned assassinations of several world leaders. Most fantastically of all, Yousef concocted a plot to fly a suicide-bomber in a light-plane carrying chemical weapons into the side of the CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

Yousef and the sheikh first met when Yousef arrived in the US in 1992, and quickly sought out the radical Muslims who met in shabby mosques in Brooklyn and New Jersey. Yousef had fought with the Mujahadeen in the Afghan war against the Russians, and the Blind Sheikh's chauffeur introduced Yousef to his employer as "a friend from Afghanistan, a guy who will do anything".

Indeed he would: his attack on the twin towers of the World Trade Center was supposed to topple one tower into another, while simultaneously releasing a cloud of nerve gas.

The FBI estimate 250,000 would have died, equivalent to the casualties inflicted on Japan by the US atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki together.

Senior intelligence officials are deeply troubled by the new breed of Islamic terrorist, typified by Yousef and the Luxor attackers. They believe they are now totally out of control.

"In the past," said Oliver B Revell, a former director of the FBI's Investigations Division, "we were fighting terrorists with an organisational structure and some attainable goal like land or the release of political prisoners. But the new breed are more difficult and hazardous. They want nothing less than the overthrow of the West, and since that's not going to happen, they just want to punish - the more casualties the better."

This punishment was evident in Luxor yesterday.

Business will be quiet for many months: tourists have fled the country on evacuation flights and thousands of bookings have been cancelled.

Memories of Egypt's worst terrorist attack on tourists since Islamic militants began their campaign in 1992 will take a long time to fade.

Even as President Hosni Mubarak promises a new crackdown on terrorism, his security officials are expressing almost as much concern at the behaviour of the terrorists as they are at the actual scale of the slaughter. It was all uncannily similar to the orgy of violence afflicting Algeria.

The gunmen, a group of surprisingly young men, some in their early 20s or late teens, used a level of brutality never before seen in Egypt. They lined-up many of their victims methodically, forced them to kneel before shooting

Blind Sheikh behind new terror wave

or stabbing them; one man was nearly decapitated, throats were slit with machetes, several women were raped, two victims had their hearts ripped out.

Witnesses speak of brief but excruciating torture.

Identification of some corpses proved nearly impossible because of the extreme mutilation. While this level of sadism has not previously been directed at tourists, al-Gama'a al-Islamiya terrorists had launched a similarly appalling attack last month, when they murdered nine Egyptian policemen after a huge outdoor performance of Verdi's opera Aida - also in Luxor.

The officers had their hands and feet bound, before their heads alone were machine-gunned to a pulp. It was a powerful signal that the nature of Islamic terror in Egypt was changing. The Luxor attack has devastated Egypt's ruling politicians, who thought they had beaten the country's Islamic militants into submission with a heavy-handed policy of executions, undercover police operations and torture.

At the beginning of July, six years after launching their campaign against President Mubarak's government, the militants had announced a cease-fire, admitting they were no longer so opposed to Mubarak - who has cleverly positioned himself as an Egyptian nationalist - and were losing support from the people. But the younger members of al-Gama'a al-Islamiya - the new breed - were having none of it: first they killed 10 tourists on a coach in September, then they murdered the nine policemen, and now they have destroyed the Egyptian tourist industry with their 45-minute attack at Luxor, all the time screaming their support for Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman.

"These groups represent the younger generation, they are more fanatical," said Hala Moustapha, a specialist in militant groups at the Al Ahram Centre for Strategic Studies in Cairo. "I think they're fascinated by the Algerian model."

The final proof that this new breed have stepped outside the normal boundaries of terrorism came after the Luxor attack, when condemnation from Western nations was closely followed by denunciation from terrorist groups such as Hamas, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Shiite fundamentalist Hezbollah movement, which have all been responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocents during their own murderous campaigns.

President Mubarak now finds himself in a terrible quandary.

Whatever the cost, however great the bloodshed, he must not allow the Arab world's largest state to be destabilised by Islamic militants. Yet to defeat the militants Mubarak must launch a crackdown which will ultimately send more disaffected youths flocking to join al-Gama'a al-Islamiya. Perhaps in perpetrating the Luxor massacre, the terrorists, and their Blind Sheikh, were hoping for just such a catalyst.

* Simon Reeve is the editor of Instruments of Terror, (Vision Paperbacks), an investigation into the future of terrorism

Load-Date: November 24, 1997

THE MIDEAST PARIAH PROCESS

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

AUGUST 21, 1994, SUNDAY,

TWO STAR EDITION

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Section: EDITORIAL,

Length: 1308 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

France's startling announcement that "Carlos the Jackal" was behind bars might seem good news to those who support the crescendo of American-Israeli- French sentiment to wage war against "international Islamic terror."

There is much blood on the hands of Illich Ramirez Sanchez, even if, as a gunman-for-hire, he is long past his sell-by date and is not a Muslim.

If anything, his arrest demonstrates how to deal with political crime: due process of law, rather the kind of conflict that the "peacemakers" of the Middle East seem to have in store for us.

For, in the space of one month, something very strange has happened to the Middle East "peace process."

While we in the West have been asked to underwrite Yasser Arafat's new statelets and King Hussein's new peace with Israel, bombs have gone off in Buenos Aires, Panama and London.

And now, just when we were led to believe that an era of tranquillity was going to settle over the "cradle of three great religions" -- as former- President Jimmy Carter used to call the region -- the West is suddenly being asked to sign up for war as well as peace.

Warren Christopher, along with Israel, has invited the West to declare war on "international terrorism." France is exhorting Europe, especially Britain, to go to war against "fundamentalist terror." Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister has called upon the "international community and moderate (sic) Arab states to build a dam against extremist Islamic terror."

No one can or should deny the savagery of the attacks on the Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, the passenger aircraft over Panama, the French embassy staff in Algiers or the Israeli embassy and Jewish offices in London. But "Mideast terror," as the headline writers call it, has been going on for quite a while in the Middle East itself.

Last year, for example, after the pro-Iranian Hezbollah killed eight Israeli occupation troops inside southern Lebanon, Israel deliberately shelled dozens of Lebanese villages, killing more than 120 civilians and putting 300,000 refugees on the road.

THE MIDEAST PARIAH PROCESS

On that occasion, of course, Christopher did not condemn anything as exotic as "international terrorism." Instead, he meekly called for "restraint."

Carlos apart, the French have also been exercising a few double standards of late.

Suddenly faced with the prospect of 200,000 Algerian refugees fleeing to France, Charles Pasqua, the interior minister who was happy to indulge Islamic "terrorism" by swapping members of a convicted Iranian hit squad for French hostages in Lebanon in 1988, ordered the harassment of Algerians in the country following the murder of five French gendarmes and diplomats in Algiers.

But the "Islamist" war against foreigners in Algeria was a reaction to the West's silence over -- even consent to -- the suspension of democratic elections in Algeria two-and-a-half years ago.

And since that date the authorities, under vicious assault by armed groups, have suppressed their enemies with all the ferocity of the old French paras.

There has been consistent and convincing evidence from eyewitnesses that the Algerian police, many of them trained in France, practice torture and rape female prisoners.

The French government is aware of this. But of course there has not been a squeak from it, merely a plea to the Algerian government to open a "dialogue" with "opponents who obey the constitution" (as if suspending the elections were constitutional).

