

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

Job Number: 223497171

Documents (100)

1. [THE NEW IRANIAN MAN; AS HE SAID ON CNN LAST WEEK, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAN WANTS TO BE AMERICA 'S; PAL. FRED HALLIDAY LOOKS AT THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT BROUGHT MOHAMMAD KHATAMI; TO POWER](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

2. [The News in Brief](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

3. [THE NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

4. [Timetable of Bomb terror;100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

5. [The News in Brief](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

6. [*The News in Brief*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

7. [*When the penalty for being a Kurd is death*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

8. [*The News in Brief*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

9. [*Debate addresses Mideast violence Bush, Gore call on Arafat to restrain his people, release Israeli soldiers soldiers*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

10. [*The News in Brief*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

11. [*The News in Brief*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

12. [*WORLD*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

13. [*A Shooting Keeps Peace At a Distance In West Bank*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

14. [*World in Brief; Iran mourns slain diplomats*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

15. [*A Step Back in Time in Israel*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

16. [The News in Brief](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

17. [THE NEWS IN BRIEF](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

18. [Love thy neighbour: Proximity key to Mideast peace: Simple pressure of living so close to enemy will force rapprochement, writes Stephanie Nolen.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

19. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Church to bless same-sex unions](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

20. [World Briefing](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

21. [WHOSE HOLY LAND? THE NEIGHBORS; A Wary Tone From Egypt Amid Fury](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

22. [BRIEFS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

23. [Mideast foes declare good faith; Stop feuding: U.S. , Soviets on eve of talks](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

24. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Zaire planning more bombing](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

25. [CIA plotted secret wars, says new book](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

26. [IRAN PAPER BACKS TALKS ON CAPTIVE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

27. [Rockets hit Israeli border town](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

28. [MIDEAST FOES TO MEET](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

29. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

30. [Gun lessons all the rage: Israeli citizens, upset with army, are arming themselves](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

31. [Minorities fade in new TV lineup](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

32. [POPE SHOWS THE WAY TO YOUTHS NEAR SEA OF GALILEE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

33. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

34. [WORLD IN BRIEF; Clinton speaks up for Hong Kong](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

35. [Israeli High Court Orders Release of 8 Lebanese Prisoners](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

36. [UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES; 8 tourists slain by Rwandan rebels](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

37. [*Teheran Journal; Who Says There's No Fun in an Islamic Republic?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

38. [*BRIEFING*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

39. [*NEWS SUMMARY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

40. [*'Islamic project' in Sudan makes neighbors nervous*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

41. [*A fundamental struggle; Frustration, nationalism fuel Islamic attacks on West*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

42. [Hello and goodbye, Andre Agassi loses plot and match to raw; recruit](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

43. [Israel did not start the war;Sun Says;Leading Article](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

44. [FEAR, NATIONALISM FAN RELIGIOUS FLAME -](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

45. [HIS YEAR OF LIVING DANGEROUSLY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

46. [Tea and sympathy with Mrs Khomeini](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

47. [*Despite new leader, Iran power struggle is far from over*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

48. [*Kidnapped in Beirut*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

49. [*U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

50. [*ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

51. [*No Headline In Original*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

52. [*Beirut raised from the flames*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

53. [*Ghost files war report - SPOTLIGHT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

54. [*RETURN TO THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY; RACHEL RUSSELL IN THE LEBANON , A PARADISE OF ANCIENT SITES AND RAPIDLY VYING FOR AS A MUST-SEE SPOT ON THE ADVENTUROUS TOURIST'S ITINERARY.*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

55. [*PALESTINIAN RAGE ERUPTS AS PRAYERS COME TO AN END*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

56. [*Arrested development*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

57. [*STUDENT REVOLT AGAIN AFFECTS IRANIAN POLICY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

58. [End of 'a grave for the living'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

59. [Iranians taste freedom: Reformers bank on at least 70% of parliament, highest since 1979](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

60. [Postcards from the edge](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

61. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

62. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

64. [Man without a past](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

65. [ON THE WING](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

66. [WORLD IN BRIEF; 19 are injured in gas attack](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

67. [Intertwined lives drive peace pursuit: Palestinians and Jews are bound together by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they claim. It is this, not U.S. strong-arming, that keeps them talking.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

68. [*Hamas climbs bloody pole to lead Palestinian revolt*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

69. [*Bill Clinton's first six months: Caught between his promises and the realities of politics, he has been largely impotent*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

70. [*NEWS SUMMARY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

71. [*Shell shocked and shattered, Beirut rises from the ashes*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

72. [*Gold, guns and Machine Gun Mullah helped IRA*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

73. [*SOUTH AFRICA BLACK PROTEST FAILS TO SWAY PRESIDENT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

74. [*Shame is the spur*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

75. [*Iran 's saving graces are women under wraps*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

76. [*Party time as Keenan comes home*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

77. [*DEEP FACTIONAL RIFTS IMPEDE LEBANON PEACE PLAN*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

78. [EX-CAPTIVES SAY GUNMEN PLANNED TO KILL MILITARY MEN ONE BY ONE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
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Dec 31, 2000

79. [Widow tells how Jewish loyalties cost hostage his life; Dr Elie Hallak](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

80. [JILL AND JOHN,A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...; TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT
HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS,SADLY,RATHER
DIFFERENT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

81. [Radicals attack surgeons](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

82. [Five killed as guerilla bomb blasts Israeli tank](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

83. [*Shame, Israel*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

84. [*Fresh Territory*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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

85. [*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

86. [*A 'FAIRY-TALE ENDING' FOR JONI MITCHELL'S FAMILY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

87. [*Germs of freedom grow in culture of unrest*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

88. [CLEAR TARGETS, SWIFTLY HIT / THIS TIME, THE U.S. KNEW WHO AND WHERE, AND RETALIATED WITH SPEED.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

89. [Prepared to die; Are young faithfuls brainwashed for heroic afterlives?](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

90. [IN ISRAEL , AN ISLAMIC REVIVAL SPURS ARABS TO EMBRACE POLITICAL POWER](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

91. [BLASTS CALLED ISRAEL 'S WORST SINCE '93 PACT< THE TWO ATTACKS KILLED 25, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, AND INJURED 82. THEY< CAST DOUBT ON WHETHER THE PRO-PEACE GOVERNMENT OF PERES CAN WIN REELECTION.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

92. [Ten years of torment; Iran](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

93. [*Grace and fervour: Who are the murderous religious fanatics Dr Runcie attacked in his York Minster sermon?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

94. [*LEBANESE MILITIA FREES A HOSTAGE WITH AILING HEART*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

95. [*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

96. [*Assad goes for broke in the Lebanese maelstrom*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

97. [*Winners and losers in a hard land*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

98. [Caught between religion and reality](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

99. [LATE NEWS; 1 dead as Israel battles guerrillas](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

100. [INSIDE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

**THE NEW IRANIAN MAN;
AS HE SAID ON CNN LAST WEEK, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAN WANTS
TO BE AMERICA'S;
PAL. FRED HALLIDAY LOOKS AT THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT
BROUGHT MOHAMMAD KHATAMI;
TO POWER**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

January 11, 1998, Sunday,

TWO STAR EDITION

Copyright 1998 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL,

Length: 1591 words

Byline: FRED HALLIDAY

Body

On May 23, 1997, something extraordinary happened in Iran.

On that day's presidential election, Mohammad Khatami, a cleric of liberal reputation, was chosen by 69 percent of the voters (on a turnout of more than 80 percent) to be the country's next president.

The event was extraordinary for two reasons: first, because of the broad range of people who voted for Khatami - the younger generation, women, non-Persians (who make up half of Iran's population); second, because once the four candidates were in the race, a free choice was allowed.

Khatami's victory, on what was universally seen as a reform platform, is the consequence of a change of atmosphere in Iran as the country nears the end of its second post-revolutionary decade.

Khatami's election has aroused great hopes in Iran on the part of his voters - as well as abroad, on the part of states that want to improve relations with Iran. Internally there would appear to be little support for reversing the Islamic revolution of 1979, but a large majority is in favor of far-reaching reform.

First priority is the issue of the rule of law. Administrative systems are jumbled and corrupt. The parallel police and security organizations act independently of central control. And until Khatami's accession, women on the streets were liable to harassment not only from regular police and revolutionary guards, but also from a more shadowy force, the "ansar-i hizbullah" (supporters of the Party of God).

The tide of repression has ebbed and flowed over the years. Broadly speaking, things have improved since the end of the war with Iraq in 1988. But last year the number of executions rose, and there was a campaign against intellectuals and dissident journals.

THE NEW IRANIAN MAN; AS HE SAID ON CNN LAST WEEK, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAN WANTS TO BE AMERICA 'S; PAL. FRED HALLIDAY LOOKS AT THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT BROUGH....

On the economic front, great play was made by Khomeini in the revolution's early days of the need to cultivate austerity. "In the time of the Prophet, the faithful ate two dates a day," he once told an adviser who warned of the economic consequences of the U.S. blockade.

Yet for all the chaos of the revolution and the strains of the war with Iraq, there has been a substantial redistribution of wealth and an improvement in popular living standards.

What will come slowest, if at all, is change in Iran's foreign relations. In an address to the majlis in August, Khatami called for a "new foreign policy" based on dignity, wisdom and expediency.

He has replaced Ali Akbar Velayati, the previous foreign minister, with Seyed Kamal Kharrazi, who favors better relations with the West.

But the gap between Iran and the West remains wide. Washington pays a small price in the conflict with Iran, and expects it to blink first. Iran's relations with Europe remain tense, even though EU ambassadors have returned.

Khatami has done much to raise expectations. He has called for change at home and abroad, and has cultivated the image of an open-minded cleric. A man not given to grandiose behavior, he has taken to turning up at public functions unannounced - and to traveling alone on public transport.

One interviewer arrived in his office to find him translating de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America." Others recall his interest, as a philosophy student, in Kant and Hegel.

Above all, he held the line against dogmatic revolutionaries and encouraged writers and artists when he was minister of culture from 1982 to 1993. This is taken by many Iranians as an indication of his future plans.

It is easy to speculate about what Khatami wants, but equally important to recognize the limits of what he might intend. He may be an early Gorbachev: committed to change in order to sustain the system, rather than a proponent of transition. After all, he is a cleric steeped in the world of the mosque.

He is also linked by marriage to the ruling clerics - his wife's niece married Khomeini's son Ahmad, his brother married Khomeini's granddaughter.

Khatami has not survived for so long by opposing the core program of the Islamic Republic. In the presidential election campaign, in which each candidate adopted the symbol of a holy place, Khatami chose Ayatollah Khomeini's mausoleum.

His reformism may focus on the realm of culture. Already controls on publishing and lecturing by critics of the regime have been lightened, and some films have been unbanned.

But it is hard to guess what a new Khatami economic program might look like. More than 80 percent of Iran's industry remains under state control, as does foreign trade.

In any case, his room for political maneuver is limited. At the core of Iran's political system lie two constitutional conflicts. One is between the president, elected at most for two four-year terms, and the "faqih," the leader and religious authority, elected for an indefinite term.

Khomeini held the latter position until his death in 1989. It has since been held by Ayatollah Khamene'i, a conservative militant.

The principle of "velayat-i faqih" - that the faqih's authority is superior to that of any elected president or parliament - was central to Khomeini's vision of the Islamic regime. Khamene'i has insisted on maintaining the confrontation with the West and Israel.

Still, other forces are emerging which - while not formally included in the government - are pushing for change.

THE NEW IRANIAN MAN; AS HE SAID ON CNN LAST WEEK, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAN WANTS TO BE AMERICA 'S; PAL. FRED HALLIDAY LOOKS AT THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT BROUGHT....

For some years, Gholamhosain Karbaschi, Tehran's mayor, has promoted modernization and encouraged public concerts of Iranian and Western music.

Likewise, despite the strictures of the Islamic Republic on women's dress in public, there is a wide range of feminist activity in Iran, reflected in meetings, journals and campaigns. Dress aside, women in Iran do not face the kind of restrictions on employment or public activity found in more traditional settings such as Saudi Arabia - let alone Afghanistan.

Within the universities a current known as "Alternative Thinking" has emerged, which seeks a more modern, open interpretation of the Islamic texts. The philosopher Abdul-Karim Surush, its best-known proponent, was banned from lecturing and attending foreign conferences in the last months of Rafsanjani's presidency, but has been allowed to do so since Khatami's accession.

Beyond proposing a more liberal interpretation of Islam, Surush and his associates have questioned the continued role of the faqih, the position held by Khamene'i.

Beyond political and religious factions, however, lies the popular trend which Khatami's election expresses: Most Iranians want a relaxation of the controls of the revolutionary years. They want to see their country, with its rich cultural heritage, more open to the outside world and to Western culture.

So strong is this trend that it has even led some writers, such as the sociologist Asef Bayat, to talk of a coming "post-Islamist society."

Still, unresolved disputes with the United States and Western Europe overshadow Iran's foreign relations. These involve Iran's military (including nuclear) policies; support for terrorism abroad; the Arab-Israeli dispute; and human rights.

Since 1993 Iran has been the object (along with Iraq) of what the U.S. administration calls a policy of "dual containment." Since 1996 it has been subject to economic sanctions under the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. Any non-U.S. firm investing more than \$ 40 million per year in Iranian oil or gas will be punished.

Anti-Iranian sentiment in Congress is strong, fuelled in part by Israel, but also reflecting continued U.S. anger at the hostage crisis of 1979-'81 and suspicion that Iran was involved in the bombing of U.S. personnel in Saudi Arabia in 1995.

The Europeans diverge in some measure from the U.S. position; they oppose the Sanctions Act. But they have their own issues of dispute with Tehran: Britain's Salman Rushdie affair dates from 1989; Germany has the Berlin court decision of April 1997 which found the Iranian regime responsible for the killing of Kurdish opposition leaders in 1992.

These are not trivial issues, and they generate as much heat inside Iran as outside.

Still, Khatami's election and the nomination of a new foreign minister have indeed brought some shift in the West.

Announcements by French companies that they will invest in Iran have, to date, produced little U.S. response. The United States even sent a message of congratulation when Iran qualified for the soccer World Cup finals.

But the broader antagonism remains. It is reasonable to assume, denials notwithstanding, that Iran has been developing a military nuclear program (as did the shah) - if only as a deterrent in a dangerous part of the world.

But the only way to tackle this is to work toward building a regional security structure in which Iran's concerns would be recognized.

THE NEW IRANIAN MAN; AS HE SAID ON CNN LAST WEEK, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAN WANTS TO BE AMERICA 'S; PAL. FRED HALLIDAY LOOKS AT THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT BROUGHT....

It remains to be seen how far Khatami can end political repression within Iran and bring the security services under his control. That said, Iran's political system is more open and democratic than that of any other state in the gulf, and more than most in the Middle East.

Past crimes - the hostages crisis, the death threat to Rushdie, the Kurdish murders in Germany - should not be an insurmountable obstacle to better international relations. But Khatami's opponents within have not given up, and will resist normalization of relations with the West.

What cannot be stopped is the continued evolution of Iranian society and its younger generation's desire for change.

Fred Halliday is professor of international relations at the London School of Economics. His most recent book is "Islam and the Myth of Confrontation," published by IB Tauris. This article is adapted from a longer version in Prospect, a British magazine.

Graphic

PHOTO, PHOTO: The friendly Mohammad Khatami

Load-Date: January 13, 1998

The News in Brief

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

September 23, 1996, Monday

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1601 words

Byline: Compiled by Cynthia Hanson and Yvonne Zipp

Body

THE US

President Clinton signed into law a bill banning federal recognition of homosexual marriages. He said he hopes the law won't be used as an excuse to discriminate against homosexuals. The move comes as a judge begins deliberations on Hawaii's effort to legalize same-sex marriages.

The House voted 285 to 137 to override Clinton's veto of a ban on certain late-term abortions. But the Senate is unlikely to follow suit. Republicans are likely to take up so-called partial birth abortions as a campaign issue. Also, the Senate Ethics Committee cleared Sen. Alfonse D'Amato of any wrongdoing in a one-day stock trade that netted him \$ 31,000. And House Republicans killed a Democratic resolution to require the House Ethics panel to release a special counsel's report on House Speaker Newt Gingrich.

Virginia Military Institute retreated from its 157-year-old male-only tradition. In a close vote, the Board voted 9 to 8 to admit women by the fall of 1997. The approval came in spite of alumni pleas to make the school private to keep women out. Going private would have required the school to raise several hundred million dollars. The vote took place about three months after the Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to bar women from attending the public military institute.

Clinton and Republican nominee Bob Dole will face off in two debates this fall without Ross Perot. Campaign representatives said the two men will debate Oct. 6 in Hartford and Oct. 16 in San Diego. Meanwhile, Vice President Al Gore will debate Jack Kemp Oct. 9 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The Pentagon did "an abysmal job" handling the issue of US troop exposure to chemical weapons during the Gulf war, lawmakers at a House subcommittee hearing said. Earlier, the Pentagon announced it was informing about 5,000 servicemen they may have been exposed to nerve gas during the destruction of Iraqi munitions depots. The Pentagon had previously estimated that only 150 soldiers may have been exposed.

Sloppy record keeping contributed to a nine-week delay between the crash of TWA Flight 800 and the discovery that explosive chemicals had been loaded on the plane during a training exercise, authorities said. The Boeing 747 was used June 10 to train bomb-sniffing dogs, and the exercise could account for chemical traces found on some wreckage. While TWA and St. Louis airport officials say they aren't at fault, an FAA agent said the St. Louis-Lambert airport's sloppy record keeping contributed to the delay.

The News in Brief

Theodore Kaczynski wrote detailed descriptions of the 16 bombings committed by the Unabomber in his journal, prosecutors claimed during a hearing in Sacramento, Calif. The explosions killed three people and injured 23 since 1978. Also, a federal judge agreed to delay setting a trial date for Kaczynski until November to give the defense more time to develop its strategy.

The White House database listing thousands of individuals, was much bigger than previously thought, the chairman of a House investigating panel said. Indiana Rep. David McIntosh (R) said a review of 2,000 documents showed it cost taxpayers an estimated \$ 1.7 million, not \$ 545,000 as White House counsel said. The documents also showed there were 300,000 individuals and 50,000 organizations in the database in April. The White House said about 200,000 names were stored in it.

The Federal Reserve meets tomorrow to consider raising interest rates for the first time in 1-1/2 years. A rate raise would be unwelcome in Wall Street and the White House, but many of the Fed's regional banks argue an increase is needed to keep inflation in check.

The space shuttle Atlantis is scheduled to undock from the Russian space station Mir tonight. The shuttle crew planned to take part in a farewell ceremony with two Russian cosmonauts and astronaut John Blaha. Blaha is replacing Shannon Lucid aboard Mir.

THE WORLD

South Korean troops reportedly tracked down and killed the captain of a grounded North Korean submarine in the east coast mountains. They also killed another infiltrator, wearing a South Korean uniform, and say they are zeroing in on a third suspect. An estimated 26 agents were believed aboard the submarine. Nine have been killed by South Korean troops, 11 were found shot dead, and one was captured.

The US may decide next week to remove one of its two aircraft carriers from the Persian Gulf because Iraq appears to be backing away from a confrontation, US Defense Secretary Perry said in Stockholm, during a tour of Europe. Return of the Carl Vinson to the US would leaving only the carrier Enterprise. Also, the US planned to complete deployment to Kuwait of some 3,000 soldiers today.

India's Congress Party plans to meet today to elect a new leader after former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao resigned. Rao quit after a court upheld a summons ordering him to appear as a coaccused in a \$ 100,000 cheating case, the latest in a series of corruption scandals that has tainted his five-years in office. Rao plans to retain his seat in parliament.

Thailand's six-party government planned to select a new prime minister after Banharn Silpa-archa announced he will resign. Accused of corruption and mismanagement, and facing a censure vote in parliament, he won his coalition partners' support only on condition he announce his resignation.

About 250 demonstrators clashed with police outside Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's home in Larkana, Pakistan, after her brother, Murtaza Bhutto, was shot dead in Karachi. He was killed with seven of his followers in a clash with police. Murtaza's followers and opposition leaders have accused Mrs. Bhutto's husband, Investment Minister Asif Ali Zardari, of conspiring to kill her estranged brother, who headed a splinter faction of the Pakistan People's Party.

Baltic Sea security talks were scheduled to open in Copenhagen today. The talks are expected to focus on bringing together NATO, nonaligned, and former Warsaw Pact states to discuss the delicate issue of NATO enlargement on Russia's borders.

More than 5,000 people marched in Taipei in Taiwan's largest protest so far over Japan's control of a disputed chain of islands in the East China Sea. Three protest vessels were also set to depart for the Diaoyu Islands. The dispute erupted after ultra-rightists erected a lighthouse on one of the islands.

Afghanistan's rebel Taliban Islamic militia said it captured the last progovernment eastern province of Kunar, bordering Pakistan, after heavy fighting. Kunar was governed by the Salfis, a fundamentalist Islamic group. The militia now controls more than half of the country.

The News in Brief

Drug-sniffing dogs in Bogota, Colombia, found nearly 9 pounds of heroin hidden in a jet President Ernesto Samper was to fly to the US. Samper's government called the incident a set-up. He changed planes and arrived in New York to present a global antinarcotics strategy to the UN General Assembly today.

A five-nation committee monitoring a cease-fire understanding in Lebanon met in Beirut, Lebanon, to consider Israeli and Lebanese complaints following clashes between Israeli troops and Hizbullah guerrillas. Also, Israel decided to increase Israeli forces in the Golan Heights in response to Syrian troop movements in Lebanon, an Israeli newspaper reported.

Typhoon Violet pounded Japan's Pacific coast, killing at least two people and wounding 35. About 700 homes were flooded, rail traffic was stymied, and more than 200 flights were canceled. Violet is the 17th typhoon to hit Japan this year.

Soldiers killed 37 Kurdish rebels in clashes in southeastern Turkey, the government said.

ETCETERAS

"This investigation has only been on the front pages for nine weeks. It is baffling why the local police department did not bring this to the attention of the FBI."

-- Investigator into the TWA crash on training bomb-sniffing dogs on the plane, which may explain trace chemicals found.

Australian archaeologists found stone tools and rock art in the northwest that date back more than 116,000 years. The find at "Australia's Stonehenge" almost doubles previous estimates of aboriginal life on the continent.

An English translation of the Dead Sea Scrolls is due to be published in November. Lay people will now be able to read a story suggesting why God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son; previously unseen psalms attributed to King David; and the last words of patriarchs Joseph, Judah, and Levi.

Thousands of volunteers made sure the coast was clear during the International Coastal Cleanup. Organizers estimate 250,000 people from 50 states and 80 countries turned out to rid the shorelines of debris.

A Denver school principal is requiring students sign a disclaimer before dropping out. "I realize that I will not have the necessary skills to survive in the 21st century," it states. It also compares the \$ 1,077 average monthly wage of high school graduates with the \$ 585 a dropout can expect. The week-old program has a 100 percent success rate: Two students handed the disclaimer opted to stay in school.

Cows at Israel's Kibbutz Ein Hamifratz really get to feast on the fruits of their labors. A nearby dairy plant feeds them its surplus ice cream as a way to cut down on waste. The cows aren't the only ones chowing down - farm workers report large quantities disappear before reaching the cowsheds.

THE DAY'S LIST

Rockin' Legends

Latest names to be added to rock's honor roll. They will be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame at a ceremony next May in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Bee Gees

Joni Mitchell

Buffalo Springfield

Crosby, Stills, and Nash

The News in Brief

The Jackson Five

Parliament-Funkadelic

Young Rascals

- Associated Press

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) From left, Maizie Jones and triplets Elizabeth, Anna Price, and Maria Olson peer into a cotton candy machine at the first Southern Cotton Festival in Meigs, Ga., BOBBY HAVEN, THOMASVILLE TIMES-ENTERPRISE/AP 2) Colombian President Samper, WALLY SANTANA/AP; Map, Showing Pakistan, STAFF

Load-Date: September 23, 1996

End of Document

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

April 17, 1996, Wednesday

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1531 words

Byline: Compiled by Yvonne Zipp, Suman Bandrapalli, and Peter Nordahl

Body

The US

A constitutional amendment that would have made it tougher to raise federal taxes failed in the House. The amendment, which would have required a two-thirds majority for Congress to raise taxes, was 37 votes short. But Republicans still claimed it was a political victory. Also, the House was expected to pass a bill that would give individual taxpayers more leverage with the IRS. The bill would establish a special advocate for taxpayers and raise to \$ 1 million the amount they can seek in lawsuits against the agency.

Congress is set to pass an antiterrorism bill after a year of wrangling. The legislation bans US-fund-raising by groups linked to terrorism, expedites some deportations, and provides \$ 1 billion in funding over four years to combat terrorism. It would also limit the number of appeals by death-row inmates. President Clinton is likely to sign the bill. Separately, the House is expected to vote tomorrow on overriding Clinton's veto on banning so-called partial birth abortions. An override is likely in the House, but the Senate was shy of the two-thirds majority needed.

States must let criminal defendants avoid trial if it seems likely they are mentally unfit, the Supreme Court ruled. The court threw out an Oklahoma death-row inmate's murder conviction, saying the state made it too hard for him to prove he was mentally incompetent and he should not have stood trial.

"Deliberate disclosures" by federal investigators have made it impossible for Unabomber suspect Theodore Kaczynski to get a fair trial, his lawyer said. He filed a motion in a Helena, Mont., federal court seeking to have the charges dismissed. The motion says that if the government denies responsibility for the leaks, he will put reporters on the stand and demand they identify their sources. Also, a list of more than 600 items the FBI seized as evidence from Kaczynski's cabin was released by a US District Court Judge. (See list at right.)

About 20 US citizens remain unaccounted for in Liberia, but they may have escaped the country on their own, the State Department said. The US has evacuated 306 of the 470 US citizens in the war-torn country, and the rest either wish to stay or are unable to reach the US embassy.

The US military mission in Haiti ends today when the last combat troops fly out. The mission began 18 months ago when President Clinton ordered 20,000 US soldiers to Haiti to help restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Clinton wants to cut about \$ 400 million from weapons purchases and military research to help pay for the Bosnia peacekeeping mission and an antidrug effort. The White House would like to put \$ 250 million into the antidrug effort and \$ 150 million toward the Bosnia mission.

The court-martial of two Marines who refused to provide blood samples for a DNA registry used to identify soldier's remains was expected to end. The two corporals say the information could be used against them in the future and say the order is unconstitutional. They face a six-month prison sentence and a dishonorable discharge.

Technology that would give US viewers super-sharp television pictures beamed out of a station for the first time. Using a special transmitter, Las Vegas station KLAS sent a high definition broadcast, a digital format developed for US television, to the National Association of Broadcasters convention. But viewers won't be seeing the new format in their living rooms anytime soon. To receive the digital format, consumers will have to buy special TV sets that won't be on the market for several years.

Industrial output fell 0.5 percent in March, a result of the GM strike, the Federal Reserve announced. But excluding the strike, output rose 0.3 percent.

Investor Bennett LeBow conceded defeat in his six-month effort to split up the RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. into separate food and tobacco businesses, a day before shareholders were to vote on the issue.

The World

Israeli helicopters rocketed Beirut as well as Lebanon's largest Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, hitting the home of a guerrilla leader. Three Palestinians were wounded. The attack suggests that Israel is widening the scope of a six-day-old onslaught against Shiite Muslim militants and their allies, analysts said. The attacks came a few hours after Hizbullah guerrillas fired two new salvos of Katyusha rockets on northern Israel. There were no reports of casualties. And the US is mediating to end the fighting, Israeli Prime Minister Peres said. (Story, Page 6.)

President Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young Sam invited North Korea and China to talks aimed at finding peace for the divided Korean Peninsula. The proposal was announced at a joint press conference on Cheju Island, South Korea. A top North Korean diplomat rejected the offer and maintained that Pyongyang favors negotiations with the US alone. In Beijing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said China wanted to play a "constructive" role, but it was still weighing a decision to back the offer. Separately, Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto were to issue a declaration today strengthening the 1960 US-Japan security alliance. (Story, Page 5.)

Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera ordered market reforms aimed at rescuing the country's faltering economy. The currency was devalued, exchange controls were lifted, and gasoline prices hiked 850 percent. The measures are intended to curb the inflation - the highest in Latin America - shrink the fiscal deficit, and attract foreign investment.

Tomorrow's Dayton accord deadline for Balkan factions to move soldiers to barracks and heavy weapons to storage areas is unlikely to be met, said NATO spokesman Maj. Simon Haselock. But the three parties - Bosnian Muslims, Croats, and Bosnian Serbs - have stepped up efforts to comply, he said. And an explosion rocked Belgrade's only mosque for the second time in a month, causing some damage but no casualties.

Russia extradited former Azeri Defense Minister Ragim Gaziyeu to Azerbaijan, where he faces charges in connection with attempted coups, the Russian prosecutor's office said.

Looting and rebel violence continued in Monrovia, Liberia's capital. Rival factions were using small arms and rocket-propelled grenades, witnesses said. Meanwhile, Nigeria's Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi said his country was considering withdrawing its peacekeeping troops. Nigeria forms the backbone of the West African peacekeeping force that intervened at the beginning of the Liberian civil war in 1989. (Story, Page 7.)

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Colombian rebels ambushed a military convoy near the Ecuadoran border, killing 31 soldiers and wounding 18. The Army blamed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the largest and oldest of the rebel groups, for the attack.

Moscow's nuclear summit this weekend will discuss the safety of atomic reactors, the fate of Chernobyl 10 years after the world's worst nuclear accident, and how to stop the illicit trade in nuclear materials. (Story, Page 1.)

Mexico City citizens will get to elect their mayor for the first time. Leading political parties have agreed to a plan to elect the mayor, who has always been appointed by the president. The measure and other electoral reforms still need congressional approval.

Etceteras

Women are involved in only 15 percent of front-page newspaper stories, even though they make up 52 percent of the US population. That's the bottom line in the eighth annual survey of news coverage of women sponsored by the group Men, Women, and Media. When women were covered, more than half were either victims or perpetrators of crimes, the survey found.

London has announced plans to build a 500-foot high Ferris wheel, the world's tallest. The project, which is expected to cost \$ 14 million, will stand on the south bank of the Thames River and be 200 feet taller than the clock tower at Parliament known as Big Ben.

Crossbow bolt tips provided the crucial evidence linking a campsite in a Texas Panhandle canyon to the lost trail of 16th-century Spanish explorer Francisco Coronado. Only his expedition carried crossbows, said Donald Blakeslee, a professor at Wichita State University in Kansas.

Kaczynski's Cabin

The FBI seized more than 600 items as evidence from Unabomber suspect Theodore Kaczynski's cabin. Items seized included:

1. Bomb components
2. Improvised explosive device
3. Pipe bomb
4. Improvised detonator
5. Plastic jar containing triggering devices
6. Box containing "miscellaneous papers, newspaper clippings, bus schedule, addresses of corporate officials, and maps of San Francisco"
7. Handmade gun with spent cartridge
8. .25-caliber gun (Raven Arms)
9. Bolt-action .22-caliber rifle
10. Remington model .30-06
11. .22-caliber black-handle revolver and nine rounds of ammunition
12. Hand tools, including file, drill bits, saws, and hacksaw

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

13. Three typewriters, one of which the FBI believes was used to write the Unabomber's "manifesto.

- Associated Press

" They can't fire you if they can't find you."

- Retired CBS correspondent Charles Kuralt, who received a distinguished service award at the National Association of Broadcasters convention, joking about the "real" reason for his three-decade-long "On the Road" series.

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Postal Service employee Gene Jackson wears an Uncle Sam costume as he collects last-minute tax returns in Columbus, Ohio., JACK KUSTRON/AP; 2) An official sets fire to some 800 pounds of coca leaf in Bolivia's Chapare Province. Foreign ministers from Latin American and EU nations are meeting in Bolivia to coordinate efforts to fight drugs., ZORAIDA DIAZ/REUTERS. Map, Venezuela., STAFF

Load-Date: April 17, 1996

End of Document

Timetable of Bomb terror;100 are slaughtered as Israel shells women and children in UN base

The Sun (England)

April 19, 1996 Friday

Edition 3G

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Section: HOME NEWS; Pg. 6

Length: 90 words

Body

ISRAEL has been under terrorist attack for months from inside and outside its borders. This is the countdown to its Lebanon onslaught:

February 26: Twenty five people killed in double suicide bombing by Palestinian Hamas in Jerusalem and Ashkelon.

March 4/5: Hamas suicide attacks kill 19 in Jerusalem, followed by 12 in Tel Aviv.

March 21: **Hezbollah** launches suicide bomb campaign in Israel.

April 1: **Hezbollah** fires missiles on northern Israel to derail Israeli-Syrian peace bid.

April 11: First Israeli attack on Beirut in 14 years. Five die.

Load-Date: April 3, 2020

The News in Brief

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

September 20, 1996, Friday

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1522 words

Byline: Compiled by Cynthia Hanson and Yvonne Zipp

Body

THE US

President Clinton is shelving a Bush administration goal to have a man on Mars by 2019. A revised policy instead commits NASA to putting a robot on the red planet by 2000. The new plan emphasizes making the space program more efficient by developing cheaper technologies, transferring some activities to the private sector, and consolidating programs.

The House was to vote on overriding Clinton's veto of a bill that would ban certain late-term abortions. The bill is the first to ban a specific type of abortion since the Supreme Court legalized most abortions in 1973. The bill passed the House with a veto-proof margin, but the Senate vote fell short of what's needed for an override. Also, House and Senate negotiators agreed on legislation requiring insurance companies to pay for at least 48-hour hospital stays for mothers giving birth. And Congress finished work on a \$ 12.6 billion transportation bill, the sixth of 13 spending bills that have to be completed before the new fiscal year begins Oct. 1.

The 16,000 US troops stationed in Bosnia should be able to come home on time in December, Defense Secretary William Perry said. But Secretary of State Warren Christopher didn't rule out the possibility of future missions to the Balkans. "We'll need to have some kind of follow-on presence" in Bosnia to pursue economic and political development, he said.

The number of abused and neglected children jumped to nearly 3 million in 1993 a new Health and Human Services study found. That's a 98 percent increase from 1986, when the last report was published. The rise was so steep that increased awareness of the problem can't fully account for it, HHS said.

The House Government Reform Committee formally accused Clinton of misusing his power in the 1993 firing of the White House travel office staff. The report charges that aides engaged in a "colossal damage-control effort" to cover up the roles of the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton in the affair. Democrats boycotted the vote.

Federal investigators are tapping foreign intelligence agencies to see if foreign terrorists were involved in the downing of TWA Flight 800, a source close to the case said. Great Britain, France, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, and Israel are among the countries that have been contacted in regard to the crash.

A grinning Shannon Lucid (above) hugged Atlantis crew members when the space shuttle docked with the Russian space station Mir. She is now officially a member of the Atlantis crew, and a special seat was installed to ease her

The News in Brief

trip back to Earth's gravity. Over the next few days, astronauts and cosmonauts will transfer more than three tons of supplies - the biggest space cargo exchange ever.

The FDA said it will approve RU-486, the abortion pill, as soon as it receives more information about how it would be manufactured and labeled. The drug will be available by the middle or end of next year, a spokeswoman for the Population Council, which holds US rights to the drug, said.

The right man for the job may be a woman. A new study suggests women managers outperform men across the boards - from meeting deadlines to coming up with new ideas. The Foundation for Future Leadership study found that women managers scored higher than their male counterparts in 28 out of 31 skills evaluated, although the differences in scoring were small.

Five years after it hung up its wings, Pan Am is taking to the sky again. The Transportation Department gave the new Pan Am approval to begin operations, but it's not clear how soon service will begin. The old airline, which was the first to fly around the world, folded in 1991.

Construction on new homes and apartments jumped in August to the highest level in 2-1/2 years, the Commerce Department said. The building rate increased 4.5 percent - well above what analysts predicted.

Climate changes are threatening millions of migratory birds, the World Wildlife Fund reported. Coastal flooding, shifts in the change of seasons, and drier weather caused by global warming are robbing birds of habitat and food.

THE WORLD

The hunt continued for more infiltrators after South Korean troops shot and killed eight North Korean communists in a mountainous area near the coast. Some 18 infiltrators have been killed - 11 apparently in a suicide pact - and one captured since their damaged submarine ran aground, the Defense Ministry said. It was not known how many North Koreans were on the submarine.

Turkey endorsed Kurdish leader Masoud Barzani's de facto control of northern Iraq after he met with Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller. Also, more troops began arriving from Fort Hood, Texas, for war games in Kuwait. The US beefed up its forces in Saudi Arabia with several Patriot antimissile batteries.

Bosnia's main nationalist parties won elections for federal and regional parliaments. With 122 of 148 counting centers reporting, the Moslem Party of Democratic Action, Croatian Democratic Party, and Serb Democratic Party had unbeatable margins to dominate the new parliament and two regional assemblies.

Israel launched three air raids against Hizbullah guerrilla targets in south Lebanon after four Israeli soldiers were wounded in an ambush along the buffer zone, witnesses said. Also, Palestinian President Arafat flew to Germany for meetings with businessmen, politicians, and the head of Germany's Jewish community. He and Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai failed to agree on an Israeli troop pullout from Hebron in the West Bank during talks in Gaza, and they turned the issue over to a steering committee.

Japan's ruling coalition agreed to convene parliament next week and allow Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to schedule a general election, most likely on Oct. 20. The elections will select the 500 members of parliament's lower house, which chooses the prime minister. Also, Dr. Ikuo Hayashi testified against Aum Shinri Kyo leader Asahara. He is the first of nearly a dozen top disciples to take the stand in coming weeks against Asahara, who is accused of orchestrating several poisonous gas attacks in Tokyo's subways.

Calm returned to Kaduna, Nigeria, after violent clashes between police and Shiite Muslims resulted in 14 arrests and at least seven deaths. The Shiites were protesting the detention of a radical Muslim leader who was arrested for operating an unlicensed radio station.

Italy's parliament debated a political response to the Northern League's secession bid amid widespread charges that police used heavy-handed tactics against the separatist movement. Earlier, police raided the Northern League's headquarters in Milan, seeking evidence of anticonstitutional activity.

The News in Brief

The European Parliament pressured the EU to act to curb child sex and trafficking rings, saying the fight against sexual abuse of children must be an "absolute priority." It urged creation of legal frameworks for police and justice departments to pool efforts to break up child prostitution networks and to pursue EU nationals involved in child "sex tourism" outside the EU.

US-based Atlantic Richfield Corp. signed a \$ 5 billion deal with Russia's largest oil company, Lukoil. The deal to explore and develop oil and gas reserves in the former Soviet Union and possibly other countries is the largest foreign investment in a joint venture in Russia.

Voters in Greece cast their ballots for prime minister Sunday. Socialist Prime Minister Costas Simitis, who succeeded Papandreou in January, will face off against conservative leader Miltiades Evert.

ETCETERAS

"The destruction of cultural artifacts and traditions, coupled with the mass influx of Chinese into Tibet, amounts to cultural genocide."

- The Dalai Lama, during a speech in Sydney, urging the world to help Tibet achieve autonomy from China.

John Lennon's handwritten words to "Being for the Benefit of Mr. Kite," fetched a record \$ 103,500 at a London auction of rock memorabilia. Lennon still lags behind Paul McCartney, whose lyrics to "Getting Better," went for \$ 251,000 - the overall record for the Fab Four.

The lights are going out at the Log Cabin Restaurant in Schofield, Wisc. The famed restaurant hasn't shut its doors since 1952. The building is being razed to make way for a new highway. But truckers needn't worry: The Log Cabin will reopen in its new spot Oct. 1, and owner Dean Lee says he doesn't plan to buy a "Closed" sign.

THE DAY'S LIST

The Price of Policing The Middle East

The US mission to contain Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is a multibillion dollar operation. Some recent big-ticket items:

Cost of fuel needed to deploy eight F117A Stealth bombers and B52s: \$ 1 billion so far

Cost of combat aircraft in flight (excluding pilot's salary): \$ 15,000 per hour

Cost to train a Stealth fighter pilot: \$ 10 million

Cost of firing 13 AGM86C cruise missiles: \$ 1.2 million each

Cost of operating a carrier battle group in the Gulf: \$ 1 million per day

Cost of firing 31 Tomahawk cruise missiles: \$ 600,000 each

Estimated cost of the CIA's unsuccessful five-year mission to oust Saddam: \$ 100 million

Amount of fuel needed for two B52s to fly nonstop from Guam to Iraq and back: 1.5 million pounds

- The Times of London/AP

Graphic

The News in Brief

PHOTOS: 1) Shannon Lucid, NASA TV/AP 2) Patriot missile being adjusted, GUSTAVO FERRARI/AP 3) Clair Stokes of Sotheby's models Lennon's glasses, Jimi Hendrix's Afghan jacket, and Pete Townshend's Gibson guitar., MAX NASH/AP

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The News in Brief

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1644 words

Byline: Compiled by Yvonne Zipp, Suman Bandrapalli, Cynthia Hanson, and Peter Nordahl

Body

THE US

A judge threw out four charges each against Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and Susan McDougal in the Whitewater trial, saying prosecutors had not produced enough evidence. President Clinton's videotaped deposition for the trial was to be shown to jurors as early as today. And Senate investigators planned to make public their findings on how Hillary Rodham Clinton's legal records appeared on a table in the White House. The committee plans to question Arkansas bank officials today and take testimony from presidential aide Patsy Thomasson tomorrow.

Clinton is on a campaign to stomp out smoking. The president planned to meet with students at the Woodbridge High School in New Jersey to join in an antismoking rally - one of a dozen scheduled across the country yesterday. He is proposing to ban cigarette vending machines and cigarette advertising at major sporting events.

House Republicans were uncertain whether to vote on repealing the 1993 gas tax, possibly delaying it until the end of this week or next week. House Republican leader Dick Armey said his party was searching for a way to make up the lost tax revenue, which if not replaced, would increase the budget deficit. And Senator Dole planned to meet with Senate minority whip Daschle (D) to propose timing and conditions on a minimum wage vote. Democrats threatened to filibuster a bill to help fired White House travel office employees unless it was combined with a minimum wage vote.

Phone companies want to increase the cost of your basic local services. So say Washington consumer groups. The companies are asking federal regulators to boost the cost by \$ 10 per customer over the next five years, they contend. The companies say bills for most consumers would not increase because fees for other services, such as caller ID, would go down.

A federal judge temporarily blocked a new Wisconsin law requiring women to meet with a doctor and wait 24 hours before getting an abortion. The law, considered the most restrictive in the nation, requires doctors to provide information about the procedure, alternatives, and social services programs, risks, and booklets with photos of fetuses.

Gov. Gary Johnson declared a state of emergency throughout fire-plagued New Mexico. In the north, residents of Red River, a town of 450 at the base of a ski resort, fled an approaching fire. Winds hampered efforts to control the blaze that has charred at least 27 building and burned 7,500 acres. A 16,683-acre blaze outside Los Alamos National Laboratory was contained last week. Meanwhile, Clinton declared two counties in Illinois disaster areas after severe storms and flooding.

The News in Brief

The FBI appears to be turning up the heat on the antigovernment "freemen" group holed up in Jordan, Mont. Federal agents heightened aerial surveillance, and no one has visited the compound for three days. In the past, visitors have been allowed almost every day.

Some 55 top TV producers and programmers reluctantly agreed to development of a TV ratings system. They met in Beverly Hills, Calif., to discuss the system with Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Top black-owned businesses showed stronger sales for the fourth straight year, topping the 9.9 percent revenue jump reported for the same period on the Fortune 500 and Forbes 500 lists, Black Enterprise magazine reported. Sales for the businesses rose 11.8 percent last year.

Ford Motor Company is facing another recall. It is notifying owners of some 1995 Mercury Grand Marquis and Ford Crown Victoria cars about a rear seat-belt problem. Meanwhile, child safety seats made by Century Products Co. of Macedonia, Ohio, and Evenflo of Piqua, Ohio, also are being recalled.

Sen. John Breaux (D) of Louisiana happily after taking a successful shot at a clay pigeon during the first annual Congressional Shootout in Glenn Dale, Md. Republican's proved themselves the top guns in Congress: GOP 388, Democrats 370.

THE WORLD

The first international war crimes trial in 50 years opened. Dusan Tadic, the first person to face the tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after World War II, is charged with torturing and killing Muslims in Bosnia's Omarska prison camp in 1992. Tadic denies any wrongdoing. Also, Bosnian Serb leader Ra-dovan Karadzic's and Gen. Ratko Mladic's popularity is on the rise, according to a US Information Agency poll. Karadzic's approval rating is 68 percent; Mladic's is 93 percent. The two have been charged with war crimes and are clinging to power illegally.

Russia expelled nine British diplomats it accused of running a spy ring. Britain said Russia was overreacting and warned it plans a "significant" response. Also, a Russian scientist was arrested for allegedly smuggling more than two pounds of weapons-grade nuclear materials out of the country, ITAR-Tass news agency said. This would be the first time officials have admitted to the smuggling of nuclear materials out of Russia.

South African negotiators were likely to end the deadlock on the new constitution, an ANC negotiator said. A possible breakthrough came less than 24 hours before today's deadline. Also, elections in the KwaZulu-Natal Province were postponed from May 29 to the end of June so that measures to ensure a peaceful poll could be implemented.

North Korea says it is waiting for further explanations from the US before it decides whether to accept Washington's and Seoul's proposal for four-party peace talks with China. Pyongyang has said it would only hold peace talks with the US. Separately, South Korean President Kim Young Sam appointed former unification minister Lee Hong Koo to lead the ruling party and pledged to prepare for reunification with North Korea.

EU's agriculture chief Franz Fischler said he will propose easing the ban on British beef exports. Meanwhile, Britain's slaughtering program began amid delays and confusion.

Syria called for Israel's leaders to be put on trial as war criminals for the shelling of a UN base in Lebanon, in which at least 91 Lebanese civilians were killed. Israeli Prime Minister Peres said UN peacekeepers are partly to blame, because they let Hizbullah guerrillas establish a position so close to their base and allowed their families in the camp. Israel has said the massacre was an accident that occurred when its artillery returned guerrilla fire. An amateur video showed that an entire barrage of shells hit the camp, and there was an Israeli reconnaissance plane in the area the UN says could have warned off gunners.

The News in Brief

The EU would like China to enter the World Trade Organization as soon as possible, but it will not grant special exceptions to the membership terms, the EU Trade Commissioner said. China disagreed, saying it was already qualified for membership.

US and Mexico may be heading for a confrontation over migrants, Mexican Secretary of State Gurria said in the first day of talks between the neighbors.

Ugandans vote in the first presidential election in a decade tomorrow. It will be the first time the president is elected directly, rather than appointed by the winning party.

Indian police fired tear gas on demonstrators in Kashmir, who were protesting the first election held since its fight for independence began in 1989. Despite militant groups urging people to boycott the parliamentary election, there was an unexpectedly high turnout in the Jammu-Kashmir Province.

A new foreign aid plan was announced by the world's 20 richest nations in Paris. Struggling to do more with less, they agreed on an ambitious 20-year plan to fight hunger, expand women's access to schools, and reduce the infant mortality rate.

Gopal Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, was appointed Indian ambassador to South Africa.

ETCETERAS

"The commission has been reliably informed that some husbands are taking away their wives' cards if they find they will not vote for the candidate they support." -- Uganda's electoral commission on husbands who are violating their wives' right to vote in tomorrow's elections.

A survey by the American Management Association indicates that 1 in 3 job applicants who were tested by major US companies in 1995 lacked the reading or math skills needed to perform the jobs. And that's an improvement. In 1994, more than 38 percent didn't have the required basic skills.

Billionaire Warren Buffett's investment firm authorized sale of a "cheaper" new class of stock. Nicknamed "Baby Berkshires" for Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway Inc., they will sell at \$ 1,000 per share and become Wall Street's second-most expensive issue, behind regular Class A Berkshire stock, which sells for \$ 33,800.

Defying an international ban on whaling, Norway raised its quota to 425 minke whales for the 1996 season, beginning May 21. The quota is up from 232 last season.