Francois Leotard, the French defense minister, Monday compared "Islamic terrorism" to the Nazis -- perhaps forgetting how, as a right-wing party leader, he came to Beirut four years ago to encourage rebel General Michel Aoun to continue his bloody "war of liberation" against the Syrians.

For his pains, Aoun gave Leotard an invalid Lebanese passport, which the future minister accepted before continuing to fire his shells into the Muslim sector of Beirut.

Almost a thousand civilians were killed in the battle. Now Leotard is supporting more generals, this time in Algeria.

Very soon -- and it will be a tragedy not just for liberal, Western- educated, democratic Algerians but also for the entire country -- Algeria may become, violently, an Islamic republic.

And then the U.S. State Department can add the 10th largest country in the world to its list of "terrorist" nations.

Already, the Americans have turned a whole series of Muslim nations into pariah states for "state sponsorship" of "terrorism." There is Sudan and Iran, Libya and Iraq. Syria is on the list and could find itself under sanctions for its support of the Hezbollah if it doesn't sign up for peace with Israel.

What this means is rarely grasped outside the Middle East. For even without the likely addition of Algeria, well over half the Middle East land mass has now been cordoned off in one way or another by the West.

If Algeria and Syria go beyond the pale, so great will be the geographical extent of nations in reality or supposedly condoning "Islamic terror" that it will be possible to travel from the border of Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the Moroccan frontier to the Red Sea without passing through a single "moderate" country.

And this at a time when we are being asked to believe that an unprecedented peace is descending on the Middle East.

So should we really be signing up for war as well as peace? Not since Pope Urban II called the First Crusade in 1095 to "exterminate" the enemies of God -- describing his Muslim adversaries as "this vile race" -- has there been such an explosion of invective against Islam.

And we will be expected to give our wholehearted support to this new war, and to applaud whatever America, Israel and France choose to do in pursuit of their goals; more air raids with heavy civilian casualties on Lebanon,

THE MIDEAST PARIAH PROCESS

perhaps? Or more American missile attacks on Baghdad? Or even, as Israel did in its previous war with the PLO, sending assassins into foreign countries to liquidate "terrorists"?

Americans and Israelis may point out, correctly, that Islam can hardly remain unsullied by acts of violence when kidnappers, the killers of Frenchmen and the bombers of embassies acknowledge their guilt with quotations from the Koran.

Iran's links to the abductors of Lebanon in 1985 and 1986 are all too clear. The Argentines claim the same fingerprints are on the crimes in Buenos Aires.

Scotland Yard seems less certain about the London bombings. There is no doubt that the Muslim "Armed Islamic Group" murdered the Frenchmen in Algiers last week.

But it's important to understand the specific intention behind many acts of "terrorism": to create such indignation that the victims, or those who claim to support them, will retaliate vengefully, forcing the Arab "moderates" that Rabin now regards as his allies to dissociate themselves gradually from the West.

Israel naturally hopes that if they are under siege from their own "Islamists," the Mubaraks, the King Husseins and the Yasser Arafats will be forced into ever-closer alliance with Israel. Hence Rabin's call for the "dam against Islamic terror."

And now we are being asked to help build this dam. And to forget that it was Israel's invasion of Lebanon that helped to create the Hezbollah; that Israel originally encouraged the Hamas "terrorists" (when they were a useful buffer to the "terrorist" PLO) whom it now condemns; that the Algerian government is a ruthless military regime whose president is a general.

What is missing from all the rhetoric is the word "law." And it is the law to which "Carlos the Jackal" must now submit. For fair courts and honest judges remain the only honorable way to stop bombers.

That was the lesson Monday. In the meantime, we would do well to keep our distance from conflicts against "terror" -- vigilante wars invariably end in the blood of innocents.

Notes

Robert Fisk is a Mideast correspondent for The (London) Independent, where this first appeared.

Graphic

PHOTO, Illich Ramirez Sanchez

Load-Date: October 14, 1994

It's fiesta time for Brazil fans; Soccer fever sweeps Plateau and Little Italy

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 18, 1994, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1/FRONT

Length: 1288 words

Byline: MICHELLE LALONDE; ELENA CHERNEY; GAZETTE

Body

Bodies glistening with sweat and champagne, hundreds of Brazil soccer fans poured out of Plateau Mont Royal's packed bars and cafes yesterday to join the river of green-and-yellow triumph surging up and down St. Laurent Blvd.

"I told you we were going to win," Sammy Dacosta screamed as he marched up St. Laurent, draped in the Brazilian flag.

"We played 120 minutes and we deserved to win. We won it. We didn't steal it. Justice was served. The best team won," boasted Dacosta, a proud Brazil native.

Farther north, thousands of people wandered the streets in Little Italy, but the mood was sombre.

About half an hour after Brazil's 3-2 shootout victory, Montreal Urban Community police in riot gear blocked off St. Laurent Blvd. at Beaubien St. to contain the celebrating Brazil fans and at St. Zotique St., a block north, to hold back the disappointed Italian fans.

"It's just a precaution," said Lt. Gary Smith, standing at the corner of St. Laurent and St. Zotique.

"We have Italians on this side who are having a party and Brazilians on that side who are having a party."

There was some shouting and taunting by Brazilian and Italian fans, a few scattered fights broke out and one man was arrested for disturbing the peace, but the area remained peaceful as Brazilian fans celebrated, MUC police spokesman Danielle Hunter said.

Isolated fights also broke out in other areas of the city, and one man was arrested in LaSalle for throwing a garbage can at a car, Hunter said.

Several cars bearing Italian flags joined the victory parade, blowing their horns along with the Brazilian fans, and were peacefully tolerated, if not cheered, by the crowd of mostly Brazilian fans.

Before the game ended, Dacosta was crammed into Champs sports bar on St. Laurent along with 400 tense Brazil fans. Some literally tore at their hair, others crossed themselves and all of them screamed in agony each time Italian goaltender Gianluca Pagliuca stopped a ball.

"Even if we lose, I will still be proud. It's just a soccer game," Dacosta had said, when the score was still 0-0.

It's fiesta time for Brazil fans; Soccer fever sweeps Plateau and Little Italy

But the World Cup was clearly not just a soccer game to Dacosta nor the other Brazil fans who filled the cafes and bars in the plateau area yesterday.

The plan at Champs sports bar had been to separate fans of Italy and Brazil onto two floors. But the neighborhood is so heavily populated with Brazil fans - mainly of Portuguese descent - that the bar "was completely invaded by them and we had to give up on giving a floor to Italy fans," said Champs owner Chris Vlasic.

Fans with faces painted green and yellow beat on drums and cowbells, shook quart-sized beer cans filled with dried beans, and sang the soccer anthem - "O-lay, O-lay, O-lay, O-lay" - scores of times before the match was over.

"It's my religion. The religion of the people of Brazil is football, or what you call soccer," said Freitas Matas, once a professional soccer player himself in his native Brazil.

"I won't be working tomorrow. Nobody in Brazil will go to work tomorrow. I will be making fiesta until four or five in the morning whether they win or lose," he said, before rushing back into the thick of the action.

He grabbed one of the drummers by the head and gave him an affectionate head butt. The man responded by handing Matas a drumstick and offering his drum.

In Little Italy, meanwhile, "people are walking like it's a funeral or something," Vince Berardi commented.

As if to back up his observation, Domenic Camarda walked out of Baffoni's, where about 600 people watched the game, looking as if he'd been at a funeral. With tears in his eyes, he embraced his girlfriend Marie-Anne Sayer for support.

"I feel awful, really awful," he said. "There's no way to describe it."

"A shootout is no way to lose," Sayer said.

While most of those who wandered away from Little Italy's cafes and television sets expressed sadness at their country's defeat, at least one person had his eye on the bottom line.

"I lost between \$ 500 and \$ 1,500," said Gino Pietrollino, 23, who invested \$ 3,000 in flags and T-shirts after Italy's win in Wednesday's semi-final.

"We were going to win. I'm sure it (the game) must have been fixed, somehow, some way. I could have gone to Mexico with the money. It's amazing how a ball can determine your financial stability."

At the more traditional Portuguese cafes along Duluth St., the older Portuguese men sat in straight-backed chairs, the younger ones lined up along the walls and the bar, staring in virtual silence at one small television set mounted on the wall.

The tension would break from time to time as the room erupted into cheers in response to a spectacular play. But the men would quickly regain their composure and revert to the tense silence in which they watched most of the match.

Down the street at Bistro Duluth, kitchen worker Isabel Rei was taking a day off to watch the match with her husband and two young sons.

Rei, who moved to Montreal from Portugal 13 years ago, explained why her largely Portuguese neighborhood is so passionate about the World Cup.

"I love soccer. Soccer to us is like what hockey is to Canadians," said Rei, eating from a bowl of salty, yellow beans and sipping a beer.

"Brazilians are just like Portuguese. They speak the same language. They are like our brothers," she added.

It's fiesta time for Brazil fans; Soccer fever sweeps Plateau and Little Italy

Her son, Jonathan, proudly waved a miniature Brazilian flag, which he had made himself with markers, paper and a straw. He confessed that it was his father who wrote the motto in the centre of the flag: "Ordem e Progresso." (Order and Progress).

Many of Brazil's most devout Montreal fans were of neither Brazilian nor Portuguese descent.

"I'm Lebanese, but I'm a Brazil fan because of the style they have," said Fady Dagher, who painted his face green and yellow and spent most of the 2 1/2-hour match at Champs, banging on a drum and sweating profusely.

"You never find that kind of style in Europe," he said. "The Brazilians play soccer samba style. If you play samba music and watch them play you'll see they dance to the rhythm of it on the field."

As the shootout started at about 6:15 p.m., Dagher made the sign of the cross, moved his lips in prayer and beat solemnly on his drum.

When Dunga scored to win the match for Brazil, the entire bar and every bar on the street seemed to erupt in howls of "Brasil" and "Dunga." Grown men burst into tears and hugged and kissed one another.

A small black woman in a white dress began hugging everyone in her immediate vicinity - crumpling the notebook of one flustered female reporter.

"Brazil, that's my country," she yelled before disappearing into a back room of the bar.

Minutes later, she emerged wearing a tiny green-and-yellow sequined bikini with matching arm fringes.

She rushed downstairs to join a group of Brazilians dancing on the hood of a gray station wagon, which was parked behind a police car.

Homemade confetti of blue and yellow paper and newsprint showered down on the crowds and champagne bottles were shaken joyously and uncorked.

St. Laurent Blvd. was closed to traffic from Pine Ave. to Mount Royal, but police had trouble directing the excited crowd toward Jeanne Mance Park, as planned.

After seething up and down the Main several times, the parade of Brazil fans finally made its way west on Duluth to the park. But most fans returned to the midtown area last night to continue their long victory fiesta.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE EARLY:

It was clear from the rioting that as Arafat settles into Gaza, where he arrived earlier this month, he faces a major threat to his leadership from militant Muslim groups like Hamas and Islamic Holy War.

Graphic

GAZETTE, JOHN KENNEY/ Brazil fans come tumbling out of Plateau bars and cafes to celebrate cup victory.
GAZETTE, NANCY ACKERMAN/Dejected Italy fan droops on doorstep.

Load-Date: July 19, 1994

End these states of terror; The capture of Carlos tells us that law, not violence, is the way to defeat extremism, says Robert Fisk

The Independent (London)

August 16, 1994, Tuesday

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Section: COMMENT PAGE; Page 17

Length: 1317 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK

Body

BEIRUT - France's startling announcement that "Carlos the Jackal" was behind bars might seem good news to those who support the crescendo of American-Israeli- French sentiment to wage war against "international Islamic terror". There is much blood on the hands of Illich Ramirez Sanchez, even if, as a gunman-for-hire, he is long past his sell-by date and is not a Muslim. If anything, his arrest demonstrates how to deal with political crime: due process of law, rather the kind of conflict that the "peacemakers" of the Middle East seem to have in store for us.

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End these states of terror; The capture of Carlos tells us that law, not violence, is the way to defeat extremism,
says Robert Fisk

vicious assault by armed groups, have suppressed their enemies with all the ferocity of the old French paras. There has been consistent and convincing evidence from eyewitnesses that the Algerian police, many of them trained in France, practise torture and rape female prisoners. The French government is aware of this. But of course there has not been a squeak from it, merely a plea to the Algerian government to open a "dialogue" with "opponents who obey the constitution" (as if suspending the elections were constitutional).

Francois Leotard, the French defence minister, yesterday compared "Islamic terrorism" to the Nazis - perhaps forgetting how, as a right-wing party leader, he came to Beirut four years ago to encourage rebel General Michel Aoun to continue his bloody "war of liberation" against the Syrians. For his pains, Aoun gave Leotard an invalid Lebanese passport, which the future minister accepted before continuing to fire his shells into the Muslim sector of Beirut. Almost a thousand civilians were killed in the battle. Now Leotard is supporting more generals, this time in Algeria.

Very soon - and it will be a tragedy not just for liberal, Western-educated, democratic Algerians but also for the entire country - Algeria may become, violently, an Islamic republic. And then the US State Department can add the 10th largest country in the world to its list of "terrorist" nations.

Already, the Americans have turned a whole series of Muslim nations into pariah states for "state sponsorship" of "terrorism". There is Sudan and Iran, Libya and Iraq. Syria is on the list and could find itself under sanctions for its support of the Hizbollah if it doesn't sign up for peace with Israel.

What this means is rarely grasped outside the Middle East. For even without the likely addition of Algeria, well over half the Middle East land mass has now been cordoned off in one way or another by the West. If Algeria and Syria go beyond the pale, so great will be the geographical extent of nations in reality or supposedly condoning "Islamic terror" that it will be possible to travel from the border of Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the Moroccan frontier to the Red Sea without passing through a single "moderate" country. And this at a time when we are being asked to believe that an unprecedented peace is descending on the Middle East.

So should we really be signing up for war as well as peace? Not since Pope Urban II called the First Crusade in 1095 to "exterminate" the enemies of God - describing his Muslim adversaries as "this vile race" - has there been such an explosion of invective against Islam. And we will be expected to give our wholehearted support to this new war, and to applaud whatever America, Israel and France choose to do in pursuit of their goals; more air raids with heavy civilian casualties on Lebanon, perhaps? Or more American missile attacks on Baghdad? Or even, as Israel did in its previous war with the PLO, sending assassins into foreign countries to liquidate "terrorists"?