THE DAY'S LIST

Black-Owned Businesses

Top black-owned businesses showed stronger sales for the fourth straight year, outperforming Fortune and Forbes 500 lists.

1. TLC Beatrice International Holdings Inc.: food processing and distribution, \$ 2.1 billion.
2. Johnson Publishing Co. Inc.: publishing, broadcasting, beauty products, \$ 316.2 million.
3. Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Co.: soft drink bottling, \$ 315 million.
4. H.J. Russell & Co.: construction, property management, airport concessions, real estate development, \$ 172.8 million.
5. Pulsar Data Systems Inc.: systems integration, office automation, computer reseller, \$ 165.1 million.
6. Uniworld Group Inc.: advertising, public relations, TV programming, event marketing, \$ 133.7 million.

The News in Brief

7. Burrell Communications Group: advertising, public relations, consumer promotions, entertainment, \$ 127.9 million.

8. Anderson-Dubose Co.: food distributor, \$ 119.50 million.

9. Granite Broadcasting Corp.: network television affiliates, \$ 119.47 million.

10. BET Holdings: cable television network, magazine publishing, \$ 115 million.

- Black Enterprise magazine/AP

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Senator John Breaux, RUTH FREMSON/AP 2) Gopal Gandhi, AP PHOTO; Map, Showing Lebanon, STAFF.

Load-Date: May 8, 1996

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When the penalty for being a Kurd is death

Guardian Weekly

May 24, 1992

Copyright 1992 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: Pg. 9

Length: 1443 words

Highlight: David Sharrock reports on the crackdown by Turkish security forces over the last month on a minority population seeking nationhood

Body

THE governor of Sirnak was very sorry. It appeared to have been a case of great neglect. But he was away from the Kurdish town when the news of Biseng Anik's death filtered out of police headquarters.

That was four days after eight uniformed members of the Turkish special forces and two plain-clothes police officers came for the 16-year-old girl. "They said they were detaining students and taking statements from them, that she would be released afterwards," said Biseng's mother Sabriye.

But the next she heard of her daughter was a telephone call. "The police rang me. They said come and collect the body."

Even numbness from shock could not prepare her for what she found at the town hospital, where the body had been left. The left side of Biseng's head was missing. On what was left of it there was evidence of beating.

Deep gashes ran from both hands up her arms. And her legs were swollen and purple, suggesting that she had been hung upside down and beaten round the head during her four-day ordeal.

The state doctor gave Biseng's cause of death as suicide: a self-inflicted shot to the head with a long-barrelled weapon.

"I was very sorry to hear that she had died," said the provincial governor, Mustafa Malay, over tea and cigarettes in his smoke-filled office. "I heard she had been in the interrogation centre. It certainly appears to be a case of great neglect.

"The officer in charge left his G3 rifle in a cell while he went off with some other prisoners. Then another officer came along and put her in the cell where the rifle had been left under a bed. We also heard that during her interrogation she suffered . . ." he paused, searching for the right words, "some kind of discomfort."

The rifle contained 20 bullets and it was some consolation to him that Biseng had not turned it on others. "She could have injured a lot more people but it appears that she committed suicide. The public prosecutor and the state doctor both established it was suicide. I'm sorry to say that since she died people have been distorting what happened, claiming that she was tortured."

When the penalty for being a Kurd is death

The account of Biseng's death was one of many given to a visiting British human rights delegation. It illustrated the continuing military crackdown by Turkey on its Kurdish minority since violent disturbances marred the traditional Navroz new year celebrations last month.

Twelve million Kurds in southeast Turkey make up the largest group of people denied the nation promised to them at the end of the first world war. Kurdistan was carved up between Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria.

A total of 3,500 people have died during Turkey's 12 years of war with the separatist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), but events across its boarder with Iraq have conspired to drive it from the headlines.

Last month's celebration of Navroz briefly focused world attention on the massacres at Cizre and Sirnak. Since then the government has been attempting to repair the damage caused to relations with Western allies by the security forces' response to the pro-separatist demonstrations.

The cabinet promises to make this a "golden year" for the Kurds, and has unbanned the Kurdish language, but there is an increasingly bitter attitude from the armed forces in the region, where curfews and checkpoints serve to underline the sense of military occupation.

On the road from Cizre to Sirnak, winding along the banks of the River Tigris, school-children in neat blue uniforms were being put through drill. Wherever the troops were absent, people pressed at our vehicles' windows making the "V" for victory symbol of the PKK.

The government's reassurances that the situation is not running out of control have not been helped by the contradictory versions of events offered by a chain of official spokesmen. A state television documentary last week claimed that the people of Cizre "started Navroz with good intentions, but small PKK groups infiltrated and incited the crowds."

It went on: "The cool calm response of security forces defeated the plans of the terrorists."

By contrast, Unal Erkin, the regional governor, whose sweeping emergency powers have earned him the reputation of a latterday Viceroy of Kurdistan, brandished statistics showing that 52 "terrorists" and four members of the security forces were killed during a premeditated armed uprising.

He said: "Using rockets, the PKK fired at armoured units, police stations, government buildings from civilian houses. Of course the security forces returned fire, but is it possible for the government to shoot its own citizens? If the security forces wanted to kill civilians there would have been a lot more killed."

This simply did not fit with the physical condition of Sirnak last week, where a banner reading "Happy is he who says 'I am a Turk'" dominates the main square. Government buildings bore none of the scars of battle that marked the rest of the town.

People were eager to tell their stories, frustrated by the lack of coverage in the Turkish press. Abdulhamit Ike, aged 18, was making his way to hospital after being shot in the leg when he was stopped at a roadblock. "The police swore at me and asked me why I hadn't stayed at home. Then they dumped me in the boot of the car and slammed the lid down on my injured leg." The leg had to be amputated. A friend accompanying Mr Ike was detained and has not been seen since.

One family of 14, sheltering from 22 hours of fighting in their house, came under mortar attack. "I heard a loud bang at about 1 am and when I tried to stand up I thought the blast had made a hole in the floor and that I was standing in it," said Ahmet Serim, aged 23.

"But when I looked down I saw that my right foot was hanging from my leg by little more than a thread."

He crawled from the house and, accompanied by his mother, drove to the hospital where he was first refused admittance by troops. Eventually a doctor was prevailed upon to work on the leg while, around him, special forces personnel used the building as cover to fire on the town.

When the penalty for being a Kurd is death

Perhaps it was the incontestable evidence surrounding him, the soldiers cloistered in his offices, the constant street patrols, the government building's car park crowded with armoured vehicles, that explained the governor of Sirnak's candour. Mr Malay told a strikingly different tale to the one his chief in Diyarbakir had peddled.

"Unfortunately it was the error of the security forces in trying to apprehend the terrorists to open fire on innocent women and children. There was an atmosphere of panic, it is difficult to say who opened fire first. It was very unfortunate that the security forces didn't establish their targets first."

In Cizre the security forces spend the nights driving noisily around the town in armoured convoys, playing searchlights on houses and shops. Such is the fear of reprisals for speaking out that relatives of the dead and victims of injury were brought to a secret address to be interviewed.

In the days following Navroz, the killing continued. A truck driver was shot in the back of the head as he went to buy bread at the end of the day's fasting during Ramadan.

Three others died in similar fashion in Gazientap; all killed, one of the victim's brothers believes, by Hizbullah, the cover name used by state-sponsored contra-guerrillas.

"It's always been bad, but this is the most intensive military campaign ever waged by the government, worse even than during the 1980 coup," said Remzi Kartal, an independent Kurdish MP for the town of Van, where he witnessed the violent military crackdown on March 21.

"The government has handed over power to the security forces here and told them to do whatever is necessary to put down all resistance."

Biseng Anik's family continue to make their own inquiries into her death. Of the six other young women arrested with her, some remain in custody in Diyarbakir prison, with an estimated 300 detainees.

One who has been released said that Biseng had been tortured by two special forces women officers. Another rumour from the prison was that she had been raped.

Even at her funeral the torture continued, for her relatives. "We wanted to have a proper funeral, but we were prevented," said her mother. "There were armoured cars even in the graveyard."

Mr Erkin's last word on the matter, before he was swept off in a bullet-proof Mercedes to the airport, was that the circumstances of Biseng's death are being investigated. "The guards took some precautions to prevent her suicide, but failed. They will be questioned about that. But it's certain that it was suicide. She is not the first to commit suicide. Maybe she felt remorse for something she had done."

Graphic

Picture, 'A case of great neglect' . . . Biseng Anik, who died after a four-day ordeal in a Turkish interrogation centre

The News in Brief

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Byline: Compiled by Cynthia Hanson, Yvonne Zipp and Sally Steindorf

Body

THE US

The GOP avoided a looming floor fight over abortion at the Republican National Convention. Abortion rights and other measures rejected this week by the Platform Committee will now be published as an appendix of minority views at the end of the platform, GOP leaders said.

President Clinton said he would hold a space summit in November in response to findings that a meteorite from Mars indicated the planet may once have harbored microscopic life. The summit will include international scientists and "discuss how America should pursue answers" to questions prompted by the discovery, he said. NASA head Daniel Goldin asked the international science community for suggestions and guidance for a Mars exploration program.

Senior House Republican Bob Livingston of Louisiana told FBI Director Louis Freeh that FBI general counsel Howard Shapiro should be fired and asked Attorney General Janet Reno to order an investigation of Shapiro by the Justice Department. Shapiro acknowledged he made a mistake when he told the White House about information in an FBI file on former White House personnel security chief Craig Livingstone. The file was being turned over to a committee investigating the FBI file scandal.

The Federal Communications Commission was expected to approve a deal requiring TV stations to air three hours a week of children's educational shows, such as PBS's "Bill Nye the Science Guy." Broadcasters endorsed a White House plan after intense negotiations. The compromise requires TV stations to show programs geared toward children aged 16 and under..

For the first time in four years, voters view the Democratic Party more favorably than the Republican Party, The New York Times concluded from a New York Times/CBS News Poll. Voters also favored House Democrats over Republicans by seven points. President Clinton's approval rating was 58 percent, its highest since his earliest days of the presidency.

Federal officials announced a plan to stop illegal immigrants speeding across the US-Mexican border in their tracks. Next month, immigration officers will test the "car stopper," technology that sends an electrical charge that shuts off a vehicle's engine. Since April, 10 illegal immigrants have been killed and 39 injured when vehicles they were in sped away from authorities in two southern California counties.

The News in Brief

Some 6.3 million America Online customers were stranded when the computer network crashed for almost 19 hours. The crash, thought to have been the largest such outage ever, was caused by problems with the installation of new software and left customers without access to electronic-mail and Web sites.

The federal deficit will begin growing again next year and could reach astronomical levels after 2010 if action isn't taken to cut it, the Congressional Budget Office warned in a report. The budget shortfall could rise slowly but balloon dramatically as the baby-boom generation begins to retire. Meanwhile, a survey of regional business conditions by the Federal Reserve found that the US economy may be slowing on its own - without an interest-rate hike. The survey also found the cost of raw materials and finished goods was "essentially flat."

Some 80 percent of Americans want Joe Camel and the Marlboro Man banned from magazines that teenagers read, according to a poll by Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. The poll was released with newspaper ads designed by antismoking activists to persuade Clinton to create new tobacco regulations.

Nearly 6,000 firefighters battled 16 large fires in Western states that charred more than 235,000 acres. Authorities estimated it would take another eight days to control the largest fire - a Utah blaze covering 130,000 acres of land. Humid, cool conditions with lighter winds are helping them contain some of the blazes.

THE WORLD

Heavy fighting continued for a third day in Grozny, Chechnya. Russian troops were reportedly gaining ground against the rebels, but 70 servicemen have been killed and 300 wounded in the fighting. More than 30,000 people have died in the 20 months since Russian troops arrived to crush the republic's bid for independence. Also, President Yeltsin is to be inaugurated today for a second term as president. He's scheduled to go on vacation after the ceremony.

The Khmer Rouge announced that its second most-senior leader to Pol Pot had been sentenced to death for corruption. In response, Cambodia's government urged Ieng Sary to defect in the name of national peace. Sary, foreign minister during the group's infamous 1975-79 regime, was sentenced for embezzling \$ 16 million of the rebels' money. If true, the sentence would cause a huge upset in rebel leadership. Also, the planned defection of two rebel commanders and their 3,000 troops was announced in Phnom Penh.

Israeli jets blasted ***Hizbullah*** guerrilla strongholds in east Lebanon in two air raids. There was no immediate word on casualties. The attack seems to be in retaliation for last week's guerrilla assaults on Israeli-occupied south Lebanon, in which one Israeli soldier was killed. Also, Israel's defense minister reportedly has drawn up a new plan that would have troops pull out of a smaller area of Hebron than initially promised, and then only gradually. Also, Justice Minister Yaacov Neeman resigned after the attorney general launched an investigation into charges Neeman in the past had "influenced" a witness, Israel Radio reported.

British troops set up barricades and strung barbed wire to prevent tomorrow's Protestant parade from marching through a Catholic enclave in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Protestants predict fights if they aren't allowed to march along their traditional route. Extra troops were ordered into the area amid concerns the march could spark riots. (Story, Page 5.)

The EU was to lodge a formal protest with the US over Washington's new law that aims to punish foreign firms investing in Iran and Libya. (Story, Page 7.)

Bosnian Muslims and Croats exchanged 13 prisoners of war near Mostar. Under the Dayton accord, all POWs should have been handed over by Jan. 19. It is believed that this last exchange should resolve the issue.

A Mexican judge ruled there wasn't enough evidence to convict a man accused of helping assassinate presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio in 1994. The decision leaves just one man convicted for the assassination, and is a huge setback to the attorney general's effort to prove a conspiracy theory.

The News in Brief

Burmese, Thai, and Japanese students protested to mark the eighth anniversary of Burma's failed pro-democracy uprising. Exiled Burmese all over Asia and Europe held hunger strikes to commemorate the occasion.

A flood swept through a campsite in Spain, killing at least 62 people and injuring 180. Hundreds of campers were still missing as officials searched for survivors buried under the flood of mud and rock.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein accused the West of trying to tarnish his image after failing to remove him from power in a speech on the anniversary of the end of the Iran-Iraq war. He rejected accusations that he spent a fortune on palaces for himself while his people endured poverty.

ETCETERAS

"If the results are verified, it is a turning point in human history, suggesting life exists not on just two planets in one paltry solar system, but throughout this magnificent universe."

- Carl Sagan, Cornell University scientist, on claims that compounds found on a meteorite show life existed on Mars.

Copa Crabana beat 79 crabs to win the annual Miss Crustacean Pageant. Dressed in gold and blue feathers, the hermit crab crawled down a gold and blue cardboard model of Havana's Copa Cabana nightclub. It was the 21st year of the Ocean City, N.J., contest, where children dress up crabs and pose them in elaborate boxes.

Mary Thompson, who passed on in Florida Aug. 3, may have been the oldest American. The government traced her life back to at least 1876 - the year Alexander Graham Bell unveiled the telephone. A grandchild said she was never sick a day in her life, never smoked, and worked in the yard until 15 years ago. Her secret to longevity? "Tend to your own business," she would say.

Stuffed lobster, beef tenderloin, and kiwi cheesecake are new menu choices at Atlanta's homeless shelters. The Atlanta Community Food Bank collected over 193 tons of leftovers from parties held at the Olympics.

Time really is money for customers at the state-owned Bank of China in Beijing. The bank will pay customers 12 cents for every minute they have to wait in line beyond a set time limit.

THE DAY'S LIST

Women In Sports

Percentage of people participating in a sport more than once who are **women**. Tackle football was last on the list, right behind hunting with firearms.

1. Cheerleading 95.6%
2. Step aerobics 88.6
3. Aerobic exercising 81.3
4. Exercise walking 64.3

The News in Brief

5. Roller skating 63.9
 6. Ice/Figure skating 62.5
 7. Calisthenics 56.7
 8. Badminton 55.9
 9. Exercising with equipment 53.6
 10. Swimming 53.0
 11. Volleyball 51.1
 12. In-line skating 50.3
 13. Bowling 49.5
 14. Cross-country skiing 48.8
 15. Bicycle riding 47.0
- National Sporting Goods Association

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Massachusetts Gov. William Weld comes up for air after diving into Boston's Charles River. He signed the Rivers Protection Bill earlier. Weld is scheduled to speak at the GOP convention in San Diego., GAIL OSKIN/AP, 2) Kristine Stocking holds her adopt-ed Chinese daughter in Canton, China. The toddler, found abandoned at a police station as a baby, is one of thousands of Chinese orphans finding homes in the US amid an adoption boom., JOHN LEICESTER/AP; Map, Showing Cambodia, STAFF.

Load-Date: August 9, 1996

End of Document

Debate addresses Mideast violence Bush, Gore call on Arafat to restrain his people, release Israeli soldiers

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia)

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Section: News; Pg. P1A P1A

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Byline: Mike Glover The Associated Press press

Body

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. - Al Gore criticized Gov. George W. Bush's record in Texas in debate Wednesday night, saying he blocked hate crimes legislation and presides over a state that ranks last in health insurance for families. "We care about our people in Texas," Bush shot back, and said the state spends \$ 4.7 billion a year on the uninsured alone.

In the waning moments of their second 90-minute clash, Bush said Gore had misrepresented several facts in their first debate, and that prompted an unusual apology from the vice president.

"I got some of the details wrong," the vice president responded softly. "I'm sorry about that and I'm going to try to do better" in the future. future.

The two men met on a stage at Wait Chapel at Wake Forest University with less than four weeks remaining in their close, volatile race for the White House. The atmosphere seemed more congenial than when they debated last week in Boston, and when it ended, Bush mouthed the words "good job" to his rival as they shook hands.

The calendar calls for one more pre-election debate, next Tuesday in St. Louis.

It was a debate in two parts: the first half a polite conversation about foreign policy, the second half a more pointed series of disagreements over domestic issues.

Gore and Bush both called on Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to restrain the violence rocking Israel. The vice president also called on Syria to "release three Israeli soldiers that have been captured" by Hezbollah militia forces during more than 10 days of violence. Both men stressed support for Israel.

Asked by moderator Jim Lehrer of PBS about the Middle East, Gore said, "We need to insist that Arafat send out instructions to halt some of the provocative acts of violence that have been going on."

Bush, given a chance to answer the same question, began by saying that in times of tension overseas, "We ought to be speaking with one voice. I appreciate the way the administration has been working to calm the tensions."

He also said the United States ought to call on Arafat "to have his people pulled back."

Gore defended the administration's handling of Iraq's Saddam. Bush, whose father was president during the Persian Gulf War, declared that the "coalition against Saddam is unraveling ... sanctions are being violated." If

Debate addresses Mideast violence Bush, Gore call on Arafat to restrain his people, release Israeli soldiers
soldiers

Saddam is developing weapons of mass destruction, he said, "There are going to be consequences if I'm president."

Gore, who has been buffeted by allegations that he embellishes the facts, readily offered a mea culpa after Lehrer raised the issue in a question to Bush, and the governor read from a 1988 staff memo to then-Sen. Gore to be careful about getting facts right.

"I can't promise I will never get another detail wrong. I can promise you I will do my best if I'm elected president, I will work my heart out to get it right for the American people," Gore said.

Asked if he was satisfied with the explanation, Bush said, "That's up to the American people, isn't it."

The debate was nearly half over before Lehrer turned his attention to domestic issues, and when he asked about health care, Gore pounced.

"I'm sorry to tell you that there is a record here," the vice president said, "and Texas ranks 49th out of the 50 states in children with health care, 49th for women with health and 50th for families with health care."

Bush replied that he was "not for a government-run health care system," and added, "I thought that's exactly what he and Mrs. Clinton ... fought for in 1993 was a government-run health care system." Besides, he said, the state spends \$ 4.7 billion trying to help expand insurance coverage and the state's rate of uninsured has declined while it has risen in the country as a whole during the Clinton era.

"I'm telling you we care about our people in Texas, and we're doing a better job than they are at the national level for reducing uninsured."

Gore, not satisfied, said that when the issue came up in the Texas Legislature, Bush overrode plans by Democrats to expand the number of children to be covered under a federal-state health program, "and instead directed the money toward a tax cut, a significant part of which went to wealthy interests."

Asked whether Gore's figures were correct, Bush sidestepped the question, saying, "If he's trying to allege that I'm a hard-hearted person and I don't care about children, he's absolutely wrong."

Both men expressed disdain for racial profiling, but disagreed over whether Congress should pass a hate crimes law.

Gore said he supports such a law, saying, "I think these crimes are different," and are based on prejudice and hatred. He then brought up the case of James Byrd, a black man who was dragged to his death by three whites in Jasper Texas, as an example of why a hate crimes law is needed. He said Bush had blocked a proposed state law in the legislature, even though Byrd's family had urged him to help it become law.

But Bush said he saw no need for such a law.

The state of Texas has a hate crimes law, he said, and "guess what, the three men who murdered James Byrd, guess what's going to happen to them. They're going to be put to death. The jury found them guilty. It's going to be hard to punish them any more after they've been put to death."

There was disagreement, as well, when the debate turned to gun control. Gore stood by his plan to require a photo identification for all purchasers of handguns. Bush said he is opposed to it. it.

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The News in Brief

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Length: 1604 words

Byline: Compiled by Yvonne Zipp, Cynthia Hanson, and Peter Nordahl

Body

THE US

Senator Dole planned to announce his resignation from the Senate to devote more time to his presidential campaign, GOP sources said. Assistant majority leader Trent Lott, a Mississippi Republican, will most likely take over the duties. Also, Dole won Republican primaries in Nebraska and West Virginia. He has enough delegates to guarantee his nomination at the Republican convention.

China retaliated tit-for-tat after the Clinton administration targeted about \$ 3 billion in Chinese goods. Clothing and electronic products were the main targets in what would be the largest trade sanctions in US history. The products will be subject to punitive tariffs of 100 percent or more starting June 17 unless China does more to enforce a 1995 agreement cracking down on rampant piracy of US movies, records, and computer programs.

The House Ways and Means Committee approved a package of tax breaks for businesses 33 to 3. The bill offers \$ 7.05 billion in breaks through 2003, including liberalized equipment writeoffs, simple pension plans for businesses with 100 or fewer employees, and renewal of a \$ 5,250 exemption for employer-paid tuition. The bill is expected to reach the House next week.

Federal investigators say an explosion may have downed a ValuJet DC-9 in Florida's Everglades. The plane was carrying old oxygen generators, and soot damage was found on recovered parts. Oxygen is highly flammable. Details from the jet's data recorder were released, but the last 50 minutes of the flight wasn't recorded for unknown reasons. Also, the plane crashed five days before an FAA order to US airlines to inspect wires in aging DC-9s to prevent potential fire and "uncontrolled smoke through the cockpit." The plane reported smoke in the cockpit before the crash. And a memorial service was to be held near the crash site for relatives of the plane's 110 passengers.

UN-Iraq oil-for-food talks in New York reached a "satisfactory outcome," Britain's UN Ambassador John Weston said. Negotiators are waiting for word on whether Baghdad will accept the deal of selling \$ 1 billion in oil every 90 days.

House Republicans blocked the Democrats' fifth attempt to force a vote on raising the minimum wage. Earlier, Dole pulled his plan for a temporary cut in gasoline taxes from the Senate floor after Democrats blocked the measure. Senate minority leader Tom Daschle said the Democrats wouldn't free the gas tax cut without a guarantee that the House won't add unrelated provisions to the minimum wage bill.

The News in Brief

Ambassadors of Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and France resumed talks in Washington with Mideast envoy Dennis Ross to work out arrangements to monitor the cease-fire in Lebanon. A monitoring group was called for in the US-brokered truce between Israel and Hizbullah guerrillas. The five-nation talks started Friday.

The FBI found a nine-digit identifying number used by the Unabomber on correspondence in the cabin of suspect Theodore Kaczynski. And Kaczynski's cabin was moved to Malmstrom Air force Base in Montana, per his lawyer's request.

A jury acquitted Jack Kevorkian of assisted-suicide charges. It was the third court decision in two years in his favor. Kevorkian admits to attending 28 deaths since 1990.

Former Labor Secretary Lynn Martin held a press conference with Mitsubishi Motors chairman Tsuneo Ohinouye after touring a Normal, Ill., assembly plant. Mitsubishi hired Martin to investigate allegations of widespread sexual harassment. The government is suing the company, saying management permitted harassment of female workers.

The US government will spend \$ 227 million to support the Olympic Games in Atlanta. Vice President Gore, in announcing the figure, said it's a conservative number that takes into account expenditures that wouldn't have been made if Atlanta hadn't won the right to host the games.

The B-2 stealth bomber, the most expensive warplane ever built, is temporarily grounded. After a training flight, a routine inspection turned up a broken clamp in the tailpipe assembly.

THE WORLD

Indian President Shankar Dayal Sharma invited the Bharatiya Janata Party to form a coalition government. BJP leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee is to be sworn in as prime minister today. The Hindu nationalist party, which took the most seats in inconclusive elections, has until May 31 to prove it has Parliament's support or lose its first chance ever to govern.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said he dismissed Prime Minister Rajko Kasagic. Karadzic said Kasagic's policy of cooperating with the UN threatened the vital interests of the Bosnian Serb republic. The move suggests Karadzic - a suspected war criminal - is not giving up power. Also, Bosnian Muslims and Croats agreed to combine their armed forces and permit refugees to return home at talks in Washington. And the World Bank approved \$ 40 million in loans to help Bosnia's ravaged economy.

Britain ordered urgent reexamination of about 12 terrorism cases after finding equipment at its forensic explosives lab was contaminated with a component of Semtex. Many alleged IRA members have been convicted of using the explosive. Also, EU veterinary officials were to meet to vote on easing a ban on British beef. Chances for the proposal, which would allow the export of beef fat, gelatin, and bull semen, were uncertain.

Ghana and Sierra Leone began setting up camp for thousands of Liberian refugees. Ghana will host the 1,849 refugees from the Nigerian freighter Bulk Challenge, while Sierra Leone hosts about 1,000 Liberians from the Victory Reefer fishing boat.

A supporter for Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was shot in the legs as he put up Labor Party posters. Police say the gunmen drove a car rented by the Likud Party. Both Peres and Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu condemned the incident. This is the first violence in the campaign for May 29 elections.

Russian Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov reassured voters that he backed a multiparty system, and private property would be safe if he were elected president. His statements conflict with excerpts from a draft of a Communist economic program published in Komsomolskaya Pravda newspaper. The draft said they plan to freeze prices, confiscate private property, and prohibit Russians from traveling abroad. The Communists' failure to clarify their economic plans concerns voters.

The News in Brief

Indonesian soldiers rescued nine hostages in the New Guinea jungle who had been held by rebels for more than four months. The soldiers were pursuing the rebels, who still held two Indonesian hostages. The hostages - three Indonesians and six Europeans, including a Dutch woman who is seven months pregnant - were part of a scientific research team that was abducted Jan. 8 by rebels who want independence for the Indonesian-ruled half of New Guinea.

Thirty countries opened a review of a European disarmament treaty in Austria that has led to the destruction of some 50,000 armored vehicles and combat aircraft since 1990. It represents the "largest multilateral and voluntarily coordinated destruction of military arsenals in the history of mankind," German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said.

Some 19 Ogonis who oppose Shell oil company operations in Nigeria have been held for two years under extreme prison conditions, the Times of London reported. Also, about 200 demonstrators protested at a stockholder meeting in London. Critics say the oil company doesn't enforce environmental standards in Nigeria.

Climbers scrambled to safety down Mt. Everest in Nepal after the end of a blizzard that killed at least eight people, including two Americans.

ETCETERAS

"Next month the voters of Russia will vote, and ... will not be satisfied with a failed sitcom." -- Retired Gen. Colin Powell, speaking at Northern Virginia Community College's commencement, on why he believes Russia will continue its path to democracy.

Rep. John Lewis of Georgia won House approval of a bill designating the march route from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., a national historic trail. As a young civil rights leader, Lewis was clubbed by police during that milestone 1965 demonstration. The bill now goes to the Senate.

A 544-mile horseback relay by members of the National Pony Express Association carrying the Olympic torch ends today in St. Joseph, Mo. Also, on the torch's route in South Carolina, Spartanburg County challenged officials to take the flame elsewhere by passing an antigay resolution.

Magic Johnson said he's retiring - again. This time he says he wants to pursue business interests. Johnson, who has been diagnosed with the AIDS virus, led the Los Angeles Lakers into the playoffs this season.

THE DAY'S LIST

Top 10 Movies, May 10-12 (per-location revenue)

Per-location revenue gauges movie popularity by community response to a film and word-of-mouth publicity. Titles are followed by per-location revenue, number of theaters, total revenue, and weeks in release.

1. "Twister," \$ 17,009 (2,414 locations), \$ 41 million, one week.
2. "Original Gangstas," \$ 2,442 (474 locations), \$ 1.1 million, one week.
3. "The Truth About Cats and Dogs," \$ 2,351 (1,651 locations), \$ 20.2 million, two weeks.
4. "The Craft," \$ 2,050 (1,762 locations), \$ 12.2 million, two weeks.
5. "Flirting With Disaster," \$ 1,550 (323 locations), \$ 12.5 million, eight weeks.
6. "Fargo," \$ 1,368 (394 locations), \$ 20.2 million, 10 weeks.
7. "Primal Fear," \$ 1,275 (1,887 locations), \$ 48.4 million, five weeks.
8. "The Birdcage," \$ 1,254 (1,281 locations), \$ 115.3 million, nine weeks.

The News in Brief

9. "The Pallbearer," \$ 1,225 (829 locations), \$ 3.9 million, two weeks.

10. "The Quest," \$ 1,025 (2,092 locations), \$ 16.3 million, two weeks.

- Exhibitor Relations/AP

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Former Secretary of Labor, FRED ZWICKY, THE PEORIA JOURNAL STAR/AP 2) BJP leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee, AJIT KUMAR/AP; Map, SHOWING INDONESIA, STAFF.

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The News in Brief

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Body

THE US

Some 38 black ministers whose churches have been damaged by arson planned to meet with Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin after meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno. Racial hostility is behind the attacks on the ministers' black churches, President Clinton said. Eleven more Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents were added to 125 ATF agents and 100 FBI agents already investigating the fires. Meanwhile, investigators searched for clues to an arson fire that destroyed a 93-year-old church in Charlotte, NC- the 30th fire at a Southern black church in a year and a half. And the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala., filed a lawsuit against the Ku Klux Klan for the burning of a South Carolina church a year ago.

Tomorrow is Senator Dole's last day in the Senate. Prospects for votes on the minimum wage and health reform bills are fading. Earlier, Dole's balanced budget amendment lost by two votes in the Senate. The House did pass a welfare reform bill that orders Clinton to grant a waiver allowing a Wisconsin welfare overhaul.

FBI Director Louis Freeh issued new rules on the release of confidential information to the White House after disclosure that the Clinton administration obtained the files of more than 300 Republicans in 1993 and 1994, The New York Times reported. White House officials said the files were sought as an innocent bureaucratic mistake. Among the files requested were those of former Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Several Montana state legislators reportedly received a threatening letter signed by three jailed "freemen" leaders. The letters said liens would be levied against their property unless a grand jury was convened to investigate FBI actions against the freemen. Earlier, freemen and FBI agents held two hours of talks at the ranch. And a woman left the compound with her two children and common-law husband.

Hundreds of Vietnamese commandos sent into North Vietnam in the 1960s were declared dead by the US when many survived, The New York Times reported, citing declassified documents. Nearly 300 commandos who survived the ordeal are seeking \$ 11 million in back pay, the Times said. Also, the number of Cambodians killed by the Khmer Rouge is double the accepted estimate of 1 million, a Yale University research team concluded. They uncovered thousands of official Khmer Rouge records meticulously documenting the killings.

San Francisco's gay community planned to protest Clinton's opposition to same-sex marriages today when the president gives a speech at the Presidio Army base. Clinton has said he will sign an anti-gay marriage bill in Congress. He also plans to visit Nevada and New Mexico on the three-day trip.

The News in Brief

Conservatives praised Dole for saying he won't propose changing the GOP platform language on abortion. He also called for a "declaration of tolerance" in the platform to welcome those with different views on abortion. Some 72 percent of Americans, and two-thirds of Republicans, say the GOP platform shouldn't contain its plank supporting a constitutional amendment to ban abortion, a New York Times/CBS survey found.

A federal judge dismissed 2,000 damage claims against the Harrisburg, Pa., Three Mile Island nuclear plant. "The scarcity of evidence" supporting their claims, and legal standards governing the award of summary judgment, made dismissal of the lawsuits necessary, US District Judge Sylvia H. Rambo said. The suits blamed exposure to radiation released in March 1979 for health problems.

Alaska firefighters hope to contain a blaze north of Anchorage by tonight, before warmer, drier air moves in. The blaze has blackened 35,000 acres, destroyed about 350 homes, and done an estimated \$ 9.9 million in damage. Firefighters are now battling a second blaze burning an unpopulated wilderness area south of Anchorage on the Kenai Peninsula.

The UN passed a \$ 1.3-billion peacekeeping budget, a decline of more than 50 percent from the previous year. The total number of peacekeepers fell from some 70,000 last year to 26,000.

THE WORLD

Northern Ireland's peace conference was to open today in Belfast. Barring an 11th-hour IRA cease-fire, Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, was to be kept out of talks, leading republicans to deride "all party" peace negotiations as stunted "some party" talks. Also, former US Sen. George Mitchell arrived in Belfast to chair the opening session of talks.

Russia and Chechen rebels resumed peace talks strained by accusations of bias by international mediator Tim Guldumann, and the murder of pro-Russian leader Yusup Elmurzayev. Pro-Russian officials in Grozny, Chechnya's capital, called for the removal of the Organization on Cooperation and Security in Europe, saying OSCE mission head Guldumann was biased toward the rebels. It was unclear what impact the accusations would have in Moscow.

Iraq is helping the UN dismantle a biological weapons factory near Baghdad, a UN official reported. The UN Security Council may want to consider easing sanctions if Iraq continues to cooperate, the official said.

Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia called for an Arab summit meeting to come up with a united front against Israel's new prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. The meeting, the first in six years, will be held in Cairo June 21 to 23. Also, Netanyahu will stick to a hard-line course on peace, defying Arab leaders to force him to make concessions, members of his Likud party said.

Muslim guerrillas ambushed two Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon, wounding two Israeli soldiers in separate bombings. Israel retaliated by shelling nearby guerrilla areas. No one has claimed responsibility for the first attack, but Hizbullah says it carried out the second one.

Tamil Tiger rebels attacked a Army camp in eastern Sri Lanka, killing at least 17 soldiers. Rebels have stepped up attacks in the east since they were forced from their stronghold in the northern Jaffna peninsula last month.

China's latest underground nuclear explosion on Saturday fueled world suspicion of its commitment to join a year-end test ban, but analysts said Beijing would forge ahead with one last test before September despite international criticism. Also, dissident Ren Wanding was freed after serving seven years in prison for his role in the pro-democracy demonstrations in Tianenman Square.

EU's patience with Britain's disruptive tactics is nearing an end, European Commission President Jacques Santer said in an interview with The Observer magazine. Santer warned Britain could be expelled if it continues its noncooperation policy, which is aimed at forcing the EU to lift a ban on British beef. British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind was set to block more legislation today, but said he won't stop the signing of an association agreement with Slovenia.

The News in Brief

More than 50,000 Ethiopians have fled their homes for higher ground and at least 40 have been killed in the two days since the Awash River flooded its banks, international aid workers said.

Defying a government threat, Burma's opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi addressed about 5,000 supporters in two speech-es outside her home. The military junta's new public order laws ban Burmese from most political activity.

North Korea received \$ 130 million in insurance compensation for crop damage in 1994 but has not used the funds to buy grain to alleviate hunger, South Korean newspapers reported.

Germany's Steffi Graf defeated Spain's Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario in the longest-ever women's final played at the French Open. Also, Yevgeny Kafelnikov defeated Germany's Michael Stich, becoming the first Russian to win the Open.

ETCETERAS

"They didn't burn down the church, they burnt down the building in which we hold church. The church is still inside all of us."

-- President Clinton, quoting the Rev. Terrance Mackey after his church in Greeleyville, S.C., was destroyed by arsonists.

C.C. Brown's ice cream parlor - birthplace of the hot fudge sundae - closed its doors in Los Angeles after 90 years of serving sweets to the stars. Owner Jo Ellen Schumacher says the famous hot fudge sauce will still be available through mail order.

If all goes well, Susie Maroney will become the first person to have swum the Florida Straits today. The Australian long-distance swimmer struck out from Havana Saturday on her 110-mile trek to Key West. In more than 50 tries, no one has been successful.

Lousiana State's Warren Morris smacked his first homer of the season to give the Tigers their third College World Series win since 1991. Morris's two-run slammer came at the bottom of the ninth with two outs. LSU defeated Miami 9 to 8.

Newborns are becoming stars in cyberspace just minutes after birth. Employees at the Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, N.J., download babies' images on the World Wide Web. Austin Lewis Wolf, born June 3, was the first baby to debut in cyberspace, allowing his Long Island grandparents to coo over his picture minutes after he was born.

THE DAY'S LIST

Grand Slam Winners

With her fifth French Open win, Steffi Graff became the second woman in history to win 19 Grand Slam tournaments (Wimbledon and the US, Australian, and French Opens.) Here's a look at other top winners:

Men

1. Roy Emerson 12
2. Rod Laver 11
2. Bjorn Borg 11

The News in Brief

- 4. Bill Tilden 10
- 5. Fred Perry 8
- 5. Ken Rosewall 8
- 5. Jimmy Connors 8

Women

- 1. Margaret Court 26
- 2. Helen Wills Moody 19
- 2. Steffi Graf 19
- 4. Chris Evert 18
- 4. Martina Navratilova 18
- 6. Suzanne Lenglen 12
- 6. Billie Jean King 12
- Associated Press

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) A 93-year-old church in Charlotte, N.C., burned, JEFF SINER, CHARLOTTE OBSERVER/AP 2) Germany's Steffi Graf, LIONEL CIRONNEAU/AP; Map, Showing Sri Lanka, STAFF

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WORLD

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Body

INDONESIA

Death toll reaches 17 in Muslim-Christian clashes

Police fired warning shots into the air Wednesday to keep apart rival Christian and Muslim gangs after two days of rioting on Indonesia's Ambon Island left at least 17 people dead. The mobs, carrying machetes, spears and crowbars, were enraged by reports that mosques and churches had been set on fire on the island, 1,450 miles northeast of Jakarta, the capital. The Antara news agency said at least 100 people had been badly injured and more than 30 houses burned in the main city, Ambon. Residents reported several columns of smoke rising over the city. Local police chief Col. S.M. Karyono said six houses of worship had been burned and dozens of vehicles were damaged on the island.

RUSSIA

Drug treatment spares Yeltsin from ulcer surgery

President Boris Yeltsin's ulcer will not require surgery because drug treatment appears to be working, his doctors decided Wednesday. Yeltsin underwent a gastroscopy Wednesday, in which a fiber-optic thread with a tiny camera passed through his mouth into his stomach, allowing doctors to inspect the ulcer. Presidential spokesman Dmitry Yakushkin said the exam showed that Yeltsin's ulcer had "stopped bleeding, the inflammation and swelling of tissue stopped and initial signs of healing appeared," Russian news agencies said. Yeltsin, 67, has not been to his Kremlin office this year.

UNITED NATIONS

100 nations will work to draft toxic chemicals treaty

Delegates from more than 100 countries will gather in Kenya next week to start negotiating the first global treaty to limit 12 toxic chemicals. The U.N. conference comes as environmentalists and the chemical industry are at odds over whether banning chemicals known as the "dirty dozen" should be the goal. The targeted chemicals include pesticides such as DDT and industrial chemicals such as dioxin and PCBs, which have been linked to cancer, birth

WORLD

defects and other genetic and developmental abnormalities. The meeting opens Monday in Nairobi. It is the second of five scheduled U.N. sessions on so-called persistent organic pollutants, known as POPs. A diplomatic conference in Stockholm will follow, probably in spring 2001, to adopt the convention.

GUATEMALA

Suspects in rape of 5 U.S. students declare innocence

Two men accused of raping five American college students in Guatemala last year told a court Wednesday they had nothing to do with the crime. A third suspect declined to testify, but he has previously denied involvement. The three men are accused of forcing a bus carrying 13 students and three faculty members from St. Mary's College in Maryland to stop at gunpoint, robbing the passengers and raping five women in a field near Escuintla, Guatemala. One of the five rape victims from Maryland took the stand Wednesday morning, but the court was closed to the public and the news media. Arrest warrants have been issued for five other suspects.

UNITED NATIONS

Security Council sends anti-terrorism message to Taliban

The U.N. Security Council demanded Wednesday that Afghanistan's Taliban militia stop sheltering international terrorists and bring those indicted to justice - a clear reference to Osama bin Laden. Bin Laden, who lives in exile in Afghanistan, has been indicted by a U.S. court in connection with the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people, including 12 Americans. Taliban officials have refused to hand over bin Laden, saying he helped them fight the Soviets in the 1980s. The Security Council also called on all Afghan groups, especially the Taliban, to end discrimination against girls and women, stop other human rights violations, and halt the cultivation, production and trafficking of illegal drugs.

IRAN

Cleric receives death threats for endorsing outcast

A Shiite Muslim cleric is receiving death threats for supporting a religious leader who has questioned Iran's theocracy, a newspaper reported Wednesday. Ayatollah Jalaledin Taheri is supporting Grand Ayatollah Ali Montazeri, who once was expected to become Iran's supreme religious leader but was cast aside after he openly criticized the hard-line rule of the clerics. The Hezbollah of Isfahan group threatened to kill Taheri, according to comments published in the daily Asr-e-Azadegan newspaper. The group was apparently angered by a prayer service Taheri led in Isfahan that supported Montazeri. Critics of Taheri disrupted the service by heckling and throwing an iron bar and other objects at the senior cleric. The prayers were held to mark Eid al-Fitr, the Muslim feast at the end of the holy month of Ramadan. Montazeri has been under house arrest in the city of Qom, about 80 miles southwest of the capital, Tehran.

BRITAIN

Lawyers urge panel to uphold arrest of Pinochet

Lawyers seeking to uphold Gen. Augusto Pinochet's arrest argued Wednesday in London that torture is so universally considered revolting that international law makes it impossible for any country to credibly contend its use is an internal matter. The lawyers gave their arguments before a panel of Britain's House of Lords. The members are deciding whether to let the former Chilean dictator's arrest stand. Pinochet was arrested in London on Oct. 16 on a Spanish warrant alleging he ordered murders, kidnapping and torture during his 17-year rule. "It is clearly

WORLD

established international law, and has been for many decades, that torture is a crime . . . and all states enjoy jurisdiction over it," Christopher Greenwood, a lawyer for Britain and Spain, told Britain's highest court. "It is simply not tenable to say today that torture falls within the internal rights of a country." Lawyers for the 83-year-old general probably will not begin presenting their case until next week.

Graphic

PHOTO Photo by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS - South Africa debates race and sports - West Indian cricketer Ridley Jacobs leaves the field in Pretoria, South Africa, on Monday after being let go in the final day of the test cricket series. Five years after the end of white-minority rule, the government is pushing officials to redress racial bias in sports.

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A Shooting Keeps Peace At a Distance In West Bank

The New York Times

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Byline: By JOHN F. BURNS

By JOHN F. BURNS

Dateline: SURDA, West Bank, Aug. 17

Body

If it had happened at another time, or to somebody less celebrated in his community, the death of Mahmoud Bazar Abdullah from an Israeli soldier's bullet early Wednesday night might have been put down to the mischances and misjudgments that can happen whenever men and guns mix in hard places and hard times.

At least 24 Palestinian civilians have died in clashes with Israeli troops this year. But Mr. Abdullah, 73, was notable for his American citizenship, and for being the uncle of Hassan Abdel Rahman, the Palestine Liberation Organization's chief representative in Washington -- effectively, Yasir Arafat's ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Abdullah had given up his wholesale clothing business in the United States Virgin Islands and returned to Surda 15 years ago. To neighbors who often made the journey up the hill to see him, he was something more than a rich man with a palatial home. He was a "wajih," a kind of Arab sage who could offer counsel in times of marital trouble, or land disputes, or myriad other village concerns.

His home, set amid olive groves and vineyards, lay close to Ramallah, a sprawling Palestinian-controlled city, and not far from the largest Israeli military headquarters on the West Bank. Under interim agreements, it was classified a "B" area, with Palestinian civil government and Israeli security control.

On Wednesday morning at 2:30, Mr. Abdullah, alerted by noises in the rocky terrain downhill from the house, went up to its flat roof. What happened next is disputed. Israeli military spokesmen said he fired several pistol shots in the direction of the Israeli soldiers. Mr. Abdullah's family said all they heard was Mr. Abdullah, nervous about burglaries, shouting, "Who's there?" followed by a fusillade of automatic fire.

At Mr. Abdullah's home today, two of his sons related how they had rushed to the roof, found their father unconscious in a pool of blood, then begged for an hour or longer to let him be taken to the hospital. By the time Israeli troops relented, they said, he was dead.

No Israeli soldier was injured. Israeli commanders acknowledged that troops had held back two ambulances that arrived soon after the shooting -- one Palestinian, the other Israeli. But they said the delay had lasted about half an hour. According to Maariv, an Israeli newspaper, Col. Gal Hirsch, the regional commander, said the delay had been

A Shooting Keeps Peace At a Distance In West Bank

necessary until "it became completely clear that there were no terrorists in the house and that it was not booby-trapped with explosives."

The army issued statements justifying the shooting as a response to hostile fire, and implying a need to prevent Islamic "terrorist organizations" from sabotaging the peace negotiations.

Hisham Abdullah, 41, said he and his brother, Saif, 20, had ducked below the roof parapet to avoid the Israeli fire. Then, he said, he went downstairs and called an Israeli military liaison officer he knew at the Beit El camp in Ramallah, asking him to tell the troops to stop firing and allow the Palestinian ambulance to reach the house.

But Hisham Abdullah, who is a reporter for Agence France-Presse, said the troops decided that his father had to be carried out by the women in the house. He said that he told them his father was too heavy, and that the soldiers then ordered him and Saif, along with their brother, Mahmoud, 13, to leave the house with their hands above their heads so they could be searched for weapons.

Only then, he said, were the three of them allowed to place their father on a mattress and drag him along a rocky pathway to the gate. Then they were ordered to return to the house.

"They forced us to leave him there and go back, and he was still alive," Hisham Abdullah said.

Later, Hisham and Saif Abdullah were taken to the Beit El military camp, where they were held for five hours and told to report back for more questioning on Sunday.

Hisham Abdullah said an officer of Shin Bet, Israel's internal intelligence service, had accused him of having illicit contacts with Hezbollah, the Lebanon-based Islamic radical movement that fought Israeli troops in southern Lebanon until Israel ended its occupation three months ago after 22 years.

Mr. Abdullah said he had tried to turn the conversation to his father, but had been told: "You're not here because of what happened to your father. You're here because we were going to arrest you anyway."

A question widely discussed in the Israeli press today was whether the victim had opened fire.

Hisham Abdullah and his younger brothers said they had never seen their father with a gun, and saw no weapon on the roof after the shooting. But Colonel Hirsch said, "My troops found the shooter's gun in the spot from which he fired."

As friends and relatives mounted vigil at the house until Mr. Abdullah's funeral on Friday, sipping thimble-sized cups of unsugared coffee, high-ranking Palestinian officials said the shooting boded ill for the peace talks.

Mr. Abdel Rahman, the P.L.O.'s Washington representative, suggested that Israelis opposed to peace might have staged the shooting provoke a Palestinian response, thus scuttling the negotiations.

"This was a cold-blooded murder," he said.

Imad Falouji, the Palestinian communications minister, said he saw the shooting as a warning of the way Israel would react if Mr. Arafat declared statehood on Sept. 13.

"If they react like this, I can tell you that they will start a war," he said.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

A Shooting Keeps Peace At a Distance In West Bank

Photo: A mourner held Hudla Abdullah, left, whose husband, Mahmoud, was killed by Israeli troops early Wednesday on the West Bank. Though Mr. Abdullah was said to have fired, his sons say they found no gun. (Rina Castelnuevo for The New York Times)

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End of Document

World in Brief;
Iran mourns slain diplomats

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

September 19, 1998, Saturday,

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Body

Hundreds of thousands of Iranians, many chanting anti-Taliban slogans, joined the funeral procession Friday for six diplomats killed by the Afghan militia.