Americans and Israelis may point out, correctly, that Islam can hardly remain unsullied by acts of violence when kidnappers, the killers of Frenchmen and the bombers of embassies acknowledge their guilt with quotations from the Koran. Iran's links to the abductors of Lebanon in 1985 and 1986 are all too clear. The Argentines claim the same fingerprints are on the crimes in Buenos Aires. Scotland Yard seems less certain about the London bombings. There is no doubt that the Muslim "Armed Islamic Group" murdered the Frenchmen in Algiers last week.

But it is also important to understand the specific intention behind these wicked assaults: to create such indignation that the victims, or those who claim to support them, will retaliate vengefully, forcing the Arab "moderates" that Mr Rabin now regards as his allies to dissociate themselves gradually from the West. Israel naturally hopes that if they are under siege from their own "Islamists", the Mubarak, the King Hussein and the Yasser Arafats will be forced into ever-closer alliance with Israel. Hence Mr Rabin's call for the "dam against Islamic terror".

And now we are being asked to help build this dam. And to forget that it was Israel's invasion of Lebanon that helped to create the Hizbollah; that Israel originally encouraged the Hamas "terrorists" (when they were a useful buffer to the "terrorist" PLO) whom it now condemns; that the Algerian government is a ruthless military regime whose president is a general. What is missing from all the rhetoric is the word "law". And it is the law to which "Carlos the Jackal" must now submit. For fair courts and honest judges remain the only honourable way to stop bombers. That was the lesson yesterday. In the meantime, we would do well to keep our distance from conflicts against "terror" - vigilante wars invariably end in the blood of innocents.

End these states of terror; The capture of Carlos tells us that law, not violence, is the way to defeat extremism,
says Robert Fisk

(Photographs omitted)

Load-Date: August 16, 1994

End of Document

ARAFAT IN HEBRON, OFFERING ISRAELIS AN OLIVE BRANCH

The New York Times

January 20, 1997, Monday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

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

Length: 1336 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: HEBRON, West Bank, Jan. 19

Body

Yasir Arafat flew into an ecstatic throng of Palestinians today to proclaim Hebron "liberated" and to hold out an olive branch to Israel and the 450 dejected Jewish settlers in the city.

The arrival of the Palestinian leader, on his Russian white helicopter, capped a breakthrough in his dealings with the conservative Israeli Government early Wednesday when he and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu finally shook hands on arrangements for an Israeli withdrawal from four-fifths of Hebron. That agreement concluded the transfer of all major Palestinian population centers to Palestinian control.

Addressing a jubilant crowd of at least 60,000 from a window of the fortress-like former Israeli military headquarters here, Mr. Arafat appeared to take pains to send a message of moderation and conciliation to the Israelis.

He made no mention of "jihad," or uprising, but instead referred several times to moving with the Israelis toward a "just and comprehensive peace."

To the Jewish settlers in Hebron, whose enclaves are the reason Israel has kept military control over a fifth of the city -- and the reason the Israeli pullout was delayed more than a year after other West Bank cities were transferred to the Palestinians -- Mr. Arafat tried to sound reassuring.

"I say here to the settlers in Hebron: we don't want a confrontation," he said. "We want a just peace."

But on Saturday, Mr. Arafat's security chief, Jibril Rajoub, struck what was probably a more widely shared tone when he addressed a rally in Hebron and accused the Jewish settlers of fomenting "hate, violence and terror."

"They are big stones on our chest, and we have to take them off," he said.

In his 10-minute address, Mr. Arafat took the unusual step of citing the exact number of Israeli members of Parliament who voted for the Hebron agreement last week and naming some of the political parties that supported it, as if to underscore to his people that the process now had the backing of a majority of Israelis. Mr. Netanyahu submitted the Hebron plan to his Cabinet and Parliament for their approval.

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"We have now registered the Hebron agreement, an agreement of peace with all Israeli people, with Labor, with Meretz, with the Likud, with Shas, Kahalani and with others," he said, punctuating each name with a wave of the hand. "The result was 87 votes approved the agreement in the Knesset, 87 votes were with the decision of peace."

"This is something new in the region of the Middle East," he said. "Therefore I tell all the peace forces in Israel who voted with the decision, I tell them, let's together make the just and comprehensive peace."

Mr. Arafat also thanked President Clinton, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, but he did not mention Mr. Netanyahu. Later, in response to a shouted question from a CNN reporter about the Israeli leader, he said, "Now we can say we are friends and we are partners in the peace process."

There was no immediate response from the Israeli Government. While Mr. Arafat's arrival and speech were shown live in Israel over CNN, no Israeli channel covered them live, and radio reports were brief. The evening news offered some snippets, and said the Palestinian leader had given "a very moderate speech."

The settlers in Hebron also did nothing to take note of Mr. Arafat's arrival. Many were described as still stunned by the action of a Prime Minister they had counted on to block the transfer of Hebron.

Barred by the Israeli authorities from leaving their area, some settlers marched down the main street past their enclaves with Israeli flags and guns. Occasionally a group of Palestinian Boy and Girl Scouts would stroll down the same street with their flags, keeping the large force of soldiers and policemen busy preventing trouble.

"I had to leave Hebron this evening," said Geula Cohen, a longtime champion of Jewish settlements. "I couldn't stand hearing the gunshots fired as part of the celebration." In fact, none were.

Like other settlers, Mrs. Cohen spoke darkly of an inevitable clash.

"One has to be blind to think that the situation in Hebron is realistic," she said. "On the same day in which Hebron is turned over to the Palestinians, you hear Jibril Rajoub call each of the Jewish settlers he just signed with a stone on his chest. This is an inflammatory speech."

Though Hebron is often regarded as the West Bank city with the strongest element of Islamic fundamentalism, and therefore with the largest opposition to Mr. Arafat, today was his day.

On a chilly but sunny morning, the crowds began to gather on the hill near the former Israeli headquarters known as the Imara hours before Mr. Arafat's arrival. There were formations of young Scouts with bright flags, women with white kerchiefs, men in checkered headscarves, Palestinian policemen in a variety of berets, several horsemen, a marching band and even bagpipers, a hand-me-down from the era of British rule.

A truck lumbered in with 10 goats, followed by another with two oxen, which were supposed to be slaughtered in honor of Mr. Arafat. Several hours later, the trucks left with the animals still alive, but the drivers said they were still destined for a feast after sunset, when Muslims break their fast during this holy month of Ramadan.

At 12:35 P.M., three helicopters appeared on the horizon, and the crowd became delirious. Two were the white MI-17's given to Mr. Arafat by Russia, and the third was an Israeli military escort, which soon flew off. As the Palestinian helicopters clattered near, the crowds broke through the fences around the helipad and overwhelmed the police lines, forcing the helicopters to land precariously close to people.

It was Mr. Arafat's first time in Hebron in more than 30 years. An aide said he was there last in 1965, when the city was still under Jordanian rule. It was seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East War.

The honor guard, band, assembled dignitaries and motorcade were all abandoned in the hubbub, and Mr. Arafat ended up inching through the crowd perched on the sunroof of his Mercedes car.

"We waited a long time for you," read one banner. "With our blood and soul we sacrifice for you, Abu Ammar," rose a chant, using the nom de guerre by which Mr. Arafat is known among Palestinians.

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Finally Mr. Arafat covered the 100 yards from the helipad to the Imara, and soon he appeared in a balcony on the third floor, over a flowing Palestinian flag of green, black, red and white. Bodyguards flanked him as Mr. Arafat smiled and raised his fingers in a V sign.

"From here I tell you, my brothers, the will of peace has succeeded," he began. "I now proclaim the city of Hebron as a liberated city."

"Hebron is a step toward what comes after, to area B, area C, to the establishment of our Palestinian state," he shouted, referring to West Bank areas now under shared control with Israel, and those still under full Israeli control. "Therefore there is a great responsibility on your shoulders for us to build the Palestinian state, our great dream."

He continued with a call to the crowd to "safeguard" Jerusalem, though in contrast to past speeches he did not specifically refer to Jerusalem as the Palestinian capital.

Mr. Arafat pledged that Palestinian women held in Israeli detention, who were supposed to be released immediately after the last agreement was signed on Sept. 28, 1995, would soon be set free. He said other prisoners would follow, including Sheik Ahmed Yassin, the spiritual leader of the militant Hamas group.

Soon the rally ended, and the huge crowd began winding slowly down the hill. "When I look at these festivities, I feel that we are free," said Ghaleb Idries, a red-bearded man of about 30, who lives in the Israeli-controlled zone. "But when I return to the area I live in, I'll be full of sorrow -- because part of the city is under the control of Israel, and there are soldiers and checkpoints."

Then he glanced back at the huge concrete headquarters and shook his head in wonder.

"No, I never imagined this building would be free," he said.

Graphic

Photos: Yasir Arafat's limousine was engulfed by the cheering Palestinian throng as he arrived in Hebron for the first time since 1965. (Reuters) (pg. A1); Tens of thousands of Palestinians jubilantly welcomed Yasir Arafat outside the former Israeli military headquarters in Hebron. (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times) (pg. A6)

Map shows the location of Hebron: The pact with Israel gives Palestinians control of most of Hebron. (pg. A6)

Load-Date: January 20, 1997

Crisis in the Gulf: A peace to rock nations; The Middle East will never be the same. John Bulloch reports from Amman on an uncertain future

The Independent (London)

January 20, 1991, Sunday

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS PAGE; Page 14

Length: 1168 words

Byline: From JOHN BULLOCH in Amman

Body

THAT FIRST, vital, moment when the US commanders gave the order and the Tomahawk cruise missiles began their lethal journey into Iraq changed the Middle East for ever. Boundaries will alter, leaders will fall, thrones will rock on their shaky foundations and social systems will never recover.

Not since Anwar Sadat gave the order to the Egyptians to cross the Suez Canal in 1973 has there been a moment so decisive. Iraq will certainly never be the same, for Saddam Hussein, no matter what his fate, has been shown to have feet of clay. Here in Amman, most pro-Baghdad of all Arab capitals, a disillusioned Palestinian journalist summed it up. "He is just like Nasser was, full of bluff," said John Halaby. "Where were his missiles, his planes - his sense? If he had responded to that final French offer, he would have avoided all this, and he would be a hero."

Even then, things would have changed; now they will change more dramatically. The allies' overwhelming force, and the likely high casualty toll in Iraq, will cause bitterness when it is all over, unless America changes its image from that of the all-powerful avenger to the diligent peace-maker. In Arab eyes, that transformation can only be effected by urgently dealing with the Arab-Israeli problem. To make the Palestine question of prime international concern will be America's one hope of salvaging its own standing and that of its Arab allies.

Saudi Arabia and a restored Kuwait, with their large Palestinian communities, would have to put up with constant unrest if nothing was done to make a real peace in the area. In Egypt and Jordan and several North African countries, the Islamic fundamentalists would seize on the issue. So there must be a peace conference which will do everything Saddam Hussein has sought - deal with the Iraq-Kuwait border dispute, the Lebanese imbroglio, Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and the future of the Palestinians.

The trouble is that when it is all over, everyone will want a reward from America. Israel will emerge immeasurably stronger, because its most powerful Arab opponent will have been removed. But the rewards the Arabs will seek must be at Israel's expense.

In the Gulf itself, it will be almost a return to the pre-1970 days, with British and American air and naval forces in place. But as in the Seventies, there will be calls for a withdrawal, for a return to the Nixon doctrine of appointing a local peace-keeper. Iran is confident it can fill that role. America and Britain will not be enthusiastic, but there is no alternative. Saudi Arabia has neither the will nor the population to take control. In the end, the test for America will be whether the quality of its statesmanship matches the efficiency of its weapons.

Crisis in the Gulf: A peace to rock nations; The Middle East will never be the same. John Bulloch reports from Amman on an uncertain future

The peace conference will be as important as any of the great meetings of the past, from Vienna to Versailles. Skilled diplomacy will decide not only America's standing in the Middle East, but the security of governments and the safety of individuals.

Iraq is unlikely to survive in its present form. It was a creation of the British, after the defeat of the Turks during the First World War, from parts of three Ottoman provinces. The resulting country was almost equally divided between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

A fifth of the population was Kurdish. Today, the Kurds of eastern Turkey, who have been waging their own quiet intifada for years, use Iraq as a safe haven. They might seek Baghdad's weakest moment to declare their own autonomous republic. Equally, President Turgut Ozal might seize the chance to set up his own sphere of influence in northern Iraq to deny the Kurds a haven.

In southern Iraq, where the bulk of the Shia live, Iran might seek a little border adjustment, or even seizure of the islands in dispute between Iraq and Kuwait. Saudi Arabia has a border dispute with Kuwait which might well be settled. The neutral zone between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, where oil revenues are shared, would be unlikely to remain.

But it is further north that the most dramatic effects will be felt, and then they will only come as a result of a general Middle East peace conference. It may be that despite the competing local interests, such a conference would see a secure Iraq as the requisite for stability in the region.

After the massive application of force to implement UN Resolution 678 after just five months, there will have to be a great diplomatic determination to push through most of Resolution 242 - 23 years late. That resolution calls on Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied in 1967 in return for peace and recognition of its borders.

Kuwait, once restored, will not be the near-feudal benevolent despotism it was before last August. In the months of exile in Taif, rulers and ruled have agreed that a new constitution will be applied, providing for a national assembly, full emancipation of women, and an end to censorship.

It is in neighbouring Saudi Arabia that the most dramatic changes could occur. King Fahd has already promised to bring into being a majlis al shura, a consultative assembly. It may not be enough to avoid unrest.

Riyadh will establish the pattern for the Gulf tiddlers - Qatar and the Emirates. Bahrain has already come to terms with the twentieth century. Yet there, too, trouble could recur. For another result of all that has happened seems bound to be a new upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism.

Anti-Western, as well as anti-libertarian, after the events of 1991, fundamentalist groups will dictate future events - and they will not be according to a US plan. The most extreme change of all could come in the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Already three of the founders have gone, assassinated by Israel or the rival, extreme, Abu Nidal group. Another senior figure, Khaled Hassan, quit because he could not accept the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat's, unstinted support of Saddam. So at the peace conference, neither Arafat nor any of the other old leaders will have a place. New, younger leaders from the occupied territories will be found, but the danger is that the harder men of Hamas, the Islamic guerrilla group, will take over.