Zabihullah Bakhshi, a member of the militant Ansar-e **Hezbollah** group, said the deaths would be avenged.

"We will not let your blood go to waste!" he shouted, dressed in camouflage and carrying a rifle. The coffins then were buried near the tomb of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who led Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution.

Demonstrations against Afghanistan's ruling Taliban also were held in the cities of Mashhad, Arak and Tabriz. The Taliban militia admitted last week to killing eight diplomats and a journalist after its forces captured Mazar-e-Sharif on Aug. 8.

The Taliban returned seven of the bodies to Tehran on Monday. However, the Foreign Ministry could not identify one and asked the International Red Cross to try to help.

Iran has massed thousands of troops on its border with Afghanistan and has put the military on full alert. Taliban leaders have rushed troops to the border region to repulse any Iranian attack. ASIA 369 missing as ship sinks off Philippines A ship carrying 402 people sank before dawn today in a storm south of Manila, and 369 people were missing and 33 rescued, the Philippine navy said. The Princess of the Orient sank near Fortune Island off Batangas province, said spokesman Lt. Cmdr. Salvador Cuba. Cuba said 14 people were rescued in very rough waters by a passing fishing boat, and four others were picked up by a navy rescue vessel. South Korea to aid North South Korean civic groups will send more than \$ 700,000 in food to hunger-stricken North Korea by the middle of next month, government officials said. For the first time, five civic groups will give aid directly to North Korea instead of sending it through U.N. agencies or the state-controlled Red Cross. Islamic radicals demand death penalty About 800 Muslim militants marched in Dhaka, Bangladesh, demanding the death of Taslima Nasrin, an author who returned to her country just days ago after four years in exile. Nasrin fled to Europe in 1994 to escape death threats by Islamic fundamentalists. They accused her of blasphemy after a newspaper quoted her as saying the Koran, the Islamic holy book, should be rewritten. Nasrin said she was misquoted but does favor changes in Islamic laws to give more rights to **women**. Gangs kidnap prize pigeons Taiwan's prize racing pigeons are under threat from a gang of kidnappers who abduct the valuable birds and demand ransoms for their return. Ransom demands can climb as high as \$ 1,450 and owners usually pay rather than contacting police. The total ransom paid by owners

World in Brief; Iran mourns slain diplomats

over the past year could reach \$ 57 million, officials said. AFRICA Top aide of terror merchant arrested The Washington Post, quoting U.S. government sources, reported that German police on Wednesday arrested a top lieutenant in international terrorist Osama bin Laden's radical Islamic organization, and American officials have filed a sealed criminal complaint against the man in New York. The arrest of the alleged terrorist, identified as Mamduh Mahmud Salim, was part of a flurry of recent law enforcement actions against al Qaida, the worldwide network of bin Laden loyalists that has been accused of bombing the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. On Wednesday night, the FBI arrested a Texas man who once served as bin Laden's personal secretary. Bomb explodes in Algerian market A bomb ripped through a market in Algeria, killing 22 in the latest attack since the president said he would resign and call early elections. Thirty people were wounded in the blast in Tiaret. There was no claim of responsibility. Hunting monkeys, poachers kill gorillas Poachers mistakenly shot to death two rare mountain gorillas in eastern Congo, the African Wildlife Foundation said. The gorillas were killed Sept. 3 in Virunga National Park, the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Africa, established in 1925. The statement said poachers were hunting monkeys for food when they mistakenly killed the gorillas. EUROPE More refugees flee offensive A new Serb government offensive in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo has emptied at least 13 villages and sent more than 10,000 ethnic Albanians fleeing, the U.N. refugee agency said. The offensive, which began earlier this week, was concentrated in a previously peaceful region of 13 villages, about 20 miles north of the capital, Pristina. French schools hit by strike Thousands of teachers disrupted France's week-old school year by walking off the job to protest a hiring freeze by the government. But most teachers ignored the one-day strike, and no schools were closed. According to various estimates, 11 percent to 35 percent of the nearly 667,000 teachers in kindergartens, junior highs and high schools nationwide joined the strike. THE AMERICAS Ex-president's brother said tied to drug trade The New York Times reported that after a nearly three-year inquiry into drug corruption in Mexico, Swiss police investigators have concluded that a brother of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari played a central role in Mexico's cocaine trade, raking in huge bribes to protect the flow of drugs into the United States. In a secret 369-page report, the investigators assert that Salinas' elder brother, Raul, used his wide influence in the administration to organize an elaborate network of protection for drug smugglers, according to the Times. Cuba says U.S. is worse Cuba accused the United States of waging a campaign against its Communist government with its arrest of 10 alleged Cuban spies, and said America holds the "world record" in spying. Foreign Ministry spokesman Alejandro Gonzalez refused to say whether the 10 people rounded up in Florida last weekend and charged with spying on the United States were indeed spies. COMING UP Sweden holds national elections Sunday. The Left Party appears poised for big gains, at the expense of the governing Social Democrats.

Graphic

Photo :

The coffin of a diplomat is carried in Tehran. The killing by Afghans of eight diplomats and a journalist has sparked tension. / PEDRAM SAYYAD / Associated Press

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A Step Back in Time in Israel

The New York Times

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Byline: By JOAN NATHAN

By JOAN NATHAN

Dateline: RAJAR, Israel

Body

ONE sultry summer day, members of a tour group stopped for lunch in this ancient dusty village near the Lebanese border. To American members of the group, it seemed that time itself had stopped, too.

The scene could have been one described in the Bible. The visitors were seated in a shady garden surrounded by lemon, pomegranate, plum, olive and fig trees, grapevines, mulberries (called white berries or tree berries in Israel), zinnias, marigolds and geraniums. Village women carried plates heaped high with flavorful vegetarian fritters called kibbe, as well as olives, tabbouleh, hummus and labneh, which is strained yogurt. For dessert, anise-flavored cookies fried in olive oil were served with fresh fruit and tea with dried ginger, aniseed, cinnamon and cumin.

Throughout the village, residents were busy drying and preserving summer's bounty for winter's larder -- making cheese, preparing grains -- in much the way their ancestors had for centuries. Most of the 1,700 people here are Alawites, an offshoot of Shiite Islam. Most Alawites live in northern Syria, southern Turkey and parts of Lebanon, Iraq and Iran. But when Rajar, which had been part of Syria, was captured by Israel in the Middle East war of 1967, half of Rajar's Alawites decided to stay. They stayed in spite of the fact that the village had no electricity or running water.

Today, things are a bit better -- there is electricity, television and a pump from the nearby Wazzani Spring, which sends water to the homes -- but the modern world intrudes in the form of barbed wire and Israeli guns, aimed at Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

In Rajar, like other somewhat poor, isolated Middle Eastern villages, life goes on pretty much the way it has for decades. Most of the men in the village work in construction and in factories in nearby towns in Israel. The women tend to the home fires -- and the occasional bus load of tourists -- using centuries-old cooking methods.

For the most part, the villagers cook vegetarian fare; meat like lamb, beef or fowl is scarce and eaten only on special occasions. During the fall, when the river runs high, they add fresh fish to their diet.

A Step Back in Time in Israel

The women make a yogurt cheese called shanklish, which resembles a saltier mozzarella before it is dried and then rolled in za'atar, a spice mix. They dry the labneh and press it into little balls to be stored for the winter in olive oil.

Rajar is a mill town and has long been known for its bulgur, cracked wheat that is rinsed in several changes of water and boiled until partly cooked. Then it is dried in the sun on large sheets on the rooftops of flat stone houses. During the weeklong drying period, the women occasionally ascend the rooftops to separate the grains with their fingers. Then the grains are taken down and shelled, and then crushed to the required fineness at the mill in the village.

The larger grains, about the size of broken rice, are used for mujeddra, a lentil and bulgur stew with sauteed onions. (In other parts of the Middle East, rice replaces bulgur in this dish.) Smaller kernels of bulgur are used for tabbouleh and kibbe, both the meat and vegetarian versions. The finest grade of bulgur, called jerisheh, is used for a breakfast cereal. Large sacks of the different textures of bulgur -- along with tomatoes, garlic, avocado and zucchini -- are kept in the storeroom next to the kitchen.

Adiba Kahmuz, the mother of 12 children, sat under a fig tree in the backyard of her cinder-block house, kneading a kind of gruel made from fine bulgur mixed with labneh, salt and aniseed. She would later form small balls called kishk, which are brought to the rooftop to dry in the sun for seven days. This convenience food is stored to be eaten throughout the winter as snacks, often mixed with garlic, za'atar and onion, and soaked with water to make a gruel, soup or a sauce for meat dishes. (In the United States, kishk is available as a powdered, yogurt-based mix and sold in stores that carry Middle Eastern products.)

One of her sons, Mahmoud, started the family business of feeding tour groups. At about 1 P.M. on the days the visitors arrive, the women start kneading the dough for the kibbe and making the hummus, which they sprinkle with sweet red pepper. Crouched down on stone floors, the women mix the ingredients and dish them out on flat plates to serve to their guests.

In making these dishes, which except for the addition of potatoes are as old as the region from which they come, they were teaching the visitors to take a deep breath and go a step back in time. The tourists seemed to relish the opportunity.

VEGETARIAN KIBBE WITH MINT AND POTATOES

Time: about 1 hour, plus 1 hour for chilling

1 cup medium-grade bulgur

1 pound potatoes

Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

3 tablespoons dried mint

Vegetable oil for deep frying.

1. Cover bulgur with about 1 1/4 cups cold water, and let sit for half an hour. The bulgur will bulk up to make about 2 cups. Meanwhile, peel potatoes, cut each in half, and cover with cold water in a saucepan. Bring to boil, and simmer until cooked through, about 15 minutes. Drain, cool, dice, and season very well with salt and pepper.

2. Add potatoes and mint to bulgur, and season again with salt and pepper liberally. Knead mixture for a few minutes, or until dough has a tacky consistency. Refrigerate for 1 hour.

3. Using about 1 tablespoon of dough, form a 2-inch sausagelike shape. Continue to shape until all the dough is used.

4. Heat oil in a deep pot or wok to 375 degrees. Gently place kibbe in oil, and fry 1 or 2 minutes on each side, turning with a slotted spoon or tongs. Drain on paper towels.

A Step Back in Time in Israel

Yield: about 30 fritters.

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The News in Brief

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Body

THE US

Hurricane Hortense, with sustained winds of 80 m.p.h., was expected to grow stronger as it swirled toward the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Meanwhile, damage estimates from hurricane Fran continued to rise. The Federal Emergency Management Agency declared 34 North Carolina counties disaster areas. At least 28 deaths -17 of them in North Carolina - were attributed to the storm and its aftereffects.

President Clinton called on Congress to provide \$ 1 billion in funding to hire more FBI agents to fight terrorism and to broadly improve US airline and airport security.

Clinton planned to insist that Israeli fulfill pledges to the Palestinians during talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the White House. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said Israel should make good on its promise to redeploy troops in the West Bank town of Hebron so they guard only the Jews who live there. Irish Prime Minister Bruton also was scheduled to meet with Clinton.

The US economy should continue to grow by 2.3 percent in 1996 and also in 1997, according to the National Association of Business Economists. It also predicted a 3 percent gain in consumer prices in both years. Some 78 percent of NABE members believe US monetary policy has been too restrictive over the past six months; 39 percent expect policy to become more restrictive in the next six months.

Tennis pro Pete Sampras clinched his fourth US Open championship. His 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3) win over second-seed Michael Chang puts him three Grand Slam titles short of the record 12. Steffi Graf beat Monica Seles to secure her fifth US Open women's title. The victory raised her Grand Slam total to 21 - three titles shy of Australian Margaret Smith Court's record.

Presidential candidate Ross Perot called for the abolition of the Internal Revenue Service and sweeping tax code reforms during a 30-minute paid infomercial. The billionaire also proposed that any new tax increases be approved directly by voters. The ad ran on NBC-TV during prime-time viewing. Perot gained 19 percent of the vote in the 1992 presidential election, but recent polls show him with only about 6 percent of the support.

The tobacco industry spent more than \$ 15 million in the first half of 1996 to thwart federal efforts to curtail teen smoking, raise industry taxes, and restrict its advertising. That's according to the first reports filed with the government that disclose special interests' real expenses in lobbying Congress, federal agencies, and the White House. Philip Morris spent the lion's share: \$ 11.3 million.

The News in Brief

The General Accounting Office recommended a comprehensive review of the Los Angeles Federal Reserve Bank after it found significant bookkeeping problems. Cash reports were "prepared incorrectly," the GAO said. Federal Reserve officials said auditors may have misunderstood the records. The Los Angeles branch handles \$ 80 billion in cash each year - more than any other Federal Reserve bank except the one in New York.

Two-thirds of baby-boomer parents who experimented with illegal drugs while growing up expect their children will do the same - and they don't consider that a crisis. That's according to the first national survey of teenagers' and their parents' attitudes toward drugs by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in New York. Another survey of 22,000 teenagers by the Health and Human Services Department found indications that teens from broken homes who live with their fathers are more likely to use drugs than those living with their mothers. Children living with both parents are the least at risk.

Some 66 percent of adults in the US turned off a TV program or left a movie theater because of violence on the screen, according to a poll of 800 people funded by the American Medical Association. Also, 68 percent of parents want a stronger movie-rating system.

Time Warner Inc.'s Road Runner on-line service is expected to debut today. It uses an existing cable television system to Internet provide connections 100 times faster than telephone lines.

THE WORLD

Thousands of Kurdish refugees fled toward the Iranian border in the wake of an offensive by a Kurdish faction that is allied with Baghdad. Forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party moved east toward Sulaymaniyah - the last major stronghold of the rival Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. The KDP also captured the key Dukan Dam. Earlier, the US informed Baghdad it would face renewed strikes if it attempted to repair military sites destroyed in the south in last week's attacks.

Palestinian and Israeli officials overseeing implementation of PLO-Israel peace deals met for the first time since Israeli elections in May. Palestinian peace negotiators told their Israeli counterparts that Israel must quickly carry out promises made in earlier peace agreements, including a troop pullback in the West Bank town of Hebron. The two sides will meet again in October after the Jewish High Holidays. Also, Israeli Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon is proposing a rail link between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He says it would give Palestinians more freedom of movement without compromising Israeli security. Palestinian officials say they support the proposal.

Croatia and Yugoslavia established full diplomatic relations, normalizing ties between two countries that were battling each other five years ago, the Croatian Foreign Ministry said.

Carl Bildt, the international peace coordinator in Bosnia, warned that war would break out again if ethnic parties refused to share power after elections Saturday. Also, faced with the need to keep NATO troops in Bosnia into next year, Western powers plan to demand fresh commitments to peace from Balkan leaders after the elections, diplomats said.

Khmer Rouge dissident Ieng Sary said he was not directly responsible for any deaths during the Khmer Rouge's 1970-79 reign, when up to 2 million Cambodians died. Phnom Penh hopes to negotiate a cease-fire with Sary's breakaway rebel faction, which split from the Khmer Rouge last month. It is considering granting Sary, who is accused of crimes against humanity, a pardon to cement the split, but said he must account for his past.

As Northern Ireland peace talks resumed in Belfast, Democratic Unionist Party leader Ian Paisley formally asked for the expulsion of politicians linked with loyalist groups that issued death threats against two of their members. Participants in the peace talks were required to endorse six principles that bind them to use "exclusively peaceful and democratic means." The two groups had until today to submit a written defense.

China is censoring the Internet by blocking web sites of US news media, Taiwan's government, and human rights groups. More than 100 sites have been blocked since last week, industry observers said. Beijing took the first step toward blocking sites earlier this year when it said all Internet servers had to go through the Ministry of Posts and

The News in Brief

Telecommunications. The centralization makes it easy to prevent users in China from connecting to "objectionable" sites.

Colombia's Vice President Humberto de la Calle said he would resign within days because President Ernesto Samper has no credibility to govern, newspapers reported. Earlier, De la Calle publicly urged Samper, who has been involved in a drug corruption scandal, to resign to make way for a new government.

The pro-Iranian **Hizbullah** party made a political comeback in the fourth round of Lebanese elections, winning the four seats it contested after losing two in earlier rounds of voting.

ETCETERAS

"We feel it sends an important message to the pompous, the long-winded, and the incessantly fussy of America. It says, 'Yeah, there's a place for you.' "

-- Peter Casey, executive producer of "Frasier," accepting the TV show's third Emmy for outstanding comedy series.

"Michael Collins," the story of an Irish Republican Army founder, won the Golden Lion award for best film at the 53rd Venice Film Festival. The movie's leading man, "Schindler's List" star Liam Neeson, won the Volpi Cup as best actor. Four-year-old Victoire Thivisol won best actress for her role in "Ponette," a film about a child's obsession with the death of her mother.

Throw out that lighter fluid - campers near Albany, N.Y., just need a quarter to kickstart their cookouts. The state is testing coin-operated grills at three state parks. Barbecue chefs don't need to fuss with charcoal or lighter fluid. Plus, the gas-powered grills heat up instantly.

The Sowers Action charity is planning a long march from Hong Kong to China's Great Wall. The 1,750-mile walk - the "Big Foot Campaign" - is being organized to raise money for schools in poor Chinese villages.

The Buck Tops Here

Forbes magazine's ranking of the 15 highest-paid entertainers and their estimated gross income in millions for 1995-96:

1. Oprah Winfrey (above), \$ 171 million
2. Steven Spielberg, \$ 150
3. Beatles, \$ 130
4. Michael Jackson, \$ 90
5. Rolling Stones, \$ 77
6. Eagles, \$ 75
7. Arnold Schwarzenegger, \$ 74
7. David Copperfield, \$ 74
9. Jim Carrey, \$ 63
10. Michael Crichton, \$ 59
10. Jerry Seinfeld, \$ 59

The News in Brief

12. Stephen King, \$ 56

13. Garth Brooks, \$ 51

14. Andrew Lloyd Webber, \$ 50

14. Tom Hanks, \$ 50

- Associated Press

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Pete Sampras, RICHARD DREW/AP 2) Ian Paisley, CRISPIN RODWELL/REUTERS 3) Oprah Winfrey, CHRIS KASSON/AP

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

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Body

The US

President Clinton signed the line-item veto into law. The measure allows the president to ax individual spending programs instead of rejecting an entire bill. Critics say the veto is a dangerous ceding to the executive branch of Congress's power to control the pursestrings. The law goes into effect Jan. 1.

The White House knew of and did not try to stop Iranian arms shipments to Bosnia in 1994, despite a UN embargo, an administration official said. The CIA tracked the shipments; its reports were examined by a White House board that concluded that looking the other way did not violate restrictions on covert US actions. The US was not obliged to enforce the embargo.

A second live bomb that had the same design as one used by the Unabomber in two fatal attacks in 1994 and 1995 was found in suspect Theodore Kaczynski's cabin, The New York Times reported. But federal authorities say only one live bomb has been found. The names of some of the Unabomber's victims were also discovered in the cabin. A federal grand jury is to meet April 17 to consider charges against Kaczynski.

Timothy McVeigh's lawyer has filed a motion seeking evidence he says the government is withholding that could clear his client. The 176 items include classified information on European neo-Nazis and witness statements whose descriptions do not match McVeigh. His lawyer was expected to ask the judge to order the government to stop stalling and turn over the evidence at the hearing in Denver. McVeigh and Terry Nichols are charged with the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, which killed 168 people and injured 500 others. If convicted, they face the death penalty.

Whitewater witness David Hale testified that he has never paid taxes on money he stole from the Small Business Administration, and, thanks to a deal with prosecutors, he never will. Hale also gave inconsistent testimony about precisely when he heard that an allegedly fraudulent loan scheme would benefit Arkansas's political elite. Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and James and Susan McDougal are accused of defrauding the McDougals' savings-and-loan and Hale's loan company, both federally backed institutions.

Calling the government a "corporate prostitute," the militant freemen group nailed a declaration of independence to a post near the farm where they have been holed up. The defiant statement dampened hopes for an end to the freemen's standoff with federal agents, now in its third week.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Hospitals may not force patients to undergo treatment against their will or their religious beliefs, the Connecticut Supreme Court ruled. The court said Stamford Hospital violated a patient's constitutional right to control her own body by forcing her to undergo a transfusion.

A US investigating team has ruled out any link between the plane crash that killed Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 34 others and Saturday's suicide of Dubrovnik airport's navigation systems chief. The Croatian Interior Ministry issued a statement saying that he was not working the day of the crash. Brown's funeral is set for today in Washington. President Clinton will deliver the eulogy.

Sniper Joseph Paul Franklin admitted, 14 years after being acquitted, that he shot and wounded civil rights leader Vernon Jordan. Jordan was shot in the back but recovered. Franklin, an avowed racist, spoke in a St. Louis jail where he awaits trial for murder.

The West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency will join the state in its lawsuit seeking damages from tobacco companies, Gov. Gaston Caperton announced. The suit marks the first time an employees' group whose costs are affected by tobacco have joined in a suit.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was to file a sexual-harassment lawsuit against Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America, alleging that the company violated the rights of hundreds of **female** workers. It may be the largest sexual-harassment case pursued under a 1964 federal law barring sexual discrimination. Mitsubishi denies any wrongdoing.

The World

Pro-Iranian **Hizbullah** guerrillas claimed responsibility for rocket attacks from Lebanon that wounded 30 people in northern Israel. They said the attacks were in retaliation for the killing of a Lebanese citizen by an Israeli land mine. Israel denied responsibility for the incident and responded with attacks on southern Lebanon. Also, an Iranian newspaper rejected accusations by Israeli Prime Minister Peres that Tehran was trying to topple his government through terrorist activities. And Syria's President Hafez Assad agreed to meet with Peres, but didn't suggest a date, Peres said in an interview.

Russia sent its deputy foreign minister to Pyongyang for talks on North Korea's breach of its truce with South Korea and to suggest an international conference to build trust on the divided peninsula. Earlier, South Korea called on Russia, the US, and China to dissuade the North from further border provocations. South Korea's Army chief ordered troops to apply "rules of war" to any North Korean incursions into the South. And South Korea's ruling New Korea Party is bracing for a setback in tomorrow's general elections. (Story, Page 7; Editorial, Page 20.)

The US decided to send additional security forces to Monrovia, Liberia, and evacuate about 500 Americans from the war-torn country after its worst fighting in three years erupted. An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 civilians have been crowded into US Embassy compounds and UN offices since Saturday. And Liberian rebels are holding hundreds of civilians and West African peacekeepers as human shields to keep troops from storming their barracks.

The European Commission was to decide whether to hold an international conference in Belgium Friday to raise funds for rebuilding Bosnia. The conference may be canceled because Bosnian Serbs have not turned over war prisoners as required by the Dayton accord. And a Bosnian Croat, Zdravko Mucic, was handed over to the UN War Crimes Tribunal. Zdravko has been charged with commanding a prison camp in central Bosnia and accused of war crimes against Bosnian Serbs.

Russian President Yeltsin's Security Council planned to meet today to discuss Chechnya. Chechen rebel leader Dzhokhar Dudayev said in a published interview that direct talks with Yeltsin could resolve all problems in Chechnya "in half an hour," and a reshuffling of Yeltsin's government could pave the way for talks. Also, A meeting between Yeltsin and Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski failed to resolve differences over NATO's expansion plans.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Nigerian troops sealed off a hotel in the city of Port Harcourt in an attempt to prevent political activists from meeting there with a UN team investigating human rights abuses. Nine leaders of the Ogoni ethnic minority, including playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa, were executed in Port Harcourt last November. The UN planned to meet with members of their families, as well as four men Saro-Wiwa and his supporters were accused of killing.

Vietnam's ruling communists issued a long-term plan to restrict foreign investment and maintain a state-controlled economy. The document, which was drawn up for submission to a June nationwide party congress, did not recommend rolling back reforms already in place.

Turkish troops closed in on hundreds of Kurdish rebels in an offensive that has already taken at least 129 lives. Fighting was concentrated in the mountains of southeastern Turkey, where some 300 rebels were reportedly trapped.

Colorado Sen. Hank Brown met Afghanistan's military chief near Kabul. It was the first visit by a US politician in 16 years. The talks with Ahmed Shah Masood were shrouded in secrecy.

Etceteras

Fresh from her Oscar win for "Dead Man Walking," Susan Sarandon returns to the screen - this time as the voice of Miss Spider in Disney's animated action feature "James and the Giant Peach." The movie opens Friday.

The Olympic flame will fly first class from Athens to Los Angeles, where the US leg of the torch relay begins later this month. The flame, in a special safety lantern, will take to the sky in a new Delta Air Lines MD-11, specially painted in a rainbow of 14 colors.

Monks in a monastery in southeastern China have turned to television ads to attract tourists in China to their 1,000-year-old temple. The \$ 24,000 ad campaign encourages visitors to go to Mt. Gushan, a popular site in Fujian Province, where the temple is located.

Grand Slam Salaries

Here are the top-paid baseball players in each major league team for 1996. Dollar figures are in millions.

Angels: Mark Langston \$ 5.0

Astros: Doug Drabek 5.1

Athletics: Mark McGwire 7.0

Blue Jays: Joe Carter 6.5

Braves: Greg Maddux 6.5

Brewers: Greg Vaughn 5.5

Cardinals: Danny Jackson 4.1

Cubs: Sammy Sosa 4.8

Dodgers: Ramon Martinez 4.8

Expos: Moises Alou 3.0

Giants: Barry Bonds 8.4

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Indians: Albert Belle 5.5

Mariners: Ken Griffey Jr. 7.5

Marlins: Gary Sheffield 6.1

Mets: Pete Harnisch 3.5

Orioles: Cal Ripken, Jr. 6.9

Padres: Wally Joyner 5.0

Phillies: Lenny Dykstra 6.2

Pirates: Jay Bell 4.7

Rangers: Juan Gonzales 7.1

Red Sox: Roger Clemens 5.5

Reds: Jose Rijo 6.2

Rockies: Bret Saberhagen 5.6

Royals: Kevin Appier 5.1

Tigers: Cecil Fielder 9.2

Twins: Kirby Puckett 6.2

White Sox: Frank Thomas 7.2

Yankees: Ruben Sierra 6.2

- Associated Press

" They warned me if a single Ogoni appears before the UN team, I will forever regret ever being born."

- Ogoni activist Ledun Mitee, on Nigerian warnings prohibiting the Ogoni people from talking with UN investigators.

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Jim Guy Tucker., DANNY JOHNSTON/AP; 2) The island of Montserrat's Soufriere Hills volcano erupted, spewing ash up to 40,000 feet., JOHN MCCONNICO/AP. Map, Nigeria., DAVE HERRING - STAFF

Load-Date: April 11, 1996

Love thy neighbour: Proximity key to Mideast peace: Simple pressure of living so close to enemy will force rapprochement, writes Stephanie Nolen.

The Ottawa Citizen

August 11, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / Front

Length: 967 words

Byline: STEPHANIE NOLEN; SOUTHAM NEWS

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Deir Abu Mash'al is a village with a problem. Most of its residents support Hamas, the militant Palestinian Islamist movement, and most of the village men have spent years in Israeli jails. That means that these days, they cannot work -- they can't get security clearance to do day labour in Israel, and there are few jobs in the West Bank.

That leaves it up to the women of this small and grimy village on the lip of a hill in the troubled region. It has been up to them since their husbands were first taken to jail at the start of the Palestinian uprising 10 years ago. But because the community is traditional, the women cannot work outside their homes. So they have contrived their own solution.

They gather in the afternoons in one home or another -- and crochet. The youngest girls wind the balls of yarn, and the others, from age 12 to 70, work steadily, fingers flying as they make yarmulkes -- the small, round head coverings worn by religious Jews.

Once a week, a wealthy widow from the village pays them about \$ 2 for each yarmulke, then drives up the road to meet her business partner, an Israeli who lives in a Jewish settlement nearby. He in turn sells the kippot, as they are called here, to Jewish tourists in Jerusalem.

The women of Deir Abu Mash'al, seated on a rough concrete floor with their heads veiled, churning out kippot for Jews, have long since ceased to find anything strange in the situation.

"It's money, isn't it? And what else are we going to do?" asked Im Ra'ed, who makes six or seven kippot a day.

The women's story is one small illustration of the thousands of ways that Palestinians and Israelis are bound together: by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they both claim, by the simple fact they are neighbours on a small block.

And it is this, more than any noble inspirations or American strong-arming, that keeps them talking, lurching toward some sort of peace.

Of course, it is hard to tell these days that there is a peace process going on.

Love thy neighbour: Proximity key to Mideast peace: Simple pressure of living so close to enemy will force rapprochement, writes Stephanie Nolen.

Israelis are still reeling from an attack in a Jerusalem market two weeks ago, which killed 15 people, including two suicide-bombers.

The identity of the bombers remains a mystery, but there is increasing speculation they came from abroad. The Israeli security services reportedly suspect the bombers were either from the Lebanese Hezbollah or Hamas supporters from a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon.

Israel has responded to the bombing with harsh measures against Palestinians. The West Bank and Gaza Strip are totally sealed off, putting about 90,000 people out of work. Israel has refused to transfer \$ 45 million U.S. in Palestinian taxes collected in July to the Palestinian Authority, leaving the authority gasping without 60 per cent of its operating budget.

Not even ambulances can move freely between the Palestinian cities; two women gave birth in their cars while stuck at Israeli checkpoints last week.

Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat has called the Israeli measures a "collective punishment of innocent people." Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who initially defended the closings as a security measure, has lately called them "sanctions," which he says will continue until Mr. Arafat does "everything he promised to do to destroy the terrorist organizations."

Negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization had been at a stalemate for five months before the bombing. They have now been suspended altogether. The anxiety in Israel is high, with soldiers on every street corner in Tel Aviv and West Jerusalem.

In the West Bank, the tension is even higher. After the bombing, Mr. Netanyahu authorized his security services to go back into the autonomous Palestinian towns, if they deemed it necessary.

Col. Jabril Rajoub, who heads the Palestinian police force in the West Bank, responded that such a move would be a "declaration of war" and made it clear the Israeli army would not retake the cities without a fight.

A top Israeli officer responsible for the West Bank said last week the "winds of war are blowing more strongly all the time," adding that without rapid political intervention, the current course would lead inevitably to violence.

A full-scale war is unlikely. Palestinians are fairly helpless in the face of Israeli military might. But bloody clashes, of the kind that left 88 Palestinians and 14 Israelis dead last September, are a real possibility.

In an effort to prevent that, U.S. State Department envoy Dennis Ross arrived on the weekend to try to bring about a rapprochement between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Netanyahu. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright is to make her first visit to the region at the end of the month.

It won't be enough for Mr. Ross simply to get the two sides talking again as he has done in the past; only the U.S. has the clout to force agreements here, and Mr. Ross and Ms. Albright will have to get their hands dirty. Israel has reacted favourably to the plans revealed by Ms. Albright thus far; Palestinians are less impressed.

Mr. Ross will reportedly ask Israel to freeze settlement-building for one month. Palestinians call that concession laughable. And Ms. Albright has said she thinks final status negotiations must begin immediately. Palestinians ask why they should start those talks when they are still waiting for Israel to fulfil its commitments from the interim agreement signed two years ago.

There will likely be more violence and no immediate breakthrough. But in Deir Abu Mash'al, there are still women who must support their families by crocheting for Jewish tourists. They aren't going anywhere -- and because of the people like them, the peace process must stumble forward, to a lowest common denominator of living together.

Love thy neighbour: Proximity key to Mideast peace: Simple pressure of living so close to enemy will force rapprochement, writes Stephanie Nolen.

Graphic

Black & White Photo: Bryan McBurney, For Southam News / The Middle East peace process has not stopped Israeli initiatives to build in disputed areas of Jerusalem.

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End of Document

WORLD IN BRIEF;
Church to bless same-sex unions

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

May 17, 1997, Saturday,

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Byline: ---From news services

Body

The State Lutheran Church in Denmark, the first country to allow civil marriages of homosexuals, is expected to approve same-sex religious marriages, a Christian newspaper reported Friday.

The Kristelig Dagblad, an independent paper close to the church, said the church's 12 bishops will be presented next week with a report on the issue by a church-appointed committee.

The bishops are expected to approve the report, which recommends allowing homosexual weddings, the newspaper said without citing its sources. It said the decision is to be made this autumn.

The church has been split over the issue since 1989, when Denmark legalized civil ceremonies for homosexuals.

ASIA Humiliating protests

Prosecutors grilled a former intelligence official, hoping to wrap up a bribery case against a son of South Korean President Kim Young-sam. The case has been humiliating for Kim, with students on campuses across Seoul demanding that the president give up office over his son's alleged crimes. Carrying firebombs and metal pipes, 300 students spilled out of Seoul's Hankook University of Foreign Studies and hurled 500 of the firebombs at riot police, who responded with volleys of tear gas canisters. No injuries or arrests were reported. Similar rallies were reported on 10 other campuses in Seoul, but they were less violent, witnesses said.

500-year floods

Floods caused by heavy rains in southern China killed 110 people, destroyed thousands of homes and caused \$ 160 million worth of damage, the United Nations said. The U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs said the intense rainfall that triggered the floods happens only once every 500 years.

Turkey bombs rebels

WORLD IN BRIEF; Church to bless same-sex unions

Turkish jets bombed Kurdish rebel camps in northern Iraq and soldiers skirmished with the rebels, while signs emerged that Turkey was gearing up for a long-term military campaign. The official Anatolia news agency put the number of bombing raids at 30. Iraq again denounced the incursion and demanded a withdrawal of forces.

Death to rapists

Indonesia's women's affairs minister demanded the death penalty for rapists and said police officers, prosecutors and judges handling rape cases should all be women. Mien Sugandhi said the penalties imposed by male judges against rapists are often too light. The maximum penalty for rape under Indonesian law is 12 years in prison.

EUROPE Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa, making her first trip abroad since a series of illnesses, needed oxygen after arriving in Rome on a 12-hour flight from India. The 86-year-old Roman Catholic nun went to Italy mainly to witness the taking of vows by new members of the religious order she founded, the Missionaries of Charity. She also plans to meet with Pope John Paul II during her weeklong stay.

Scientist spied for U.S.

A Moscow court convicted a former Russian research scientist of high treason for spying for the United States. Moisei Finkel, 60, was sentenced to 12 years in prison, the ITAR-Tass news agency said. Finkel worked at a naval research facility near St. Petersburg.

Trash heap of history

Documents on Jews deported to Nazi death camps during World War II were accidentally sent to a French public garbage dump after a municipal building was cleared out for an art exhibition, police said. A police investigation was launched a week ago when a newspaper revealed the discovery in the dump of folders containing the names and photos of more than 1,000 Jews rounded up near the Mediterranean city of Perpignan in 1942.

MIDDLE EAST Peace campaign fails

The latest Mideast peace shuttle by President Clinton's envoy ended in failure, and Palestinians accused the United States of doing nothing to stop Jewish settlement expansion on disputed land. The envoy, Dennis Ross, held two unexpected, last-minute meetings Friday evening with the Israeli and Palestinian leaders, but no breakthrough was achieved and Ross said he would go home. Nabil Shaath, a Palestinian negotiator, said the Americans were too laid-back and uninformed on the issue of Israeli construction on land that the Palestinians want for a state.

Reactor going online

Egypt expects to begin operating its second nuclear research reactor in October, six months ahead of schedule, a top official said. The new 22- megawatt reactor, which is estimated to cost \$ 63 million, will be 11 times as powerful as its predecessor. Egypt's first reactor, a Soviet- made 2-megawatt reactor, was built in Inshas, 25 miles northwest of Cairo.

OCEANIA Plague of locusts

Madagascar has launched an international appeal to combat a locust emergency that has affected nearly 5 million acres of crops. The U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs said that the government of Madagascar estimated it needed \$ 2.7 million. Madagascar ---an island nation in the Indian Ocean ---has been struck by five locust outbreaks this century.

THE AMERICAS Legalizing landlords

Cuba legalized the widespread practice of renting private houses and apartments but said landlords will have to pay taxes on the rental income. It is common in Cuba to rent private houses, and there has been a growing practice of renting out rooms to tourists. The new law bans individuals from renting out private houses for use as offices of foreign companies, which are supposed to rent space from the state.

Real life soap opera

A Brazilian soap opera star's ex-wife was convicted of helping him murder his on-screen lover after he told her the affair spilled over into real life. Jurors concluded that Paula de Almeida Thomaz took part in the 1992 murder of 22-year-old Daniella Perez, whose body was found in an abandoned lot. They accepted the defense position that it was the husband ---actor Guilherme de Padua ---who stabbed the actress.

Graphic

Hanging America's leader in effigy as the crowd chants, "Clinton, agent of Zionism," a member of Hezbollah, the Party of God, takes part in a demonstration Friday in Nabatiyeh, southern Lebanon. Shiite Muslims were commemorating the seventh-century martyrdom of Imam Hussein, grandson of the prophet Mohammed. / SALEH RIFAI / Associated Press

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World Briefing - Correction Appended

The New York Times

Correction Appended

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Section: Section A;; Section A;Page 16;Column 4;Foreign Desk; Column 4;

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Byline: Compiled by Christopher S. Wren

Compiled by Christopher S. Wren

Body

EUROPE

RUSSIA: MIXED RESULTS IN RUNOFF -- Runoff elections for the St. Petersburg legislative assembly, widely seen as a bellwether for democratic reformers, drew less than one-third of the eligible voters and ended with mixed results. Centrist and reform candidates took 23 of the 50 seats at stake. The Communist Party won 5, and independents and smaller factions the remaining 22. The leading reformist bloc, Yabloko, captured 8 of the 23 seats that it contested. Michael Wines (NYT)

RUSSIA: CARNATIONS AT STALIN'S TOMB -- Several hundred Communists marched to Red Square to lay carnations at Stalin's tomb on the 119th anniversary of his birth. The scene underscored how Stalin's legacy still divides Russians. (Reuters)

FRANCE: OLD RUSSIAN BONDS -- A French association that represents thousands of creditors who hold Russian bonds issued before the 1917 Revolution announced that it had begun a legal action to recover \$1.8 billion. The French Association of Russian Bond Holders said it had asked Paris courts to seize nondiplomatic property that the Russian Government owns in France. (Agence France-Presse)

VATICAN: PADRE PIO BEATIFICATION IN MAY -- A 20th-century mystic, Padre Pio, is to be beatified in May, the Vatican announced. Padre Pio's followers, who believe that he carried stigmata and had miraculous healing powers, began venerating him as a saint before he died in 1968. Beatification is the last major step before canonization. Alessandra Stanley (NYT)

ASIA

INDIA: PRIMAKOV PROPOSES NUCLEAR TRIANGLE -- Prime Minister Yevgeny M. Primakov of Russia became the first head of state from the five nuclear powers to visit New Delhi since India held nuclear tests in May. Mr.

World Briefing

Primakov described India as a great power and proposed a "strategic triangle" that would involve Russia, India and China, to build peace and security. Celia W. Dugger (NYT)

JAPAN: OBUCHI INVITES ARCHRIVAL -- Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi said he hoped that a former archrival and future coalition partner, Ichiro Ozawa, the Liberal Party leader, would join his Cabinet. The Prime Minister would not pinpoint the date for the shuffle. (Reuters)

NORTH KOREA: LAUNCHING PREPARATIONS REPORTED -- North Korea is preparing to launch a ballistic missile from the cape of Musu Dan on the Sea of Japan, despite the protests after the firing of a rocket that flew over Japan in August, the Itar-Tass news agency of Russia reported. The agency quoted Russian military officials as having said North Korea was engaged in daily training exercises. (Agence France-Presse)

INDONESIA: DOZENS OF RAPES ADMITTED -- The Government acknowledged that dozens of ethnic Chinese women were raped in May in rioting that swept Jakarta. State Secretary Akbar Tanjung denied that the rapes were widespread or systematic and said not all the victims were ethnic Chinese. Seth Mydans (NYT)

NEPAL: PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS -- Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala resigned. But his Nepali Congress Party said he had struck a deal with a Communist faction to head a new coalition Government. Party officials said Mr. Koirala had won support from a Communist opposition group on the condition that he appoint Communists to the new Government and hold parliamentary elections early next year. (Reuters)

MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON: BAN ON PROTESTS LIFTED -- The new Government of Prime Minister Salim Hoss has restored the right to protest, lifting a five-year-old ban on demonstrations. Demonstrations were banned in 1993, after a protest against the Oslo peace accords between Israel and the Palestinians led to clashes with the army in which eight supporters of Hezbollah, the militant group, were killed. (Agence France-Presse)

CYPRUS: TRIAL DATE FOR 2 SUSPECTED ISRAELI SPIES -- Two Israelis charged with spying on Cyprus pleaded not guilty and will face trial on Jan. 20. The case has strained relations between the two countries. Israel denies that the defendants, Udi Hargov and Igal Damary, were spying on Cyprus on behalf of Turkey. But Israel has not said what their mission was. (AP)

AFRICA

ZIMBABWE: ARMY PAY TO INCREASE -- President Robert Mugabe has decided to double the pay of the 33,000-member army next month, a Zimbabwean newspaper reported. Discontent has been reported among the 6,000 soldiers who are fighting in Congo, and the military police have been reported en route to suppress nascent mutinies. Privates earn \$86 a month. Donald G. McNeil Jr. (NYT)

LESOTHO: LOOTED FIRMS HAD LITTLE INSURANCE -- Fewer than 2 percent of the businesses burned and looted in political upheaval in September had insurance to cover the destruction, the Chamber of Commerce said. Much of the capital, Maseru, was destroyed when South African troops rolled into the poor mountainous kingdom, setting off rioting that caused an estimated \$150 million in damage. Suzanne Daley (NYT)

World Briefing

NIGERIA: GASOLINE PRICE JUMPS, FROM 49 cents TO \$1.10 -- Gasoline prices jumped, to \$1.10 a gallon, after four years at 49 cents, a level the Government set. Past increases have led to riots. Businesses and international lenders have long called for fuel subsidies to be abolished in the largest oil producer in Africa. (Reuters)

THE AMERICAS

PERU: STUDY FINDS 250,000 FORCED STERILIZATIONS -- BBC News reported that 250,000 women in poor areas have had forced sterilizations in the last three years, according to an investigation by the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights. A Spanish newspaper, El Pais, prematurely published details of the committee report.

Compiled by Christopher S. Wren

Correction

A report in the World Briefing column on Dec. 22, citing a BBC News report, misstated the number of Peruvian women in poor areas who underwent forced sterilization in the last three years according to an investigation by the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights. Many of the 250,000 women who were sterilized in the last three years were forced to undergo the procedure, but not all.

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End of Document

**WHOSE HOLY LAND? THE NEIGHBORS;
A Wary Tone From Egypt Amid Fury**

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Byline: By JOHN F. BURNS

By JOHN F. BURNS

Dateline: CAIRO, Oct. 8

Body

After a weekend of violence between Israelis and Palestinians that threatened to spill across the region, the Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, today appealed for Arab restraint, saying that "those who speak of war do not know the meaning of the word."

The Egyptian leader spoke amid a flurry of high-level consultations aimed at developing a common Arab approach, as street protests and angry denunciations of Israel continued across the Arab world. His aim appeared to be to steer Arabs away from popular fury toward policies that would reflect the harsh lessons learned on the four occasions since 1948 when bitterness has flared into conflicts that ended with overwhelming Israeli victories.

"Declaring a war is not something simple," Mr. Mubarak said in remarks to Egyptian reporters. "We are in a very grave situation which demands a wise reaction." In what appeared to be a reference to statements by hard-line leaders who have called for Arab military attacks on Israel, including the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, and the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, Mr. Mubarak, who leads the Arab world's most populous nation, said peace was "still possible" if Arab nations "use reason and stop outbidding ourselves" with hard-line statements.

Mr. Mubarak's remarks followed a series of interviews he gave in recent days in which he made some of his most hostile remarks on Israel in his 19 years as president. On Egyptian television on Friday, he accused Israel of using "excessive force" against "unarmed Palestinians" and said Israel appeared to want to "stand up against the world." On Thursday, he told Egypt's army newspaper that the peace deal that Washington has been urging on Palestinians, involving Israeli sovereignty over most of Jerusalem, "would be a time bomb that would explode in the faces of us all."

Mr. Mubarak spoke as the Israeli-Palestinian confrontation, and new tensions between Israel, Lebanon and Syria over the capture on Saturday by Hezbollah guerrillas of three Israeli soldiers, stoked fierce emotions across the Arab world.

WHOSE HOLY LAND? THE NEIGHBORS; A Wary Tone From Egypt Amid Fury

One measure of growing international concern was the arrival late on Sunday in Syria of the Russian foreign minister, Igor Ivanov, who was scheduled to travel on to Lebanon, Israel and Egypt. In Damascus, Mr. Ivanov was scheduled to meet the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad, as well as Mr. Qaddafi, who began an extended Middle East tour of his own last week.

For days, Arab capitals, including Cairo, have been roiled by street protests that have drawn large crowds, as well as campus protests and bitter denunciations of Israel by Arab leaders, including many like Mr. Mubarak who have forged peace or trade with Israel.

In many ways, the mood has seemed like a throwback to the period before the Oslo peace accords of 1993, when antagonism for Israel often seemed like the only enduring political bond between Arab nations.

One of the largest protests took place today in Morocco, one of the Arab nations with the closest ties to Israel. According to news agency reports, a crowd of more than half a million people, including the prime minister, Abderrahman Youssoufi, a veteran leftist who spent years in exile before returning to head the Moroccan government two years ago, marched through the streets of Rabat, the capital. Agency reports said the crowds burned Israeli flags and carried banners denouncing Israel's "war of extermination" against Palestinians.

Mr. Mubarak's more conciliatory remarks today came as Egyptians concluded an annual holiday commemorating the war with Israel in October 1973, celebrated here although an initial strike against Israel quickly turned into Egyptian losses. Mr. Mubarak, who is 72, is a former air force commander who was deputy war minister in the 1973 conflict. Since he came to power after the 1981 assassination of President Anwar el-Sadat, he has been a principal architect of Middle East peace.

Mr. Mubarak's shift appeared to have been prompted by developments on Saturday. The capture of the three Israeli soldiers on Israel's northern border prompted Israel to issue a stern warning to Lebanon and even Syria, the dominant power in Lebanon.

Next, Israel's Prime Minister, Ehud Barak, also warned Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, that the peace process could end if he failed to rein in Palestinian attacks following days of violence that killed at least 85 people, mostly Palestinians. That set off a wave of apprehension that the situation could spin out of control, enveloping Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and possibly even Jordan and Egypt in conflict. In this scenario, the entire security architecture in the Middle East would be at risk of unraveling, including the peace pact Egypt signed with Israel in 1978, which has remained the cornerstone of Egypt's foreign policy.

In effect, Mr. Mubarak appeared to have found himself today at a political crossroads. For more than 10 weeks, since the collapse of the Camp David peace talks between Israel and Palestinians in July, Mr. Mubarak has been unyielding in the face of American appeals for Egypt to use its influence with Mr. Arafat to accept the peace deal he rejected at Camp David. In one of his bluntest moments, he told President Clinton during a meeting at the Cairo airport in August that no Arab leader could support the American proposal that sovereignty over the Muslim holy sites in east Jerusalem remain with Israel, and that Mr. Arafat would be assassinated if he accepted the deal.

In the wake of Mr. Mubarak's appeal for caution by the Arab states today, Western diplomats said the Egyptian leader appeared to have recognized that the entire region had reached the edge of an abyss, and that moderation was essential.

The diplomats said that stance was the one Mr. Clinton had urged on Mr. Mubarak since Camp David, most recently in a call on Saturday.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

WHOSE HOLY LAND? THE NEIGHBORS; A Wary Tone From Egypt Amid Fury

Photo: Yemeni women took to the streets of Sana yesterday to protest the violence between Arabs and Israelis.
(Agence France-Presse)

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End of Document

BRIEFS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

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Body

ARKANSAS President Asks Judge To Void Harassment Suit

President Bill Clinton asked a federal judge on Wednesday to dismiss a former Arkansas state employee's sexual harassment suit against him on the ground of presidential immunity.

The motion filed in U.S. District Court in Little Rock also asked the court to waive any statute of limitations so that Paula Corbin Jones could refile her suit after Clinton leaves office.

U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright in Little Rock had given Clinton's personal attorney, Robert Bennett, until Wednesday to file his motion to dismiss the suit on ground of presidential immunity. The Justice Department is considering filing legal documents supporting Bennett's position. AP +++++

LOUISIANA Bar Association Backs Tougher Gun Control Laws

The American Bar Association voted Wednesday in New Orleans to support tougher federal gun-control measures that include barring those convicted of domestic violence from owning a firearm.

The resolution supports an amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968 that would expand the list of persons who are prohibited from owning guns. The bar group wants that list to include those convicted of spousal or child abuse, those subject to a protective order and those convicted of violent misdemeanors. Reuters +++++

WORLD DOMINICAN REPUBLIC President, Opponent Agree To New Elections In 1995

President Joaquin Balaguer, accused of fraud in his May re-election, made a rare nationwide appearance Wednesday with his top rival, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, to announce that they agreed to new elections next year.

Under the agreement, Balaguer is to be sworn in as president Tuesday.

The candidate elected Nov. 16, 1995, would take office the following February to serve the remainder of his four-year term.

The political rivals also announced planned changes to the Constitution that would prohibit the president from seeking re-election.

Balaguer, who is 87 and blind, has been president of the Dominican Republic for 20 of the past 28 years. AP +++++

BRIEFS

RWANDA Security Council Assails Intimidation Of Refugees

The U.N. Security Council Wednesday urged the rapid return home of Rwandan refugees and strongly condemned intimidation by those trying to prevent them.

It called on the new government of the country to ensure there were no reprisals against returnees.

It also encouraged the government to cooperate with U.N. moves to ensure those guilty of atrocities, particularly genocide, were brought to justice.

The United Nations and aid workers fear another huge exodus after the forthcoming withdrawal of French troops who have established a haven in southwestern Rwanda. Many of the refugees there are Hutus, including supporters of the former government. Reuters +++++

ARGENTINA Officials Want To Question 7 Iranians In Bomb Attack

Argentina wants to question seven Iranians in connection with the car-bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires on July 18 that killed 95 people.

Four were ordered detained for questioning and three others working for the Iranian Embassy were named as suspects in a report issued Tuesday by Federal Judge Juan Jose Galeano. No charges have been filed against any of the seven.

In an angry letter Wednesday to the Argentine charge d'affaires in Tehran, the Iranian government said it "categorically rejects these baseless . . . allegations and registers" a strong protest. Authorities did not know the whereabouts of the four people who were ordered detained.

The bombing leveled the seven-story headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association and the Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations. More than 200 people were injured in the attack on Argentina's Jewish community, the largest in Latin America. U.S. and Israeli officials have blamed the Iranian-backed Hezbollah group for the bombing. AP +++++

NORTHERN IRELAND Gunman Fatally Shoots Catholic Security Guard

A Catholic security guard was shot to death in Belfast Wednesday in the third killing in Northern Ireland within a week, police said.

A gunman opened fire at the middle-aged victim as he sat in his hut next to a supermarket in a mostly Protestant area of the city, a spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary said. Reuters +++++

SWEDEN Threatened Feminist Author Flees Home In Bangladesh

A feminist Bangladeshi writer under a death threat from Islamic extremists fled Wednesday to Sweden, where she immediately went into hiding.

The woman, Taslima Nasrin, spent two months in hiding in Bangladesh. Muslim fundamentalists there had been infuriated by a newspaper article that quoted her as urging a revision of the Koran, the Islamic holy book. Extremist groups offered a \$ 5,000 reward for her death.

Nasrin, 32, has said she was misquoted. But she has called for changes in strict rules that limit many women in Bangladesh to housework and the rearing of children. AP +++++

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA U.N. Commander Threatens Serbs, Muslims Near Capital The commander of U.N. troops in Bosnia threatened to call in NATO airstrikes against both Bosnian Serbs and Muslims Wednesday unless they stop fighting around Sarajevo, the capital.

BRIEFS

It was the first time in the 28-month civil war that the Muslim-led Bosnian government army has been threatened with NATO airstrikes.

Lt. Gen. Michael Rose made the threat, said U.N. spokesman Maj. Rob Annink. Compiled From News Services (Following appeared in FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION.) NORTHERN IRELAND Protestant Group Claims Killing Of Security Guard

An outlawed Protestant extremist group took responsibility today for the murder of a Roman Catholic security guard, Northern Ireland's third killing in a week.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters said in telephone calls to local news organizations that it was behind the attack Wednesday. A man opened fire at the guard as he sat in his hut next to a supermarket in a mainly Protestant area of Belfast. Reuters

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo by AP - A Rwandan refugee chops wood while perched in a tree Wednesday in Goma, Zaire. A new fatal disease is threatening the refugees: typhus spread by lice infesting their clothes and ramschackle huts.

Load-Date: August 12, 1994

End of Document

Mideast foes declare good faith; Stop feuding: U.S., Soviets on eve of talks

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

October 30, 1991, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1/FRONT

Length: 1017 words

Byline: AP; LOS ANGELES TIMES

Dateline: MADRID

Body

U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev urged participants in the Middle East peace conference to put aside ancient feuds and "act responsibly with great understanding," while Israel and the Palestinians made declarations of good intentions yesterday, the eve of the conference.

A senior Palestinian official signaled new flexibility yesterday, endorsing negotiations for autonomy within the occupied territories, as Israel has demanded, rather than immediate statehood.

Israel said it would participate in the talks despite attacks on its soldiers in Lebanon and on settlers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat warned yesterday that extremist factions threaten to derail the peace conference and urged Palestinians to support the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Bush and Gorbachev promised not to turn their backs on the talks when they leave Madrid after today's ceremonial opening.

"We're going to facilitate as much as possible; use all the remedies that we have at our disposal," Gorbachev said.

He said they were appealing "to everybody that they act responsibly with great understanding ... that everybody be as constructive as possible."

Bush said neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would try to impose a Mideast settlement.

"So let them sort it out. We're available" to help, he said.

Stretch into years

There was an air of suspense and anticipation as the world awaited the first Mideast peace conference in nearly two decades and the first-ever direct, formal negotiations among Israel, her Arab neighbors and the Palestinians.

Bush and Gorbachev, co-sponsors of the conference, will convene the meeting today. The actual negotiations, if they stay on track, could stretch into months or even years.

Mideast foes declare good faith; Stop feuding: U.S. , Soviets on eve of talks

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has offered the Arab countries peace after 43 years of conflict, but has ruled out relinquishing territory. The Arabs insist that Israel return the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, which it won in the 1967 Six Day War.

Shamir has also offered limited self-rule for Palestinians.

Shamir, arriving in Madrid, said Israel would participate in the conference despite fresh attacks on its soldiers in Lebanon and its settlers in the West Bank.

Three Israeli soldiers were killed and six were wounded yesterday in two separate attacks in southern Lebanon. Two Arab guerrillas were killed and one was wounded in the earlier incident, an attack on an Israeli patrol, the Israeli Defence Forces announced.

In retaliation, Israeli helicopter gunships strafed fields at the edge of the Rashideiyeh refugee camp near Tyre in southern Lebanon, local police said, killing one refugee and wounding three others. And Israeli artillery bombarded other areas in southern Lebanon.

An Israeli Defence spokesman said that the soldiers were killed and wounded yesterday when their patrol was hit by a bomb set off by remote control in the northern edge of Israel's defence zone inside southern Lebanon. The Iranian-backed group Hezbollah (Party of God) claimed responsibility for the bomb.

Two Jewish settlers were killed Monday. Israeli security forces said the attack was carried out by Palestinians.

"Some might have expected that in the face of this terror Israel would not attend the conference," Shamir said. "But despite this violence, our quest for peace is unrelenting."

In Beirut yesterday, Arab radicals opposed to the peace conference fired a rocket at the U.S. embassy compound.

The missile struck a wall but caused no injuries or serious damage to the building, said Defence Minister Michel Murr.

An anonymous caller to a Western news agency later claimed responsibility on behalf of the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, a previously unknown group.

In Madrid, Faisal Hussein, leader of a group of advisers accompanying the Palestinian delegation, said the Palestinians hoped to secure an agreement for autonomy within Israeli-occupied territories as a stepping-stone to an independent state. That state, he said, would later join in a confederation with Jordan.

Israel rejects the idea of an independent Palestinian state, but agrees to the idea of Palestinian confederation with Jordan, with which the Palestinians are participating in a joint delegation in Madrid.

Arafat told German TV yesterday that he did not have complete control over Palestinian groups which might want to sabotage the peace talks through violence.

At a news conference later at his headquarters in Tunis, Arafat said he had addressed a videotaped message to Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"This delegation represents all children, women and men in the interior and exterior of the occupied territories," Arafat said on the videotape.

Wary of terrorist threats, 12,000 police officers and paramilitary civil guards were deployed throughout the Spanish capital.

In other related developments:

* Jordan's King Hussein predicted Israel would stop building settlements in occupied lands once the peace conference opens.

Mideast foes declare good faith; Stop feuding: U.S. , Soviets on eve of talks

* Uri Lubani, in charge of Lebanese policy for Israel, said his country is willing to negotiate the withdrawal of its soldiers from its buffer zone in south Lebanon, provided certain security needs are met.

* About 2,000 people took part in a peace march in Gaza in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Won't name conditions

Determined not to derail the peace conference, Bush refused to spell out any conditions for the talks or even restate U.S. calls for Israel to trade land in return for Arab guarantees of peace.

"This is too sensitive a time," Bush said. "I don't want to give anybody any reason whatsoever to walk away or to make additional demands because of something I have said."

Pre-conference diplomacy, meanwhile, was in full bloom.

Bush and Gorbachev met again yesterday at a dinner given by Spain's King Juan Carlos. And Shamir met Gorbachev in a historic first encounter between Israeli and Soviet heads of government.

ADDITIONAL REPORTING: LOS ANGELES TIMES

Graphic

AP/ George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, co-hosts of peace talks, shared a light moment yesterday at the Soviet embassy in Madrid.

Load-Date: October 31, 1991

End of Document

WORLD IN BRIEF;
Zaire planning more bombing

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

February 18, 1997, Tuesday,

JOURNAL EDITION

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 04A

Length: 1011 words

Byline: From our news services

Series: This version appeared in the Final edition of The Atlanta Journal.

Body

Zaire's government is warning civilians to flee rebel-held zones, pledging to step up aerial bombardments in the east.

In the government's sharpest escalation in its five-month fight against a rebellion, warplanes Monday attacked the rebel-held towns of Bukavu, Walikale and Shabunda in eastern Zaire.

Aid workers said seven people were killed and at least 20 wounded in Bukavu. No figures were available for the other towns.

"These numbers could grow," said Brenda Barton, a spokeswoman for the U.N. World Food Program in Nairobi, Kenya. "There's a panic in the town," and many people are fleeing, she said.

Rebels fighting to oust President Mobutu Sese Seko have captured a 900-mile swath in eastern Zaire bordering Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, and are reportedly threatening Kisangani, Zaire's third-largest city.

With hopes of ending the fighting, foreign ministers from six African nations were heading to Kinshasha today to meet Zairian officials and prepare for a summit of regional leaders.

EUROPE Honoring victims

Vienna is preparing to bury the remains of mentally handicapped children who were victims of Nazi euthanasia as part of an effort to atone for Austria's role in the Holocaust. The city has launched an ad campaign in Austria and Germany seeking relatives of the victims before burying hundreds of their preserved brains. Relatives are being sought for about 400 children, said a spokesman for Sepp Rieder, the Vienna councilman responsible for public health. The children were killed during World War II under the Nazi program of euthanasia of the physically or mentally handicapped, and their brains were preserved.

Bombing suspects

WORLD IN BRIEF; Zaire planning more bombing

Police in Ireland arrested four men in raids that uncovered homemade detonating cord reportedly similar to cord used in recent Irish Republican Army bombings in Northern Ireland, London and Germany. Police said the men were being detained under anti-terrorism legislation, which allows police to hold suspects for up to 48 hours without charge.

Visit by Arafat

President Boris Yeltsin of Russia welcomed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to the Kremlin today, and the two leaders planned to discuss efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. Greeting Arafat, Yeltsin called him "a friend of the Russian people," and the "generally recognized and legitimately elected leader of the Palestinian people." Russia, which has a longstanding relationship with Arafat, has frequently said it would like to play a larger Middle East role.

Circulatory diseases

Diseases of the circulatory system, including heart disease and strokes, are by far the biggest killers in much of the world, followed by cancer and respiratory diseases such as pneumonia, according to the latest statistics compiled by the World Health Organization and released in Geneva. Its "1995 World Health Statistics Annual" also highlights the dramatic fall in male life expectancy in the former Soviet Union, especially Russia, since its collapse in 1991. The WHO statistics show diseases of the circulatory system account for up to 60 percent of all male deaths and up to 70 percent of female deaths in the 60 or so countries supplying figures.

MIDDLE EAST Palestinian stocks

Trading began today on the Palestinian Stock Exchange in Nablus, West Bank. The bourse opened to a round of applause when a yellow band flashed across a screen indicating the Arab Insurance Establishment had just sold 100 shares for four Jordanian dinars (\$ 5.70) each. Only 23 companies have been approved for listing but organizers hope to double that within a month.

Israeli shelling

Israeli forces shelled villages in southern Lebanon today, killing a Lebanese woman in her home and wounding two other people, security officials said. The shelling apparently was in retaliation for earlier attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas on the Israeli army and the allied South Lebanon Army militia at the edge of an Israeli-occupied border enclave.

ASIA Deng's condition

Deng Xiaoping may be frail and afflicted with ailments common to a 92-year-old, but China's senior leader is not near death, officials declared in Beijing. "There has been no major change in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's health. I have nothing new to report," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The South China Morning News of Hong Kong reported today Deng's deterioration has forced President Jiang Zemin and other top officials to cut short provincial trips and return to Beijing.

Bare fur protest

Two American women stripped down to their panties in an upscale Tokyo shopping district today to protest the sale of animal fur. The two women, who identified themselves as Violet Kelly and Tracy Reiman, were whisked away by police after baring bodies painted like leopards and shouting, "Compassion is the fashion! Fur is dead!" The brief sidewalk protest drew a crowd. The women, from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, were finally

WORLD IN BRIEF; Zaire planning more bombing

taken away in a police cruiser. PETA said the protest coincided with the International Outerwear Fashion Fair in Tokyo this week. The fair includes furriers' exhibits.

Agent Orange appeal

After losing a court battle at home, South Korean victims of toxic defoliant Agent Orange appealed today to the United Nations to help get U.S. compensation for their suffering. The appeal to the U.N. Human Rights Commission came as seven U.S. manufacturers of Agent Orange planned to ask a U.S. court this month to reject a class-action lawsuit filed against them by South Korean victims. South Korean veterans of the Vietnam War filed the suit in 1994 in U.S. District Court in San Francisco against Dow Chemical Co., Uniroyal, Monsanto, Hercules, Agricultural Nutrition, Diamond Shamrock and Thompson Chemical. A sixth hearing on the case is scheduled for Feb. 28.

Leaving Hong Kong

Hong Kong deported 198 refugees from Vietnam to their Communist home today, reducing the asylum-seekers population to about 6,100, down from a 1991 peak of 60,000. The Vietnamese are left over from the waves of people who fled their homeland after U.S.-backed South Vietnam fell to the communist North in 1975.

Graphic

Photo: Police in Tokyo try to cover Tracy Reiman, American activist for People for Ethical Treatment of Animals, today during her near-naked protest at a fur shop. / TSUGUFUMI MATSUMOTO / Associated Press

Load-Date: February 19, 1997

CIA plotted secret wars, says new book

The Sunday Times (London)

September 27 1987, Sunday

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Section: Issue 8512.

Length: 982 words

Byline: JAMES ADAMS, Defence Correspondent

Body

IN A BIZARRE death-bed confession, William Casey, the late head of the American Central Intelligence Agency, is alleged to have admitted that he knew of the diversion of funds from the sale of arms to Iran to the 'contra' rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Asked why, Casey, who shortly afterwards died from cancer, simply said: 'I believed, I believe,' before falling asleep.

The confession is revealed by Bob Woodward, one of the Watergate reporters, in his latest book, *Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA*, which chronicles Casey's six-year tenure as head of America's most important spy agency. *Veil* is a CIA codeword for a covert operation.

The contents of the book surfaced in yesterday's *Washington Post* and *New York Times* and on bulletins broadcast by America's Cable News Network. The magazine, *YS News* and *World Report*, has obtained proof copies of the book.

Woodward's *Veil* claims that under Casey the CIA embarked on a widespread campaign of spying and covert action which included assassination attempts and bribery of foreign governments and politicians.

According to yesterday's American reports, Woodward interviewed Casey more than 48 times during his time as director of the CIA and his book provides a comprehensive account of the inner workings of the organisation and the Reagan administration.

The reports revealed that:

Casey persuaded Saudi Arabia to put up Dollars 15m to help Chad in its fight against Libya, to fund groups opposed to the Communist party in the Italian general election in May 1985, and to pay for the assasssination of Sheik Mohammed Fadlallah, the alleged leader of *Hezbollah*, the terrorists operating in Lebanon who had been attacking Saudi and American targets.

The assassination attempt went badly wrong when in March 1985 a bomb intended for Fadlallah exploded in Beirut, killing 80 people and injuring 200 but missing its principal target. The Saudis then paid Fadallah Dollars 2m in food, university scholarships and other aid in return for a promise not to attack American or Saudi targets again, a promise which Fadlallah kept. Casey was 'astounded' that such a small amount of money could solve such a serious problem.

CIA plotted secret wars, says new book

Covert operations were run directly by the CIA to bolster governments in Chad, Sudan and the Philippines under Ferdinand Marcos. The operations' costs ranged from Dollars 300,000 to more than Dollars 1m annually. There were also covert operations to destabilise Libya, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

The CIA bribed Bashir Gemayel, then Lebanon's president-elect, with Dollars 10m in covert aid for his Christian militia. Gemayel, who was assassinated before taking office, had been personally recruited by the CIA when he went to Washington to work for a law firm in the mid-1970s.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of El Salvador, was also one of the CIA 'assets' although he was considered unreliable.

Casey authorised a massive recruiting effort to gather pieces in the Soviet Union. By the end of his term, the US had more than 25 spies in place, including a top grade source inside Moscow's Aeronautical Technical Institute.

At the same time, CIA teams were sent to Third World countries to provide security assistance, advice and training. These teams were supplied free, with their services offered by the local CIA station chief from a pre-printed menu. The CIA used the teams to recruit agents and to plant bugs in the offices of key politicians.

According to both the Washington Post and Cable News Network, one of the biggest CIA operations was in Egypt. Woodward reports that the CIA had so many agents in place that no decision was taken without the Americans knowing about it.

Anwar Sadat, the former Egyptian leader, worked closely with Casey and at times treated him 'like a case officer', according to Woodward. A bug in the office of Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's current president, enabled the US to intercept and force down the aircraft carrying terrorists who had hijacked the cruise liner Achille Lauro in October 1985.

After the 1983 cars bombing of the American embassy in Beirut, a special CIA team sent to Lebanon to interrogate suspects killed one with an electric prod.

The CIA also learned that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had a drink problem, that Sadat abused drugs; and that Colonel Gadaffi liked dressing up in women's clothes.

US News & World Report says that Woodward paints a picture of a CIA dominated by Casey, who had little more for the careful and pragmatic analysts who formed the backbone of the agency he inherited from the Carter administration. A foul-mouthed, irascible man who mumbled unintelligibly in cabinet meetings, Casey was also a lover of fine music and collected rugs.

Casdey dominates Woodward's book. He ruthlessly swept aside opposition to his two main obsessions; the threat posed by the Soviet Union and the need to improve the CIA's intelligence-gathering capability.

Casey ordered a huge expansion of the technology that allowed the agency to spy on other countries. In Operation Lacrosse, the CIA developed satellites that could see through cloud and rain to take photographs. In Operation Ivy Bells, the CIA managed to tap into Soviet cables running along the sea bed and listen to secret military messages. This project was betrayed to the Soviet Union by an American, Robert Pelton, one of a number of successful penetrations by the Soviets of the CIA in recent years.

According to the Washington Post, Woodward reveals that Casey regularly outmanoeuvred the congressional oversight system to carry out covert operations. The result was a tense relationship between the CIA and Congress which at times left Casey fighting on his own.

Even President Reagan was criticised by Casey. According to CNN, Woodward quotes Casey saying the president was 'disturbingly passive, indecisive and lazy', although Casey always remained loyal to Reagan.

CIA plotted secret wars, says new book

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IRAN PAPER BACKS TALKS ON CAPTIVE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

August 11, 1989, FRIDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 1A

Length: 1029 words

Body

NICOSIA, Cyprus - An Iranian newspaper said Thursday that Iran and the United States could start indirect talks within days to try to end the Lebanese hostage situation. The paper, the Tehran Times, is considered to be close to the thinking of Iranian officials. In Washington, the White House said it wanted to maintain communications with Iran but sought to dampen speculation raised by the report that a specific new initiative was under way to free American hostages. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said that direct U.S.-Iran talks on the Middle East hostages might take place eventually. "We're willing to have direct talks with Iran, as long as they were authoritative officials who represented the government," Fitzwater said. "We're nowhere near that" yet, he said, but "we would not be ruling out direct discussions at some future point." IRNA, the Iranian news agency, also stressed that no negotiations had started yet over the fate of the 17 Westerners believed to be held in Lebanon. Eight of them are Americans. The news agency said that the U.S. government had sent messages through third parties but that Iran had rejected them because some of the messages had an "insolent tone." In the meantime, U.S. officials encouraged an intermediary's role for Pakistan. And the newspaper in Tehran said that Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who visited the White House on Aug. 1, would visit Iran next week for talks with top Iranian officials.

The Tehran Times, quoting political observers, said moves toward mediation, "of course unofficially," were expected in the next few days. It said Pakistan was the most likely country to mediate but did not say where talks might take place. The newspaper is close to the thinking of the new president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, a pragmatist who analysts say has used the newspaper to convey his ideas on ending the tense situation. On Tuesday, the newspaper signaled Iran's readiness to use its influence on Lebanese hostage-takers once the United States gave assurances it would release an estimated \$12 billion in Iranian assets, frozen since the 1979-81 seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The United States has rejected anything that could be construed as ransom. An aide to Rafsanjani was quoted on Thursday as saying that Iran also opposed ransom and that release of the assets would be taken as a good-will gesture only. "It's a clear policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to pay ransom and not to receive ransom," the Tehran Times quoted the aide as saying. Israel, which sparked the emergency by kidnapping Sheik Abdel Karim Obeid from his home in Lebanon, appeared anxious not to wreck any negotiations, Israeli commentators said. Three days after Obeid was abducted, a pro-Iranian extremist group said it had hanged U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William R. Higgins. Another pro-Iranian group said it would kill a second U.S. hostage, Joseph Cicippio, but suspended the threat pending a possible swap. Fitzwater, referring to the report in the Tehran Times, said the news story was encouraging because "it seems to indicate an openness to discussion." Fitzwater noted that President George Bush had said he would leave "no stone unturned" in his effort to win freedom for the U.S. hostages. U.S. officials welcomed reports on Thursday that Khan, the Pakistani foreign minister, would go to Iran next week and be willing to serve as an intermediary in indirect talks between this nation and Iran. A senior administration official said Pakistan's role could be critical in persuading Iran to pressure pro-Iranian groups into releasing the hostages. "Pakistan is a Moslem country with access and ties to other Moslem countries and with

IRAN PAPER BACKS TALKS ON CAPTIVE

special knowledge of Iran's involvement" in the hostage situation, said the official, who declined to be identified. Of Khan's trip, Fitzwater said he could not supply details. "There's a lot of unknowns regarding his trip and his purposes." Khan made an unexpected visit to Washington last week, where he met on the hostage situation with Vice President Dan Quayle, according to a spokesman for Quayle. Since retiring as Pakistan army commander in 1971, Khan has had broad, high-level experience as ambassador to France, the United States and the Soviet Union and as Pakistan's foreign minister. Officials Wounded In Beirut, militiamen allied with Israel attacked and slightly injured two U.N. peacekeepers who tried to stop a roundup of Shiite Moslems after an Israeli convoy was bombed, U.N. reports said Thursday. Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian group believed to sponsor hostage-holders, took responsibility for the suicide truck-bombing on Wednesday, which wounded five Israeli soldiers and a member of the allied South Lebanon Army militia. A U.N. source, speaking anonymously, said the predominantly Christian militia was conducting house-to-house roundups in Ibl el-Saqi and Rashaya villages in the "security zone" that Israel maintains just north of its border. "The SLA militiamen threw hand grenades at the Norwegian soldiers manning a checkpoint there," he said. Timur Goksel, spokesman for the peacekeepers, said grenades were drawn but not thrown. He said the two Norwegians were injured by flying stones when militiamen fired at their legs. When 15 to 20 militiamen were refused passage through a U.N. checkpoint, Goksel said, "They put a gun at a man's head and then they pulled out hand grenades. Then they began firing at the ground and the soldier's legs." In another development in Beirut, a magazine said armed women wearing chadors had been driving the Western hostages to new hideouts at night in buses. The magazine, Ash-Shiraa, quoting unnamed "non-Arab" sources, said the kidnappers "have been using a group of women to transfer the captives to new locations in Beirut and the southern suburbs under the dictates of security conditions." The magazine said the hostages were transported in "medium-sized buses, equipped with every comfort - beds and chairs. . . . As for the windows, they were curtained so no one could see anything inside." The report could not be independently verified.

Load-Date: October 25, 1993

End of Document

Rockets hit Israeli border town

Charleston Daily Mail (West Virginia)

May 05, 2000, Friday

Copyright 2000 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P3A

Length: 156 words

Byline: THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Body

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel - Children playing soccer and adults buying bread scattered in panic today as Lebanese guerrillas fired rockets for a second day at this Israeli border city, where people had just emerged from a night in the bomb shelters.

One person was slightly hurt in another northern town.

The Shiite Muslim group **Hezbollah** claimed responsibility, saying the attack was in retaliation for overnight Israeli bombing raids on guerrilla strongholds and Lebanese power installations.

A day earlier, **Hezbollah** had unleashed its fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on Israel's north, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding 26 other people. That rocket barrage came hours after two Lebanese **women** were killed in shelling by Israel's allied militia in south Lebanon.

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

Load-Date: May 6, 2000

MIDEAST FOES TO MEET

The Toronto Star

October 15, 2000, Sunday, Edition 1

Copyright 2000 Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd.

Section: NEWS

Length: 1037 words

Byline: Sandro Contenta

Body

RAMALLAH, West Bank - The main adversaries in a prelude to war will meet to see if they can once again become partners for peace.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak have agreed to a summit tomorrow with U.S. President Bill Clinton and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh.

Saudi airliner hijacked, A8

Richard Gwyn's view, A13

Haroon Siddiqui's view, A13

Clash of nationalisms, B1

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, King Abdullah II of Jordan and a senior European Union representative will also attend.

The summit's immediate goal is to put an end to 17 days of hostilities that killed at least 99 people, almost all of them Palestinians. Its ultimate aim is to revive a peace process that was deadlocked before violence broke out, and buried during the conflict.

"We should be under no illusions," Clinton said in Washington, while announcing the summit.

"The good news is the parties have agreed to meet and the situation appears to be calmer," he said. "But the path ahead is difficult. After the terrible events of the past few days, the situation is still quite tense."

The summit comes with ominous signs that the longer the Palestinian-Israeli conflict persists, the more the violence spreads throughout the Middle East.

Yesterday, a Saudi Arabian airliner with more than 100 aboard was hijacked on its way from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to London. The hijackers forced it to fly to Baghdad, where the two men were arrested. All on board were released unharmed. It was not clear if the incident was linked to the Israeli-Palestinian fighting.

MIDEAST FOES TO MEET

On Thursday, a suicide-bomb attack against a U.S. warship docked at the port of Aden in Yemen left 17 American sailors dead. Eleven days ago, Lebanese- based Hezbollah (Party of God) kidnapped three Israeli soldiers - a move that saw Israel mass troops and tanks at its border with Lebanon.

Annan, who helped persuade the battling parties to attend the summit, said a minimum objective would be a ceasefire before and during the summit, leading to a permanent truce, so that negotiations on an Israeli-Palestinian peace deal could resume.

"You make peace not with friends but with enemies. Sooner or later you have to talk," said Annan, who has been trying to ease tensions in the region for several days.

The violence has dropped significantly since Israel's bombing of Palestinian territories Thursday. But both Arafat and Barak are facing distrust and hatred running high after the worst hostilities between the two sides in decades. Their challenge is to strike a ceasefire and come away looking like neither gave an inch.

Palestinians and Israelis are in no mood for compromise after the death of more than 90 Palestinians, the slaying of two Israeli soldiers by a Palestinian mob, and Israel's bombing of sites in the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and coastal Gaza Strip.

On the streets of the West Bank and Gaza yesterday, Palestinians urged Arafat not to call off the intifadah, or uprising, until Israel ends its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The people need to see changes on the ground," said Abu Hussein, 42, who runs a dry-cleaning store directly in front of the Ramallah police station where the two Israeli soldiers were beaten to death by a Palestinian mob.

Palestinian analyst Mustafa Barghouti said Arafat risks losing the trust of Palestinians if he calls for an end to the violence without getting something from Israel in return.

Barghouti, a member of the Palestinian team that first discussed peace with Israel in the early 1990s, has headed a 7,000-name petition that calls on Arafat to continue the revolt until Israel ends its occupation.

In Gaza, demonstrators took to the streets to demand that Arafat stay away from the summit.

Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, spiritual leader of the militant Hamas movement, whose members have conducted suicide-bomb attacks against Israel, denounced the summit.

In the West Bank town of Hebron, some 7,000 mourners buried a man shot during clashes with Israeli troops the day before.

Gunmen fired into the air and the crowd chanted, "Revenge, revenge," and " Down with the olive branch, long live the rifle."

A spokesperson for the Israeli government said Barak will attend the summit to demand that Arafat put an end to the violence, but will refuse to discuss ways of resuming the peace process.

"We have to first stop the violence," Nachman Shai told a press conference.

Peace negotiations during the summit are also out of the question because Barak is trying to create a unity government with hawkish opposition leader Ariel Sharon, Shai said.

Barak, who has seen his public support drop dramatically during the crisis, was to meet Sharon late last night to talk about joining forces - a move Palestinians say would seal the end of the peace process.

Sharon, a former general and currently leader of the right-wing Likud party, is blamed by Palestinians for triggering the cycle of violence with a visit to a disputed Jerusalem holy site Sept. 28.

MIDEAST FOES TO MEET

Sharon is firmly opposed to concessions Barak was prepared to make to at last July's Camp David summit, which ended without a peace deal.

The Likud also condemns Barak's decision to attend the summit. Clinton and other foreign leaders are sure to try to pressure Barak into resuming peace talks, Likud MP Rubin Rivlin told the Voice of Israel radio last night. If Barak agrees, Likud will not participate in a unity government, Rivlin added.

At the summit, Palestinians will demand an international inquiry into the violence - a demand Israel rejects.

Israel has proposed a fact-finding mission made up of Israeli, Palestinian and U.S. representatives. Israel also wants the summit to strike a deal on how the ceasefire should be monitored and maintained.

Barak will also demand that Arafat round up prisoners found guilty of terror acts against Israel, whom Arafat released during the Israeli bombing, Shai said.

In the West Bank town of Nablus, Palestinian security officials were already moving to reimprison Islamic militants.

For his part, Arafat will insist at the summit that Israel pull back its tanks and troops from the edge of Palestinian-controlled towns.

Graphic

NASSER ISHTAYEH/AP

STARTING YOUNG:

Gunman Majed Bazbaz, 26, of the PLO's Fatah faction, teaches two of his children how to fire an M-16 as part of a training course on the outskirts of the Balata refugee camp near Nablus in the West Bank. ENRIC MARTI/AP

REBELS HONOURED:

Palestinian women walk yesterday along a wall in Gaza that celebrates fighters.

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NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

May 23, 2000, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk; Column 3;; Summary

Length: 1137 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-14

Hezbollah Advances As Israeli Zone Collapses

The center of Israel's buffer zone in southern Lebanon collapsed as Israeli-backed Lebanese militias abandoned villages, command posts and arms to advancing guerrillas, and the Israeli Army early today hurriedly evacuated a major Lebanese base. The rout followed the start of a quiet withdrawal of Israeli forces in advance of a July 7 deadline set by Prime Minister Ehud Barak. A1

Gov. George W. Bush accused the Clinton administration of taking sides in last year's Israeli election and of pressing Israel to meet American "plans and timetables." A19

Women and the Western Wall

The Israeli Supreme Court changed the rules of worship at the Western Wall, ruling that **women** may hold group services, wear prayer shawls and read aloud from Torah scrolls at Judaism's most revered shrine. A6

Maneuvering on China Trade

Administration officials said they still needed six to eight undecided Democrats and a similar number of uncommitted Republicans to vote their way if the China trade bill is to pass the House, where a vote is set for tomorrow. A1

Vice President Al Gore expressed perfunctory support for the China trade agreement, reading a statement in front of a labor group that opposes the China bill. A19

In Defense of Globalization

Secretary General Kofi Annan, hoping to dissuade demonstrations against a United Nations millennium assembly in September, told independent groups that the solution to global inequalities was not confrontation but cooperation. A12

NEWS SUMMARY

More U.N. Peacekeepers Freed

The United Nations said nearly half the 500 peacekeepers seized in Sierra Leone this month had been released. But the rebels have been calling for the release of their leader, Foday Sankoh, raising concerns that they may hold on to hostages. A12

Haitian Election in Question

The results of an undetermined number of legislative races from voting on Sunday may have to be voided because ballots were either damaged, lost or left susceptible to fraud when tired and poorly trained poll workers dumped huge piles of ballot boxes outside electoral offices. A3

World Briefing A8

NATIONAL A16-23

Court Voids Law Limiting Sex Channels on Cable TV

The Supreme Court, voting 5 to 4, struck down a federal law that required many cable systems to limit sexually explicit channels to late-night hours. Both sides agreed that shielding children from sexually explicit material, the purpose of the law, was a legitimate goal but differed on the extent of the problem and on the degree of constitutional "flexibility" that is allowed. A1

In rulings on arson and fraud cases, the court stepped back from a continuing confrontation with Congress over limits on federal authority. A22

The justices agreed to hear a clean-air case that casts a constitutional shadow over the ability of federal agencies to administer programs within broad grants of authority from Congress. A22

Disbarment Is Recommended

A disciplinary committee in Arkansas recommended that President Clinton be disbarred for "serious misconduct" -- his false testimony about his relationship with Monica S. Lewinsky -- in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case. A judge must approve it, and the president can appeal to the state's Supreme Court. A1

General Loses Appointment

The Army has rescinded the appointment of Maj. Gen. Larry G. Smith as the Army's deputy inspector general in the wake of accusations by the Army's highest-ranking woman, Lt. Gen. Claudia J. Kennedy, that he made an unwanted sexual advance toward her in 1996, officials said. A1

Doctors vs. Big Drug Maker

Hundreds of doctors have been boycotting drug products made by Merck in a political fight over the collective bargaining rights of doctors, pharmacists and other health care professionals. A1

Complicating Crash Inquiry

The cockpit voice recorder was not working in the twin-engine turboprop that crashed near Scranton, Pa., on Sunday and apparently never worked, because it was the wrong model for that airplane, the National Transportation Safety Board said. And the plane did not carry a flight data recorder, the other kind of "black box." All 19 people aboard were killed. A14

NEWS SUMMARY

NEW YORK/REGION B1-9

Speaker Silver Survives A Revolt in the Assembly

Democrats engaged in a rare public struggle over the future of their leader, Speaker Sheldon Silver, who with his allies held off a coup attempt. B1

Conservatives Back Lazio

The Republicans' new Senate candidate, Representative Rick A. Lazio, received the backing of the state's Conservative Party, which could deliver as many as 300,000 votes. B5

Tour Bus Kills Actor

Randolph Walker, 71, who was known for dozens of off-Broadway roles, was struck by a double-decker bus on West 45th Street. B1

EDUCATION

New Vision for CUNY

Trustees approved a plan calling for elite colleges and research groups, higher standards for admission and graduation and possibly a core curriculum across campuses. B1

Harvard President Leaving

Neil L. Rudenstine, 65, said he would step down next spring. A14

SCIENCE TIMES F1-14

Easing Hot Flashes

A researcher said hot flashes among women with breast cancer were quickly eased in frequency and severity by relatively small amounts of antidepressant drugs. A23

Health & Fitness F7

FASHION B12

ARTS E1-10

Lincoln Center Jazz Complex

Jazz at Lincoln Center will present plans today for its new home, including what are billed as the world's first concert halls built for jazz. E1

OBITUARIES B10-11

Sir John Gielgud

One of the great actors of the English stage, who enthralled audiences for more than 70 years, he was 96. A1

NEWS SUMMARY

BUSINESS DAY C1-28

Industrial Espionage Case

A federal indictment accuses Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, a former senior executive at General Motors, of defrauding the automaker by taking boxes of its confidential documents with him when he moved to a top job at Volkswagen in 1993. C1

Taking Literary Market Online

Time Warner Trade Publishing is expected to announce today the creation of a separate online publishing venture. And Microsoft is teaming up with Simon & Schuster and Random House for online publishing. C1

Consumer Privacy on the Net

Clinton administration officials disagreed with the F.T.C on what the commission's chairman said was a need for legislation to protect consumer privacy on the Internet. C1

Business Digest C1

SPORTS D1-8

Devils Hang On

The Devils beat Philadelphia, 4-1, to avoid elimination. D1

Portland Evens Series

The Trail Blazers evened their best-of-seven series with the Los Angeles Lakers, 106-77. D3

EDITORIAL A24-25

Editorials: Israel's volatile border; the lesson for the speaker; cable shows and free speech; new rhetoric at City Hall.

Columns: Thomas L. Friedman.

Crossword E8

TV Listings E9

Public Lives B2

Weather D8

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photos

NEWS SUMMARY

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End of Document

Gun lessons all the rage: Israeli citizens, upset with army, are arming themselves

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

October 26, 2000, Thursday, FINAL

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Length: 1070 words

Byline: DEBORAH SONTAG

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

At the Battle Shooting Range, Kady Harari, 36, stood with her feet planted wide, raised a semiautomatic weapon, set her sights on the target's heart and trembled. Then, feeling sick, she later said, she squeezed the trigger of a pistol for the first time in her life and sent a bullet ricocheting off the padded ceiling.

Wearing a long khaki skirt and a baseball cap - a uniform of the modern religious woman here - she looked like an unlikely sharpshooter. But several spent magazines later, she had considerably improved.

And in a single hour Harari, of Flatbush, Brooklyn, and three other primly dressed women qualified to apply for gun permits so that, as they see it, they will be able to defend themselves in the Israeli- Palestinian conflict.

"We feel like if it could happen in Gilo, it could happen anywhere in the city," Harari said of the fighting in a southern Jerusalem neighbourhood. "We also feel that the army isn't doing what it can do. The army is holding back. At a funeral last week, I personally saw soldiers crouched behind boulders while the settlers were running after the Arabs. That was the trigger point for me, so to speak."

Considerable Restraint

Although the United Nations has condemned Israel's use of force during this protracted conflict as excessive, most Israelis believe that their army has acted with considerable restraint.

Some, in fact, say it is the perceived restraint that has been excessive. Inside Israel, this feeling has provoked much debate about the strategic virtue of the army's "holding back" and some moves by private citizens to arm themselves as a backup defence system.

Gun shops report a substantial rise in weapon and ammunition sales. The owner of Battle, located in a strip shopping centre here, said that he had sold three times as many guns as usual in the past month, and that target practice sessions had increased fivefold. Another owner, of the Magnum 88 Gun Shop, called his increased business the reflection of growing personal insecurity in Jerusalem, where the explosive sounds of shooting and shelling fill the night.

Gun lessons all the rage: Israeli citizens, upset with army, are arming themselves

In the political and security establishment, there is alarm about civilians' arming themselves and possible vigilantism. Nonetheless, a parallel debate has raged about whether the Israeli army is losing face and deterrent power in the region.

Many rightists first voiced this concern after Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon last spring, which the Hezbollah guerrillas proclaimed as their victory against the mighty Israeli army. During the present conflict, the anxiety surfaced even among some centrists after two separate incidents in Nablus during which Israelis bled to death while waiting many hours to be evacuated by the army.

In the second Nablus incident, in which a Palestinian man also died, a settlers' excursion provoked a firefight in the hills above the Palestinian city last week. Israeli television showed images of Palestinians shooting while settlers hid behind rocks and called in to the stations on cellular phones pleading for the army to rescue them.

That raised considerable questions among some Israeli viewers about the army's approach during this conflict.

"It seems that this will be the first war in the history of the state of Israel in which a government is avoiding or, if you will, is holding back from saving the lives of Israeli citizens only in order to avoid hurting Arabs," Nadav Shragai, a conservative columnist, wrote in the newspaper Ha'aretz.

In contrast, some Israelis applauded the military for its "restraint" while excoriating it for allowing the settlers to set out on a hike above Nablus during such a volatile time.

"The army should get a medal for its handling of the incident," Shlomo Gazit, a former general, wrote in the Jerusalem Post, "for its success in locating the sources of fire and evacuating the hikers with minimum casualties on both sides."

To Palestinians, the Israeli perception of restraint in that incident and any other sounds ludicrous and offensive. Palestinian officials point out their death toll and the relative balance of fatalities - more than 125 have been killed, almost all of them Palestinian.

"What kind of restraint is this?" asked Saeb Erekat, a senior Palestinian official.

In a recent ABC News Nightline town-meeting program in Jerusalem, Ephraim Sneh, Israel's deputy defence minister, summed up the Israeli establishment's thinking. He argued that the unbalanced nature of the conflict was awkward for Israel, which clearly has superior military power and the technical means to do far greater damage.

"When you take the Israeli-Palestinian confrontation, or dialogue, away from the negotiating table to the street, we are always in an inferior position because we are stronger," said Sneh, a Labour Party politician, as Palestinians in the audience hooted and booed. "At the moment that you start the cycle of violence, our strength becomes our weakness."

International groups have criticized Israel for too much shooting during riots, and for stepping up its response too quickly from nonlethal riot control techniques to lethal ones. Amnesty International, in a recent report, said Israel was using combat techniques when it should be using policing methods to disperse violent disturbances.

Israeli military spokesmen say they have adhered to very specific rules of engagement. They say they have used tear gas and stun grenades first and then proceeded to rubber-coated metal bullets, which are supposed to be shot at the lower body and from a distance of more than 25 metres from the subject.

They say they use live ammunition in response to firebombs - when they shoot at the lower body - and to shooting and grenades, when they shoot to kill.

From Harari's perspective, the picture is grim and frightening. Native Israelis tell her that they have not known this kind of fear for decades, she said.

Gun lessons all the rage: Israeli citizens, upset with army, are arming themselves

Standing in the shooting range, near a Glock Pistols poster, Harari said her neighbour had recently returned from military reserve duty. "He was told to run," she said. "That should be his first response. And to me that pretty much summed things up."

Standing amid a litter of bullet shells, she removed the ear protectors from around her neck. "I'm a vegetarian," she said. "I was so against, screaming against, guns. And now look at me."

Graphic

P Photo: NASSER SHIYOUKI, AP / An Israeli soldier calls for reinforcements during clashes in the West bank city of Hebron yesterday. What was believed to be an explosive device was thrown at Israeli soldiers during clashes, but experts blew up the device with a remote-controlled robot.

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End of Document

Minorities fade in new TV lineup

University Wire

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Byline: By Adrian Haymond, Daily Bruin

Dateline: Los Angeles

Body

Recently, the Los Angeles Times ran a piece that highlighted the lack of minorities on prime-time television shows. Since then, the networks have been scrambling to insert minority characters into their fall lineups. This belated attempt at diffusing a rather explosive issue does not hold much hope for placating those (including myself) who find the entire situation very disturbing.

My problem with this is not the shows themselves, for the networks are clearly driven by motives of profit; the demographics show that the biggest audience is young to middle-aged whites. To be honest, if I were in their position and thought strictly with a business mind, I would probably do the same thing, and wonder why everyone is having a problem with it.

U. California-Los Angeles

But there are problems - big problems that reverberate throughout society and can only become more pronounced with such a tendency to disregard diversity. Already, minorities fight misguided perceptions of themselves that prove to be almost impossible to dislodge. Such perceptions are obtained through years of biased news coverage, demeaning shows and the runaway thoughts and imaginations of racists and bigots everywhere.

The divisive nature of politics virtually guarantees continued friction and strife between ethnic groups, and only now are history books depicting what underrepresented groups actually experienced in their history. At the same time, revisionists whitewash and alter history with their own brand of "investigative research." Against this backdrop, we now have the "discoloration" of prime-time American TV.

Why should I raise such a fuss over TV shows? Shouldn't minorities work hard to prove themselves as capable actors, writers, producers and directors? Shouldn't they pay their dues like anyone else - after all, America rewards hard work, right?

And why should UCLA students care what happens on television?

Because the consequences resonate throughout society, from employers to young children, from immigrants to farmers in middle America, from the tenement dwellers to the power brokers.

In many cases, minorities have paid their dues, but are still dealt the proverbial "short end of the stick" by programming executives. They are told that the audience is not ready for a mostly minority cast, whether they be African American, Latino, Asian American, Native American or any other non-white group.

Minorities fade in new TV lineup

So, they sit with virtually no hope of being hired (unless they are fortunate enough to be hooked up with Fox, WB, UPN or a cable network). And if you see what Fox, WB and UPN have to offer, can you actually say that these are great alternatives?

I mean, let's get real here; one can only take so much of Jamie Foxx mugging for the camera, Martin Lawrence with his "whazzup" and ludicrous scripts like "Homeboys in Outer Space." Even well-written shows such as "Living Single" and "Cosby," which feature African Americans, deal with getting laughs more than tackling issues.

And if you have noticed, where are shows that feature the two fastest growing ethnic groups in America (Latinos and Asian Americans)? If you look closely, can you find five shows with a Latino or Asian American cast that have been on major networks over the last five years?

But again, how does that affect you and me? I would dare say that some of you have gathered much of what you currently know about minorities through the media. A few of you never saw a minority face until you stepped foot on this campus.

Although most of you (of all races) are blessed to have a discerning mind, its deep recesses contain things you may have believed to be true regarding certain ethnic groups. Many of these ideas were only obtained through contact with the written media (newspapers and books) or the visual media (television and movies). And what have you seen?

1. African Americans on television are commonly depicted as drug pushers, pimps and prostitutes, troubled youths and undisciplined sports "gods." Most live in bullet-ridden neighborhoods, and their purest joy is to laugh and dance.

The men rarely have good interpersonal relationships with African American women, in many cases because they're too busy "hustlin'" or running from the cops. Often, the women talk loudly, wear suggestive clothing and constantly hunt for men.

2. Latinos of all kinds are often depicted as coming from the barrios, complete with heavy accents; sometimes the English is unintelligible. Most characters are gang members, many of whom sport low-riders. Many of those who are non-gang members stay in garages and work on cars all day.

The men drink booze like water and the women work for rich people as housekeepers or sassy secretaries. They may even be incorporated as part of the "illegal invasion" from Mexico. Otherwise, this group is completely absent from network television screens.

3. TV shows and movies showing Asian Americans commonly present them as either being part of some clandestine organization, knowing some form of martial art, or both. In other cases, they make no waves, assimilate readily and are highly subservient with a pack mentality. Of course, many are illegal immigrants who work in sweat shops. Ultimately, they're more invisible than Latinos.

4. Arabs are showcased as the universal scapegoats for all terrorist actions. They hate Jews passionately and live to see the downfall of the great Satan. In so many instances, some relative is active in Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad or other terrorist groups. In action pictures, they seem to fall against superhero American figures and fight using the most underhanded tactics. Women, meanwhile, are depicted as virtual slaves in their own land and house.