Western diplomats who will have to orchestrate the settlement have considered these possibilities, and have looked to the past to find how to deal with them. To contain a new Iraq the diplomats want a series of pacts which would ring Iraq with hostile states. Thus Egypt's military might would be allied to the money of the lower Gulf. Turkey would be brought in, and in return given a free hand with the Kurds. Syria might be included, with economic help and a tolerant attitude to restoration of the Golan Heights. But Gulf rulers do not like the idea of a treaty with Egypt, which has made peace with Israel. So new ideas will have to be found, which seem certain to involve a British and US presence in the Gulf, with perhaps the gift of EC membership to Turkey to induce it to be the northern jailer. There will be a diplomatic heyday unseen since the nineteenth century.

Crisis in the Gulf: A peace to rock nations; The Middle East will never be the same. John Bulloch reports from Amman on an uncertain future

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ISLAMIC INFLUENCE

Dayton Daily News (Ohio)
December 11, 1996, Wednesday,
CITY EDITION

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Section: NEWS,; WORLD UP CLOSE; TRIVIA

Length: 1480 words

Body

As a new century dawns, Islam is undergoing change potentially more important than at any time since the death of the Prophet Mohammed, who founded the religion in Arabia more than 1,350 years ago.

That change - a quest to determine its role in a modern world - poses a challenge to the West and to Islam itself.

Its impact is vast, with implications for the flow of oil, trade, nuclear proliferation, even war. While Muslim countries account for just 4 percent of the world's economy, they make up one-fifth of its population - a potentially explosive mix.

Already the revival has witnessed terrorism in Algeria, a battle over women's rights in Afghanistan, the militancy of Iran. Its flip side has been grass-roots work that has bettered the lives of millions.

For the West, the renewal may mean confrontation or coexistence with Islam, depending on attitudes on both sides at their many points of contact.

This page looks at the history of Islam and its influence today.

JUST THE FACTS

* More than 1 billion Muslims live around the world, many in a broad band from the west coast of Africa through Asia to the Philippines. Muslims make up the majority in about 45 African and Asian countries.

* In Europe, Islam is the second-largest religion after Christianity. In North America, there are 5.5 million Muslims.

ISLAMIC HISTORY

* Islam is one of the world's three major monotheistic religions, along with Christianity and Judaism. It was founded in Arabia and based on revelations received by Prophet Mohammed, who lived 570-632.

ISLAMIC INFLUENCE

* Mohammed began his ministry at age 40, when tradition says the archangel Gabriel appeared to him in a vision. His central teachings were goodness, omnipotence and unity of God; the need for generosity and justice among humans; and fear of Judgment Day.

BASIC TENETS OF ISLAM

* Tawheed, or the oneness of God, expressed by the creed, 'There is no god but God and Mohammed is his prophet.' It is part of the traditional call to prayer.

* Prayer. Muslims are required to pray five times daily. On Fridays, prayers at mosques are preceded by a sermon.

ISLAMIC LAW

* Known as Sharia, Islamic law is based on the Koran and the body of traditions derived from what the Prophet Mohammed said or did.

* Sharia is elaborated, interpreted and codified by the ulama, or religious scholars, a disparate group whose legal opinions routinely diverge, sometimes drastically.

MUSLIM WOMEN

* In the West the veil is viewed as a sign of Muslim women's second-class status, but many Muslim women see it as an expression of their devotion.

* In Sudan, women are among the most active organizers of the Islamic movement, particularly as teachers.

* Ibn Taymiyya, 1263-1328, a scholar in Egypt and Syria. His legal opinions still influence Islamic activists. In one, he said Mongols were not Muslims because they used traditional legal codes in addition to Islamic law, or 'sharia.' Activists use that judgment to denounce governments today for not using Sharia alone.

* With the demise of communism, Islam has emerged as one of the world's most powerful ideologies.

* Islam has two major sects: Sunni, whose faithful make up more than 80 percent of Muslims, and Shiite. The division dates from a dispute over succession to the prophet Mohammed.

* The mystic tradition in Islam is Sufism, whose spiritual brotherhoods draw followers from both sects.

* Islamic activists have led or served in governments in Jordan, Sudan, Iran, Malaysia, Turkey and Pakistan. Earlier this year, an Islamic activist was elected to the Israeli Knesset, and elsewhere activists have achieved remarkable success in elections.

* Islamic groups are the main opposition in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Palestinian autonomy zones. In Afghanistan, U.S.-backed fighters inspired by Islam drove out Soviet troops in the 1980s.

* Islamic-oriented governments in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf count as some of the United States' most trustworthy allies, while Washington accuses the Islamic governments of Iran and Sudan of sponsoring terrorism.

ISLAMIC INFLUENCE

- * At the heart of the Islamic revival is a belief that the Muslim world suffers from decline, a painful recognition for a once dominant world culture.
- * The generation that followed Mohammed conquered an empire that stretched from Central Asia to Spain by the 8th century.
- * Muslims helped guard world knowledge in the Dark Ages. Its scholars developed astronomy and mathematics.
- * As late as 1683, the Muslim armies of the Ottoman Empire were besieging Vienna.
- * Today, many Muslims feel under siege themselves, pointing to attacks on Muslims in Bosnia and Chechnya, in Kashmir and in the Palestinian territories.
- * Mohammed overcame opposition to be recognized as both law giver and prophet. At the time of his death, he was leader of an emerging Arab state that over the next century would stretch from Spain to Central Asia in one of the world's great conquests.
- * Muslims regard their holy book, the Koran, as the word of God. The other fundamental source of doctrine is the Sunna, which is based on traditions of what Mohammed said or did.
- * Like Christianity and Judaism, Islam recognizes Adam, Noah, Abraham and Moses as prophets. Muslims also believe Jesus was born to the Virgin Mary, and view him as a prophet, but they do not consider him the son of God. Muslims believe Mohammed was the last and most perfect of God's prophets.
- * Alms. Muslims must give to the poor annually a portion of their income or possessions.
- * Fasting. During the holy month of Ramadan, Muslims refrain from eating, drinking, smoking and sex from dawn until dusk. The fast ends with one of two major Muslim holidays, Eid al-Fitr.
- * Pilgrimage. Muslims who can afford it and are physically able must make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. The destination of the pilgrimage is the Kaaba, Islam's holiest shrine.
- * For instance, nearly all scholars believe that apostasy - when a Muslim renounces his faith - is punishable by death. But Hassan Turabi, Sudan's ideologue, views it differently: Apostasy, he says, must amount to treason to warrant capital punishment. 'Islam is not defined absolutely,' he insists.
- * Iran recently tightened its laws to mandate that a thief lose four fingers of his right hand for a first offense; his toes for a second theft; and get life in prison for a third.
- * Such orthodoxy sits uneasily with the pragmatism of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, who declared the government could abrogate the principles of Sharia in the interests of the Islamic state, even forbidding basics such as prayer or fasting.
- * Unlike some Persian Gulf states, women in Iran have the right to vote, drive cars and hold seats in Parliament.
- * In Egypt, one of the country's top religious scholars ruled last year that earning interest from loans was permitted. Other scholars vehemently disagree, citing Islam's explicit prohibition of usury.
- * Afghanistan's zealotry has shocked many in the Muslim world. The crusading fighters of the Taliban movement have ordered women to stay home, closed girls' schools and told men to grow beards. At prayer time, fighters have herded men into mosques.

ISLAMIC INFLUENCE

* The Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's largest Islamic fundamentalist group, which wants to impose its version of Islamic law, criticized the Taliban's campaign as 'crude and disgusting.'