5. Jews, unfortunately, are not untouched by the TV stereotype. In many instances, their characters portray either the ultimate victim or the ultimate power-grabbing or money-grubbing controller of the world.

Ever since the commando raid at Entebbe, quite a few characters have been portrayed as wily commandos or double agents. This group is too diverse (as all others are) to be pigeon-holed into one type of character.

6. As for Native Americans, they might as well be extinct, except to sell pottery at trading posts and throw drunken rages. On second thought, when has a Native American been portrayed even selling pottery?

Minorities fade in new TV lineup

Television, as today's gateway to the world (at least until the Internet takes control), must look at more than demographics and profit margins in its programming. I don't advocate a lineup with nothing but non-white actors or themes, but it would be nice to see a representative cross-section of our society in comedy or drama.

If minority writers, actors and others are given a decent chance, their input can produce stunning series that can help society both understand and work to bind the ties that separate all groups. As a medium projected to the public, I believe TV owes such an effort to us all.

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POPE SHOWS THE WAY TO YOUTHS NEAR SEA OF GALILEE

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

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Dateline: KORAZIM, Israel

Body

As the morning light broke through the clouds over the Sea of Galilee yesterday, thousands of pilgrims from around the world flowed toward the Mount of Beatitudes as if bringing to life the famous sermon that Jesus preached nearly 2,000 years ago.

"And seeing the multitudes he went up into a mountain," says Matthew 5:1. "And when he was set, his disciples came unto him."

Most of the 70,000 modern-day followers who came to hear Pope John Paul II on the Galilee leg of his weeklong trip to the Holy Land were teen-agers wearing baseball caps and backpacks who had come to Israel for a year 2000 jubilee convention.

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

"Love Your Enemy," read a huge banner held by young people from Germany, quoting from the Sermon on the Mount.

The pope, who will soon be 80 and views this pilgrimage as the culmination of his life's work, was eager to reach out to youth in an increasingly secular world.

"Which voice will the young people of the 21st century choose to follow?" the pope intoned from a stonelike gray throne that overlooked the region where Christians believe Jesus performed the miracles that helped him spread his message. "Now, at the dawn of the third millennium, it is your turn to go out into the world to preach the message of the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes."

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

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

POPE SHOWS THE WAY TO YOUTHS NEAR SEA OF GALILEE

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

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

Bad weather and unprecedented Israeli security measures kept the crowd smaller than organizers had anticipated. About 7,000 police and soldiers were deployed and roads were closed to private cars more than 22 hours before the pope's helicopter set down.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite yesterday's powerful biblical imagery, some experts believe that the Mount of Beatitudes is not quite where Jesus gave the sermon on the Mount.

"It should have been called the Sermon on the Plain," said the Rev. Jerry Murphy-O'Connor, a Dominican priest and professor at East Jerusalem's Ecole Biblique. "The original site is where a parking lot is, but the site was moved up the mountain because [Christians] couldn't buy the land."

Likewise, he says, the miracle of the loaves and fishes probably occurred on the east side, rather than the west, of the lake.

POPE SHOWS THE WAY TO YOUTHS NEAR SEA OF GALILEE

Capernaum is one of the most authentic sites on the pope's tour. A room there that contains the stones Jesus probably walked on has been maintained since the first century.

Graphic

PHOTO 2, Photo: Gabriel Bouys/Associated Press: Showing the way/Pope John Paul II prays at the Church of Loaves and Fishes yesterday after his Mass at; Korazim, Israel. Most of the 70,000 followers who came to hear the pope on the; Galilee leg of his weeklong trip to the Holy Land were teen-agers wearing; baseball caps and backpacks who had come to Israel for a year 2000 Jubilee; convention. "Now, at the dawn of the third millennium, it is your turn to go; out into the world to preach the message of the Ten Commandments and the; Beatitudes," he told them. (Photo, Page A-1); Photo: Santiago Lyon/Reuters: Pope John Paul II sits in the Church of the; Primacy of St. Peter in Tabgha in northern Israel yesterday. Tradition has it; that Jesus appeared here to his apostles, guided them to where they could; catch fish on the Sea of Galilee, shared a festive meal (on the rock in front; of the pope) and then asked the Apostle Peter to succeed him as leader of the; Christian church.

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NEWS SUMMARY

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Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-16

House Votes to Expand Africa and Caribbean Trade

The House voted, 309 to 110, to grant more than 70 African and Caribbean countries broad new trading privileges by expanding duty-free access to American markets. A1

More Hostages in Sierra Leone

The number of United Nations peacekeepers held hostage by rebels rose to at least 92 in the West African country of Sierra Leone, where a tense calm followed four days of escalating clashes between the peacekeepers and insurgent fighters. A14

Congo to Allow U.N. Forces

President Laurent Kabila watched as his foreign minister signed an agreement with the United Nations that the president had long resisted, one that opens the way for an international peacekeeping force for Congo. The Central African country has been embroiled in a war with half a dozen nations that has pitted Mr. Kabila's government against rebels backed by Uganda and Rwanda. A14

Maverick Elected in London

Londoners chose a maverick populist, Ken Livingstone, as their city's first elected mayor. Mr. Livingstone, who was ousted from the Labor Party, succeeded despite government efforts to block his candidacy. A16

Lockerbie Residents Testify

Residents of the Scottish village took the stand in the trial of two Libyans accused of blowing up Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988 and described a hellish scene; 11 of the 270 people killed were on the ground in Lockerbie. A3

Fighting Along Lebanon Border

NEWS SUMMARY

Attacks and retaliatory attacks over three days involving Israeli forces, their South Lebanese militia allies and Hezbollah guerrillas left one Israeli soldier dead and another wounded and at least two Lebanese women dead and several Lebanese civilians wounded. A8

Sri Lanka Tightens Press Laws

The government, responding to a series of losses to Tamil rebels, authorized the confiscation of private property, the shutting of newspapers and bans on public meetings, strikes and criticism of the president, when deemed necessary for security. A13

World Briefing A6

NATIONAL A18-24

Court Finds Disputed Flag Is Not Official, After All

The Mississippi Supreme Court said an overlooked legal technicality had left the state without any official flag since 1906. Several black legislators, who oppose the current flag's incorporation of a Confederate design, pressed for creation of a commission to select a new flag. Some white lawmakers urged the Legislature to formally adopt the current flag. A1

District Protest Effort Gains

Mayor Anthony A. Williams endorsed a grass roots movement to imprint "Taxation Without Representation" on District of Columbia license plates, to protest the fact that city residents pay \$2 billion in annual federal taxes but have yet to obtain voting rights in Congress. A23

Death Penalty to Be Sought

Prosecutors in Atlanta said they would seek the death penalty for Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin, the Muslim cleric formerly known as H. Rap Brown, who is charged with murdering a sheriff's deputy in March. A18

Vieques Protesters Removed

Federal agents peacefully took about 200 protesters from a naval bombing range on the Puerto Rican island. The protesters, who included two members of Congress, want the Navy to end bombing exercises and leave the island. None of the demonstrators were charged. A18

Lessening Air Bags' Force

The government is expected to announce new standards for automobile air bags today, allowing less powerful bags that would reduce the risk to children and small adults. A18

2 Democrats Fault a Gore Plan

Two Democratic senators, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, criticized Vice President Al Gore's approach to Social Security, saying his plan would make the system dependent on general tax revenue. A22

SCIENCE/HEALTH

Warning on Breast Cancer Drug

NEWS SUMMARY

Genentech notified doctors that the breast cancer drug Herceptin had been linked to 15 deaths and 47 other adverse reactions in patients. A24

NEW YORK/REGION B1-12

Vatican Offers No Sign Of Cardinal's Successor

There were few clues as to whom Pope John Paul II would name to succeed Cardinal John O'Connor as archbishop. Church officials in the United States said the successor had been chosen but no announcement should be expected until after the funeral. A Vatican official said the pope was given a final list of recommendations after a Feb. 24 meeting of the Congregation of Bishops. A1

On the first of five solemn days leading to a funeral on Monday, church officials scheduled daily Masses and public viewings of the cardinal's body at St. Patrick's Cathedral. B8

Sentenced for Subway Killing

Andrew Goldstein was sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for the murder Kendra Webdale, whom he pushed in front of a subway train in January 1999. Mr. Goldstein, 30, who has schizophrenia, blamed the attack on a "psychotic incident." B1

SPORTS D1-8

OBITUARIES A24-25

EDUCATION

Changing a Vote for Chancellor

Irving S. Hamer Jr., the Manhattan member of the city's Board of Education, made a bid to be named chancellor. In so doing, Dr. Hamer removed the majority vote -- his own -- for Harold O. Levy, the interim chancellor, and paralyzed a process that had seemed destined to result in Mr. Levy's selection. A1

Putting Schools to the Test

The New York State Board of Regents voted to publicly grade every school in the state based on scores on the new statewide tests, rewarding or punishing schools according to where they rank. B1

Praise for Charter Schools

President Clinton lauded charter schools on a visit to the first in the nation, in St. Paul, but criticized some state laws governing the independent public schools. A24

BUSINESS DAY C1-22

E-Mail Attack Program

A rogue software program, borne by an e-mail message proclaiming "I love you," propelled itself around the world, jamming and crashing e-mail systems and destroying data on hundreds of thousands of computers. Thousands of corporations responded by disconnecting their computer systems from the Internet. A1

NEWS SUMMARY

Limit-Order Rules Ignored

An S.E.C. report said brokerage firms flout rules intended to ensure that investors receive the best possible prices on their trades. C1

AOL-Time Warner Blueprint

America Online and Time Warner said their merged company would separate the creation of content, like music, books and movies, from the distribution of content over broadcast networks, cable television systems and the Internet. C1

Business Digest C1

WEEKEND E1-34; E35-50

Taking On Otello

A number of opera stars, including the Three Tenors, came to Carnegie Hall on Wednesday to hear the 76-year-old tenor Carlo Bergonzi sing Otello, the one Verdi role that had eluded him during his long career. E5

EDITORIAL A26-27

Editorials: Time Warner's power play; the lessons of Sierra Leone; New York's vanishing libraries.

Columns: Gail Collins, Thomas L. Friedman.

Crossword E48

TV Listings E33

Public Lives B2

Weather D8

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photos

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WORLD IN BRIEF;
Clinton speaks up for Hong Kong

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

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Body

Increasing pressure on Beijing, President Clinton met Friday with a prominent Hong Kong democrat and insisted that Chinese leaders "live up to their agreement" to preserve civil liberties after they regain control of the colony. Martin Lee is chairman of Hong Kong's top vote-getting political party and a member of the elected legislature, which China plans to abolish when it takes over Hong Kong from Britain on July 1. A delicate diplomatic ploy, the visit follows China's announcement of plans to roll back freedom of assembly and other basic liberties.

"The United States has to make it clear that Hong Kong is important to us - the people of Hong Kong are important," Clinton told reporters afterward. Emerging from the 25-minute conversation, Lee said, "I have no doubt the United States government will defend Hong Kong's freedoms."

The symbolic importance of the meeting itself may matter more than what the Clinton and Lee said afterward. It signaled a modest shift in U.S. policy: Fearing backlash from Beijing, the president did not meet with Lee during a 1996 White House visit.

MIDDLE EAST Bombers recruited

Iranian hard-liners staged an enlistment drive in Tehran Friday for suicide bombers to avenge a German court ruling that accused Iran of assassinating exiled dissidents. Dozens of people - including a 12-year-old boy - signed up. But Ansar's **Hezbollah** is not believed to have the power or the means to carry out its threats. A German court last week convicted an Iranian and four Lebanese men in the 1992 killings of Kurdish Iranian dissidents in Berlin, and said the murders were ordered by Iran's leaders. Iran has denied involvement.

Flight to Egypt

A Texas adventurer flew into Egypt on Friday in a silver 1935 twin-propeller aircraft as part of her dream to retrace and finish the round-the-world flight that claimed the life of aviation pioneer Amelia Earhart 60 years ago. Linda Finch arrived in Luxor after a six-hour flight from Athens, Greece, in a gleaming aluminum Lockheed Electra 10E along with her navigator, Wilmot David. Finch said she plans to spend five days in Luxor, and her next stop is Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

WORLD IN BRIEF; Clinton speaks up for Hong Kong

Attack remembered

With prayers for the dead, curses for Israel and criticism of the United States, Lebanon on Friday marked the first anniversary of an Israeli artillery strike that killed about 100 civilians. Hundreds of people converged on the small market town of Qana and thousands of others rallied in the nearby port city of Tyre to remember the men, women and children who died in the attack. Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri lashed out at the United States for arming Israel and shielding it from accountability before the world. "The problem was and still is with the United States," he said, adding that Israel's "mass execution" of civilians at Qana was carried out by U.S.-made artillery.

EUROPE Bombs snarl traffic

Explosions and bomb threats blamed on the Irish Republican Army snarled rail and road traffic between northern and southern England on Friday but caused little damage. Although no group claimed responsibility, Prime Minister John Major and Labor challenger Tony Blair claimed the IRA was trying to disrupt Britain's election campaigns. They pledged it would not succeed.

New lords named

Former British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd is among 21 retiring lawmakers who have been made life peers, members of the upper house of Parliament allowed to use the title "Lord." The government announced the appointments Friday, two weeks before parliamentary elections in which Hurd's Conservative Party is expected to be defeated.

Radiation scare

A rainstorm left a white residue on the clothes of people living near the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in Ukraine, touching off a panic among residents who suspected the substance was radioactive, a news agency reported Friday. But laboratory tests in the southern Russian town of Kursk showed the rain contained only salty water from the Black Sea, said Yevgeny Mikhailov, an official with the region's Department for Ecological Issues, according to the ITAR-Tass news agency.

Cash only, Maggie

It happened to Bob Dole. And to Deion Sanders. But that was television advertising. It happened to Margaret Thatcher for real Friday when the former British prime minister didn't have a bank debit card. The clerk at a Tesco supermarket check-out told her she couldn't use a check to buy \$ 40 worth of food. "I can't override the system, so there was no way I could take her check," said cashier Shirley Taylor.

Puppetry fun fades

Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar - resplendent in leather jacket, earrings and Mohawk - shouts rap lyrics into a microphone. His vice premier is on drums, his education minister on guitar. In the real world, of course, Spain's conservative political leaders don't moonlight as pop stars. But ungainly rubber puppets resembling them are turning up in all sorts of bizarre guises on a spoof newscast that itself has become news. When he was running for office, Aznar was an appreciative viewer of "The Puppet News," telling reporters the show made him laugh. Since Aznar won the election and became the show's prime target, however, political puppetry doesn't seem to tickle him quite as much.

ASIA Tiananmen protest

Facing almost certain arrest, an autoworker-turned-democracy campaigner demanded Friday that the Chinese government reassess its condemnation of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protest movement. Leng Wanbao's appeal

WORLD IN BRIEF; Clinton speaks up for Hong Kong

to Qiao Shi, chairman of the National People's Congress, was one of the few acts in recent months by China's tiny, persecuted dissident community. Leng called on the government to release all demonstrators jailed after the military crushed the protests in Beijing and other cities June 3-4, 1989, and urged the rehabilitation of Zhao Ziyang, the Communist Party chief ousted for sympathizing with the protesters. He also appealed for a reversal of the official verdict on the student-led demonstrations as a "counterrevolutionary" act.

Graphic

Dining with Raisa Gorbachev in New Orleans Friday, former Louisiana Rep.

Lindy Boggs (left) is a top candidate for the nomination as U.S.

ambassador to the Vatican, current Ambassador Raymond Flynn said. / JERRY

WARD / Associated Press

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Israeli High Court Orders Release of 8 Lebanese Prisoners

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Byline: By DEBORAH SONTAG

By DEBORAH SONTAG

Dateline: JERUSALEM, April 12

Body

Reversing itself, the Supreme Court ruled today that Israel is not justified in holding Lebanese detainees as bargaining chips for missing Israeli soldiers.

The court ordered that 8 of 15 Lebanese detainees who have been imprisoned without charges for more than a decade be released immediately. In the closed-door hearing, the court said that the eight men did not "pose a danger to state security" and that "absent any other reason for their arrest," their long detention was illegal.

The seven others, including two former high-ranking guerrilla leaders, were not included in the petition because of technical reasons; they were originally represented by a different lawyer. But legal experts said the ruling was broad and should apply to them, too -- unless the government could find another reason to detain them.

After the court ruled, the Israeli prison authorities said they would release 13 of the detainees next week -- all the men in their custody. The two others, the guerrilla leaders Mustafa al-Dirani and Sheik Abdel Karim Obeid, are being held in a secret location by the army, and Justice Minister Yossi Beilin indicated today that the government would try to retain them as security risks.

International and local human rights groups, which have strongly criticized Israel, saying the men were kept as hostages, received the court's decision with relief.

"I'm sad that it took so long and that for 15 years the judicial system collaborated with the state on holding persons as hostages," said Dan Yakir, an Israeli human rights lawyer. "But I'm very happy that the court came to the inevitable conclusion that such practices are not legitimate in a democratic society that is premised on the protection of human rights."

In a cautiously worded statement, Prime Minister Ehud Barak, who is also the defense minister, expressed his opposition to the prisoner release but said he would abide by the court's ruling. As a general, Mr. Barak oversaw the mission to capture Mr. Dirani from Lebanon in the early 1990's, and he still displays as a memento the gun that was found under Mr. Dirani's pillow.

Israeli High Court Orders Release of 8 Lebanese Prisoners

Mr. Barak said today that he would have preferred to have kept the men locked up "for a certain period." He has pledged to withdraw Israeli troops from southern Lebanon by July, and to do so in the context of a peace agreement or at least an "arrangement" with Syria or Lebanon or both. If there is an agreement or arrangement, Israel will negotiate for the release of its missing soldiers -- or their bodies -- and that would be a moment to use the detainees as "chips."

The mother of Ron Arad, an Israeli navigator who was captured in 1986 after parachuting out of his jet in Lebanon, deplored the court's decision. "I feel the same way I felt the day that Ron was captured," Batya Arad said today. "I see in this decision a betrayal of Ron by the justice system."

Highlighting the sensitivity of the case, the court delayed releasing the full text of its decision today so that it could be reviewed for classified information. Instead, it issued a terse one-paragraph summary of the 6-to-3 ruling by a nine-judge panel.

The summary said Israeli law on administrative detention, or detention without trial, did not grant the Defense Ministry the right to detain individuals who did not threaten state security.

In 1997 Chief Judge Aharon Barak wrote a decision upholding such detentions, saying the government had sufficient authority. But he also wrote today's decision, in which he changed his mind.

In the embargoed decision, Judge Barak, who is not related to the prime minister, wrote that he had been plagued by the original decision in the intervening years, according to an official who read the full ruling.

"It's really touching," the official said. "He writes that he is aware that he ruled differently three years ago but that ever since he couldn't stop thinking and rethinking about the mistake he made and that judges shouldn't be afraid to admit mistakes and change their minds."

Legal experts say they believe that the ruling is part of the continuing normalization process, in which Israel is dropping several discriminatory or coercive policies that it justified as necessary to defend its security.

The lawyer for the detainees, Zvi Rish, described their reaction as "very thrilled and surprised." But they did not "express it vocally," he said.

The eight detainees have been imprisoned in Israel for 11 to 13 years. All were between the ages of 16 and 18 when they were abducted from southern Lebanon in the late 1980's. They were convicted in Israel for membership in Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim group, and received sentences of one to three years in prison.

When their sentences expired, they were placed under administrative detention as bargaining chips.

Some of the other detainees were never charged or convicted. Five others were freed in December. And last week, Israel released Ghassan al-Dirani, a nephew of Mustafa al-Dirani, after a Tel Aviv judge ordered him freed on compassionate grounds. Ghassan al-Dirani is considered to be mentally ill as a result of the interrogation he suffered in the captivity of pro-Israeli Lebanese militiamen before he was secretly transferred to Israel.

Last weekend, after he returned to his homeland, the Lebanese authorities picked him up on what they said was an outstanding warrant. He is once again being held in prison.

The Israeli justice minister, Mr. Beilin, said the Supreme Court's decision today was "correct and important, ending the very problematic detention of these prisoners."

Next week the court is expected to rule on a related case. Human rights advocates have challenged the detention of Lebanese citizens in the Khiam prison, which is run by the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army in the border zone.

Graphic

Photo: Lebanese women demonstrated yesterday in front of the Red Cross headquarters in Beirut, demanding that Israel release Mustafa al-Dirani, a guerrilla leader held in a secret location by the Israeli Army. (Agence France-Presse)

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End of Document

UP TO SPEED;
THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES;
8 tourists slain by Rwandan rebels

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Body

Eight tourists, including two Americans, on a gorilla-watching expedition in Uganda were kidnapped and slaughtered by Rwandan rebels. The dead included four Britons and two New Zealanders. Six other tourists survived the rampage, which began with rebels systematically raiding campgrounds at a national park, killing rangers and rounding up foreigners.

"The rebels were looking for Americans and British," said Hussein Kivumbi, manager of one of five tented camps at the Bwindi Impenetrable Forests. The Hutu fighters are angry at the United States, Britain and Uganda for providing aid to Rwanda's new Tutsi-led government. In notes left on the tourists' bodies, the rebels said: "Americans and British, we don't want you on our land. You support our enemy."

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni apologized to the victims' families and vowed to hunt down those responsible. Hundreds of Ugandan troops spread out through the dense rain forests of eastern Congo in search of the Rwandan rebels who slaughtered tourists.

An FBI team and detectives from Scotland Yard are participating in the investigation.

NATION Settlement opposed

A number of black farmers urged that the \$ 400 million settlement reached in a class action lawsuit be rejected as inadequate, saying the deal does little to correct years of race discrimination that left them financially strapped. Under the settlement, black farmers who say they were discriminated against by federal farm loan officials could receive damage awards of up to \$ 50,000 that would be virtually free of federal taxes. The settlement also called for the Agriculture Department to forgive any outstanding direct loans it made to black farmers.

Coming up: U.S. District Judge Paul Friedman said he would issue a final ruling later, although he warned that the law doesn't allow him to modify the settlement, only approve or disapprove it.

3 infants go home

Three of the healthiest surviving octuplets went home from the hospital. Ikye Louis Udobi and Nkem Chukwu took home daughters Ebuka and Echerem and son Jioke. The infants were greeted by "Welcome Home" signs and an impromptu family celebration.

UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES; 8 tourists slain by Rwandan rebels

Coming up: Chima, a girl, should be home within a few weeks, according to pediatrician Dr. Patti Savrick.

WASHINGTON Independent counsels

The Clinton administration, which had been expected to support a scaled-back version of the independent counsel statute, abruptly reversed its long-held position and came out against the law.

Coming up: With the statute due to expire June 30 when its legal mandate runs out, House Republicans directed the Justice Department to devise a new plan ensuring full investigation of charges against top executive branch officials.

Schooling for disabled

The Supreme Court ruled that public schools must finance one-on-one, continuous nursing services throughout the school day so that severely disabled students can attend school whenever possible, a decision that may strain educational budgets across the nation.

Coming up: School administrators, while sympathetic to the plight of handicapped students, fear their new financial burdens could be overwhelming.

Divvying the surplus

After weeks of discussions, Republican congressional leaders announced budget plans that they said would set aside more money for Social Security than President Clinton while providing a "historic" tax cut larger than anything Clinton has called for.

Coming up: The proposal sets the Republican Congress on a collision course with the White House over how to best use the enormous budget surpluses projected over the next 15 years.

WORLD Albright in Asia

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright ended a tour of Asia, where she met with several officials. In Indonesia, she said she was encouraged by the nation's burgeoning democracy, but she also said it must "urgently and boldly" address growing violence in East Timor and social unrest. In Cambodia, she said the United States wants to see the top Khmer Rouge leaders brought before an international genocide tribunal, and she dismissed Prime Minister Hun Sen's warning that such a trial could renew civil war.

SOUTH Pilot acquitted

A military jury at Camp Lejeune, N.C., cleared a Marine pilot of charges he was flying recklessly when his jet sliced through a ski gondola cable in the Italian Alps and sent 20 people plunging to their deaths. Eight Marine officers found Capt. Richard Ashby not guilty of 20 involuntary manslaughter charges and other counts.

Coming up: Ashby still faces another court-martial, on obstruction of justice charges for the disappearance of a videotape his navigator made during the fatal flight. And his navigator, Capt. Joseph Schweitzer, faces a manslaughter court-martial as well. It was unclear whether prosecutors will proceed with that case.

LOCAL MARTA supported

As MARTA considers where to expand its routes, residents of north Fulton County packed a public meeting to express their support for further extension of the north rail line, which already will grow with the addition of two stations next year. Though a MARTA report ranked that choice second behind extending the west line, residents of the Ga. 400 corridor argued that giving commuters an alternative to the congested highway would do more to reduce metro Atlanta's pollution problem.

Coming up: Three meetings are scheduled, beginning March 27, to consider the options before MARTA board members decide where to build.

PASSAGES

UP TO SPEED; THE WEEK'S TOP STORIES; 8 tourists slain by Rwandan rebels

Harry A. Blackmun, a retired Supreme Court Justice who served 24 years on the court and wrote the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion nationwide, died following hip replacement surgery in Arlington, Va., at age 90. Richard Kiley, who was Broadway's original "Man of La Mancha" and performed dozens of other dramatic and musical roles in plays, movies and television since the 1950s, died at age 76. Dusty Springfield, who recorded such 1960s hits as "Son of a Preacher Man" and "Wishin' and Hopin'," died of breast cancer in London at age 59.

--- From staff and news services. Want to read more? Call the Stacks information service, 404-526-5668, to purchase reprints of complete articles.

Graphic

Photo MIDEAST_LEBANON_ISRAEL336691:

Abir Qolat (with fist raised) leads other women in mourning at the funeral for her husband, Hezbollah guerrilla Adnan Hasan, on Wednesday in Bisariyeh, a village in southern Lebanon. Hasan was slain Sunday night in a clash with Israeli troops and their allied militiamen./

MOHAMED ZATARI / Associated Press

Photo OBIT_SPRINGFIELD_P8A.J335384:

Dusty Springfield

Photo MARINES_CABLE_CAR.JPG_334382:

mug of Marine Capt. Richard Ashby

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Teheran Journal:
Who Says There's No Fun in an Islamic Republic?

The New York Times

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Byline: By DOUGLAS JEHL

By DOUGLAS JEHL

Dateline: TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 12

Body

There are people here who remember the New City as Teheran's red-light district, crawling with gamblers, pimps, addicts and the patrons of its several brothels, none of which ever raised a blink from Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi.

Of course, the Iranian revolution of 1979 brought an abrupt end to the Shah's reign and to such un-Islamic diversions. The strict social restrictions imposed since then have hindered even healthy forms of recreation, particularly in south Teheran, a gritty and often stifling quarter whose poverty is not easy to escape.

It was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who once gloomily declared, "There is no fun in Islam." But a new spirit has seized the Iranian capital since the election in May of a new President, Mohammed Khatami. It may be nowhere more in evidence than in what is now Razi Park, where the former site of dens of sin has been transformed into a vast public space with gardens, an artificial lake, bumper cars and even the occasional in-line skater.

Asked what else she now expected from Mr. Khatami and his Government, a mother of two who was among the recent visitors flashed a wicked grin from beneath her black chador and replied: "More fun!"

"Next, I want to ride a bike," said the woman, Afanseh Khani, 31, offering the clear suggestion that she has put up long enough with rigid rules like those that still bar women from bicycling in public lest they arouse male lust.

The New City was torn down by revolutionaries who regarded it as a symbol of the worst of Western culture. But the wreckage sat untouched for well over a decade until Teheran's municipal government found the money to transform it into the biggest and newest of the 600 parks it has built in the last eight years as part of an effort to restore some green areas to what has become a sprawling, smog-choked capital.

And since the day last month when Mr. Khatami himself presided over an opening ceremony, Razi Park has become a magnet for people who say they agree with the new President that there is room in Islam for more personal space.

Teheran Journal; Who Says There's No Fun in an Islamic Republic?

"We need a good and healthy society, not a society with too much restriction and dictatorship, and not one with too much freedom either," said Shahin Ahmedi, 41, who sat among a group of well-cloaked women but was watching tolerantly as a teen-age girl broke another taboo -- for females -- by lighting up a cigarette.

In cooler, wealthier north Teheran, near the base of the Elburz Mountains, residents have long had leafy areas to flock to, while those who can afford it have been able to escape the city and its prying eyes on weekends. Behind closed doors are parties where people dance to forbidden Western music and drink forbidden alcohol that some even manufacture at home.

But since the revolution, the chance to play in public has been constrained by a long list of restrictions, including those that forbid women from appearing unless they are properly covered, meaning at minimum a tightly bound scarf and long raincoat.

Any transgression -- an unmarried couple, for example, out together for a stroll -- always carries the risk of detection and punishment, sometimes even a night or two in jail.

But gradually, some of those rules are being loosened, so that it is no longer uncommon to see young women wearing makeup, which was previously banned, or sporting platform shoes and varnished toenails beneath their cloaks.

The appetite for more freedoms is apparent even in south Teheran, with its reputation for conservatism. Among those who found a quiet park bench one recent evening were a young couple who freely admitted to being unmarried and declined only to provide their last names.

"If people expect that women are going to be allowed to walk out in the street uncovered, that's not going to happen, because that's not our culture," said the young man, Amin, a 26-year-old government employee. Then he pointed to himself and Mogjann, 22, a university student, and said, "But who's to say that there's something wrong with this?"

There is no doubt that the victory of Mr. Khatami has left some Iranians feeling bolder, at least in one case to excess. A story being repeated around Teheran tells of a revolt in August at a beach resort on the Caspian Sea in which young people fought back with rocks and bottles against security men who tried to arrest one of their number.

Resistance of that sort used to be unthinkable, and perhaps for that reason, there has been no mention of the incident in Iranian newspapers. But several people who witnessed the clash described it to a reporter on condition that their names not be used.

Some of President Khatami's opponents have also been active. In the city of Isfahan, a five-hour drive south of Teheran, there have been disturbances outside the Imam Mosque against the city's chief cleric, Ayatollah Jalaeddin Taheri, whom they fault for appointing a substitute Friday prayers leader whom they consider too liberal.

Ayatollah Taheri, who supports Mr. Khatami, has blamed the protests on disgruntlement in the wake of the elections. But in a statement addressed to him, the radical group Ansar e-Hezbollah -- or Supporters of the Party of God -- has described the objections as rooted in Iran's religious doctrine and warned, "We are going to fight to the end."

On a mild autumn evening, though, such tensions seemed far away from Razi Park, where the couples strolling in the breeze included mothers and daughters like Masoumeh Aqbari, 44, in a shapeless black chador, and Marjoun Khodabardelo, 14, in platforms and jeans beneath her scarf and colorful coat.

"A little more freedom is better," said Miss Khodabardelo, as her mother nodded in agreement. "For example, I heard that if the conservative candidate had been elected, chadors would have been obligatory. With Khatami, these kinds of things are not going to happen."

Graphic

Photo: A site of dens of sin in Teheran under the Shah's rule has been transformed into Razi Park, with gardens, a lake and amusement-park rides. Two girls played with the Iranian version of a Frisbee there yesterday. (Kazemi Safir for The New York Times)

Map showing the location of Teheran, Iran: The mood of Teheran has lightened up under a new President.

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End of Document

BRIEFING

Salt Lake Tribune (Utah)

August 5, 1994, Friday

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Body

UTAH

Baked: An already-hot summer reached a new peak Thursday in Salt Lake City when the temperature, pushed by a south wind, reached 106. Details: A-1

Early Morning Fire: A fire that started along a railroad right of way in the Weber River Valley spread up a hill into a residential area of Weber County Thursday morning. Details: D-1

Blocked: Residents convinced the West Jordan City Council to close two walkways leading from a subdivision to a middle school. Details: D-1

Investing in Youths: Ten teens turned a beige clapboard house in West Valley City into a crisp blue and white home that is the pride of an 83-year-old widow. The paint went on as part of the first West Valley YouthWorks project. Details: D-1

Pay Gap: Faculty members at Utah's nine public colleges and universities are paid less than their peers at comparable institutions, but the compensation gap is narrowing. Details: D-1

Turtle Futures: A recovery plan to stabilize the desert tortoise population has been finalized by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. But Washington County officials may not be happy. Details: D-10 ***** INTERMOUNTAIN

Holding Arms: Citizens in Catron County, N.M., resent government intrusion into their lives and livelihoods. To protest, they passed a regulation that every household should keep a firearm. Details: A-13

Monkey Virus? A 4-year-old Arizona boy may have been infected with herpes B, a life-threatening virus, through bites and scratches from two monkeys his mother brought home. Details: A-13

No Council: LDS officials in Pocatello deny convening a disciplinary council in the Bannock County Jail to consider confessed killer James Wood's membership in the church. Wood is on death row for the kidnapping and murder of 11-year-old Jeralee Underwood. Details: A-13 ***** BUSINESS

Dow Slides: The Dow Jones industrial average ended 26.87 points lower at 3,765.79 on Thursday. Stocks: B-7

Interstate Banking: The House approved legislation Thursday to remove many barriers to consumers who want to bank across state lines. The convenience will benefit people who live in one state and work in another. Details: B-6 ***** SPORTS

BRIEFING

Baseball Talks: Straw polls by several big-league baseball teams revealed that many players want an immediate walkout. However, the players' executive board accepted the advice of union head Donald Fehr and decided to stay with its Aug. 12 strike date. Details: B-1

Rocky Mountain Revue: Here's a nutshell summary: Jazzmen John Crotty, Walter Bond, Stephen Howard and Bryon Russell have taken charge of Utah's summer-league team. Second-round draft pick Jamie Watson can fly on the break, but lacks a jump shot. Second-year center Luther Wright remains a 7-foot-2 question mark. The Revue finale pits Utah against Chicago on Saturday. Details: B-1 ***** DAYBREAK

Sensitive Children: They are intense, perceptive and often called just "too good." But the qualities that make sensitive children the teacher's pet also make them vulnerable in any setting. Home & Family: E-1 ***** CALENDAR

The Loaf: Marvin Lee Aday, known to his fans (and his father) as Meat Loaf, appears Sunday at Wolf Mountain. The rock megastar chats with The Tribune's Lori Buttars about baseball and Shakespeare. Details: C-1 ***** COMMENTARY

Don't Buy It: Republican lawmakers say their health-reform plans avoid new taxes. However, Sen. Bob Dole's bill offers generous tax deductions for businesses and the self-employed. That means individuals' taxes would have to rise to compensate for the loss in revenue. Editorial: A-14 ***** THE AMERICAS

Crime Bill: A little-publicized provision in the \$ 33 billion federal crime bill allows women who are victims of violent crimes to sue assailants for gender-motivated attacks. Details: A-1

'Disappeared' Children: A senior Argentine military officer has admitted for the first time that detailed files existed on babies born in jail to captive mothers, a lawyer and human-rights activists said Thursday. Details: A-4

Dante Report: Although it climbed out of the volcano, a short in Dante's electrical system left the spiderlike robot stranded on Alaska's Mount Spurr volcano for 25 hours. The machine is working again and the delay is not expected to ruin the mission. Details: A-6

Whitewater Hearings: The Senate Banking Committee's apparent designated target in Thursday's Whitewater hearings was Hillary Rodham Clinton. Though she worried last winter about the scandal, she was not "paralyzed" by it, her chief of staff told the panel. Details: A-7

Haiti Crisis: Venezuela said Thursday that plans to organize a diplomatic mission to Haiti to avert a possible U.S.-led invasion had stalled because of differences between participating Latin American nations. Details: A-8

Strike 3: Jerry Williams, who stole a slice of pepperoni pizza from a group of children could get 25 years in prison to think about his crime under a new California three-strikes law. Details: A-10

Free to Choose: Where health care is concerned, choice of doctor and insurance plan has been shrinking steadily as costs rise. The Democratic health-care bills that Congress will begin debating next week aim to reverse that trend. Details: A-12 ***** ASIA/OCEANIA

Protest in Bangladesh: Nearly 2,000 radical Muslims in DHAKA, Bangladesh, renewed calls for the death of feminist writer Taslima Nasrin Thursday, a day after Bangladesh's High Court granted her bail. Chanting "Death to Taslima Nasrin!" they poured into the streets of the capital. Details: A-6

Talks to Resume: North Korea and the United States are back on speaking terms. Negotiators will reopen nuclear talks today in Geneva after a monthlong break following the death of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung.

Innocent Victims: Eight Lebanese civilians were killed Thursday during Israel's first strike against the militant Islamic group Hezbollah since Jerusalem accused it of attacking Jewish and Israeli institutions, south Lebanese security sources said. An Israeli Army spokeswoman apologized for what she said was the mistaken bombing of a home in southern Lebanon. ***** EUROPE/AFRICA

BRIEFING

Burning Bridges: Yugoslavia on Thursday cut all ties with Bosnian Serbs after they rejected an international peace plan. Details: A-1

Welcome Back: Defeated Rwandan troops living in self-imposed exile, are being urged to return and join the military that defeated them. The Tutsi-run Rwandan Patriotic Front hopes the move will help maintain peace and bring Rwanda back to a semblance of normalcy. Details: A-8

Nigeria Strike Ends: The Nigeria Labor Congress, a 41-union umbrella group, suspended on Thursday a 2-day-old national strike aimed at toppling the military government. The group also said it would enter talks with army leaders, but threatened to resume the strike Saturday if negotiations fail.

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End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

February 17, 2000, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Length: 1074 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-15

Couple Plead Guilty In Russia Laundering Case

A former executive of the Bank of New York and her husband told a federal judge that they had helped a group of small but politically connected Russian banks set up a money-laundering scheme that moved billions of dollars out of Russia through the American bank. The couple said they had received about \$2 million for their efforts. A1

German Party Leader Resigns

Wolfgang Schauble, the leader of the Christian Democratic Union, which governed Germany for most of the postwar years, resigned in the wake of a scandal over illegal donations to former Chancellor Helmut Kohl. A1

Russia Seeks Better NATO Ties

Acting President Vladimir V. Putin agreed to end an 11-month estrangement between Russia and NATO, after meeting with NATO's secretary general. A15

Ulster Talks Still Stalled

Demands by the Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams that Britain restore the suspended Northern Ireland government were met with counterdemands from other participants at a crisis meeting in London. A3

Pinochet Medical Report

Two Spanish newspapers, citing copies of a secret British medical report on Gen. Augusto Pinochet, said he had brain damage from minor strokes last year, which doctors said left him mentally unfit for trial. A3

Longer Summer for Israelis

Interior Minister Natan Sharansky said "summer time" would be longer by 34 days, rescinding a tradition of accommodating the prayer schedules of some religious Jews. A6

Hezbollah Will Not Relent

NEWS SUMMARY

The leader of the guerrilla movement, Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, said his forces in southern Lebanon would continue to kill Israeli soldiers despite Israel's pledge to withdraw forces. A7

Mediation Bid for Sri Lanka

Norway's foreign minister said he would try to start direct talks between Sri Lanka's government and Tamil Tiger rebels to end a conflict that has taken 60,000 lives. A13

World Briefing A4

NATIONAL A16-26

Bush Slipping as McCain, Gore and Democrats Gain

A New York Times/CBS News Poll found that voters' impressions of Gov. George W. Bush had substantially diminished, while positive impressions of Senator John McCain had improved markedly. The survey also held good news for Vice President Al Gore and Democrats in general looking ahead to the fall elections for president and Congress. A1

Gary L. Bauer, the former candidate and a prominent social conservative, endorsed Senator McCain. A24

More Heating Oil Assistance

President Clinton pledged more money to help with Northeastern home heating oil costs, while acknowledging that federal money might not be enough for low-income families this winter. In his first news conference this year, he also touched on the campaigns of his wife and his vice president, and left the door open for a visit to Pakistan. A20

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, speaking at the first New England Heating Oil Summit, said "the federal government was not prepared" for the recent jumps in oil prices. A20

Call to Fight Poverty

A broad group of Christian leaders gathered in Washington to call for an effort by churches, businesses, labor and government to help the poor. A18

Shift on Immigration Policy

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. called for blanket amnesty for illegal immigrants and an end to most sanctions against employers who hire them. A26

A.F.L.-C.I.O. officials outlined a campaign to persuade Congress to reject normalizing trade with China. A26

Hearing on Police Abuses

Top Los Angeles police officials criticized the command and supervision within their troubled department at a City Council hearing. A16

SCIENCE/HEALTH

Ancient Bones May Be Historic

NEWS SUMMARY

Archaeologists think that ashes and bones excavated in Greece three years ago are the remains of 200 to 250 Athenian citizen-soldiers memorialized by Pericles in 431 B.C. A19

NEW YORK/REGION B1-14

Diallo Trial Testimony Ends; Lesser Charges Weighed

Lawyers for four officers accused of murdering Amadou Diallo rested their case and joined prosecutors in asking that the jury be allowed to consider lesser charges. The judge put off a decision. Closing arguments were set for Tuesday. The final witness was a defense expert on police procedure, who said the defendants appeared to have acted properly in approaching Mr. Diallo. A1

Aftermath of Radiation Leak

The alert prompted by a radiation leak at the Indian Point 2 nuclear plant, on the Hudson, ended at 6:50 p.m. If any radiation escaped into the air, officials said, the levels were so low as to pose no health risks. Con Edison said signs of a potential problem appeared several weeks ago, but were not enough to shut the plant. A1

Sudden Overload of Courts

An antidrug crackdown swamped the court system over the last two weekends, leading to complaints that scores of suspects were illegally detained for more than 24 hours. B1

NEEDIEST CASES B4

EDUCATION

Leaving Senate for Manhattan

Senator Bob Kerrey, 56, the Nebraska Democrat who said last month that he would not seek a third term, will become president of the New School University next January. B1

A Symbol May Be Sold

The New York City Board of Education voted unanimously to explore the sale of its headquarters at 110 Livingston Street. B3

ARTS E1-14

Painting's Origin Challenged

An expert's doubts about the authenticity of a 500-year-old painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Andrea del Sarto were raised before Sotheby's sold it for \$1.1 million last month, but the expert's letter was not disclosed before the sale. E1

BUSINESS DAY C1-24

When Strangers Marry

The debut of the Fox show "Who Wants to Marry a Multimillionaire?" drew big ratings, especially among young women and teenage girls, culminating in 22.8 million viewers in the final half-hour, when a female contestant married a wealthy man she did not know. A1

NEWS SUMMARY

Sporting News Is Sold

Paul G. Allen, who co-founded Microsoft, said his company, Vulcan Ventures, was buying The Sporting News, the country's oldest sporting magazine, from Times Mirror. C1

Business Digest C1

CIRCUITS G1-14

A New Windows System

Windows 2000 goes on sale today, intended mainly for large companies and network-intensive businesses. G3

SPORTS D1-8

OBITUARIES C25

HOUSE & HOME F1-20

EDITORIAL A28-29

Editorials: Forced dash to a missile defense; working after retirement; wrong man for the F.E.C.; death of a garden.

Columns: Bob Herbert, William Safire.

Bridge E10

TV Listings E14

Crossword E12

Weather D8

Public Lives B2

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photos

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'Islamic project' in Sudan makes neighbors nervous

The Ottawa Citizen

July 8, 1995, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Byline: MARK HUBAND; THE LONDON OBSERVER

Dateline: KHARTOUM

Body

A 1.5 metre sculpture of an iron fist stood red hot as the temperature hit 40C in the garden of the Hamas militia office, hidden on the edge of the Sudanese capital. Neat coils of barbed wire topped an iron fence surrounding the Palestinian group's two-storey building.

Hamas, whose suicide bombers are intent on destroying the Middle East peace pact, is among friends in Khartoum.

"We have an Islamic project. Sudan has the same project, and we are going to carry out this project in all Islamic countries," said Mounir Said, Hamas's hospitable, soft-spoken representative. "We feel about Sudan the same that they feel about us. We respect one another."

This 'project' -- installing Islamic governments in countries where Islam is on the rise -- has made Sudan a pariah to many in the West. As it expands its African campaign, new alarms are being raised by neighboring states and western diplomats. The attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has helped focus world attention on Sudan.

Eritrea and Uganda have cut relations, accusing Sudan of providing the ways and means of toppling their governments. The threats have hardened western support for those two nations and raised the prospect of direct action to halt Khartoum's strategy.

Along with Hamas, officials of Hezbollah, the Abu Nidal Group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front regularly travel through Khartoum. Sudan and these groups consider themselves the radical revivalists of the Islamic world.

"The Islamic model is considered incomplete until its political component is implemented," said Ghazi Salah el Din Atabani, Sudan's foreign minister and a key member of the inner circle that is forging Sudan's Islamic program.

"It's affecting our relations with other Islamic countries adversely, at least in terms of relations with governments. For example, Saudi Arabia is a corrupt system which corrupts Islam. It's decadent, it represses women and can't accept our changing, modernist ideas. At the same time, it is not providing an Islamic government. It's a dictatorship that is hereditary."

'Islamic project' in Sudan makes neighbors nervous

In the six years since it seized power in a military coup, the Khartoum regime has steadily isolated and neutralized internal critics. Its strategy has seen the domination of all aspects of life in northern Sudan by the only legal political party, the National Islamic Front, led by Dr. Hassan El-Tourabi.

El-Tourabi, who uses a bullet-proof Mercedes with blackened windows as protection against his enemies, is intent on using his role as a spokesman for fundamentalist Islam to project himself and Sudan on to the world stage.

"The Front has a long-term plan which will mean that all ministers, state officials and soldiers will be Front members by 2002," says Mohamed Ahamed Abdelgadir Al-Arabab, a former minister who is hiding in exile. "It intends to be the leader of the Islamic world by then. It has targeted 10 African countries for military action by fundamentalist groups, which are being trained at eight different camps in Sudan."

The targeted countries are Sudan's neighbors: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Central African Republic and Chad, as well as Djibouti, with a total population of 200 million.

As a minister, Al-Arabab said he had prepared the training camps for Sudanese and foreign Islamists. "No decisions are being taken by the government -- everything is decided by Tourabi. President Omar Beshir is just a front man. This is why I fled," he said.

Al-Arabab, who left Sudan in March, said Uganda and Eritrea were the immediate targets of the Sudanese government.

On April 22, Uganda severed ties with Sudan after accusing Khartoum of supporting rebels of the brutal Lord's Resistance Army, led by Joseph Kony, a long-time opponent of Uganda's President, Yoweri Museveni. The break came two days after Kony's rebels massacred 82 people in northern Uganda.

Asked if Sudan, which is surrounded by enemies and desert, had given this support to the Ugandan rebels, Foreign Minister Ghazi replied: "We have never had the chance." Asked if he would, given that chance, he replied: "Yes, sure."

But the Ugandans are adamant that Sudan's support for Kampala's enemies has been routine. "Sudan has provided uniforms, mines, mortars, light machine guns and bases around Torit and Nimulay," said Uganda's Minister for Security, Col. Kahinda Otafiire.

The presidents of Uganda and Sudan agreed recently to work toward re-establishing ties, although their suspicion of each other has not diminished.

Uganda severed links four months after Eritrea did the same, on the grounds that Sudan had provided military training to 500,000 Eritrean Islamic fundamentalists.

The Sudanese have denied carrying out the training, but supporters of Islamic groups spoke openly at the Sudanese camps about the activities of Islamic and other opposition groups in Eritrea.

"Our Jihad Islamic Movement was established among the refugees in 1990 -- it's now very powerful inside Eritrea," said Idriss Mohamed Idriss, an elder at a camp for Eritrean refugees.

Eritrean Jihad fighters were first invited to a meeting of Dr. El-Tourabi's Popular Arab and Islamic Conference in November 1993. The conference brings together radical Islamic groups from the Muslim world, and recently committed itself to campaigns for the introduction of Islamic law in all countries with Muslim populations.

The Eritrean Islamists recently ambushed an Eritrean government vehicle and killed several officials. "Their fighters are all inside Eritrea now. It's a guerrilla war," said Saleh Dafi, an Eritrean opposition activist. Sudan is a gathering place for all the world's terrorists and they are going to destabilize us with any means. They have intentions for the whole region," said Eritrea's deputy Foreign Minister, Saleh Kekia, in the capital, Asmara.