* Women in Iran, where the veil remains the revolution's most visible symbol, are gaining a presence in government, higher education and medicine.

* In Turkey, the Islamic Welfare Party relies on thousands of women to canvass door to door and run social services that have made it the country's best organized and most popular party.

* While countries like Tunisia and Turkey have banned polygamy, and many governments have handed down family codes that offer women some protection from arbitrary divorce, women activists are still lobbying for rights already given men, such as passing citizenship to their children and the right to own businesses.

* In Egypt, activist Heba Raouf is charting new ground by reinterpreting Islam's role within the family. Many Islamic activists point to the concept of 'shura,' or consultation, as an equivalent or alternative to Western democracy. Raouf sees a need to use that same principle within family relationships, making the home more democratic.

* In an important reform in 1991, Iranian women won the right to be paid for their labor during marriage if their husbands seek a divorce.

A student at Al-Azhar University in Cairo reads the Koran. Established in 970, the university draws students from all corners of the Muslim world.

Palestinian children chant Islamic songs in front of the Dome of the Rock poster at a Hamas kindergarten in Gaza City. MOHAMED EL-DAKHAKHNY

A young girl in Muslim head scarf takes part in a protest in Cairo. The source for this page is The Associated Press. Page compilation and design by Doretta Donovan and J. Frazier Smith.

Graphic

PHOTO: MOHAMED EL-DAKHAKHNY ASSOCIATED PRESS ADEL HANA

Load-Date: December 12, 1996

A woman of her time; In Madrid and Washington, Hanan Ashrawi has brought the new face of Palestinian diplomacy to the Arab-Israeli peace talks. But in the minds of the men with guns, the cool, calm voice of the intellectual cannot speak on behalf of the refugee camps

The Independent (London)

December 15, 1991, Sunday

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Section: THE SUNDAY REVIEW PAGE; Page 18

Length: 2541 words

Byline: By MICHAEL SHERIDAN

Body

ACROSS the road from Hanan Ashrawi's house, three Israeli soldiers stood guard behind garlands of barbed wire. They were protecting a compound officially described as the "Civil Administration". It contained a prison for troublesome Palestinians.

A line of supplicants had formed at a gate admitting visitors. They included a Greek Catholic priest, an ancient village crone and a couple of teenage boys in regulation intifada uniform: stonewashed jeans, tracksuit tops and LA Gear trainers. Not much had changed in the West Bank.

After the glow of success at the Middle East peace conference in Madrid, international attention, euphoria and adrenalin, the most famous woman in Arab politics returned to a bleak early winter in the occupied territories, where freezing rains and acid rhetoric tested everybody's morale.

Dr Ashrawi, of course, knows how to turn the experience of living opposite an Israeli military prison into a smooth remark for the camera. "It is a constant reminder," she told an Italian television reporter. Her house, a modest bourgeois dwelling, bustled with the retinue of one who has become a global personality. "We're from ABC News," an earnest American producer explained. "We're working on a profile of Hanan. You don't mind if we film your conversation, do you?" Lights blazed, cables uncoiled, technicians cursed.

"At Madrid I went for four days and four nights in a row without sleep," she said. "Then I was sitting in a meeting and I fell asleep. Then there were two more sleepless nights. It was exhilarating, but it was exhausting. Now I'm still tired." Three burly young men in designer variants of the intifada uniform loafed around the book-lined living room. "The Israelis offered security, but of course they couldn't accept it," a friend of the family confided. "So the PLO assigned these guys." Such persons were never to be found in the Ashrawi household before Madrid.

BEFORE Madrid. After Madrid. One week can change a life. Before Madrid there was always time. Driving up through Ramallah for dark, scented coffee and long political arguments with Hanan Ashrawi and her friends among the Palestinian intelligentsia provided a diversion from riots or the daily count of the dead. It was an escape from glum one-way conversations with zealots, droning about Islam and reciting half-baked Marxist theory.

A woman of her time; In Madrid and Washington, Hanan Ashrawi has brought the new face of Palestinian diplomacy to the Arab- Israeli peace talks. But in the mind....

Until Madrid, the thinkers in Palestinian politics appeared supremely irrelevant to a struggle waged for two decades through the barrel of a Kalashnikov. Yasser Arafat - holster on hip - had told the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 November 1974 that he came bearing an olive branch as well as a freedom fighter's gun. "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand," he said. It was, however, the gun that prevailed in thought and deed for long years thereafter. Only in the wake of the Gulf war and the collapse of Soviet support for radical Arab dictatorships did the PLO face up to "new realities" - a favourite Ashrawi phrase.

Yet the sea-change in the Palestinian movement did not take place within one year. It began in 1982. And although people like Dr Ashrawi would doubtless be outraged to be told as much, the man responsible was Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Minister of Defence, who led the invasion of Lebanon and drove the PLO from Beirut.

Perhaps the last thing General Sharon had in mind during that bloody enterprise was the creation of a moderate set of Palestinian figures who would one day confront his country at an international peace conference. But that proved to be an inevitable effect of the war in Lebanon. Denied its only military front against Israel, repressed in Syria, driven from Jordan and barred from Egypt, the PLO lost its role. It had flourished in the boom years of liberation movements as a group wedded to the promise of armed struggle. It did not find its feet again until the Palestinian uprising broke out late in 1987, leading to a historic compromise one year later, when the movement voted, in effect, to accept the existence of Israel.

"There is no time left for old ideologies," said Dr Ashrawi, exhaling a plume of smoke from the first of many cigarettes that punctuated her conversation. At 45, she has seen all the modern Arab dreams - unity, freedom, socialism - blossom and decay.

HANAN ASHRAWI began her political activity in Lebanon more than 20 years ago. In the Sixties, bright, well-funded young people from all over the Levant congregated at the American University of Beirut, known as AUB. Established by generous Christian donors in the United States, it became a laboratory of talent. Lebanon was tolerant, rich, uncaring, a society still hospitable to talkers and agitators, a wellspring of liberalism in a desert of petty kingdoms and police states.

She is the youngest of five daughters. Her father, a prominent political figure, was part of the Palestinian resistance in 1948 and maintained a rigid, uncompromising hostility to Zionism into his twilight years of senility. She was to evolve. It is said that before his death, father and daughter were already in sharp discord. She studied English Literature at AUB, a subject in which she was to gain a PhD and a professorship. "I value the precision of language very highly," she said. "English literature tests one's rigour. It is my first love." Possessing an acute academic mind, she sought the same exactitude in politics as in poetic metre. Thus Marvell and Donne vied for attention with Nasser and Lenin.

"Hanan was very - very - radical in her young days," an acquaintance recalled. "She was close to the Palestine Communist Party." She became a spokeswoman for the General Union of Palestinian Students and travelled to a conference in Amman in 1969. There she met Yasser Arafat for the first time.

Taxed with these recollections, Dr Ashrawi assumed an air of detachment. "I don't think you can be a real, responsible political analyst unless you go through a radical phase," she said. "We went through a radical phase in the Sixties, like everybody else. The late Sixties to early Seventies were needed. AUB was very significant, very important. Without it, this very necessary process would not have taken place."

Is she a radical now? "No." Another exhalation of gunmetal-grey cigarette smoke coiled through the air.

That, her critics say, is the point. "There's no merit in this peace process," claimed Riyadh al-Malki, a supporter of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). "It's going to be surrender for the Palestinians. We're going to lose all our legitimate national rights."