'Islamic project' in Sudan makes neighbors nervous

Kekia named Sudan's Internal Security Minister, Naf'i Ali Naf'i, as the mastermind behind the military training program. The role of Naf'i has been confirmed by defectors from the Khartoum government.

The U.S. views the defence policies of all east African countries as being geared toward the perceived Sudanese threat. "We will help them but it's a very dangerous game," said a western diplomat in the region.

"The West isn't going to let Uganda succumb to the Sudanese fundamentalist government.

"Something has to be done to change the course of Sudan's policies. If they don't change they're digging their own grave. This is just one step short of saying that we will provide the bullet."

Graphic

Knight-Ridder Tribune/ (Sudan)

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End of Document

*A fundamental struggle;
Frustration, nationalism fuel Islamic attacks on West*

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

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Body

ACROSS THE Middle East, the muezzin's plaintive wail increasingly has become a call not only to prayer, but also to political action and a reassertion of Islamic values over the ways of the West.

The response in most cases has been renewed devotion to Muslim teachings and traditions, such as the ban on alcohol or the requirement for modest dress. But when resurgent Islam, with its powerful appeal, has intersected with the extreme edges of nationalism or frustrated ethnic pride, the mix at times has exploded into violence, often directed at the United States.

Islamic fundamentalism may be behind last week's bombing of the World Trade Centre in New York, which killed at least five people and wounded hundreds. A man believed to have links to radical Muslim groups was arrested Thursday in connection with the bombing.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Americans got their first experience with Islamic militants in 1979, when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was toppled from his U.S.-protected throne by a forbidding religious leader, or imam,, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Within months, "students following the imam's line" had seized the U.S. embassy and taken American diplomats hostage.

Like Khomeini, they were driven by an anti-Western Persian nationalism enraged by years of second-class status for Shiite Muslims in the Middle East and embittered by the shah's drive to force-feed secular Westernization to Iranians.

Spreading forces

In the succeeding decade, Islamic renaissance as a religious force and Islamic militancy as a political force have spread across the Middle East, their characteristics largely determined by the circumstances and issues of each country. The result has touched the majority Sunni branch of Islam as well as the Shiite sect more commonly associated with the acts of terrorism that have dramatized Islamic militancy in the West.

Perhaps nowhere more than in Lebanon has violence emerged from the assertion of Islamic ways over those from the West. Lebanon's Shiite Muslims, long downtrodden at home and inspired toward revenge by the Iranian revolution, sought out Western hostages in the mid-1980s to gain attention and, in their minds, mark points against

A fundamental struggle; Frustration, nationalism fuel Islamic attacks on West

Israel, Europe and the U.S.. Hezbollah, or the Party of God, remains a frequent combatant against Israeli troops and Israel's proxy Lebanese militia in the strip of southern Lebanon that Israel occupies and calls its security zone.

Many experts attribute the rise of Islam as a social and political force to the failure of secular nationalist governments that for the most part followed colonial rule in the Middle East. In Algeria, for instance, the militant and now largely underground Islamic Salvation Front has flourished in an atmosphere of despair produced by 30 years under the National Liberation Front, the guerrilla organization that won independence from France but was unable to win prosperity for its followers.

Palestinian dream

Similarly, the Islamic Resistance Movement, known by its initials as Hamas, has developed into a strong anti-Israeli guerrilla force as many young Palestinians lose patience with Yasser Arafat's secular Palestine Liberation Organization and its long-delayed dream of an independent Palestinian state.

In Syria, the traditional Muslim Brotherhood blossomed as an extreme political group partly in reaction to President Hafez Assad's failure to live up to the anti-Israeli Arab nationalist rhetoric on which his Baath Party government based its appeal. The response was a massive 1982 repression in the city of Hama, a Brotherhood stronghold where whole neighborhoods were leveled by Syrian army artillery.

Egypt, long regarded as one of the Islamic world's most tolerant countries, gave birth to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1928, mostly out of opposition to British colonial rule and the consequent Western influence. The Brotherhood in Egypt has gained key positions in a number of professional groups and opposition parties, but has avoided the violence once associated with its name.

Egyptian Islamic extremists sprang into the headlines again in 1981, however, when Muslim nationalists assassinated President Anwar Sadat over what they charged was his sellout to Israel at Camp David. More recently, militants organized in what they call Islamic Groups have killed foreign tourists in a campaign against the Western-oriented government of President Hosni Mubarak.

For some, these radical acts have meant martyrdom, such as that of Lebanese Shiite zealots driving truckfuls of explosives into U.S. and Israeli targets in Lebanon. For others, such as Hamas underground operatives, they have meant cold murder, shooting a captured Israeli border policeman.

For the majority of Muslims, however, these acts of political extremism are not representative of their religion. Among this majority, political concerns are more prosaic than revolutionary.

Islamic fundamentalists in Saudi Arabia, for example, have displayed their most vivid concern about seeping Western influence, such as a desire of Saudi women for the right to drive. Their protests, often delivered by petition, have been over the royal family's reluctance to further close the already isolated desert kingdom to non-Muslim customs.

But the pull of Islam as a powerful force for political change has become so evident in a number of countries that it has been used as a tool in decidedly nonreligious enterprises.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, for instance, bases his rule on the determinedly secular Baathist philosophy, first expounded by a Christian thinker from Syria. But he did not hesitate to appeal to his countrymen's religion as a way to stir up emotions against the United States during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Iraqi television repeatedly juxtaposed scenes of U.S. soldiers dancing to rock music with panoramas of the Great Mosque at Mecca, the message being that Islam's holiest site was being desecrated by infidels invited in by Saudi Arabia.

Guerrilla resistance

Similarly, the Central Intelligence Agency played to Afghans' traditional and Islamic sentiments in promoting and helping organize a decade-long guerrilla war that eventually drove the Soviet army from Afghanistan and, in the view of many experts, contributed to the Soviet empire's breakup.

A fundamental struggle; Frustration, nationalism fuel Islamic attacks on West

Israel also allowed Islamic fundamentalism to grow in Gaza and the West Bank -- and encouraged its rise, according to some reports -- as a rival to Arafat's PLO in the late 1980s. Israel then regarded the secular, nationalist PLO as Israel's main enemy and the chief instigator of Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation.

In another part of the world, Serb nationalists frequently have pointed to the Ottoman Empire's occupation of what is now Bosnia as a reason for their unrelenting drive against Bosnian Muslims. Serbs have portrayed Bosnian leaders, predominantly Muslim, as religious zealots bent on imposing fundamentalist rule on the Christian Serbs.

Graphic

Police remove evidence late Thursday from the New Jersey home of the man arrested in last week's. World Trade Centre bombing. The suspect has been linked to Islamic fundamentalist groups.

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***Hello and goodbye, Andre Agassi loses plot and match to raw;
recruit***

The Advertiser
May 31, 1996, Friday

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Byline: Bruce Wilson

Body

Just before they started their warm-up yesterday, Andre Agassi went up to Chris Woodruff and said, "Hi. I'm Andre."

It is difficult to imagine just who he thought Woodruff might have mistaken him for the Ayatollah **Hezbollah**, maybe, or one of the Three Stooges.

Anyway, Woodruff said "Hi" back and then beat the third seed in five zany sets in which the college star from Tennessee, nicknamed "Country" on the satellite circuit, spent half the time in a state of awe that this was really happening to him.

Later, in an engaging post-match press conference that brimmed over with innocence, he told how he was such a raw recruit on the worldwide second division circuit that he and his coach often got lost trying to find the courts, and stayed in hotels that defied description.

Yesterday it was Agassi's turn to get lost, both on and off the court. After seemingly heading for a routine win, he lost the plot entirely, then his patience and finally himself.

Instead of showing up for his mandatory post-match press conference, Agassi played that well-known American game called "I'm outa here" and disappeared.

Hello and goodbye, Andre Agassi loses plot and match to raw; recruit

The fine of \$2000 is probably rather less than he pays each week for having his head shaved.

This was the third time Agassi has been knocked out of the French Open in the second round. Maybe he needs more exercise.

Yesterday he chose to drive from the locker-rooms to the Suzanne Lenglen court for his match. The distance on foot is about 300 metres, but Agassi took his limousine out into the Paris traffic and around the block.

In a way it was as well it was there. When he decided Paris was no longer for him and did a runner, he was able to send a few flunkies back to pick up his kit in the dressing room, and a few score more to load up Brooke Shield's shopping at the apartment they had rented.

Today they were believed to be back in their natural habitat, California.

The score was 4-6, 6-4, 6-7 (7-9), 6-3, 6-2, and, as that indicates, the longer it went on the more control Woodruff exercised over Agassi.

Woodruff said later he was surprised that Agassi, when in trouble, did not stop to take stock but simply decided that raw and unthinking aggression was the answer, that he could hit himself out of trouble.

Woodruff used an American football analogy: "He had no dee-fence, just all off-fence."

PAGE 22: Day three results in Sport Digest

Even though he is from Tennessee, and sounds it, Woodruff is no backwoodsman. His father is a university lecturer in marketing.

"This game took me a long time to learn," Woodruff, 23, said of his short time on the major league tour.

"This game, it took me a while to learn is pretty cut-throat.

Everyone is out here for Number One."

A year ago he almost tossed it in, but he persevered, and now he is in a wide-open section of the draw, facing a match against Jonas

Hello and goodbye, Andre Agassi loses plot and match to raw; recruit

Bjorkman, a Swede who, ranked at 81, is actually nine rungs down the computer from Woodruff.

Agassi seems to be going through a personal concentration crisis, insofar as anyone who has apparently never finished a book and who thinks all serious music was written by Bruce Springsteen can concentrate.

He was booed in Monte Carlo recently after a half-hearted loss to Alberto Costa, and although he arrived early early to practise on clay, he seems to be thinking of other things.

Pete Sampras, the top seed, played in the match of the day against Sergi Bruguera, winner here in 1993-94 but now coming back from ankle and shoulder injuries.

It was a memorable five-setter, which Sampras won only because he was able to find a big serve when he needed it. He faced 20 break points in the match and saved 18 of them.

That is some statistic when you consider the score at the end was 6-3, 6-4, 6-7 (2-7), 2-6, 6-3, and the match was fascinating throughout since Sampras was absolutely uncompromising in his serve-and-volley approach, and baselined against the Spaniard only when he had to.

It was also played in wonderful spirit and the two men left the court arm-in-arm.

You hoped that one or two other people were watching that, and that one of them was Mark Philippoussis.

The recipient of the wise money in this tournament is Thomas Muster, the defending champion who inexplicably is seeded second rather than first and who yesterday beat the virtually unknown Frenchman Gerard Soves 6-1, 6-3, 6-0 in just 85 minutes.

That made Muster 99-3 on clay since the start of last year.

He is on course for a round six match with Michael Stich, the 15th seed, who beat the Greg Rusedski 6-3, 7-5, 6-3, who says he is a

Hello and goodbye, Andre Agassi loses plot and match to raw; recruit

Briton, although he sounds like a Canadian, where he was born. Today, though, he will be a Canadian in London and a Briton in Montreal.

Goran Ivanisevic beat David Wheaton, a spent force in world tennis after once being ranked as high as 12 in the world, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

RESULTS

French Open (prefix number denotes seeding): Men's singles, second round: 2-T. Muster (Aut) d Gerard Solves (Fr) 6-1, 6-3, 6-0; 5-G.

Ivanisevic (Croat) d D. Wheaton (US) 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; J. Hlasek (Swi) d J. Siemerink (Neth) 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3). Men's doubles, first round: J. Frana (Arg)-R. Leach (US) d P. Albano (Arg)-J. Antonio Conde (Sp) 6-3, 5-7, 7-5; 13-H. Davids (Neth)-Cyril Suk (Czech) d D. Ekerot (Swed)-L. Markovits (Hun) 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-5); K. Jones-C. Woodruff (US) d M. Keil (US)-P. Nyborg (Swed) 3-0; L. Manta (Swi)-P. Vizner (Czech) d J. Ireland (Aust)-D. Nargiso (Ita) 6-4, 7-5.

Women's singles, second round: 14-A. Coetzer (SAf) d F. Lubiani (Ita) 6-4, 6-1; 7-K. Date (Jap) d T. Jecmenica (Yugo) 6-4, 6-2; S. Testud (Fr) d P. Suarez (Arg) 7-5, 6-3; G. Pizzichini (Ita) d J. Decugis (Fra) 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 7-5; A. Grossman (US) d N. Dechy (Fr) 6-3, 6-3; P. Langrova (Czech) d P. Kamstra (Neth) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. **Women's** doubles, first round: 6-M. Hingis (Swi)-H. Sukova (Czech) d P. Schwarz (Aut)-K. Studenikova (Slovak) 6-1, 6-1; A. Carlsson (Swe)-A. Temesvari (Hun) d D. Krajcovicova (Slovak)-L. Nemeckova (Czech) 6-4, 6-3.

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Israel did not start the war;Sun Says;Leading Article

The Sun (England)

April 19, 1996 Friday

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Body

WOMEN, children and babies are blown apart by Israeli shells.

The pictures on TV are sickening.

But as the world rushes to condemn Israel, we should ask: Who's really to blame for the bloodshed?

Israel did not start this conflict and surely has the right to strike back at **Hezbollah** terrorists who launch rocket attacks on Israeli civilians.

We have to accept that it did not mean to hit a U.N. base. War is a dirty business and mistakes do happen, with appalling consequences - as we saw all too often in Bosnia.

But what has the West done to stop the Hezbollahs, who are armed by countries like Syria and find a safe haven in Lebanon?

America sent troops to Bosnia when the U.N. peace-keeping moves were getting nowhere.

Should it not be doing the same in Lebanon?

The last time American troops were there they were pulled out when the going got tough and public opinion turned sour.

An iron fist is needed to silence the **Hezbollah** guns. That'll stop the war.

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FEAR, NATIONALISM FAN RELIGIOUS FLAME -

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

March 6, 1993, SATURDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Body

ACROSS THE MIDDLE EAST, the muezzin's plaintive wail increasingly has become a call not only to prayer, but also to political action and a reassertion of Islamic values over the ways of the West.

The response in most cases has been renewed devotion to Muslim teachings and traditions, such as the ban on alcohol or the requirement for modest dress. But when resurgent Islam, with its powerful appeal, has intersected with the extreme edges of nationalism or frustrated ethnic pride, the mixture at times has exploded into violence, often directed at the United States.

Most Americans got their first experience with Islamic militants in 1979, when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was toppled from his throne by a religious leader, or imam, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Within months, student followers of the imam had seized the U.S. Embassy and taken American diplomats hostage. Like Khomeini, they were driven by an anti-Western Persian nationalism and enraged by years of second-class status for Shiite Muslims in the Middle East. They were embittered by the shah's drive to force-feed Western culture to Iranians.

In the succeeding decade, Islamic renaissance as a religious force and Islamic militancy as a political force have spread across the Middle East, their characteristics largely determined by the circumstances and issues of each country. The result has touched the majority Sunni branch of Islam, as well as the Shiite sect more commonly associated with the acts of terrorism against the West.

Perhaps nowhere more than in Lebanon has violence emerged from the assertion of Islamic ways over those from the West. Lebanon's Shiite, long downtrodden at home and inspired toward revenge by the Iranian revolution, took Western hostages in the mid-1980s. They sought publicity and, in their minds, to make points against Israel, Europe and the United States.

The group ***Hezbollah*** remains a frequent combatant against Israeli troops and Israel's proxy Lebanese militia in the strip of southern Lebanon that Israel occupies and calls its security zone.

Many experts attribute the rise of Islam as a political force to the failure of the secular governments that followed colonial rule in the Middle East. In Algeria, for instance, the militant and now largely underground Islamic Salvation Front has flourished in the despair produced by 30 years under the National Liberation Front, the guerrilla organization that won independence from France but was unable to win prosperity for its followers.

FEAR, NATIONALISM FAN RELIGIOUS FLAME -

Similarly, the Islamic Resistance Movement, also known as Hamas, has developed into a strong anti-Israeli guerrilla force. Many young Palestinians have lost patience with Yasser Arafat's secular Palestine Liberation Organization and its dream of an independent Palestinian state.

In Syria, the traditional Muslim Brotherhood blossomed as an extreme political group partly in reaction to President Hafez Assad's failure to act on the anti-Israeli Arab nationalist rhetoric on which his Baath Party government based its appeal. Assad's response was a massive repression in 1982 in the city of Hama, a Brotherhood stronghold where neighborhoods were leveled by Syrian army artillery.

Egypt, long regarded as one of the Islam's most tolerant countries, gave birth to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1928, mostly out of opposition to British rule and the consequent Western influence. The Brotherhood in Egypt has gained key positions in a number of professional groups and opposition parties but has avoided the violence once associated with its name.

But Egyptian Islamic extremists sprang into the headlines in 1981, when nationalists assassinated President Anwar Sadat over what they charged was his sellout to Israel at Camp David. More recently, militants who are organized in what they call Islamic Groups have killed foreign tourists in a campaign against the Western-oriented government of President Hosni Mubarak.

For some, these radical acts have meant martyrdom, such as that of Lebanese Shiite zealots who drove truckfuls of explosives into U.S. and Israeli targets in Lebanon. For others, such as Hamas underground operatives, they have meant cold murder, putting bullets through the head of a captured Israeli border policeman.

For the majority of Muslims, however, these acts of political extremism seemed no more representative of their religion than the sect in Waco, Texas, represents Christianity. Among this majority, political concerns are more prosaic than revolutionary. Islamic fundamentalists in Saudi Arabia, for example, have displayed their most vivid concern about seeping Western influence, such as a desire of Saudi women for the right to drive. Their protests, often delivered by petition, have been over the royal family's reluctance to further close the isolated desert kingdom to non-Muslim customs.

But the pull of Islam as a powerful force for political change has become so evident in a number of countries that it has been used as a tool in decidedly nonreligious enterprises.

Iraq's Saddam Hussein, for instance, bases his rule on the determinedly secular Baathist philosophy, first expounded by a Christian thinker from Syria. But Saddam did not hesitate to appeal to his countrymen's religion as a way to stir up emotions against the United States during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Iraqi television repeatedly juxtaposed scenes of U.S. soldiers dancing to rock music with panoramas of the Great Mosque at Mecca, the message being that Islam's holiest site was being desecrated by infidels invited in by Saudi Arabia.

Similarly, the Central Intelligence Agency played to Afghans' traditional and Islamic sentiments in promoting and helping organize a decade-long guerrilla war that eventually drove the Soviet army from Afghanistan and, in the view of many experts, contributed to the collapse of the Soviet empire.

Israel allowed Islamic fundamentalism to grow in Gaza and the West Bank as a rival to Arafat's PLO in the late 1980s. Israel then regarded the secular, nationalist PLO as Israel's main enemy and the chief instigator of Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation.

In another part of the world, Serbian nationalists frequently have pointed to the Ottoman Empire's occupation of what is now Bosnia as a reason for their unrelenting drive against Bosnian Muslims. Serbs have portrayed Bosnian leaders, most of them Muslim, as religious zealots bent on imposing fundamentalist rule on the Christian Serbs who come under their sway.

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HIS YEAR OF LIVING DANGEROUSLY

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Byline: By CONOR CRUISE O'BRIEN; Conor Cruise O'Brien is the author of, among other works, "The Siege: The Saga of Israel and Zionism."

Body

TRIBES WITH FLAGS

A Dangerous Passage

Through the Chaos of the Middle East.

By Charles Glass.

528 pp. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press. \$22.95.

Charles Glass is an ABC correspondent, partly of Lebanese (Maronite) and partly of Irish extraction. He was for some years stationed in Beirut. "Tribes With Flags" is his story of an interrupted journey. Mr. Glass had intended to travel from Alexandretta in Turkey to Aqaba in Jordan, crossing what he calls "the former Arab portion of the Ottoman Empire." Not all who consider themselves Arabs would agree with that description, since the countries Mr. Glass intended to visit, starting out from the Arabic-speaking port of modern Turkey, are countries of the Levant only - Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Jordan - whereas the Ottoman Empire, in its heyday, included, in addition to Arabia itself, all North Africa, from Egypt to Morocco.

However that may be, Mr. Glass got only halfway through his journey. He was kidnapped in south Beirut by members of the Hezbollah, the Party of God. He remained a prisoner for more than two months before managing to escape, by a method that required an admirable degree of perseverance and ingenuity. He then returned to his family in the United States.

Appropriately, the kidnapping occurs about halfway through "Tribes With Flags." The first half of the book, mostly situated in Syria, is of the kind the author originally planned: "a literary and spiritual ramble through the history of a tormented land," drawing effectively on narratives and observations of earlier travelers, as well as on his own experiences and conversations. The second half - although most of it is not about the kidnapping - is more personal and less like a travel book. Having briefly told the story of his actual capture, Mr. Glass goes into a series of flashbacks to his earlier experiences in Lebanon. Because of his Lebanese roots and his numerous Lebanese relatives and friends, this part of the book has a more intimate quality than the Syrian part. Finally, Mr. Glass's story of his own captivity is told in less than 100 pages at the very end of "Tribes With Flags."

I would recommend that readers of this book, having reached the story of the capture, which occurs at the end of Part Three, skip, for the moment, Part Four - which contains the flashbacks - and proceed directly to Part Five, with the story of Mr. Glass's captivity and escape. If you simply plod doggedly on, as I did, you risk being distracted from

HIS YEAR OF LIVING DANGEROUSLY

the flashback narratives by wondering what is happening to our hero, and also by wondering when, if ever, you are going to be told about this. Part Four is best read at leisure, when doubts about all that have been set to rest.

Mr. Glass is a good travel writer, with lively curiosity, a fine sense of humor, a gift for getting people to talk and a capacity for taking them as he finds them. At the end of his introduction, he quotes a story, which appears to have influenced him, by the late Victorian travel writer Marmaduke Pickthall. Pickthall and his Arab servant, Rashid, were kindly received and entertained by a certain Circassian chief. They later learned that this chief had attacked a party that included an Englishman, now wounded and dying. Pickthall wrote: "Rashid, as I could see, was troubled upon my account. He kept silence a good while. At last he said:

" 'It's like this, my lord. Each man must see with his own eyes and not another's. People are as one finds them, good or bad. They change with each man's vision, yet remain the same. For us those highway robbers are good people; we must bless them; having cause to do so. This other man is free to curse them, if he will. Good to their friends, bad to their enemies. What creature of the sons of Adam can condemn them quite?' "

Helped no doubt by the Rashid principle, Mr. Glass generally got on well with his Arab interlocutors, and he made some friends even among his captors. But the picture that builds up of Arab society - whether in authoritarian Syria or anarchic Lebanon - is inherently unattractive to Westerners (given the nature of contemporary Arab society, especially in relation to **women** and children). Nor is the contrast between Lebanon and Syria as sharp as it might appear from this account. Lebanese society is as authoritarian as Syrian, only the authoritarianism, instead of being concentrated under one autocrat, is distributed in a large number of small, nasty packets, including the group that kidnapped Mr. Glass. His horror at what has happened to Lebanon is reflected in an image about the fate of the country's famous cedars: "The cedars were facing a new danger . . . tiny worms called *thaumetopea libanotica* that laid their eggs in the roots and ate the fabric of the tree from within. The cedar was an age-old symbol of Lebanon, used on the national flag and so many militias' flags as well. To me, the worms rather than the mighty trees were an appropriate symbol for the militias, eating the fabric of the country until it withered and died."

Though agreeably written and often entertaining, "Tribes With Flags" is basically a sad book. I have an impression that Mr. Glass felt let down on two levels: first as a traveler of somewhat romantic disposition and second as a kind of pilgrim in quest of his Arab roots. The romantic traveler was disappointed, because the modern Levant is a far less attractive place than the Levant described by several generations of gifted European travelers. Much of what was beautiful has been torn down and buried under mile after mile of concrete buildings designed by incompetent or uncaring modern architects. That was all depressing enough, but the pilgrim part was even worse. It is not, I think, a coincidence that Mr. Glass's quest for his Arab roots should have brought him to that grimly impressive metaphor about the roots of the cedars.

The traveler and the pilgrim were disappointed, but the reader will not be. Nor is the impact of the book on the reader depressing. The author's good humor and cheerfulness, even under extremely trying circumstances, are impressive and, in a measure, infectious. And because of the manner in which Mr. Glass's tour ended, "Tribes With Flags" may well be the last travel book on the Middle East by an American for some considerable time to come.

Graphic

Drawing

Tea and sympathy with Mrs Khomeini

The Sunday Times (London)

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Byline: GERALDINE BROOKS, Tehran

Body

AT the Khomeinis', afternoon tea comes in a little glass, and revolutionary guards serve fruit on a plastic plate with a picture of two ducks on it.

Khadijeh, the 76-year-old widow of the Ayatollah Khomeini, sits in a corner of a courtyard, its high walls draped in black crepe. Guests women only leave their shoes at the gate and approach the widow with their condolences. Smiling, she offers a gnarled hand or a cheek to be kissed, then gestures to each of perhaps 30 visitors to join her, squatting on rugs.

Female guards in khaki tunics pass the sugar bowl and platters of melon and dates. 'I'm sorry we have received you so simply, ' Khomeini has her interpreter say. 'But all through my husband's life, he insisted on simplicity.'

The Khomeini home is indeed modest. Set in the northern Tehran suburb of Jamaran, the family quarters are spartan, almost shabby. A two-storey building houses, in addition to Khadijeh, her 53-year-old son, Ahmad, his wife and children.

In one room, the thin mats used to sleep on are rolled up in a corner. A torn fly-screen dangles from a window; green paint flakes from the walls. In the kitchen, an old-fashioned stove and samovar are the only appliances in evidence.

Even without the ayatollah, this little house remains a shrine. Weeks after his death mourners still gather outside, weeping and praying. The balcony from which he greeted the faithful has had to be glassed in to stop mourners clawing their way up to embrace his chair.

His widow sometimes receives small groups of important women mourners. At such gatherings only the grandchildren add a splash of colour to the dark cluster of cone-shaped figures in their enveloping chadors. The children run about among the guests, oblivious to the eulogising and tearful outbursts.

'We have come to this place where the great imam used to breathe, ' sobs one of the guests. 'We all have gathered here in this holy place to show our allegiance to his way.'

Khomeini nods her acknowledgment, wiping away an occasional tear. When her black veil slips, it reveals silver hair apparently coloured with henna while her husband was alive. That is not unusual among religious women in Iran. While they conceal their beauty in public, staying attractive for a husband is encouraged. Plucked eyebrows are evidence that a woman is married.

Tea and sympathy with Mrs Khomeini

A recent afternoon's guest list was a who's who of Iran's exported revolution: wives of the leaders of the Hezbollah or 'Party of God', the most radical of Lebanon's Shi'ite factions; Turkish university students, visiting Tehran, who had been expelled from school for wearing Islamic veils; a South African Muslim who belongs to a radical fundamentalist congregation whose key members are on trial for treason in South Africa.

All had been invited to tea in Tehran because of their involvement in radical religion; they had been asked to come by the ayatollah's 48-year-old daughter, Zahra Mostafavi, for a two-day conference 'to examine aspects of His Highness Imam Khomeini's personality'.

The conference appears to be part of a quiet post-mortem overhaul of the ayatollah's image, which is also getting some humanising. Many pictures of him in public buildings show him with a grandchild. One pose has him laughing as a toddler tries to push a forkful of food into his mouth.

Even more surprising to many Iranians has been the posthumous publication of his poetry. Among hard-line mullahs, verse of any kind is suspect. But the ayatollah's melodious, intricately rhymed poems are full of unexpected imagery using, for instance, the intoxication of wine and the celebration of female beauty as metaphors for religious ecstasy.

The family seemed eager to share personal details about the ayatollah, ranging from how he wooed his bride to how he took his medicine towards the end of his life.

Through the eyes of the women who lived with him, the West's bloodthirsty bete noire seems almost to be someone else. The man they see is a considerate husband, a caring father and a rather quirky old man, who was worried about germs and obsessive about punctuality.

'If I wanted to know the time, I would look at the imam rather than at the clock, ' says Fatima Tabatabai, his son's wife. 'If he was reading the Koran, I'd know it was 11.30. If he was taking a walk, I'd know it must be 4.30.'

The man who was to lead Iran did not look like much of a catch to the wealthy parents of 16-year-old Khadijeh when, as a 27-year-old theological student, he applied for her hand.

'But he compensated her with his kindness, ' says Mostafavi, who claims never to have heard her father ask his wife to bring him so much as a glass of water.

She remembers just one argument between her parents over a rubber ball her mother bought for Ahmad. Her father did not want the boy to have anything frivolous or distracting.

Generally, though, the children were allowed to play as they liked, their father intruding only when he perceived physical or moral danger.

'If I wanted to play at a house, and he knew there was a boy there, he would say: 'Don't go there, play at home', ' Mostafavi recalls. 'You couldn't say: 'Come on, Dad, let me go', because what he said was based on Islam, not on his own opinion.'

The consequences of flouting Islam were made brutally clear. He once told Ahmad (according to Ahmad's wife): 'I love you because you are obedient toward God. If you stand against God, I will stand against you; and if it is necessary according to the law, I will even send for your executioner.'

He was careful about cleanliness, wearing a specially made plastic and towelling bib at meals and using separate spoons to select pills from each of his medicine bottles, rather than his fingers.

Even with the ayatollah gone, the family still keeps to a strict schedule. The first note of the muezzin's call to sunset prayer gives the signal that the tea party is over.

Tea and sympathy with Mrs Khomeini

Reminiscing about the ayatollah, the family weeps a good deal disobeying him in that, if in little else. Fatima Tabatabai recalls his words as he left for the surgery from which he did not recover. 'I'm going, and I'm not coming back, ' he told the family. 'Don't cry for me. It is God's will.'

Wall Street Journal

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Despite new leader, Iran power struggle is far from over

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Times Publishing Company

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Dateline: CAIRO

Body

The appointment of President Ali Khamenei as the successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is a victory for pragmatists seeking to ease Iran's international isolation, but a power struggle in that chaotic country is far from over, according to experts on Iran.

The analysts interpret the naming of Khamenei, 49, as a step engineered by Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Parliament speaker and a leading contender for power in post-Khomeini Iran. An 83-member Assembly of Experts gave Khamenei the promotion one day after Khomeini's death.

"It's a good thing and the first victory for Rafsanjani after Khomeini's death," said Fahmy Huweidy, an Egyptian writer on Islam who recently visited Iran. "For those of us outside Iran, it is also positive. But the power struggle will go on at least until presidential elections in August."

Khamenei himself told Tehran television that his leadership is temporary, pending a review of the constitution that was ordered by Khomeini shortly before his death.

The review is to be completed before the presidential elections in which Khamenei, a two-term president, cannot run again.

"The power struggle will intensify and become more open," said a Western diplomat based in a Persian Gulf country. "Under Khomeini, there were always disagreements but there was also a certain cohesiveness. With the death of Khomeini, Iran has lost its anchor and stabilizer."

In recent months, though, the ailing Khomeini had not seemed much of a stabilizer.

For a short while after Iran's grudging acceptance last summer of a cease-fire in its eight-year war with Iraq, the country that had previously branded foreign powers as "greater or lesser satans" presented a more conciliatory face to the world and solicited Western participation in its postwar reconstruction.

Despite new leader, Iran power struggle is far from over

But in February came an about-face. The glowering ayatollah called for Moslems to execute British author Salman Rushdie for writing a book deemed to blaspheme Islam. European governments recoiled and downgraded relations, and Iranian officials who had sought to build bridges to the West were purged.

In March, Khomeini deepened Iran's internal political confusion by firing his designated successor, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri. Montazeri had apparently offended Khomeini by criticizing the failings of the 10-year-old Islamic revolution that overthrew the U.S.-backed shah of Iran.

The next month, the Iranian leader took a potential step toward resolving the power struggle. He appointed a committee to revise Iran's constitution in advance of the August presidential elections.

The only announced candidate in those elections is Rafsanjani, a wily survivor of the revolution's many twists and turns.

With substantial backing from parliament, he is seeking to revise the constitution to strengthen the office of president by abolishing the post of prime minister, currently held by hard-liner Hussein Musavi.

But besides Musavi, Rafsanjani, who is considered a pragmatist despite his recent echoing of Tehran's latest anti-Western line, has other hard-line rivals: the interior minister, Ali Akbar Montashemi; Ayatollah Ali Meshkini, chairman of the Council of Experts; and Ahmed Khomeini, the late Iranian leader's son.

In recent months, Ahmed Khomeini assumed a high profile and functioned almost as his father's stand-in. But he lacks a formal government position.

"Ahmed has neither the religious credentials nor the administrative experience to rule, and it's not clear whether claiming dynastic credentials will be enough," said Shahram Chubin, an scholar on Iran at the Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

"The appointment of Khamenei is a bad sign for Ahmed," added Huweidy, the Egyptian writer.

He called the choice surprising because Khamenei, like Rafsanjani, is only a hojatoislam, a lesser rank of cleric than ayatollah. He said it was still possible that a council of three or five clerics would be named to perform Khomeini's religious functions.

Analysts said no one man could or would take Khomeini's place since the ayatollah was both Iran's supreme religious and temporal authority.

Also uncertain is the effect Khomeini's death will have on Iran's frayed relations with other countries.

Despite new leader, Iran power struggle is far from over

While Iranian leaders may be "too busy among themselves to start new mischief abroad, they are also unlikely to make conciliatory gestures toward the West or the Arabs," one Egyptian military expert said.

Until the domestic power struggle is resolved, the United Nations-sponsored talks on turning last summer's cease-fire into a peace treaty with Iraq are likely to remain stalled.

And Westerners held hostage for years by Iranian-backed factions in Beirut will probably remain captives.

Egyptian and Western experts said they doubted that Iraq, which started the gulf war by invading Iran in 1980, would mount any aggressive military actions to take advantage of the current interregnum in Iran.

"The Iraqis will not try again," said the Egyptian military expert. "They learned their lesson."

However, Iranian leftist opposition groups based in Iraq vowed to step up their struggle against the Tehran regime.

The death of Khomeini should further diminish Iran's attraction as a model for other would-be Islamic revolutionaries, already demoralized by Iran's bloody post-revolutionary record and its failure to defeat Iraq in the gulf war.

When he seized power in 1979, Khomeini promised to build the first authentic Islamic government the world had seen since the origins of the religion in the Arabian desert 1,300 years ago.

But he leaves behind a country ruined by a war that he prolonged - in a vain bid for vengeance against Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein - and a leadership still divided over how to translate medieval Islamic precepts into a coherent program for modern government.

Attempted reforms in industry, agriculture and labor relations have been stymied by disagreements between conservative clerics who favor private enterprise and militants who support state ownership.

Even laws imposing Islamic dress on women and banning alcohol and Western music have had only superficial success.

Besides 1-million war casualties, the repeated waves of executions of thousands of political dissidents, drug dealers and other alleged criminals without any semblance of due process have horrified many Iranians. Since the revolution, more than 2-million of the country's 50-million people have fled, many of them professionals urgently needed for Iran's development.

Iranian attempts to export the revolution have also largely failed, except in even more troubled Lebanon.

Despite new leader, Iran power struggle is far from over

In Beirut, Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the **Hezbollah** or "Party of God" that is believed to be holding Western hostages, told his supporters Sunday:

"We may face a difficult period ... but even though he (Khomeini) has left us, he has left a part of himself ... in each one of us. We are all Khomeinis after his death."

Graphic

COLOR PHOTO, Associated Press; Iranian President Ali Khamenei is a hojatoislam, a lesser rank of cleric than ayatollah

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Kidnapped in Beirut

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Length: 2283 words

Byline: By Eugene Kennedy;

Eugene Kennedy, a professor of psychology at Loyola University of Chicago, is working on a new book with his wife, Dr. Sara Charles, on the role of healthy authority in personal and public life.

By Eugene Kennedy; Eugene Kennedy, a professor of psychology at Loyola University of Chicago, is working on a new book with his wife, Dr. Sara Charles, on the role of healthy authority in personal and public life.

Body

DEN OF LIONS

Memoirs of Seven Years.

By Terry A. Anderson.

Illustrated. 356 pp. New York:

Crown Publishers. \$25.

CHAINS TO ROSES

The Joseph Cicippio Story.

By Joseph Cicippio and Richard W. Hope.

Illustrated. 216 pp.

WRS Publishing,

701 North New Road,

Waco, Tex. 76710.

\$21.95.

TAKEN ON TRUST

By Terry Waite.

Illustrated. 370 pp. New York:

Harcourt Brace & Company.

\$24.95.

Kidnapped in Beirut

AN EVIL CRADLING

By Brian Keenan.

296 pp. New York:

Viking. \$22.50.

FOUR extraordinary memoirs by former hostages in Beirut are modern versions of the Book of Jonah. Like Jonah, each writer is swallowed by a great fish in the roiled waters of the Middle East and must survive a terrible isolation before being delivered for a life of prophecy. The point, both in the Bible and in these accounts, is not the special effects or even the fascinating historical details, but rather the spiritual meaning of living through a grueling and unjust yet mysterious and redeeming captivity.

These four stories -- which the authors, an aggressive journalist and a gentle accountant (both American), a conflicted English church worker and a defiant Irish poet, pull out of their souls -- overlap, carrying us, at first as reluctantly and uncertainly as the protagonists, into Beirut of the 1980's, thick with causes, death and betrayal. We are soon as absorbed by these men's lives as we are repelled by their captors and their tactics.

The years of hostage taking play back in aching slow motion, taunting us with the possibility that we might still stop time and warn off the many men besides these who starting in 1982 were taken, usually in the course of homely errands, as bargaining chips by Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim group also known as the Party of God, or by groups like Islamic Jihad, believed to be allied with Hezbollah. One senses, however, that these four witnesses to that period when the harsh smell of terror saturated Beirut could not easily be called off from keeping appointments that for reasons, perhaps beyond their knowing and our full understanding, each had made with destiny.

Their tales of survival are also contemporary confessions, autobiographies of self-discovery and spiritual pilgrimage that are a welcome antidote to the sugary poisons of self-help, New Age fantasy and guilt laundering that sit smugly on bookstore shelves marked for spiritual reading.

BEYOND its compelling reportage of his years in captivity, Terry Anderson's narrative, "Den of Lions," is an improbable and moving love story. Hard-drinking, world-weary, guilty over his broken marriage, Mr. Anderson emerges as a restless character in search of a Graham Greene to give form to his quest for salvation and a fixed and peaceful abode. The Associated Press's chief Middle East correspondent, he falls in love with a beautiful Lebanese Maronite Catholic, Madeleine Bassil. Already a worn-down hostage to his work -- based in southern Africa, he had asked for the Middle East assignment when Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 -- and on the edge of becoming a burned-out case, he is transformed by the relationship. Even the bloody shards of once elegant Beirut reassemble themselves as Paris for the lovers.

The idyll in the ruins is snapped a few months later, when, on March 16, 1985, he is seized on the street and forced into a green Mercedes. It had been following him -- the third Westerner to be taken in three days -- all morning. His divorce not final, he has been unable to marry Ms. Bassil, who is pregnant when he disappears. Her voice counterpoints his in telling of the near-biblical-numbered seven-year ordeal of captivity that now begins.

The voice of the waiting loved one also alternates with that of the captive in "Chains to Roses," a forthcoming memoir by Joseph Cicippio (with Richard W. Hope, a writer of documentaries and of fiction). Like Ms. Bassil's, the narrative of Mr. Cicippio's wife, Elham, adds a "Rashomon" sense of watching from many points of view. These two valiant women echo the plangent longing of their shackled men. They also provide vivid anecdotes of their relationships with in-laws who suffered and campaigned for the release of all the hostages.

And with their help, we make acquaintance, though only glancingly in many cases, with the huge cast of Government officials, would-be negotiators, true helpers and authentic knaves who, along with presidents, kings and terrorists, played greater and lesser roles in the failed international chess game of kidnapping and bribery that served as a desperate substitute for foreign policy.

Kidnapped in Beirut

THROUGH the women's narratives we also get a close look at one of the true heroes of that fierce period, the tall and handsome Italian diplomat, Giandomenico Picco, a special envoy from the Secretary General of the United Nations. Having been instrumental in negotiating an end to the Afghanistan war as well as the war between Iran and Iraq, he travels into the darkened heart of Beirut on the fumes of instinct alone to accomplish what others have taken credit for, the negotiation of the last remaining hostages' freedom.

In the months before he was taken captive, Terry Anderson had settled his spiritual identity during a quiet visit to a Beirut church. He realized that despite a long neglect of his religion's practice, he was a Roman Catholic to the depths of his being. This conviction, which intensified his regrets at the failure of his first marriage and at seeing so little of his daughter, Gabrielle, was the spiritual foundation, along with his love for Madeleine, for his surviving his arbitrarily brutal years as a captive. "Den of Lions" is intercut with poems, a series of which are titled "Stigmata," that are the fruit of his meditation, his ability to accept, in very Catholic fashion, his suffering and his achievement, for short periods, of sublime experiences of peace.

Religion strikes a dominant chord in the other hostage accounts as well. Terry Waite, the English emissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who specialized in negotiating for the release of Middle East hostages, was himself abducted on Jan. 20, 1987, in the murky warren of Beirut alleys on his last effort both to contact the captives and to preserve his own integrity. In "Taken on Trust," he shows his Anglican faith as quite formal at first, his life organized around the Church of England as carefully as a procession of bishops. But during his nearly five years of captivity his profoundly tested faith is no less impressive than that of Mr. Anderson, to whose classic American resourcefulness and spirituality he pays special tribute.

Mr. Anderson's religious commitment is instructive for those who wonder how modern Catholics manage their relationship to the church as an institution. Evoked movingly in his description of his prison confession to a fellow hostage, the Rev. Lawrence M. Jenco, an American who is a Catholic priest and relief official, Mr. Anderson's faith is not that of a saint manque, afraid of being judged harshly and expelled from its communion, but of a sinner confident that his church will understand and forgive him.

Mr. Waite, one feels, moved toward his bare dungeon out of a conscience formed by his beliefs and his correlate need to vindicate himself, against almost everybody's advice, including his Archbishop's, after his trustworthiness had apparently been compromised by his publicized association with Oliver L. North, a Marine lieutenant colonel on the staff of the Reagan White House. Elham Cicioppio criticizes Mr. Waite as self-involved for appearing to take some credit for the early hostage releases actually engineered by Mr. North at exchange rates involving TOW antitank missiles and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles. Mr. Anderson, who interviewed Mr. North and others after his release, concludes that the arms-for-hostages scheme was a misbegotten disaster for everybody, and does not criticize Mr. Waite's efforts, which comforted him when he first heard of them in captivity. The Anglican envoy seems to have been taken on trust twice, first by Mr. North and later by the terrorists themselves. Readers looking for definite answers about any relation between Mr. Waite and American intelligence will not find them in these books.

Mr. North seems quietly scary and dangerously loose in all these pages, conducting a meeting here, climbing off a plane there, arranging to sell arms to Iran in exchange for hostages, diverting the unexpected profits to the Nicaraguan contras and, for all his swagger, adding to hostages' troubles rather than subtracting from them. Mr. North ultimately delivers less glory than threat to Ronald Reagan, whose obsession with freeing captive Americans led him to approve arms-for-hostages plans opposed -- though passively -- as irresponsible by his Secretary of Defense, Caspar W. Weinberger and his Secretary of State, George P. Shultz.

Mr. Waite is as thoroughly English as Mr. Anderson is typically American. Asked if he wants a drink before his supposedly imminent execution, he requests a cup of tea. His account, written inside his head in prison and committed -- with great anguish, one senses -- to paper later, is the most thoroughly and artfully autobiographical. If Mr. Anderson reveals himself as drawn to the world's most dangerous margin in Lebanon out of restlessness, Mr. Waite portrays his life of constant movement in the service of larger Christian purposes as a never-ending pilgrimage for approval.

Kidnapped in Beirut

He berates himself often for what he considers this weakness during his long, mostly solitary confinement as, committing himself to the mystery that is God, he poignantly recalls the details of his upbringing, of his frustrated efforts at a military career, and of his self-effacing yet ambitious personality. The homely recollections of his growing years are as moving, in their own way, as his re-creation of his perseverance, drawing on his inner life, while in captivity.

Brian Keenan, a teacher of English who was seized on his way to class at the American University in Beirut on April 11, 1986, just four months

after he had come to Lebanon, had arrived in shattered Beirut from divided Belfast with the bouncy strut of the young James Cagney. A Protestant sympathetic to the Catholic cause of Irish unification, Mr. Keenan seems, as much as his fellow hostages, seeking a place in which his adventurous spirit may find comfort. A bright boy, at 16 he apprenticed himself as a heating engineer until he won a national poetry contest and decided that he must return to school.

The poet is everywhere present in "An Evil Cradling," a beautifully and movingly written account of his four and half years as a hostage, which, perhaps more than any of the others, conveys the iron-hard reality of isolation. Indeed, Mr. Keenan adroitly invokes his observant self to maintain his sanity, bidding it to monitor the craziness that surges through him during his imprisonment.

Throughout, and especially in the company of his cell companion, John McCarthy, an urbane English television journalist, kidnapped April 17, 1986, Mr. Keenan is quintessentially Irish. So salient is this in his sense of self that when first making contact with other hostages across a grim hallway, his initial message, like his first protests to his captors, is that he is Irish. He and Mr. McCarthy, whose character is praised in the other accounts as well, survive the beatings and other horrors of incarceration with brilliant and often bawdy exchanges of humor. The brutality is counterpoint to their own inner spiritual searches for a God deep and rich enough to be the wellspring for the world's divergent faiths, including that of their fundamentalist captors.

JOSEPH CICIPPPIO, the acting controller at the American University of Beirut, kidnapped Sept. 12, 1986, had already found peace in God, experiencing no contradictions at all with his Norristown, Pa., Roman Catholicism as he converted to Islam to marry Elham. He too is an expatriate, having come to Beirut after what he recalls as a workaholic American banking career that contributed to two failed marriages. His words reveal him as a mild and sympathetic man who, even during his five years in prison, spontaneously attempts to see the world through the eyes of his keepers, many of whom had lost their families in the wars that had raged so apocalyptically through the Middle East. Yet Mr. Cicippio draws some of the most severe beatings recorded in any of these books, and must adjust for years to a cellmate, also an American, who is twice a hostage, both to Islamic Jihad and to his own bewildering mental problems.

These four men, whose paths cross, separate, and cross again, give us, in these books, lively testaments to the resources of ordinary people. Well aware of their faults and their failings, they nonetheless enter into themselves as the hermits once did the desert, discovering oases of the spirit that sustain them until, despite the continuing evidence of their human limitations, they achieve a peace that the world did not and cannot give them. They each find what they came looking for in Beirut in the first place, themselves.

To read these books is to enter captivity with these men and to sense the overwhelming oppression of their cramped and twilight cells and to feel the monotonous pull of the waste of years that spread out tracklessly before them. Yet these memoirs are better get-away-from-it-all books than the light novels designed to serve that purpose. That is because these authors have entered the belly of the beast and come back to tell us, as does Jonah, more about a spiritual process than a historical event. They illuminate a destination in their souls that readers will be drawn to visit in their own.

Graphic

Kidnapped in Beirut

Photos: Brian Keenan, left, just after being released in Damascus, 1990; Terry Anderson as a hostage, 1987. (ASSOCIATED PRESS); Joseph Cicippio, left (AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE), in captivity, 1989; Terry Waite, shortly before being taken hostage, 1987. (ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal

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Byline: By PETER STEINFELS,

By PETER STEINFELS, Special to The New York Times

Series: Muslims in America -- Last of four articles.

Dateline: DEARBORN, Mich.

Body

There is an almost startling contrast between a resurgent Islam's tumultuous role on the world scene and the expectations of how a growing Islamic presence will change America.

The most likely effect, most experts believe, will be to bolster the forces of social conservatism on issues like sexual permissiveness, support for parochial schools and gay rights.

But American Muslims, a steadily growing group who already number perhaps three million to four million, are unlikely to become a major political force anytime soon that can, for example, transform American policy on abortion or toward the Middle East. One reason is their diversity of ethnic and nation origins. Arab Americans, and African-Americans and immigrants from Pakistan and other parts of Asia often differ widely in their outlooks and agendas.

Another reason is the power of the United States to absorb and assimilate religious groups. Yvonne Haddad, a University of Massachusetts professor who has studied Islamic life in the United States for more than 15 years, doubted that even a Muslim population of 10 million would overcome that power: "I'm afraid the American machine will chew them up like it chews up everybody else."

How They Will Compare

Within a decade or so, there will probably be more Muslims in the United States than Presbyterians, and sometime after that more than the estimated six million Jews. At that point, although still equaling only a small fraction of the Christian population of more than 200 million, Muslims will be comparable to some of the bigger Christian groups, like the Methodists or Lutherans.

And Muslim leaders do have definite political and social goals, some more attainable than others. These begin with changes that would make it easier to practice their faith: things like school textbooks free of anti-Islamic

U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal

stereotypes, permission at school and work to observe Islamic holidays, Muslim chaplains in the armed forces, the availability of food that meets Islam's dietary code, a drug-free, less sexually permissive environment for their children.

Many of these things have been achieved in communities with established Muslim populations like Dearborn, a city of 87,000, more than 20 percent of them believed to be Muslim, abutting Detroit. The student body at some of the public schools is overwhelmingly Muslim -- citywide, it is 36 percent -- and the lunchrooms serve no pork. City Councilwoman Suzanne Sareini, a Muslim of Lebanese descent, says that she has not encountered animosity because of her ethnicity or religion.

But beyond simply protecting the Muslim way of life, some Muslims have strong hopes of exercising real influence on American policies toward Islamic movements and populations overseas, and on shaping the social environment at home.

"Muslims' primary concerns are the personal things," said Linda Wolbridge, assistant director of the Middle East Institute at Columbia University. "Can my daughter be safe on the streets, are my children going to be entrapped by drugs, alcohol or promiscuity?"

The potential of Muslim political power as well as its limits were illustrated when Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, accepted an invitation a few years ago to what he thought would be a small Pakistani street fair. "I show up Sunday at 3, and there are 10,000 people in the street," he recalled. "There were many more Pakistanis in Brooklyn than I'd thought."

But he added: "They do not really have political clout yet. Many of the people are not registered to vote, and they are not that well organized."

Mosaic

Islam in America Has Many Faces

Islam in America is divided between African-American Muslims, who may account for one-third of the total, and immigrants. Many of the recent Muslim immigrants from Pakistan, India and Egypt are physicians, engineers and businessmen who locate in suburbia and look forward to assimilating quickly into American society. African-American Muslims, while they include professionals, tend to be concentrated in or around inner cities.

Immigrant Muslims themselves are divided by nationality and ethnicity, by different forms of Islam and by the generation gap between more assimilated immigrants and recent arrivals. In addition, the energy and resources of Muslims in America are currently being absorbed by efforts to organize their own religious community, and to finance new mosques and schools.

And while American Muslims are struggling with these problems, they confront the same forces of assimilation and intermarriage that have pared away the ranks of other religious groups. No intermarriage statistics exist for the United States, but Professor Haddad doubted that the rate here was lower than in Canada, where, she said, two out of three Muslim women are marrying men who were not previously Muslim.

Half of those husbands convert, but many of the conversions, she said, are pro forma: "Even the Muslims call them Cupid's Muslims." Islamic law forbids Muslim women to marry outside their religion.

If there is anything that appears to unite the vast majority of Muslims, it is the conviction that the United States unduly favors Israel in its dealings with Palestinians. Muslims are also deeply dismayed at what they see as European and American inaction in the face of atrocities in Bosnia.

But Muslim leaders doubt that this feeling will extend to other international conflicts involving Muslims, like the fighting between Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan or the clash between India and a Muslim separatist movement in Kashmir.

U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal

Nahid Khan, a London-born Muslim of Pakistani background who is a reporter at The Moscow-Pullman Daily News in Pullman, Wash., said, "All these foreign issues are taken up by the leaders of groups, but it is hard to tell whether the rank-and-file take them to heart." Usually, she added, the fervor is limited to "the ethnic groups closest to a regional crisis."

"Politics begins at home," said Abdurahman Alamoudi, executive director of the American Muslim Council in Washington. "Unless we are involved with the issues facing people here, we won't get them to appreciate our concerns abroad." He is highly critical of Muslim reluctance to get involved in local politics.

His organization, which has enlisted support from both immigrant and black American Muslim leaders, was founded three years ago to mobilize Muslims politically. It has joined with the Roman Catholic bishops' conference and Jewish and Protestant leaders in demanding international protection for Bosnian civilians. A budget of \$250,000 a year, raised from 2,500 dues-paying members plus contributors, supports seven full-time workers along with many volunteers.

That is still a small presence compared with the Washington offices of many other religious groups, and it does not promise in the foreseeable future to compare with groups lobbying on behalf of Israel. The task of urging greater American consideration for Palestinians will continue to fall to Arab-American groups that are not specifically Islamic.

Politics

Gazing Nervously Across an Ocean

While domestic concerns may dominate among most Muslims, the international issues are the ones that make Americans worry that this country could become the spawning ground for more political violence -- or the site of it. Muslim leaders do not deny the existence of terrorists in the population here but insist that they are a tiny minority.

In Dearborn, the home to many refugees from the civil war in Lebanon and Israel's 1982 invasion, there are at least a few organizers for militant groups overseas. "These people came from a war ground, a killing field, and they brought everything with them," said Charles K. Alawan, chairman of the board of trustees at the Islamic Center of America, a mosque and community center mainly serving Lebanese Muslims who settled in Dearborn and belong to the Shi'ite branch of Islam.

Hezbollah, or the Party of God, the Shi'ite Muslim group supported by Iran that has held hostages and clashed with the Israelis, "is still part of their social discussions about the homeland," he said. So is Amal, a rival Lebanese militia.

Dr. Wolbridge agreed with the view of Mr. Alawan and several other Dearborn Lebanese that the attraction of **Hezbollah** and Amal had shrunk as immigrants established themselves in the United States and as Lebanon became more stable.

A Blend of Loyalties

Mr. Alawan himself represents a combination of loyalties that may seem inexplicable to many Americans. He described himself as a Goldwater Republican. He also sat beneath a picture of the Ayatollah Khomeini, defending Iran's as the only truly Muslim government. Of Southern Lebanese descent, he did not disguise his opposition to Israeli power over Southern Lebanon.

But Mr. Alawan's real preoccupations appeared to be his mosque's efforts to attract younger members. Like other Muslims across the country, Mr. Alawan listed abortion, public acceptance of homosexuality and premarital sex as major concerns.

Mr. Alawan supported nondenominational prayers in public schools: "In this mad rush not to infringe on anyone's beliefs, we have forgotten we are a nation that recognizes the existence of the deity," he said.

U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal

Priorities

Focus on Schools, Role of Women

Schooling is a major issue among American Muslims. "Muslims are moving toward a system like the Catholic system," said Amina McCloud, who teaches Islamic studies at De Paul University. "They are being forced by the increasing violence in the schools and the lack of academic focus, with people trying just to stay alive and avoid drugs."

Fareed Nu-Man, director of research at the American Muslim Council, said there are 165 Muslim full-time Muslim schools across the country, although more than 90 percent of Muslim children remain in the public schools.

Ghulam Aasi, a professor at the American Islamic College in Chicago, said that some Muslims in the Chicago area supported President George Bush because of his proposal for government vouchers to pay for private school tuition.

Equality for Women?

The role of women is changing among American Muslims. Many Muslims assert that Islam and its sacred text, the Koran, affirm the equality of women, and that many restrictions on women in Islamic lands arise from local culture rather than Islam itself. But there is no consensus on where to draw the line between cultural custom and religious obligation.

Councilwoman Sareini looked forward to changes in Islamic practice as more women are educated "to read the Koran and know their rights." Meanwhile, she said that Americans had no reason to fear Muslim legislators.

The Councilwoman, a conservative whose office is decorated with photographs of Presidents Ronald Reagan and Bush as well as a picture of her father outside the family's Uncle Sam's Shish Kebab Restaurant in South Dearborn, said, "Muslims will be good for the Republican party" because of their attitudes on the "family-values issues."

Deputy Mayor Adam Shakoor of Detroit disagrees. An African-American Muslim who was chief judge of one of Detroit's largest courts before Mayor Coleman A. Young appointed him to be the equivalent of a chief of staff, Mr. Shakoor said that Islam taught "compassion in terms of working-class people and have-nots that would lead a lot of Muslims to be Democrats."

Still, some Muslim leaders foresee a loose alliance with conservative Protestants, Catholics and Orthodox Jews in seeking government aid to religious schools as well as opposing abortion, pornography and the acceptance of gay relationships or other sexual behavior outside marriage.

Impact

How One City Has Been Changed

In Dearborn, it is easy to see the impact of the Arab Muslim immigrants, but harder to tell how much of that impact is Arab, how much is Muslim and how much immigrant.

In a city where the massive River Rouge auto works that once employed 90,000 people now employs 8,000, Muslim Arab-Americans have provided a new economic base of bakeries, restaurants and other small businesses along eastern Dearborn's Warren Avenue.

At the Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services, which provides language, job training, counseling, health care, child care and other programs in English and Arabic for more than 25,000 people, there is no prevention or prenatal program for out-of-wedlock adolescent pregnancies. "I can't document the teen-age pregnancies that would justify applying for funds," said May M. Berry, who directs the center's Teen Health Clinic.

U.S. Muslims, Despite World Spotlight, Focus on the Personal

In the wider Detroit area, the Council of Islamic Organizations of Michigan, headed by Imam Abdullah El-Amin, remains a fledgling group. It brings together immigrants and black Americans, helped achieve passage of a city emergency ordinance banning the sale of drug paraphernalia in convenience stores and has supported laws requiring parental notification of minors seeking abortions.

Prospective candidates for city offices are said to have started meeting with Muslim leaders much as they have always done with Detroit's Council of Baptist Pastors.

In her office at Dearborn's City Hall, Ms. Sareini said "I don't see a big wave of Islam that would change politics as we know it." But asked what America would be like with a population of 10 million Muslims, she said, "We'd be a better place."

The Series

The series on Muslims in America: An article on May 2 described the diversity and concerns of the growing population of Muslims in the United States. A second on May 3 described the turn to mainstream Islam among black Americans, and a third on May 4 described how a maturing Islamic community in New England has built friendly ties with other groups.

Graphic

Photos: While the Muslim population in the United States has grown to more than three million, its impact on American patterns has been minimized by its own ethnic diversity and the country's ability to assimilate religious groups. In Dearborn, Mich., Suzanne Sareini, right a second-generation Lebanese Muslim, is a City Councilwoman who supports conservative issues. She spoke after a recent meeting.; Adam Shakoor, deputy mayor of Detroit, sees ties between Islam's compassion for the disadvantaged and his political party. He stood next to a bust of his Democratic colleague, Mayor Coleman A. Young. (Photographs by Ozier Muhammad/The New York Times)

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ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON

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Body

Israel's crackdown in southern Lebanon, aimed at curbing attacks by Shiite Moslems on Israeli troops, is deepening a resentment among the population that could strengthen support for anti- Israeli guerrillas.

The new policy, called "iron fist" by some Israeli leaders - surrounding villages, rounding up male inhabitants and conducting house-to-house searches for weapons - is also fostering the popularity of an Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism.

These conclusions emerge from interviews with many residents and foreigners, including United Nations personnel, during a three-day tour of the region this week. The Israeli Army has barred journalists based in Beirut from entering the territory it controls, but several correspondents, including this one, were able to slip through the Israeli lines.

A Stricter Policy

The Israelis, who invaded Lebanon in June 1982, announced a three-stage withdrawal in mid-January. They imposed the stricter policy after the first pullback in February was followed by an upsurge in attacks on Israeli soldiers.

Israel's crackdown in southern Lebanon, aimed at curbing attacks by Shiite Moslems on Israeli troops, deepens resentment among population; new Israeli policy--surrounding villages, rounding up male inhabitants and conducting house-to-house searches for weapons--is fostering popularity of Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism and strengthening support for anti-Israeli guerrillas; photo (M)

(Israeli policies in the area were defended by an Israeli Army spokesman, who said they were a result of a "dramatic increase in terrorist acts." He commented in Tel Aviv in response to press reports on Israel's moves to counter guerrilla attacks. Page 12.)

The region that is still under Israeli control includes what is called the "arc of resistance," a string of tightly knit, isolated villages populated by Shiite Moslems and set amid orange groves, rolling hills bursting now with poppies and clover, and lonely country roads with potholes from shell fire. It has now become a battleground, a place of guerrilla attack and Israeli retaliation, a scene of fear and violence under the bright Mediterranean sky.

ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON

In the dark the guerrillas mount their operations against the Israelis - frequently nine or more a night, attacking the fortified positions with rocket-propelled grenades, Kalashnikov automatic rifles and, in recent days, powerful Katyusha rockets. They plant land mines and roadside bombs for passing Israeli convoys.

By day the Israelis respond, roaring into the villages in armored convoys, firing into the air, rounding up men for questioning and ransacking houses in what the Israelis say are searches for weapons. Over the last two weeks, residents here say, they have taken more than a hundred people into custody.

Israeli soldiers huddle along roadsides by huge earthen mounds heaped with barbed wire and screens, or crouch over their guns when they venture forth in armored caravans.

The roads are little traveled and empty out by midafternoon; residents say they are fearful of being seized or shot by the Israelis. The Israelis have forbidden cars carrying only a driver in hopes of thwarting suicide car bombers and have warned residents that they would be at "risk of their lives" if they violated the rules. In some villages, residents say they are afraid to travel out to work or shop because they might be grabbed and taken away at impromptu Israeli checkpoints.

Shiite Hostility: It Wasn't Always So

The hostility from the Shiites is a significant turnaround. In the months before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, residents of the area east of Tyre had turned increasingly against the Palestinian guerrillas who then dominated it; they welcomed the Israelis with rice and flowers.

But as a result of a series of incidents with the Israelis, many Shiites have turned against them.

Attempts by the Israelis to maintain control - including cutting off roads, which local residents say has devastated the local economy - have only led to mounting guerrilla attacks.

"When they came here, they had a 90 percent chance to be the friends of the people," a well-to-do merchant in Tyre said this week, "but they had to show they were the masters."

Villagers say recent actions have made things even worse. People interviewed in both Sila and Marakah said Israeli troops had ruined their stores of food by throwing the supplies of grain, sugar and flour together so they could not be used.

"They mixed the kerosene and cooking oil together, too," said Khalil Hassan in Marakah. "Here people store things up for a long time; it's not like you go to the store." The account of the spoiled food stores has been repeated in several villages.

The Israeli withdrawal was decided upon because of mounting casualties among Israeli soldiers. Of the 623 deaths the Israelis have suffered in Lebanon, 114 occurred after the Palestinian guerrillas left Beirut in September 1982. Almost all the 114 were a result of guerrilla attacks in the south.

After the pullout from Sidon on Feb. 16, the Israelis were still in the heartland of the Shiite resistance, and in the first three days an Israeli colonel, major and sergeant were killed in ambushes.

The response was a new policy of raids against towns known to be guerrilla strongholds. Israeli officials said the raids were designed to turn the population against the guerrillas by making the cost of supporting them too high. But the Israeli policy seems to have had an opposite effect - increasing militancy - on the Shiites, whose religion fosters a unique regard for suffering.

A Western security source with long experience in southern Lebanon said the crackdown had led to a growth in popularity of Islamic fundamentalism.

ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON

"This is purely an Israeli creation," he said. "We never had this religious fervor here before. The worst legacy the Israelis will leave behind is a fundamentalist area. Already there are Hezbollah signs in Bint Jbeil, right on their border." The Hezbollah, or Party of God, is a radical Shiite fundamentalist group.

Small Hilltop Village Is Center of Resistance

The small hilltop village of Marakah, almost medieval in appearance, has played a critical role in the Shiite resistance. It was here that, in the single most dramatic incident since the Israeli pullback began, a bomb exploded last Monday, killing 15 people, including two important guerrilla leaders.

At the entrance to the village, the roadway is scorched black from burning tires and the rusted wrecks of cars used as barricades against the Israelis.

When the Israelis come, lookouts shout alarms of "God is great!" from the minarets of the mosques; the women pour into the streets to confront the armored cars while the young men slip away into the hills.

In the town square, as in almost every village in the region, the green flag of the Shiite movement Amal flies. Just off the square is the Hussenieh, a Shiite religious assembly hall and office building.

This was the building that was bombed at 9:30 A.M. Monday. It served as the headquarters from which two key Shiite guerrilla leaders in the south, Mohammed Saad, 25 years old, and Khalil Jeradi, 26, directed attacks on Israeli troops.

The bomb, estimated to contain the equivalent of 20 to 30 pounds of dynamite, was placed near the top of a support column on the ground floor, directly below the second-story room used as an office by the two guerrilla leaders, according to Western ordnance experts who examined the scene.

Israel has issued a categorical denial that it had any role in the blast.

But Shiite residents say they believe that Israeli operatives placed the bomb the day before after a large force of Israeli soldiers took over the town for a search operation. According to this theory, the bomb was later detonated by remote control when the two guerrilla leaders were there.

The search in Marakah last weekend was the largest single operation by the Israelis since their new policy took effect. The troops, according to local residents, searched buildings throughout the town, including the one that was bombed.

On Sunday, after the Israelis left, Mr. Saad and Mr. Jeradi held a press conference in their headquarters and said their attacks on Israeli forces would continue.

Mr. Saad, an electrician by training, was the key guerrilla organizer in the area and was also believed by Western security sources to be the main explosives expert. In recent weeks, Mr. Jeradi had become the movement's public spokesman.

The death of Mr. Saad is seen here as a setback for the resistance. One Amal activist said that for the Israelis it was "worth 300 iron fists."

On Tuesday thousands of people from the surrounding villages packed into the damaged building, decorated with portraits of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, and other Shiite figures, to mourn the two men and vow continued resistance.

"Our determination will be more than ever," Khalil Saad, a cousin of Mohammed Saad, said in a funeral oration. "We will not rest until the last Zionist thorn is plucked from our side."

"Now everybody is a member of the resistance," a young man from the village said later. "Now we have closed the schools because we don't want to learn from books. The only thing we want to learn is how to fight the Israelis."

ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON

Incident at Hospital: Conflicting Accounts

After the explosion, first-aid workers in Tyre drove through the city with a loudspeaker calling for blood donors to come to Jebel Amel Hospital. What happened next is one of the most contested incidents since the withdrawal began.

As about 100 people assembled in the parking lot, an Israel patrol came on the scene, according to accounts by witnesses, including Western relief workers and journalists. The Israelis say that the crowd was whipped into a frenzy by agitators and that soldiers were called in to restore order.

Witnesses say there were shouts of "God is great!" and anti-Israeli slogans from the crowd. More Israeli troops and four armored personnel carriers arrived, and the soldiers began shooting in the air.

People in the village said the Israeli soldiers charged into the hospital throwing concussion grenades and shooting into the ceiling. People waiting in the lobby to give blood were seized, beaten, kicked and then arrested, the witnesses said.

Dr. Mohammed Makki, who was on duty at the time, said that "inside the hospital, it was like a battle."

Ali Jaffer Sherafaddein, a 35-year-old architect who had come to donate blood, added: "The Israelis came inside and all of a sudden I was on the ground. I fell down and they hit me and beat me everywhere, and with their guns."

Mr. Sherafaddein made his remarks in an interview Tuesday morning at the hospital, where he had returned for treatment; his face and scalp bore cuts and bruises and his tan slacks were spattered with blood. He said he had been released by the Israelis only about half an hour earlier after having been held 23 hours.

About 25 men at the hospital, including a man who had just brought his pregnant wife to deliver her baby and a worker who had come to hang drapes, were taken into custody by the Israelis, according to Mr. Sherafaddein and other witnesses.

They were blindfolded, their hands tied behind them and forced to kneel in the dirt outside for several hours, Mr. Sherafaddein said in an account that was also corroborated by Western relief workers. They said some were driven away strapped to armored personnel carriers.

Mr. Sherafaddein said they spent the night in a foul-smelling cargo container and were given wet blankets. He said some had had bags placed over their heads, a technique that has been repeatedly mentioned by those taken prisoner by the Israelis here.

The hospital's director, Dr. Ahmed Mroue, said he had been taken into the emergency room and badly beaten by the Israeli soldiers.

Since the "iron fist" policy took effect, at least 22 residents have been reported killed. Seven have died in the last week, not counting those killed in the Marakah explosion. The figure may be incomplete because of the difficulty of gathering information in the area.

Some of the dead, including a man whose body was found Tuesday morning in a field near the village of Sila, were quite likely guerrillas. There is an Israeli position nearby that comes under nightly attack, and the soldiers fire into the darkness in response.

But there were other victims as well. One account was given by two journalists, Nora Boustany of The Washington Post and Julie Flint of ABC Radio, who were held by an Israeli patrol lying in ambush near Brika on Sunday. They said they had seen the Israelis find weapons in a car and tie up, kick and beat the men who had been riding in it. Then, they said, they saw a nervous soldier fire at a distant car. The shot hit an 11-year-old boy in the head. He died later.

ISRAELI CRACKDOWN STIRRING ILL WILL AMONG SHIITES IN SOUTH LEBANON

In Sila, a 16-year-old boy, Ali Marouf Ayub, died Monday afternoon when Israelis entered the village shooting wildly, according to villagers and United Nations personnel. Trying to run away, the youth fell and his heart stopped, they said.

On Tuesday afternoon, after Israeli troops left the village, women were seen packed into a house, mourning the youth, whose body was laid out on a bed. "Oh, my son, what have the Israelis done?" his mother wailed.

In the village cemetery here, there is a row of graves reserved for the "martyrs" along a ridge line.

The first grave is that of a young man, Mohammed Khalid, killed in a clash with Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas in 1981.

On Tuesday men and boys from the village worked with picks and shovels and chunks of stone to cover a new common grave for five people, including Mr. Saad and Mr. Jeradi, the two guerrilla leaders killed in the bombing the day before.

A group of young men stood by the edge of the grave and said, somberly, in unison: "We are all Mohammed Saad; we are all Khalil Jeradi."

Graphic

Photo of mourners falling on graves of those killed at a Shiite Moslem center; Map

End of Document

No Headline In Original

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

November 21, 1991, Thursday

Copyright 1991 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: News Currents; Pg. 2

Length: 465 words

Byline: David Mutch

Body

MIDDLE EAST

The leader of the pro-Iranian ***Hizbullah*** said yesterday the issue of Western hostages in Lebanon was completely separate from Arabs held by Israel. ***Hizbullah*** has previously demanded that Israel free hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in exchange for the Western hostages. Israel itself is expressing concern that it will never learn the fate of some of its missing soldiers. Just-released hostages Terry Waite and Thomas Sutherland have said their captors told them that the three remaining American hostages would be released by the end of the month and that ***Hizbullah*** no longer feels holding hostages is productive of any political gain.

UNITED STATES

President Bush, continuing a perfect record on vetoes, prevailed over Congress Tuesday to preserve a rule that bars doctors at federally funded family planning clinics from speaking to ***women*** about abortion... The House Banking Committee, abandoning any hope of expanding bank powers this year, voted Tuesday for an urgently needed \$70 billion loan to handle bank failures... A painting by Mexican muralist Diego Rivera fetched \$3 million, a record sum for a Latin American artist, at Christie's auction house Tuesday... A French oarsman was expected to become the first person to ever row alone across the Pacific Ocean when he arrives in Oregon today after a 5,500-mile, 133-day voyage.

AFRICA

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has dismissed one of his closest aides, Industry Minister Nicholas Biwott, after Biwott, one of the most powerful men in Kenya, was named by a British detective Monday as a prime suspect in the murder 20 months ago of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko (see story, Page 3).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

About 2,600 Haitian boat people held aboard US Coast Guard ships in the Caribbean drifted in a legal limbo yesterday after a plan to send them home was suspended for five days by a federal judge at the request of the Miami-based Haitian Refugee Center... A Haitian legislator said Tuesday night that parliament will not send representatives to talks in Colombia to resolve the Haitian crisis unless the Organization of American States softens its trade embargo... Argentine President Carlos Menem, who just completed a week-long trip to the US, said Tuesday that Fidel Castro must allow Cuba to shift to a democracy. Menem also said he will open Argentina's files on Nazis who took refuge there after World War II, including one on death camp doctor Josef Mengele that shows

No Headline In Original

he entered the country in 1948 on a Red Cross passport... President Bush has invited Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to come to Camp David on Dec. 14 to discuss economic and trade issues, as well as stability in Central American, curbing the international drug trade, the environment, labor, and illegal immigration.

End of Document

Beirut raised from the flames

The Sentinel (Stoke)

June 4, 2000

Copyright 2000 The Sentinel

Section: Travel, Pg.20

Length: 1079 words

Byline: By Rachel Russell

Body

THEY blew up the Sheraton Hotel in Beirut. No, war has not returned to the Lebanon. This explosion was perfectly planned and executed and went almost unnoticed as the locals and tourists mingled among the stumps of palm trees on Beirut's once glamorous sea front.

The Sheraton, like hundreds of buildings in this battered capital city, was just an empty 20-storey wreck, pock-marked by shells and gunfire during Lebanon's bloody 17-year war which ended in 1992. No one mourned its passing or gave it a second glance as it was swallowed up by the baked ground.

And anyway, they're building another one. This is the Beirut of today - frantically rebuilding itself to restore its 1970s reputation as the Paris of the East and to attract the tourists once more.

Gone are the buildings once a dark and forbidding home to the Western hostages and left holed like lace after the war, and in their place gleaming structures financed by billions of dollars of international investment. There is even a McDonald's in this brave new world, and the infamous Green Line which divided Christian East from Muslim West is now a huge road.

Yet some sights are still shocking; Martyrs' Square, once the heart of this bustling and prosperous city with its souks (markets) and restaurants, is now a half-mile long stretch of dusty emptiness.

And outside the central area, just a short walk from the chic boutiques and expensive restaurants, are buildings so bullet-ridden you can see through them - yet families who have lived in them for generations stay put and just cover over the holes with towels and sheets.

When you think that there isn't a single building in Beirut not marked by gunfire, you can understand the depth of the bitter conflict between Christians and Muslims which resulted in 150,000 deaths and 400,000 wounded up to 1992.

But the ceasefire has held, and 10 billion dollars has been spent on rebuilding Beirut to lure back the tourists who once thronged the cosmopolitan streets and who are now slowly returning - mainly to see the country's incredible remains.

History is something Lebanon - the Biblical land of milk and honey - has in abundance. It boasts the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. Byblos (the source of the Greek word for book) has been home to Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans and Crusaders and each has left their mark in the layer upon layer of remains

Beirut raised from the flames

excavated over the years. Here there are no glass cases protecting the priceless finds - you can simply step over them, and several enterprising townspeople have even used Roman columns as garden ornaments.

Modern history in Byblos comes in the form of a wrinkled Pepe Abed, whose Fishing Club bar was the haunt of 1950s Hollywood stars, and who can still recount fond tales of the old times given a beer or two.

Because Lebanon is only about 200 miles long and very narrow, you can see most of it on a week's trip. Unmissable sights include the Cedars of Lebanon, some of which are 1,500 years old. The trees grow only 3cms a year and legend has it that the trees Solomon used to build his temple were from this huge mountain plantation.

A short drive away is Lebanon's jewel - the temples of Baalbeck in the Bekkaa Valley. Home during the war to Iranian-backed revolutionary group **Hezbollah** (who still collect money at road blocks by the entrance), the site was a major Roman centre in the Middle East. The Temple of Jupiter is truly awesome - its 22-metre columns are the tallest in the world - and the 1,850-year-old Temple of Bacchus is still remarkably intact.

The still silence in this remarkable place is broken only by circling swallows and the Muslim call to prayer.

In the south of the country, the biblical town of Tyre boasts the remains of a whole Roman city. And it is here, just a few miles from the border with Israel, that you are reminded that although the war is over, the conflict with Israel continues in the UN security zone to the south off limits to all but military personnel. You can hear the occasional thud of a falling bomb in the distance and the droning of the Israeli planes as you inspect the Roman amphitheatre. It may not be dangerous - but it is certainly unsettling.

And that's the thing about the Lebanon. As a tourist you are more likely to be in danger from a car crash with the kamikaze-driving locals than from any bombs or bullets. But there is no denying that a trip there has a slightly edgy feel to it, and unless you are very adventurous it would be better to go with an organised tour.

If your idea of heaven is a cocktail while relaxing by the pool, then Lebanon may not be the place for you. But if you want an adventure, to watch a country re-inventing and re-building itself and to see some of the best historical sites in the world, then discover Lebanon. Before everybody else does.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

mYou will not get into Lebanon if you have any form of Israeli stamp in your passport - you will need a new passport.

mYou will need a visa, which costs GBP 25 and is valid for one month. Contact the Lebanese Consular Section, 15 Palace Garden Mews, London, W8 4QQ.

mThe Lebanese are friendly and hospitable, but do not march straight into a conversation about the war. Many people will suddenly become forgetful and vague.

mAlways stop at roadblocks and wait to be waved on. Don't take photographs of military personnel or equipment.

mDress is more European than anywhere else in the Middle East, especially in Beirut, but **women** are advised to be more conservative when visiting mosques and rural communities.

mBe careful using the phone in your hotel room - a 15-minute call can cost GBP 50.

mUS dollars are accepted everywhere, although you will often get change in Lebanese Lira. Travellers cheques are not generally accepted.

mDon't hire a car: the Lebanese cheerfully admit they are the worst drivers in the world. Instead, use a taxi and agree the rate beforehand. It works out almost as cheaply and is a good deal safer.

mThe best time to go is March-May and October-November to avoid the scorching summer.

Beirut raised from the flames

Travel Case

Rachel Russell travelled to Lebanon with Cox and Kings Travel Ltd. The price of their six-day Highlights of Lebanon tour is from GBP 695 per person in 2000.

For a brochure and further information, call 0171 873 5000.

British Airways operates eight direct flights a week to Beirut from London Heathrow. Regional connections are available. Prices start from GBP 408 (economy) or from GBP 299 as a World Offer promotion. Tel: 0345 222111.

Graphic

Top: Beirut is shedding its recent image of the Tombstone of the East, and reverting to its old one as the Paris of the East. Some of the remarkable examples of Roman architecture in the country

Load-Date: June 5, 2000

End of Document

Ghost files war report - SPOTLIGHT

The Weekend Australian

July 29, 2000, Saturday

Copyright 2000 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: FEATURES; Pg. R13

Length: 1150 words

Byline: MURRAY WALDREN

Body

What's a Melbourne high school teacher doing writing his first novel about the US Civil War? Murray Waldren finds out

IN the same way that John Howard is a prime ministerial "cricket tragic", others are captivated by the US Civil War. Opposition Leader Kim Beazley, NSW Premier Bob Carr and Australian Football League coach Kevin Sheedy are apparently among the aficionados. Peter Minack is not, even though he has just written a novel about it, CWG (Campaigning with Grant) (Vintage, 273pp, \$19.55). "A surprisingly large subculture is fixated on it," says the Melbourne author. "Even heavy metal fans, UFO conspiracists and the Hezbollah avoid Civil War nuts because they think they're too obsessive."

Civil, of course, is a cruel misnomer for any war and the north-south divide of the US in the 1860s was as brutally uncivil as the recent Balkans implosions. Minack's novel, his first, has similarly gothic undertones to Jack Dann's recent *The Silent*, leavened by a wry black humour and a playful, postmodernist cynicism. After all, the narrator is a ghost, writing 130 years after his death. But there's no ethereal wistfulness about him -- he's a tetchy, hero-worshipping diarist with a late 20th-century scepticism towards historical truths. His self-aggrandising story is gripping, as constructively entertaining as it is deconstructive of war, gallantry and the fiascos that become triumphs.

John Rawlins was Union General Ulysses S. Grant's chief-of-staff more by accident than personal attribute. In CWG, his streetwise take on politics blends with a 19th-century sensibility to present a war report unlike any other. His world view is absurdly self-centred and even as he casts himself as sardonic truth-teller, he half believes his mock-heroic interpretations. He aims to correct history's apologist gloss with no-illusions clarity; in the process, he exposes his own flaws and foibles.

Such a modern voice in such an anachronistic context is ripe for comic possibilities, says Minack: "I wanted a narrator displaced from his own history, whose experiences readers could accept as real. Then the impossibility of the novel's premise becomes irrelevant because what he is describing is authentic. But the book isn't really about the war at all -- it's about Rawlins and his eventful life."

At 38, the novelist admits he lives an "unexotic lifestyle, I'm afraid -- no hang-gliding, abseiling or Patagonian expeditions to talk about". A lifelong Melburnian, he teaches at a high school "where there are 87 cultures among the pupils. I'm an English teacher, but I go where the [students] want to go -- and that's not high literature. More and more, it's media and info technology. I'm happy to do that because it's cultural involvement, which for children from an outsider's background is integral."

Ghost files war report - SPOTLIGHT

Cultural connection has powerful resonance. His German father fought with the Axis in World War II and was a prisoner of war for five years before emigrating. His "Irish-Catholic-Australian mother met dad in 1952 around Albury-Wodonga and at the time their relationship was a bit socially hairy". They survived that to give him and his four brothers "a pure suburban upbringing -- it was all totally normal, yet I never felt entirely like a typical Aussie child, even though I defined -- and define -- myself through barracking for Richmond.

"Dad used to tell me when I was watching, say, a war movie on television that I shouldn't believe what this culture tells me, that the truth was sanitised. I didn't know then what he meant, although I do now. Consequently, I always look at things from a perspective outside the stereotype. I never felt an outsider to the same extent as the wop kids at school with the funny names did, but I did feel agin it all, resistant to that Anglo-Saxon propaganda."

Such party-line resistance underlies CWG. "Six years ago I decided it was now or never -- that the only thing in my life I knew absolutely was that I wanted to write a book," recalls Minack. "To force myself to do that, I went from teaching full-time to three days a week. But I had no idea what writers did."

He signed up for a writing course, "which helped, but also hindered. I had serious fears I might be no good at it and I was frightened by the passion of some people I met who were doing stuff I thought was basically shit. There was a touch of desperation about them and I was terrified that could also be me."

His US Civil War interest was piqued by an SBS documentary, then nourished by the histories of GeoffreyC. Ward and Shelby Foote. An "author in search of a plot", he found the relationship between Grant and Rawlins "resonating within me. They were not the simple, brave and noble soldiers of most war stories, and my interpretation of their weird relationship is the core of CWG. What the real Grant meant to the real Rawlins probably bears no relationship to that."

Research was "studying a few books" culled from military book rooms, sect-like hide-outs for secret men's business: "There were no women, just men shuffling around with shamed glee, avoiding eye contact, excitedly pouncing on a new copy of 'Insignia on the Left Boot Heel of the 33rd Panzer Division'."

Central to the novel are fathers and father figures: Rawlins's relationship to his deadbeat father; Grant's black-sheep role in his father's eyes; Rawlins's idolisation of Grant. "That became the hook for me," agrees Minack. "Initially I was planning to write about the enigmatic Grant, a wastrel and a drunk until his late 30s, who within four years went to [being] saviour of the nation." But Rawlins took over as the tale progressed. For Minack the key question became: If your father doesn't earn your respect, what does that do for your life?

"My interest was in no way autobiographical," he says. "My own father was reliable, intelligent, hard-working. But I wondered what difference it would have made if he hadn't been, if I had been like the student who told me sadly that his father was a complete arsehole. But all this analysis and interpretation is retrospective -- at the time I just wanted to write something that was readable."

Now, whether or not CWG sells, "the accomplishment has been in getting it published. I'm rapt, totally rapt. The phone call from [Random House publisher] Jane Palfreyman saying she wanted it was the great justification. But I'm aware that reading books is, as Martin Amis puts it, a minority interest -- I'd love an audience, yet my own sense of achievement won't be diminished if it doesn't sell. The personal attainment has been in having written it."

For those who distrust "faction", he cites Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose essay History "argues that when we find things in history that tell us about ourselves, it becomes irrelevant where or when those things happened. My hope is the novel connects with what Emerson called 'some reality in our secret experience'."

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

**RETURN TO THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY;
RACHEL RUSSELL IN THE LEBANON, A PARADISE OF ANCIENT SITES
AND RAPIDLY VYING FOR AS A MUST-SEE SPOT ON THE ADVENTUROUS
TOURIST'S ITINERARY.**

Birmingham Post

October 9, 1999, Saturday

Copyright 1999 Midland Independent Newspapers plc

Section: Pg. 56

Length: 1093 words

Byline: Rachel Russell

Body

Today was the day they blew up the Sheraton Hotel in Beirut.

No, war has not returned to the Lebanon. This explosion was perfectly planned and executed and went almost unnoticed as the locals and tourists mingled among the stumps of palm trees on Beirut's once-glamorous sea front.

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RETURN TO THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY; RACHEL RUSSELL IN THE LEBANON , A PARADISE OF ANCIENT SITES AND RAPIDLY VYING FOR AS A MUST-SEE SPOT ON THE ADVENTUROUS TO....

History is something Lebanon - the Biblical land of milk and honey - has in abundance. It boasts the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. Byblos (the source of the Greek word for book) has been home to Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans and Crusaders and each has left their mark in the layer upon layer of remains excavated over the years. Here there are no glass cases protecting the priceless finds - you can simply step over them, and several enterprising townspeople have even used Roman columns as garden ornaments.

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In the south of the country, the Biblical town of Tyre boasts the remains of a whole Roman city. And it is here, just a few miles from the border with Israel, that you are reminded that although the war is over, the conflict with Israel continues in the UN security zone to the south off limits to all but military personnel. You can hear the occasional thud of a falling bomb in the distance and the droning of the Israeli planes as you inspect the Roman amphitheatre. It may not be dangerous - but it is certainly unsettling.

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If your idea of heaven is a cocktail while relaxing by the pool, then Lebanon may not be the place for you. But if you want an adventure, to watch a country re-inventing and re-building itself and to see some of the best historical sites in the world, then discover Lebanon. Before everybody else does.

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RETURN TO THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY; RACHEL RUSSELL IN THE LEBANON , A PARADISE OF ANCIENT SITES AND RAPIDLY VYING FOR AS A MUST-SEE SPOT ON THE ADVENTUROUS TO....

n The best time to go is March-May and October-November to avoid the scorching summer.

TRAVEL FACTS

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Graphic

All ages: Ancient and modern rest easily side by side in today's; Lebanon but the spectacular remains are not to be missed. Looking at; Lebanon: Left, a trader displays his wares in a market place. Right, outside the cities there is some spectacular countryside. Above, a sheltered bay provides a haven of calm.

Load-Date: October 11, 1999

End of Document

PALESTINIAN RAGE ERUPTS AS PRAYERS COME TO AN END

The Toronto Star

October 7, 2000, Saturday, Edition 1

Copyright 2000 Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd.

Section: NEWS

Length: 1258 words

Byline: Sandro Contenta

Body

Imam's plea ignored and nine more shot dead in new round of bloodshed

Israeli police carry off a colleague wounded in clashes in Jerusalem's Old City yesterday.

A Palestinian woman clutching stones shouts anti-Israeli slogans during clashes with Israeli police at Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque compound.

will confirm to the world that Jerusalem with all its sacred places will remain Arab.'

JERUSALEM - It was announced as a day of rage, and the rage poured out.

It showed no sign of subsiding yesterday as nine Palestinians were shot dead by Israeli forces in clashes throughout the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, bringing the death toll in nine days of violence to at least 77, almost all Arabs.

The rage exploded immediately after some 8,000 Muslim worshippers ended Friday prayers on the compound of the disputed holy site in the walled Old City, revered by Muslims as the Haram al-Sharif, and worshipped by Jews as the Temple Mount.

The spiritual calm of the prayers on Islam's third-holiest site was suddenly replaced by angry religious chants as some 200 Arab youths raced to the site's Dung Gate to throw a barrage of stones over the wall.

Their aim was to strike Jews praying below at the Western Wall, one of the retaining walls to the 14-hectare compound above, but Israeli police had evacuated the Jewish holy site.

Stationed in the winding alleyways of the Old City below, Israeli police initially held back, but finally opened fire with tear gas, rubber-coated metal bullets, and what sounded like live ammunition, killing two Palestinians. One of them was 12-year-old Mohammad Judeh, who was shot in the head.

Protesters threw a Molotov cocktail into an Israeli police station near the compound exit where Judeh died. Police had to shoot off the lock on the door to rescue their colleagues trapped inside with thick smoke and flames.

PALESTINIAN RAGE ERUPTS AS PRAYERS COME TO AN END

Police eventually entered and cleared the compound after youths hoisted a Palestinian flag above Al Aqsa mosque - a direct challenge to the sovereignty Israel claims over the site after capturing it in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The "day of rage" had been called by radical Palestinian factions that are playing a more prominent role in the violence - factions Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat does not control.

In a massive demonstration in the Gaza Strip, members of the military wing of the militant Hamas group fired into the air, and men dressed in white gowns and white hoods presented themselves as ready to launch suicide bomb attacks against Israel.

At the holy site in the Old City, security officials working for Arafat's representatives in East Jerusalem tried in vain to stop the youths from provoking a fight with Israeli police.

The youths disregarded a plea in the imam's sermon to avoid clashes, and from numerous worshippers who warned that the stone-throwing would only invite Israeli police to enter the compound.

"Please go back - I beg you, I beg you," shouted Abu Jamal, 69, running to and fro, hitting two sticks together to get the stone-throwers' attention.

Jamal planted himself directly in front of Abu Ahmed, who held a stone behind his back.

"This only gives them an excuse to start shooting. This won't end today, it will go on until judgment day," said Jamal, dressed in a white robe.

Ahmed then kissed Jamal twice on the forehead, and dropped the rock. But he urged his comrades to fight on.

"He's just an old man who does not want to see blood. This is a holy place, and we must defend it," said Ahmed, 39, a cook from the West Bank town of Ramallah.

Chanting "there is only one God and Muhammad is his Prophet," the youths climbed the ramparts above Lion's Gate at the compound's north end. Those below smashed large rocks on the stone floor to make smaller ones, and women piled them into garbage cans that were hoisted to rock-throwers above.

Usra Khaled, who was busy filling garbage cans with stones, strongly denounced Arafat's efforts to strike a ceasefire with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak.

"Arafat must stop talking peace and not let the intifadah die," said Khaled, using the Arabic word for uprising. "He should pronounce an Islamic jihad (holy war). I am with the Islamic Jihad (group) and with Hamas, not with Arafat." Khaled said her son was killed by Israeli police five years ago.

Nearby, another woman was piling rocks on prayer carpets. "These are the stones that will liberate Palestine," she said. "This is a holy place and this is a holy war."

A group of young men then demanded to know where one journalist came from. When the reporter said he was American, they denounced U.S. President Bill Clinton and surrounded the reporter.

He was violently swarmed by dozens of people. When a Canadian reporter tried to intervene, he was thrown to the ground and attacked before breaking free. The American was rescued by ambulance attendants who managed to extract him from the angry mob.

The Palestinian territories were closed before sunrise yesterday and will remain sealed until sundown Monday, the end of Yom Kippur, a day of fasting and atonement and the holiest day on the Jewish calendar. Israel often closes the territories during major holidays, but it did so early this time in response to the latest violence.

In Beirut yesterday, the spiritual leader of Hezbollah called for a holy war against Israel, Reuters reported.

PALESTINIAN RAGE ERUPTS AS PRAYERS COME TO AN END

"The war for Jerusalem has erupted and Palestinian determination will confirm to the world that Jerusalem with all its sacred places will remain Arab," Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah said.

In Toronto, some 200 people gathered opposite the U.S consulate on University Ave. yesterday to protest Israeli aggression. There were also pro-Palestinian demonstrations in Hamilton, Waterloo and Ottawa.

In Jordan's largest Palestinian refugee camp, at least one demonstrator was killed and six wounded in shooting during a protest against this week's killing of Arabs by Israeli forces.

Yesterday had begun peacefully in Jerusalem, as worshippers gathered to commemorate the deaths of five Palestinians during a clash with hundreds of Israeli police Sept. 29.

The clashes were triggered the day before, after a visit to the site by hawkish Likud leader Ariel Sharon, seen by Palestinians as a provocative bid to assert Israeli sovereignty over the disputed holy place.

Unlike a week ago, Israeli police had initially made themselves scarce, a tactic the Jerusalem police commander credited with reducing the number of casualties.

"The concept of being wise rather than being strong proved itself today. If we had gone on to Temple Mount, it would have ended in bloodshed," said Yair Yitzhaki.

Palestinians interpreted the fact that Israeli police didn't patrol the compound's entrances as a symbolic victory.

"This is a victory, and the great victory is still to come. It is a war for Al Aqsa (mosque) and a war for Palestine," said lawyer Mustafa Khalil, 42.

Among worshippers at Al Aqsa, where Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven, were Faisal Hussein, Arafat's representative in East Jerusalem, and Raed Salah, head of the hardline Islamic Movement.

Worshippers spilled out from the mosque on to the compound, and knelt to pray under cypress and olive trees. They listened to Imam Youssef Snehneh denounce Sharon's visit, the Israeli government that approved it, and Arab governments for doing no more to protect the holy site than street demonstrations and complaints to the United Nations.

Snehneh then called for restraint against Israeli police. Some of the worshippers did not listen.

Load-Date: October 7, 2000

Arrested development

THE AUSTRALIAN

November 30, 1998, Monday

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Section: FEATURES; Pg. 16

Length: 1206 words

Byline: SHANE DANIELSEN

Body

NOTHING is sexier than a girl with a gun, Kim Gordon of Sonic Youth once remarked. She was thinking at the time of those usual icons of revolutionary chic -Patty Hearst, the Baader-Meinhof crew -but she might as easily have been talking about nonratings period television.

This week, the first of the annual holiday Silly Season, sees the debut of two such chicks-withattitude shows: Nine's *La Femme Nikita*, a TV version of the Luc Besson film (which itself spawned an inferior US remake, starring the dreary Bridget Fonda) and Ten's *V.I.P.*, a glossy vehicle for pneumatic former Baywatch starlet Pamela Anderson Lee.

This fascination with pistolpacking mamas is easy enough to understand: television is, after all, a male-dominated medium and many network producers exist in a state of arrested adolescence not dissimilar to that experienced by readers of superhero comics or science-fantasy novels. When it comes to women, they like big bosoms: this, they believe, is sufficient to denote gender difference. Otherwise, these u * ber-babes are required to exhibit all the traditional attributes of men -which is to say, be adept with firearms, handy with their fists and use sex as a means, rather than an end.

MATP

Certain feminists might misread this fetishism for empowerment, but The Avengers' Emma Peel never needed such phallic totems as a Glock semi-automatic, much less Xena's mighty broadsword; Steed, you may recall, was the one with the umbrella.

V.I.P. finds Pammy acting out a curious variant on the American Dream: plucked from obscurity (as the show opens, she's working behind the counter at the most obscene-looking hot-dog stand in Beverly Hills), she discovers her true metier while escorting a loutish movie star to a premiere. A crazed fan pulls a gun and the supposedly rugged hunk cowers cravenly behind his date -which isn't actually as ridiculous as it sounds, since he seems to realise that the only things in the vicinity likely to deflect any bullets are the two small planets she's carrying around on her chest.

They're the real stars here, of course, and the show loses no opportunity to display them to advantage. Intimidatingly large, preternaturally firm, Pammy's breasts resemble nothing so much as two flesh-coloured intercontinental missiles -so much so that watching her relate to her co-stars becomes a vaguely discomfiting experience. You're never quite sure whether she's about to seduce them (as that plunging décolletage would suggest), or declare war upon them.