Leftists and those who cleave to what is called "the Islamic trend" consider that Dr Ashrawi and the delegation to Madrid have already sold out by agreeing to discuss a plan for limited self-rule devised by the Israeli government.

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She and her allies retort that after 43 years of unremitting failure, one has to start somewhere. The plan, called "autonomy" by the Israelis, is only an interim period of five years, they argue. It will lead, they hope, to a final settlement that will bring about a small state for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, linked to Jordan in a confederation.

On the darker fringes of Palestinian society, one hears more primitive criticism. The ideological inconsistencies identified by the PFLP do not preoccupy the devout. Simpler things do. She is a woman, they mutter. Her husband (Emile, a musician and photographer) is five years younger than her, it is noted. Much rustling of veils at this observation. Then they mutter that she has no sons. (There are two exquisite daughters to the marriage, Zeina, 10 and Amal, 14.) Above all, she is one of the Massihiyye, a Christian. Who is she to represent the pious Muslim masses of Palestine?

"I've heard this before," Dr Ashrawi said briskly. "I don't think one should place Hanan Ashrawi on the defensive. My work started in 1967. My connections with the Palestinian movement are deep-rooted. We are not taking over from the PLO."

Dr Ashrawi has been active in the Palestinian women's movement since 1974, and is impatient with the grumblings of the devout and the habitual attitudes of Arab men. She is, after all, the teacher who led her wide-eyed students through John Donne's "Elegy XIX":

Licence my roving hands, and let them go,
Before, behind, between, above, below,
O my America! My new-found-land,
My kingdom, safeliest when with one man man'd,
My Myne of precious stones, My Empere,
How blest am I in this discovering thee!

- hardly typical of the educational fare recommended by Muslim fundamentalists for the oppressed boys and girls of Palestine.

"We don't want mere tokenism," she says. "I think that the Palestinian delegation was one of the few with serious women's participation. We've worked hard at establishing the women's position in the movement. With the intifada, there's been a new respect for the woman's role - a slow, grudging respect, perhaps, but it's there."

The opposition, she says, comes mainly from Hamas, an underground Islamic movement that vies with the PLO for influence. "I find it extremely serious. But the physical threats came from Tehran, not from within the occupied territories. I'm convinced a vast majority is in favour of the peace process. The strength of Hamas is in inverse proportion to the achievements of the moderates. The longer the time that goes by without any accomplishment, the sooner the voice of reason among Palestinians will be undermined."

THE FACT is that Dr Ashrawi does form part of a clique. "She runs with a pack - all youngish academics at Bir Zeit University, a lot of them Christians, not a few of them educated abroad or from the days at AUB," a Palestinian journalist observed. "It's not exactly the voice of the refugee camp."

Most of the espresso revolutionaries in the cafes around AUB's pleasant seafront campus in Beirut abandoned their ideals. In Arab political life, it proved advisable to devote oneself to safer, private pursuits in business or academe. During its fat years in Beirut and Damascus, the PLO tolerated its intellectuals as useful courtiers. Power and money rested in the hands of Arafat and his guerrilla commanders. He oversaw a political apparatus reminiscent of a Politburo run by a pasha.

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Ironically, it was under Israeli rule, at Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank, that academics entered serious political activity. The Israelis might eavesdrop on people, censor their writings, imprison or deport them. But the threat of liquidation - ever present in Iraq or Syria - did not hang over the common-room. The Israelis shut down Bir Zeit when the intifada erupted. Teaching continued in private, politics flourished anew. Today, the AUB mafia has merged into the Bir Zeit mafia.

Sari Nusseibeh, a 42-year-old professor of Islamic philosophy, emerged as its most prominent theorist. For over a thousand years, the Nusseibeh clan of Sunni Muslims has inhabited Jerusalem and held the keys to the Holy Sepulchre. Educated at Oxford, married to an Englishwoman, the wealthy son of a former Minister of Defence of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Sari Nusseibeh does not exactly epitomise the plight of the dispossessed.

The Israeli security services, however, proved considerate enough to imprison him during the Gulf war, on the absurd charge that he had communicated vital military information to Baghdad over his well-tapped telephone. "It was a most useful experience," Nusseibeh mused after his release. "I read War and Peace." He also held debates with prisoners from Hizbollah and other radical groups. Now he is an adviser to the delegation.

The negotiating team in Madrid seemed like a faculty list at Bir Zeit. There was Ghassan al-Khatib, 36, a lecturer in political science, close to the communists. "I think this is the wrong sort of peace process," he said, long before it started. "I believe in negotiations, but not on these terms." But he went.

Samir Abdullah, the university's lecturer in Economics, was also on the team. So was Abdel-Rahman Hamad, the Dean of Engineering. Nabil Qassis, a lecturer in physics, was chosen because he had led efforts by the university to establish a dialogue with Israelis.

The rest of the Madrid team were academics or professionals, representing bright young thinkers and the older echelons of traditional Palestinian society. Faisal Hussein, 51, the son of an Arab hero, the man in the West Bank most trusted by Arafat, headed the delegates and advisers. It was he who brought Dr Ashrawi into the first talks with James Baker, and drew her into detailed bargaining with the Americans over eight months. A lapidary precision in English stood her in good stead.

Dr Ashrawi came home from Madrid the best-known - indeed, the only - woman in Arab politics at the highest level. When it seemed the Israeli police might arrest her, George Bush expressed concern for her well-being. James Baker eulogised her and Hussein in the same breath. Their personal courage, the Secretary of State remarked, "has created the possibility of a better life for Palestinians".

SAID ABURISH, a critical Palestinian author, believes that when he turned to the bourgeois leadership from the West Bank, Arafat disinherited a revolutionary movement that might have altered the social geography of the Arab world profoundly. "Many talented people have been alienated by the PLO's penchant for dealing in accordance with an antiquated feudal policy and thinking," he wrote.

Dr Ashrawi's own rhetoric is robust enough, she feels, for most Palestinian tastes. "At the same time that we are talking about peace, Israel is trying to do the opposite," she proclaimed to the cameras of ABC. "New settlements are being built. Live ammunition is still in use. They have even shot dead a young man who was painting slogans on a wall. There is a deliberate campaign of disinformation. We asked for confidence-building measures, such as the release of detainees. Instead there have been mass arrests."

She springs to the defence of Sari Nusseibeh and the others. "Most of these people I've known for more than 20 years," she said. "Everybody has paid their dues. All of us have a long history of political work. This is the moment for political articulation and discussion."

LISTENING to that statement, it was difficult to forget a very different conversation this year, in a refugee camp in Lebanon. The cynical words of Zeid Wehbeh, Arafat's personal representative, were all but drowned out by the roar of Israeli fighter planes over our heads.

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"Let them talk about peace," said Wehbeh, a man grown wizened in the evils of civil war. Dead martyrs looked down from posters on the walls, in which keffiyeh-masked heroes were striving towards the shrines of Jerusalem.

"They can talk. We approve of that. But they will get nothing. For 40 years we have talked and fought, talked and fought," he said. Bright-eyed young men, clutching the inevitable Kalashnikovs, hovered outside the room. "So now is the time for talking. Fine. But, believe me, my son and his son will both carry a gun. The time for fighting will come again." He shrugged. "We talk. We fight. We have waited 40 years. We can wait."-

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