Arrested development

Soon she's working full-time as a bodyguard to the rich and famous, joining a crack team that includes a former CIA operative/supermodel (naturally), and inhabiting a headquarters more garishly colourful than a Howard Arkley painting. Perhaps aware that Ms Anderson lacks the requisite skills to sustain drama, the show is careful to mix its thrills with a healthy dollop of comic irony and old-fashioned slapstick -but what's really amazing is just how much it resembles a porn flick. Not the naughty bits (although the opening fantasy sequence does play like a Playboy video) but the inbetween sections, those awkward chunks of expository dialogue, badly voiced by amateurish actors -right down to the music (by one "Frankie Blue," a typical porno nom du travail). It's so knowingly stupid, so helplessly clunky, as to be kind of unmissable: a camp classic.

That concept of the superteam recurs in *La Femme Nikita*, although the scenario is slightly more problematic. Framed for a murder she didn't commit, beautiful street-punk Nikita Samuelle (Australian export Peta Wilson) is plucked from prison by one of those mysterious covert organisations that seem to employ at least 15 per cent of the US workforce, given a makeover and forced to become a superassassin, part of an elite government unit of counter-terrorists.

Somewhat questionable logic, you'd think -but that's the least of it: this is a show that, in the midst of ferocious shoot-outs, while casually dropping names such as Hezbollah and Shining Path, asks us to believe that "there's no weapon as powerful as your femininity". Yeah, right.

Initially reluctant, Nikita is soon made to realise the wisdom of obedience and after just 63 seconds of training (yes, I counted) she's transformed into a nonpareil killing machine, adept in judo, marksmanship and the wearing of Herve Leger frocks. With one hitch: she doesn't actually whack anyone, preferring to let the bad guys off with a blow to the head and a good talking-to.

DISSATISFIED, her shadowy overlords urge that she be "cancelled" -and the network, given this squeamishness, may well agree -but her controller, Michael (Roy Dupuis), is reluctant. Easy to see why: his lips are too wet, his tongue seems to loll listlessly in his mouth when he speaks. He's clearly a man in love.

This fervent worship of the gun (as social determinant, as political solution) is one thing, but what's really grating is the inclusion, in both *Nikita* and *V.I.P.*, of a groovy, AfricanAmerican buddy for the heroine -a tokenism that's far more offensive than any quasi-fascist political agenda.

The girl/gun motif even makes an appearance in the week's most ambitious program, ABC's *Wet* -although, in fairness, it's probably the least interesting aspect of the production. Devised and choreographed by Gideon Obarzanek (of the Chunky Move dance company) and directed by Stephen Burdett, this unclassifiable one-off attempts, with varying degrees of success, to string a number of parallel plotlines around the inhabitants of a beachside caravan park and to fuse dance routines with conventional dramatic narrative.

Nothing if not restless, the show jumps wildly between video formats, between descriptive and allusive modes of telling, pausing only to sketch out some jagged connections between characters: an older couple with a penchant for bondage, a young woman and her underwater lover, two inarticulate hoons who inherit a video camera.

It's also more intensely sexual than either of the two shows discussed above and rather more explicit: sensitive viewers be warned. Some of the dancers are nude and, as Sir Robert Helpmann once put it so eloquently, not everything stops moving when the music does . . .

Finally, back in the demimonde, *Looking After Jo Jo* is a four-part BBC Scotland production, written by Frank Deasy and starring Robert (Hamish Macbeth) Carlyle as John Joe McCann, "a thief with attitude", trying to provide for his family on an Edinburgh housing estate.

Jo Jo, when it comes down to it, is not much of a criminal managing to spend more time in the nick than he does in the pub but at least the world he inhabits is a believable one: riven by class distinctions, haunted by the twin spectres of heroin addiction and AIDS. There's no glamour here and no easy solutions; waving a gun around won't resolve anything, because this show is ultimately more about the causes of crime (unemployment, recession), than its manifestations.

Arrested development

If nothing else, it proves that, when it comes to gritty realism, the British are without peer while the Americans just aren't interested.

**

TUNING GUIDE

MONDAY

La Femme Nikita (Nine, 9.30pm)

TUESDAY

Looking After Jo Jo (ABC), 9.30pm)

WEDNESDAY

Wet (ABC, 9.30pm)

FRIDAY

V.I.P. (Ten, 7.30pm)

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

End of Document

STUDENT REVOLT AGAIN AFFECTS IRANIAN POLICY

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

July 20, 1998, Monday,

SOONER EDITION

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Section: WORLD,

Length: 1199 words

Byline: ROBIN WRIGHT, LOS ANGELES TIMES

Dateline: TEHRAN, Iran

Body

Alarmed at withering revolutionary zeal and enraged that their shah was visiting the United States, about 80 students gathered secretly on the tree-lined mountain paths that overlook Tehran in the fall of 1979 to plot a demonstration at the American Embassy. It was supposed to last three to five days.

Instead, the sit-in became a mass seizure. And by the time it was over 444 days and 52 hostages later, the world's most famous student body had propelled the Iranian Revolution into a new phase, inspired new extremist tactics throughout the region and ignited a rivalry with a superpower that has lasted a generation.

Today, after years out of the limelight, Iran's students are once again taking to Tehran's streets. Once again, the goal is to correct the revolution's course. And once again, dealings with the United States are a part of it.

This time, however, the energy is largely channeled in a different direction.

"The student movement is now trying to create a peaceful space with emphasis on dialogue and the rule of law. . . . We want to create a country with freedoms for everyone, not just one sector, and a society without harshness," said Ali Reza Taheri, one of six leaders of the influential Office for Islamic Unity, this country's largest and most significant student group.

"We want to correct the mistakes of the past, not repeat them," he added.

More than any other sector of society, Iran's students are now redefining the revolution. Mohammad Khatami, the new reformist president, may be the symbol of change to the outside world. But at home he is merely the byproduct of a political phenomenon spearheaded by Iran's youth, who today account for about 65 percent of Iran's 63 million people.

Iran's young, who begin voting at age 15, were the biggest factor in Khatami's election victory last year. And their demonstrations - or mere plans for public rallies - have become the front line of Iran's political battlefield between reformers and conservatives.

The Office for Islamic Unity recently invited former Interior Minister Abdollah Nouri to give a speech at Tehran University that turned into a raucous rally - and potentially a political turning point.

STUDENT REVOLT AGAIN AFFECTS IRANIAN POLICY

Nouri, a leading reformer who was impeached last month by the conservative-dominated Parliament, told a cheering throng of students that the campaign to force him out of power had exposed the conservatives' goal of undoing the new government by blocking reform.

"After the vote of no confidence, everything has become clear about the position of the majority of deputies against the government and Khatami," he said to roaring chants of support.

Nouri's authorization of several earlier student rallies was one reason that 31 members of Parliament called for his impeachment. But in a defiant twist, within an hour of the no-confidence vote, Khatami appointed Nouri vice president for political development and social affairs - code words in Iran for reform.

The student protests have picked up steam, drawing dramatic responses and framing the country's political debate:

*On March 2, about 3,000 students rallied at Tehran University's leafy downtown campus to challenge the right of the Council of Guardians, a religious oversight committee, to vet political candidates' qualifications on moral and ideological grounds. The process eliminated several pro-Khatami candidates for March 13 parliament by-elections - as well as thousands of candidates in national and presidential polls over the past decade.

Demonstrators charged conservative "monopolists" with trying to "appoint people to parliament" rather than letting them be freely elected. In rhythmic unison, they repeatedly shouted, "Hail freedom!"

Religious thugs with Ansar-e Hezbollah, or Helpers of the Party of God, attacked the crowd. Riot police eventually broke up the clashes, which left dozens injured.

*The Office for Islamic Unity planned a major protest April 14 against the arrest of Iran's reformist mayor, Gholam-Hossein Karbaschi, who was also the president's campaign manager.

"We don't support Karbaschi because he is the mayor. Before being a mayor he is a citizen, and we object to the violation of a citizen's rights," said Maysam Saeedi, one of the group's leaders.

In part to prevent the rally and its potential consequences, a behind-the-scenes deal was struck to release Karbaschi from prison until his trial.

Despite the last-minute cancellation, hundreds of students still turned out. Again, Ansar militants attacked. Again, clashes ensued.

*Chanting and waving pictures of the turbaned president, tens of thousands of students turned out at Tehran University on May 23 to mark the first anniversary of Khatami's election. It also became a forum for condemning conservatives and demanding further reforms. One group of demonstrators shouted for the resignation of Iran's chief Supreme Court justice, who had ordered the Tehran mayor's arrest.

*Two days later, 2,000 turned out at a rally sponsored by the Union of Islamic Students and Graduates to demand that women and nonclerics be allowed to run this fall for the powerful Assembly of Experts, the group of 83 clergy members who select and can dismiss Iran's supreme religious leader.

"The purpose of our revolution was to allow us to breathe in a free atmosphere," Union leader Heshmatollah Tabarzadi told the crowd in Tulip Park.

Ansar thugs responded by pelting the platform with rocks and beating students. Police used tear gas to disperse the crowd.

"Students are the engine of change in Iran," said Tehran University political scientist Nasser Hadian. "Their sheer numbers give them more weight than in other societies."

STUDENT REVOLT AGAIN AFFECTS IRANIAN POLICY

Student power has now put conservatives on the defensive. Parliament, which is dominated by conservatives, recently took up legislation raising the voting age to 18. Khatami's victory has ignited fear that they will be the next to go in elections in 2000.

Three days after the Khatami anniversary rally, conservative clerics in the religious center of Qom organized their own rally to protest the behavior of pro-democracy students.

State television, run by the brother of a noted conservative politician, now calls for "tranquillity" and "composure" whenever word of another student rally spreads. And recent graffiti on Vali-Asr Avenue, the main boulevard running from Tehran's northern mountains to the southern desert, charges students with "fomenting turmoil."

The student political spectrum covers groups of all sizes and with varying agendas.

Headquartered in a rundown house off a Tehran back street, the Office for Islamic Unity draws together members from all of Iran's colleges, universities and technical institutes.

It is also the reconfigured descendant of the Students of the Imam's Line, the group that seized the U.S. Embassy. But times are distinctly different now, students say.

"We still have the goals of the revolution. But today we don't need to have such revolutionary behavior," said Taheri, the student leader who is studying engineering. "Our decisions and actions are based on the situation of the time, and today we are looking for peace and security, worldwide democracy and real human rights for all people."

Graphic

PHOTO, PHOTO: Post-Gazette file photo: Demonstrators carrying large banners; protest outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979.

Load-Date: July 21, 1998

End of 'a grave for the living'

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

May 27, 2000, Saturday, FINAL

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Section: The Review; B1 / BREAK

Length: 1091 words

Byline: RAYMOND BEAUCHEMIN

Body

For the Lebanese, no symbol of Israeli occupation of their homeland was more insulting than the prison compound at Khiam. The detention camp, a centre for interrogation and torture, was a "grave for the living," said Toufic Manssouri, a former detainee who lives in Montreal.

This week, members of the South Lebanese Army, a militia set up by Israel to occupy the border area, fled or surrendered before the **Hezbollah** guerrilla movement, and the people of Khiam and neighbouring villages stormed the prison and released the 143 captives within. In symbolic terms, the insult was spit back in the face of Israel and its proxy, the SLA, which, though run by Christian Lebanese, is made up of Muslims who needed the high wages the army offers.

Tuesday was a day of liberation, not only of the detainees in Khiam prison, but of all of Lebanon.

With the exception perhaps of the tentacles from Damascus, Syria, which has long called the shots in Beirut, there is no longer a foreign occupying presence in Lebanon. The richly significant moment was captured in the bright smiling face, the upraised arm and "V" sign of Cosette Ibrahim, a 25-year-old journalist for Al-Liwaa newspaper in Beirut, who had been arrested in September 1999 and tortured, as she said Thursday, for "the ideological and political beliefs that I have and because I love my country."

Ibrahim was beaten so badly she was brought to an SLA hospital in nearby Marjayoun four times; she received an infection of the large intestine and vomited whatever food was given her. She lost weight.

"The circumstances which I passed through were horrible," she wrote in a letter addressed to the hundreds if not thousands of people around the world who have worked for her release as well as that of the other detainees.

That work was co-ordinated by the Follow Up Committee for the Support of the Lebanese Detainees in the Israeli Prisons, a non-governmental organization in Beirut.

Montreal photographer Josee Lambert, working through Amnesty International, spearheaded the local effort behind the Follow Up Committee. She was honoured by the Montreal Lebanese community last week for her work.

At Lambert's studio in old Montreal this week, Manssouri - whom she calls "abu" for "father" - recalled how a tobacco farmer spent five years in Khiam prison.

"I was an officer in one of the unions. We were asking for wage parity for the farmers. We were looking to have the tobacco price per kilo raised from \$3 to \$4. The suspicion was that the increase would give workers extra money so

End of 'a grave for the living'

they wouldn't be forced to work for the SLA," Manssouri said, speaking in Arabic, through a translator, the local author John Asfour, also Lebanese.

The SLA also suspected extra cash would also have meant better resistance, Manssouri said. The SLA considered the price increase "more dangerous than a military act against them."

For this reason, he thought, he was arrested. But he doesn't know.

There was no charge. No trial. Just arrest.

In 1986, the army began a series of periodic interrogations that led, on Nov. 13, 1989, to Manssouri's arrest and detention in Khiam prison. "I was beaten with a stick, which resulted in breaking three vertebrae," Manssouri recalled. He was placed in solitary, in a cell 180 centimetres wide and half that in length. He had a bucket for his waste. He could have been in the cell between two and six months. He had no way to measure time.

Eventually he was placed in another "dungeon with agents who were called prisoners, who tried to show they were friends in the same plight as me, but who were actually there to extract information from me, information that the jailers could not get out of me."

When that failed, he was moved to a cell, 2-metres-square, built for five people.

"We slept on the floor. If I had to move, everyone had to move with me." (It wasn't until 1995, 13 years after Khiam was set up to detain Lebanese, that the International Red Cross was able to get beds placed in the cells, which, when the Khiam building was built in 1933, were designed as stalls for horses.)

"I could expect to be taken out of the cell at any time by any one and beaten. If the jailer didn't like your face, he would beat you up and put you back. I was showered with insults," said Manssouri, his face poker-straight, almost as if he were remembering a past life.

Manssouri spent 68 days tied to a post, held off the ground with only the tips of his toes touching the ground and showered with alternating applications of extremely hot water and extremely cold water.

The physical torture led to a "crescendo of psychological warfare," he said.

In another beating in 1993, Manssouri's hands were handcuffed behind his back. His jailer hit him on the hands with a metal whip until his fingernails fell off. He was then put back in solitary for 15 days, then transferred to a section of the prison reserved for "detainees with riotous behaviour." This section was devoid of light. Manssouri spent eight months there.

"They tortured my body, but my morale and my spirit they never were able to get to. The more tortured I was, the more determined I was that I was in the right. The land of Lebanon was mine. My love for my country was never in doubt."

Liberation for Manssouri came Jan. 28, 1994. He has no better idea why he was let out than why he was put in. His wife and family, who had been sponsored by Manssouri's brother and allowed to immigrate to Canada in 1990, brought him to Montreal.

Though outwardly healthy looking and robust, Manssouri, at 63, hasn't been able to work since arriving here. The SLA had pretty much seen to that.

According to the Follow Up Committee, about 2,000 Lebanese have served time in Khiam since it opened. There is no way of verifying how many died in jail; the figures range from 10 to 17, though they could be higher.

The day of the release, the longest-serving detainee had been there 15 years.

There had been children as young as 12 held and tortured in Khiam as well as seniors and pregnant women.

End of 'a grave for the living'

The committee's work is not done, said director Ghina Nahfawi. There remain 16 Lebanese prisoners at four camps in Israel. The whereabouts of four others are unknown.

For more information on Khiam, the occupation of South Lebanon and human-rights abuses during the Israeli occupation, see the Follow Up Committee's Web site at: www.followupcsld-ip.org.lb or the B'tselem Israeli rights group site at www.btselem.org

Graphic

P Photo: AP / Freed Lebanese prisoner Ahmed al-Amin collects belongings from his cell in the Khiam prison Wednesday. He spent four years in the prison.; Photo: TEDD CHURCH, GAZETTE / Toufic Manssouri is now living safely in Montreal. But he remembers the horror of life in the notorious Lebanese Khiam prison compound.

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Iranians taste freedom: Reformers bank on at least 70% of parliament, highest since 1979

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

February 21, 2000, Monday, FINAL

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Section: World Report; B1 / BREAK

Length: 1108 words

Byline: MARC CARNEGIE

Dateline: TEHRAN

Body

She wears hot pink lipstick and 3-inch heels, a beige crepe jacket with gold buttons instead of a black chador, and when it comes to the required headscarf - well, it's leopard-print fake fur.

No wonder she wants more freedom in the Islamic republic of Iran.

"I only truly realised what the conservatives were like when I went on holiday up north to a little village," says 24-year-old Maryam, happy that reformers carried the day in Iran's parliamentary elections. "They were like savages to me."

President Mohammad Khatami got a broad mandate from voters to keep working for a more liberal Iran as his backers crushed their conservative rivals in Friday's polls.

The results have yet to be counted in Tehran, but no one doubts it's in the capital that the pressure for change is strongest, especially in the affluent north, where chic boutiques line the streets and "conservative" is almost a swear word.

"I think the reformers are Iran's only chance," said 24-year-old Setareh, who works in a travel agency and, like many young people here, is fed up with the strict "Islamic values" promoted by the right-wing.

"Khatami has allowed us a lot more freedom," she said, adding that the atmosphere is much more liberal since his 1997 election.

"Things have changed and we all hope they'll keep changing," she said.

Hassan Zarrabi, who owns an optical shop just off fashionable Jordan St., said he doesn't want to go back to the old days, when police dragged him away because a woman in his shop revealed too much hair under her headscarf.

"We were under lots of pressure. I had to tell **female** customers to stay wrapped up tight. But since Khatami has come along it's better now," he said, adding that - of course - he voted for the reformers Friday.

Iranians taste freedom: Reformers bank on at least 70% of parliament, highest since 1979

Shop-owner Amir Vatankhah went through a similar ordeal, when Islamic vigilantes came in and threatened him on May 23, 1997, the day of Khatami's election to the presidency.

"They were just a gang of kids but they threatened me, saying 'don't expect us to let up the pressure on you now,' " said Vatankhah, who sells natty blue blazers and other Western-style clothing in his store. "They have made us afraid for 20 years since the (Islamic) revolution. But I'm not going to be afraid any more."

Jailed Iranian reformist leader Abdollah Nouri, on leave from Evin prison where he is serving a five-year sentence, said he hoped the results of his country's elections could see him freed permanently. "The result could change many things and even have an impact on my liberation."

Nouri, 52, who was jailed in October by a hardline clerical court for spreading anti-Islamic propaganda through his newspaper Khordad, added: "The makeup of the next parliament could even effect Iran's relations with the United States," frozen since 1979.

Guivar Shimah, 22, said she feared conservatives in the police who were angry about the election results could start taking out their frustrations on women like her, who wear makeup and push the limits of the dress code.

"They will definitely start hassling us again. They'll be mad," she said, adding that the headscarf required in public under Iran's Islamic law was the least of her restrictions. "That I'm already used to," she said. "But it's the other freedoms in the society that we really need, political freedom and economic freedom, too."

But it's not only the wealthy here that are ready for changes in Iran's way of life.

A taxi-driver said that Iranians are so tired of the way things are that reformers would have triumphed in the elections no matter whom they had chosen as their candidates.

"They could have put up a list of goats and won," he said. "Nobody wants the conservatives any more."

If the returns from Friday's election continue to favour the reformists, as is likely, it will be the first time the parliament is free of hardline domination since the 1979 Islamic revolution brought the clergy to power.

Results were announced yesterday for 190 of the 290 seats in the Majlis, or parliament. Winners are listed only by name, not affiliation, but a background check of the candidates by the Associated Press showed the winners included 137 reformists - or 72 per cent.

Conservatives had taken 44 seats, or 23 per cent, and independents had nine seats, or 5 per cent. The Interior Ministry, in charge of the elections, will announce the final results when they become known later this week.

Meanwhile, four provincial cities were reported calm after election-related violence Saturday that left eight dead, Kayhan newspaper reported.

The paper said three teenagers were killed and 10 injured when police fired into a crowd that was trying to get into the governor's office in the town of Dasht-e-Azadegan. The young men were angry that their candidate did not win, the paper said. It did not give the candidate's affiliation.

Five people were reportedly killed in the town of Shush in clashes with police. They were protesting against the re-election of a candidate they accused of vote-buying, the paper said.

A reformist wave has been sweeping Iran since Khatami's election in May 1997. The 56-year-old president, a moderate Shiite cleric, has captured the hearts of the young with his efforts to widen individual freedoms, free the press and reduce the clergy's interference in the government, the judiciary and people's lives.

But Khatami's initiatives had been stymied by hard-liners who controlled the outgoing Majlis.

With the new parliament convening in June, what remains to be seen is whether the hard-liners will continue to use their key powers to block the reformists. The Guardian Council, 12 clerics and lawyers, must approve all bills

Iranians taste freedom: Reformers bank on at least 70% of parliament, highest since 1979

passed by parliament. And Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Iran's supreme leader, has the final word. He heads the armed forces, judiciary and state-run radio and television.

The moderates' stunning electoral success will not make it easier for the West to decide how to deal with a state that is still part-pariah. Khamenei has over-arching responsibility for determining the basic lines of foreign policy. He is known to favour only the most cautious engagement with the West, and none at all with the U.S.

According to U.S. intelligence sources, Khamenei is responsible for Iranian efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

Iran arms and pays Hezbollah, the fundamentalist group fighting Israel in South Lebanon, and he has often called for Israel to be eliminated. Yesterday, Israel welcomed the reformers' success, but said it was too early to tell if this heralded a new dawn.

Graphic

P Photo: KAMRAN JEBREILI, AP / Former Iranian interior minister and popular reformist Abdollah Nouri is on leave from jail.; Photo: HENGHAMEH FAHIMI, AFP / An Iranian Ministry of Interior official changes election results from the provinces on a board under a picture of President Mohammad Khatami.

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Postcards from the edge

The Times

February 14, 1998, Saturday

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Section: Features

Length: 1128 words

Byline: Oliver Bennett

Body

Oliver Bennett meets the man whose front-line dispatches from trouble spots allows readers to live dangerously in their armchairs

Travel, it is assumed, rewards the risk-taker. And one man who has taken this attitude to the extreme is Robert Young Pelton. He is a Canadian who, with two co-authors produces *The World's Most Dangerous Places* - an information-packed account of the world's "war-zones, forbidden areas and criminal regions". The third edition is published this week.

There are some 85 regions mean enough to warrant these descriptions, and the writers visit them personally - places such as Zaire, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Algeria and Chechnya. Crammed with people, politics, derring-dos and derring-don'ts, the book is fascinating, if scary, stuff and guaranteed to raise armchair adrenalin to new heights.

Mr Pelton had the idea of a travel guide to war zones a couple of years ago. He knew he'd have to write it himself: "I couldn't hire a writer at first," he says. "Imagine the ad: 'how would you like to go to dangerous places and be paid a pittance?' " But DP has become a cult success, particularly in the United States - its first and second editions sold out without advertising.

Mr Pelton is tall, broad and looks, as they say in the East End, as if he would be quite tasty in a ruck. But he's a writer, not a fighter, and hates that sub-Hemingway machismo. "People criticise us and say, 'You think you're such a tough guy'," he says. "I tell them, 'You think I'm tough? I'm surrounded by people who have been fighting wars for over ten years.' " He also has a touch of the Zen master about him: he is calm and relaxed, alert but inscrutable. This opacity must come in handy in dangerous places.

"We're trying to show people where it really is interesting," says Mr Pelton, and the book lists "coming attractions," such as Bougainville, the Pacific island contested by Papua New Guinea.

Recently Mr Pelton visited the current Most Dangerous Place, Algeria, travelling on a tourist visa. Next Afghanistan beckons, so that he can hang out with the Taliban.

It is normally easy to get people to talk, he says. "Most of these groups are looking for publicity. In fact, rebel groups like *Hezbollah* will give you lengthy diatribes." But Mr Pelton's approach is different from a news-gatherer, with a story mapped out. "To travel you can't have prejudice," he says. "I come to them, sympathetic and naive, and try to understand the political and social complexities."

Postcards from the edge

Are the people he meets suspicious of him? "Of course," says Mr Pelton, with all the idiot-proof reasonableness this task has lent him. "The first thing is: be very sociable and ask . The best conversationalist is the best listener."

But don't push it too far, he warns. "You shouldn't take pictures - there are no pictures allowed of Taliban, for instance. You can ask about politics, but don't tell them about politics. As for religion, if you want to question them, calmly say, 'Why do you say that?'."

What if you find yourself in a really dangerous situation, such as a Liberian roadblock? "In African hot-spots you see a lot of drunk, unpaid soldiers, and they want your wallet," he smiles. "The secret is to smile, smile, smile and be as dumb as a ghost. Have a sheaf of papers, from your school, from your gran, or whoever. Pull them out. They will be illiterate and hopefully they'll think you're official and get bored."

Mr Pelton reckons he can smell an "electric atmosphere" in the presence of real danger, but says never show fear: "that kills you." And sensitivity, not macho bluster, will keep you alive. "People skills are more important than military skills," he says.

He gets letters from people itching to experience danger, but mostly tries to talk them out of it. "I write back to everybody, and I want to tell them it's not that adventurous, sitting there in a miserable hell-hole. I try to channel them into the Red Cross or the United Nations."

There is a high armchair readership, which he claims includes many women, intellectuals committed to being up to date, and a third group that he identifies as "the Generation X types - young people who think it's cool." Among this crowd he detects the biggest adventure-lust, because of their coddled existences. "They see this book as the ultimate expression of independence," he says.

He resists the temptation to become an ideological Red Adair, used by government and news organisations. "This book encourages an appreciation of the trials and goals of people around the world," he says, in a slightly over-rehearsed volley. "It makes you very humble."

The conflicts divide into religious, tribal, political or drugs-based, and there are currently war-type situations in 22 countries - although, technically, only one or two are actual war zones. "The sad thing is that about a quarter of these could quite easily be solved if we sent people in," he says. "But that seems like colonialism, so we stand back. I don't advocate armed intervention, but there's a need for a global police force." What of the United Nations, then? "Confused, like a writer working for 15 different editors," he says.

He packs light. "One bag. One pair long-johns, one pair boots, one pants, one Leica camera. And money." The latter is separated out and secreted around the body, perhaps taped to the skin, perhaps kept inside the camera body. "Then you have a tourist pouch in a prominent place with useless credit cards and a bit of toy money from the destination."

For all this aggravation, Mr Pelton is rewarded by meetings with remarkable men and (a few) women. "When I went into Afghanistan, I had this (he pulls at a Gore Tex-style anorak) and my guide only wore a blanket. You start to realise what a wussy you are. You meet the most colourful people. They talk like it's 200 years ago, very colourful, florid and formal."

Tourism often co-exists close to the skirmishes. "For instance, tourists are flown into Cambodia, taken to Angkor Wat, and flown back again," he says. I detect a sneer under his moustache when he adds: "They want air-conditioning and a buffet breakfast. Then there's what I call the 'ant trail': back-packers who just go and meet other back-packers." What's wrong with that? "I would say, go and stay in locals' homes." He does not like "the walls" that tourists put up.

As a husband and father of two, is he perhaps putting his own life at risk? "I've been doing it long enough. I come back healthy and tanned, and ten pounds lighter. They understand." For it clearly fascinates him, and as he lopes away, I recall the famous Chinese curse, "May you live in interesting times."

Postcards from the edge

The World's Most Dangerous Places, by Robert Young Pelton with co-authors Coskun Aral and Wink Dulles, (Fielding, Pounds 13.99).

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NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

March 1, 1999, Monday, Late Edition - Final

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Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-11

Nigeria's Former Ruler Wins Presidential Vote

Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, a former military ruler who campaigned as the only man capable of holding together Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, scored an overwhelming victory to become the first elected president in the country in 16 years. A1

U.S. Suspects China Smuggling

Federal agents in California arrested a Chinese citizen last week and charged him with trying to obtain a component vital to missile guidance systems. Officials said the arrest shed light on what many in Washington say is a Chinese effort to smuggle American technology to improve the accuracy of weapons. A1

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright arrives in Beijing as Congress steps up its criticism of China's human rights policy and a new report chastises China for regression on the matter of rights. A8

Israel Bombs Lebanon

Israel conducted an aerial bombardment of what it said were four Hezbollah guerrilla strongholds deep inside Lebanon, stung into action by a week of attacks that culminated in the killing of a general and three other Israelis in southern Lebanon. A3

Ethiopia Claims Victory

Ethiopia declared victory over Eritrea in their border conflict after a four-day offensive dislodged the Eritrean army from a piece of borderland both sides conceded all along was not worth very much. A10

Intense Fighting in Kosovo

More than two thousand people fled their villages during heavy fighting in southern Kosovo and swamped a major border post in a desperate effort to cross to safety in neighboring Macedonia. A6

NEWS SUMMARY

Menem Would Run Again

President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina says he will run for re-election, seven months after he announced he was leaving office, if his supporters can legally overturn a constitutional ban on a third consecutive term. A11

First Heart Transplant in Japan

Doctors performed a legal heart transplant in Japan for the first time ever in an operation that strikes at a longstanding taboo on taking organs from patients whom Japanese traditionally do not consider dead. A8

Dissidents Arrested in Cuba

The police arrested dozens of opposition figures over the weekend, in a move apparently intended to prevent them from attending a trial of four dissident leaders that begins today, Cuban human rights workers said. Marta Beatriz Roque and the three other leaders have been accused of sedition for publishing a document critical of the Government. (AFP)

NATIONAL A12-18, B8

Subtle Shifts in Car Design To Appeal to Older Buyers

The auto industry is starting to redesign its vehicles to meet the needs of older Americans, without being obvious about it, as the average age of new-car buyers rises. Design changes take into account the less acute vision and reduced muscular flexibility of bodies that are 50 or older. Until now, older Americans have shown little interest in buying vehicles tailored to their needs and auto makers have paid fairly little attention to selling such vehicles. A1

Party Unites Behind Bush

The California Republican Party's winter convention underscored an extraordinary turn in Republican politics: an early, and colossal, outpouring of support by party members of all stripes for Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, who has yet to announce his Presidential intentions and who is untested and largely unknown on the national stage. A1

Goal Met on Welfare Hiring

Federal agencies have hired more than 10,000 former welfare recipients in the last two years, meeting a goal set by the White House 19 months ahead of schedule, Administration officials said. Vice President Al Gore plans to announce the numbers today at a meeting in San Francisco with companies that have hired people off welfare. A12

Unabomber Pleads His Case

From prison, Theodore J. Kaczynski, who pleaded guilty to the Unabom killings, has a message for his brother, who turned him in to the Government. In a book to be published this spring, Mr. Kaczynski says he could forgive what he calls his brother's treason. But forgiveness will come only if the brother, David Kaczynski, leaves his wife and joins with groups fighting modern society or, as Theodore did, lives in rural isolation. A12

Support for Convicted Minister

Even as a bailiff pressed the Rev. Henry J. Lyons's ink-stained fingertips on a white card, supporters inside and outside a Florida courthouse prayed, cried, sang and swore support for the man they saw as a persecuted prophet. Mr. Lyons, president of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., a large black religious organization that claims a membership of 8.5 million (prosecutors called this figure inflated), was convicted on Saturday on racketeering and grand theft charges. A14

NEWS SUMMARY

NEW YORK/REGION B1-6

N.J. State Police Chief Is Dismissed Over Remarks

Gov. Whitman ousted Col. Carl A. Williams as Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police after a published report quoted him as saying it was naive to think that race was not an issue in drug crimes and that cocaine and marijuana traffickers were most likely to be members of minority groups. Black state legislators, religious leaders and others hailed the resignation as a step in the right direction. A1

Trade-Off for **Female** Doctors

The top tiers of medicine have remained inaccessible to many **female** doctors, largely, experts say, because they are unwilling or unable to find a balance between the years of study those specialties require and a life outside of medicine. A1

ARTS E1-8

SPORTSMONDAY D1-8

Pioneering Williams Sisters

Venus and Serena Williams made tennis history as the first sisters to win tournaments in the same week on the WTA Tour. Serena, 17, ranked 24th in the world, won the Gaz de France tournament, and Venus, 18, ranked No. 5, repeated as the winner of the IGA Superthrift Classic in Oklahoma City. D1

OBITUARIES A18-19

Lord Eccles

The bookish British businessman turned Conservative politician was 94. He served in the cabinets of four Prime Ministers. A18

Howie Haak

A pioneer of baseball scouting in Latin America and a key figure in the Pittsburgh Pirates' snaring of the future Hall of Famer Roberto Clemente from the Brooklyn Dodgers' farm system, he was 87. A19

BUSINESS DAY C1-15

Alliances Seek PC Alternatives

Two separate industry alliances to be announced today share a similar goal: creating alternatives to the personal computer -- and to Microsoft's operating systems -- for Internet access. I.B.M., Motorola, Sun Microsystems, Lucent and 10 other companies have agreed to create standards based on Sun's Java programming language to connect smart devices ranging from computers to dishwashers. And U S West and Network Computer plan to announce a schedule for trials of AT-TV, which will integrate the Internet, telephone and television. C2

Data in a Super-Fast Pipeline

The promise of a super-fast, highly reliable Internet moved a step closer to reality when three dozen American universities were linked to a new national research network. C2

NEWS SUMMARY

Stocks Higher in Tokyo

At midday, the benchmark Nikkei index of 225 issues was up 17.36 points, or 0.12 percent, at 14,384.90. (Bloomberg News)

Business Digest C1

EDITORIAL A20-21

Editorials: Getting along in Congress; Nigeria's presidential election; Floyd Norris on Microsoft.

Columns: William Safire.

Bridge E5

TV Listings E8

Crossword E7

Weather B6

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

Photos

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NEWS SUMMARY

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Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-11

European Union Threatens Isolation for Austria

The European Union warned that its 14 other members would diplomatically isolate Austria if its anti-immigrant Freedom Party led by Jorg Haider enters a coalition government. The statement said Austrian candidates for posts in international organizations would find no support, and Austrian ambassadors would only be received at a technical level. A1

Concerns About Iraqi Weapons

Recent United States intelligence findings have raised concerns among Clinton administration officials that the Iraqi government, in the prolonged absence of weapons inspectors, has continued its pursuit of biological and chemical weapons. A1

Few Survivors of Plane Crash

Airline officials in Nairobi said only 10 of the 179 people aboard survived the crash of a Kenya Airways plane on Sunday night in the Ivory Coast. State television reported that 95 bodies were found, and rescuers gave up hope of finding more survivors. A3

Decision on Pinochet Upheld

A High Court judge in London issued a judgment supporting the British government's decision to release Gen. Augusto Pinochet and let him return home to Chile. But Belgium held up any final action by lodging an appeal against the ruling. A8

Warning in Northern Ireland

The leader of the Ulster Unionists warned that Northern Ireland's new government could be indefinitely suspended if a report on disarmament does not disclose moves by the Irish Republican Army to scrap its arsenal. A8

3 Israelis Killed in Lebanon

NEWS SUMMARY

Three Israeli soldiers were killed in southern Lebanon as Iranian-backed guerrillas continued to escalate attacks during a lull in peace negotiations between Israel and Syria. Israeli planes responded with artillery attacks and air strikes on Hezbollah guerrilla targets in Lebanon. A11

Indonesian Military Accused

A human rights panel in Jakarta accused top military officials, including the former armed forces commander, of involvement in crimes against humanity in East Timor. A11

World Briefing A10

NATIONAL A12-19

Report Faults C.I.A. On Inquiry of Ex-Director

A classified report by the Central Intelligence Agency's inspector general concludes that top officials of the agency impeded an internal investigation into evidence that the agency's former director, John Deutch, mishandled large volumes of secret material. A1

Jet Crashes Off California

An Alaska Airlines jetliner bound from Mexico to San Francisco crashed into the Pacific Ocean northwest of Malibu in the afternoon with nearly 90 people aboard after reporting mechanical difficulties. Coast Guard boats, rescue helicopters and a Navy search plane scoured the choppy waters and found several bodies but no immediate survivors, the authorities said. A1

Moratorium on Executions

Gov. George Ryan of Illinois halted all executions in the state, the first such moratorium in the nation. The governor, a Republican who supports the death penalty but questions its administration, cited a "shameful record of convicting innocent people and putting them on death row." A1

Deal on Vieques Exercises

Puerto Rico agreed to let the Navy resume limited training on the island of Vieques, as part of a deal that includes up to \$90 million in aid if residents of Vieques vote to allow exercises with live ammunition. A12

Final Pleas for Votes

With the last hours before New Hampshire's primary ticking away and plenty of voters undecided, the candidates were making their final pleas, showing their best stripes and trying to conclude their campaigns on memorable grace notes. A19

Homelessness Documented

About 1.35 million children in the United States -- nearly 2 percent of the nation's total -- are likely to become homeless at some point in the course of a year, a new analysis of national census and survey data being presented today has found. A12

Tax Plan From House G.O.P.

House Republicans unveiled a proposal to give a tax cut to married couples, stepping up pressure on President Clinton and Democrats to agree to an election-year compromise on taxes. The plan would give a tax break to nearly

NEWS SUMMARY

all married couples and would be worth \$182 billion over 10 years, more than four times as much as a plan proposed by Mr. Clinton. A16

NEW YORK/REGION B1-7

Record Spending in Race For U.S. Senate Seat

Jon S. Corzine, a candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey who has a reported net worth of \$300 million, spent more than \$3.6 million on his campaign last year, according to records filed with the Federal Election Commission. Until this year, no nonincumbent had spent as much for a Senate race. But Mr. Corzine and Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York, who also filed financial disclosures, appear to be setting a new benchmark in campaign finance. B1

5 Diallo Jurors Chosen

Five jurors, including two black women, were chosen as jury selection began in the trial of four white police officers accused of murdering Amadou Diallo, a West African immigrant who was shot 19 times as he stood unarmed in the lobby of his Bronx apartment building one year ago. B5

Man Dies While Fleeing Fire

A man who tried to escape a smoky fire in a garment district building was killed when he slipped from a makeshift rope and fell from a 10th-floor window, fire officials said. Two other people were injured while trying to escape the building, on West 36th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, which became filled with smoke after the fire broke out in the basement around 9:30 a.m. B5

NEEDIEST CASES B4

SCIENCE TIMES F1-12

Health & Fitness F7-8

FASHION B8

ARTS E1-12

SPORTS D1-8

Rocker Suspended for Remarks

Commissioner Bud Selig, saying John Rocker had dishonored Major League Baseball by disparaging many groups of society with his harsh comments in a magazine interview, suspended the Atlanta Braves' No. 1 relief pitcher yesterday for 73 days. A1

BUSINESS DAY C1-25

Another Rate Increase Likely

The Fed's policy makers are expected to vote to raise short-term interest rates at the end of a two-day meeting scheduled to begin today. But some of the tools that Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, has to

NEWS SUMMARY

cool the economy have been dulled, thanks to the Treasury. As a result, the central banker may have to be even more aggressive in raising rates than planned. C1

Mannesmann Welcomes Talks

Mannesmann A. G. reversed its opposition to talks with Vodafone Airtouch P.L.C., seeking a face-saving friendly merger, executives close to the talks said. The executives said there is a growing feeling within Mannesmann that it cannot defeat Vodafone's \$156 billion hostile takeover bid. C1

U.S. Markets Surge

Stocks wrapped up their first losing month since September with a rally as investors bought beaten-down telecommunications and financial shares. The S. & P. 500 advanced 34.30 points, or 2.5 percent, to 1,394.46; the Dow gained 201.66, or nearly 1.9 percent, to 10,940.53, and the Nasdaq closed at 3,940.35, up 53.28, or almost 1.4 percent. C13

Business Digest C1

OBITUARIES C26

EDITORIAL A20-21

Editorials: The uses of negative campaigns; a timeout on the death penalty; dangerous stall by the I.R.A.

Columns: Thomas L. Friedman, Gail Collins.

Crossword E8

TV Listings E11

Public Lives B2

Weather D5

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Graphic

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News Analysis:
Telling Israeli Vote: More Fear Than Hope on Peace

The New York Times
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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.

News Analysis; Telling Israeli Vote: More Fear Than Hope on Peace

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."

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End of Document

Man without a past

The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, Australia)

June 1, 1996, Saturday

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Body

NEW Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is unlike any other Israeli leader before him. Bruce Wilson profiles the man who has become one of the world's most important leaders virtually overnight.

ISRAEL has never had a leader like Benjamin Netanyahu.

For a start, the nation is older than he is. This is more than just the passing of the years for Israel.

All the previous leaders of the Jewish State did so from a position of historical integrity, as they like to put it, in that they were alive during, and alert to, all of the pangs of birth.

To all of these, ranging from David Ben-Gurion through today's defeated Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, the Holocaust, the birth of Israel, the various wars of survival, were not matters of history. They were day-to-day events in momentous lives.

Now, for the first time, Israel has a leader born after the Holocaust's horrors had been revealed to the world, who was a child when Adolf Eichmann was tracked down, tried and executed, who was a teenager in the war of 1967 rather than a leader.

To him, the great names of Israeli politics were historical rather than contemporary - Golda Meir, Begin, Dayan, Shamir, Rabin, and, yes, Peres.

When most of these patriots - terrorists as they were regarded at the time were killing women and children, as they did, to rid what is now Israel of the British, in 1948, Netanyahu was unborn.

When he was born, in October, 1949, the fight had not been won totally but Israel existed. Netanyahu is, then, in a way its first-born leader.

American-educated, telegenic, and with scant experience in public office, Netanyahu became a major player in Israeli politics virtually overnight.

Netanyahu, known as "Bibi", was elected to parliament for the first time in 1988 and quickly rose to the Likud Party leadership. At 46 he would be the country's youngest prime minister, and he stands out sharply from Israel's traditional politicians and party insiders.

Netanyahu comes from an old-line family of Zionist militants but spent more than a decade of his formative years living in the US, at one point even changing his name to an Americanised Benjamin Nitay as an apparent first step towards permanent emigration.

Man without a past

But the death of his older brother Yonatan, killed leading a commando raid to free Israelis held hostage by Palestinian hijackers in Entebbe, Uganda, in 1976, brought him back home to set up an institute dedicated to battling terrorism.

Admirers and critics alike describe him as an ambitious, driven perfectionist. He is a voracious reader, has written two books on international politics and idolises Winston Churchill. But he is plagued by a reputation for superficiality, in part because of his penchant for speaking in 10-second sound bites and flair for American-style politicking.

Why is Mr Netanyahu known universally as Bibi? The usual answer you get to that question from his political enemies, and an uncomfortable number of Western and Pacific Rim diplomats in Tel Aviv, is that Bibi Netanyahu is a mainchancer, a slippery mover, a duck-anddive merchant or even, as one ambassador put it recently: "Bibi Netanyahu is a spiv." Is this totally fair? Almost certainly not.

But the truth is that Mr Netanyahu is not a figure who endears himself to casual acquaintances or official delegations. He is both tough-minded and tough-talking, with more than a touch of what might be called Brooklyn streetspeak in his style.

If he has been underestimated in the past - and he has - he has now bucked those who thought him a dangerous lightweight.

But it is, I have to say, difficult to warm to him or his style.

Recently in Jerusalem, dining in a small and welcoming old restaurant called Fink, the manager, a friend, told me in hushed tones: "Bibi is coming." A corner table was set aside, and it was agreed nobody would notice the great man was there.

He arrived in a flourish, limos and bodyguards, and smoked a huge cigar throughout his dinner, taking a mouthful of food between drags on the Havana.

His blonde American wife - his third - simpered. It was, I have to say, a fairly disgusting performance. But he was not elected for his table manners.

Mr Netanyahu was Foreign Minister and Information Minister in previous Likud Party governments - the secular right-wing of Israeli politics.

Throughout the Gulf War, he was also the face of Israel.

It was Bibi who appeared daily on CNN saying Israel would not react militarily to Iraq's Scuds as Saddam Hussein sent them into Tel Aviv and Haifa.

That flew in the face of everything Mr Netanyahu would have wanted to do.

Israel's reticence and patience at the behest of President George Bush was a major factor in limiting the scope of the Gulf War.

Mr Netanyahu went along with the comforting lie that Israel was safe from the Scuds because of the hastily imported American Patriot missiles.

As it turns out, the Patriots were virtually useless.

Mr Netanyahu is known to believe it was madness to let Saddam Hussein off the hook when the Gulf War allies had Baghdad at their mercy.

If a similar crisis comes up over, say, the Golan Heights with Syria, Mr Netanyahu is thought by Western diplomats to be less likely to toe the Washington line.

Man without a past

Still, even in the Middle East where ironies crowd one another off the pages of history, Mr Netanyahu's election is a remarkable turn of the pro-peace tide.

The world now must hope that, despite all the views and evidence to the contrary, Bibi Netanyahu is not, after all, a mainchancer and a spiv but a statesman and a peace-maker.

MAJOR events leading up to Israel's election: Nov 4, 1995: Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin assassinated by Jewish extremist. Shimon Peres new interim prime minister.

Nov 13: Peres orders troops out of Jenin, the first of six major West Bank towns handed over to Arafat's Palestinian Authority.

Dec 24: Arafat visits Bethlehem to celebrate first Christmas under Palestinian rule.

Feb 11, 1996: Peres, enjoying a 15-point lead in the polls, calls early elections for May 29.

Feb 25: Bombs explode in bus in Jerusalem and in city of Ashkelon, killing 28 and wounding 80. Palestinian militant group Hamas claims responsibility.

March 3: Bus bomb in Jerusalem kills 19 and wounds 10. Hamas claims responsibility.

March 4: Suicide bomb outside Tel Aviv shopping centre kills 13 people and wounds more than 100. Hamas claims responsibility.

March 13: President Clinton leads world leaders at anti-terrorism summit in Egypt.

March 27: Yigal Amir convicted of murdering Rabin and sentenced to life.

April 11: Israel launches 16-day air and artillery campaign against Hezbollah guerillas in south Lebanon.

April 18: Israel shells UN base in Qana, Lebanon, killing 91 civilians.

April 24: Calls for Israel's destruction removed from PLO charter.

April 25: Israel's ruling Labor Party drops longstanding opposition to Palestinian State.

April 29: Israelis go to the polls.

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ON THE WING

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Section: TRAVEL; Pg. 2

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Body

DUTY-FREE TO CANADA

Airlines always make a big deal of their in-flight duty-free shopping. That's no surprise - the service returns good profits for no more effort than pushing a trolley down the aisle. However, even when the price is good the range is limited by what the aircraft can carry. Canadian Airlines has developed a clever idea so you can place an order before you fly and the goods will be delivered to your seat on the sector between Honolulu and Canada (the stage when you're on a Canadian rather than Qantas aircraft). Copies of the shopping catalogue are available in Australia and you can place an order up to three days before you fly. The goods include women's perfumes, men's fragrances and liquor. Call Canadian Airlines on (02) 299 3756. If you're contemplating Canada and want a copy of the new brochure on Canadian travel for Australians, call Canada Travel Information on (02) 9954 3377.

THE EAST OPENS UP

If you'd like to be the first person on your block to fly on a new airline, here's your chance. Gateway Travel, which used to specialise in the USSR and now has a whole range of new countries within its ambit, has a special fare to the fabled Silk Road city of Tashkent. For just \$1,699 you can fly with Thai Airways from Sydney to Bangkok where you change to an Uzbekistan Airways flight across the Himalayas to Tashkent. The fare enables you to stay in central Asia for up to one month. Gateway can also oblige with ways to eastern Europe that you may not have considered. Until the end of August it offers a fare of \$2,050 to Warsaw, Kaliningrad, Budapest and Prague. You fly to Singapore with EgyptAir then onwards to Europe on Scandinavian Airlines. Stopovers in Singapore, Copenhagen or Stockholm cost extra. Gateway Travel: 745 3333.

MOUNTAINS OF YOUTHFUL AMBITION

If there is one family that knows Nepal, it's the Hillarys - Sir Edmund Hillary and his son Peter are Everest summiteers. Peter, like his father, has worked hard to improve the lot of Himalayan villagers. Through his Young Australians to Everest program, nearly 200 Australians between the ages of 15 and 18 have spent three weeks in the Himalayas, working in villages and otherwise sharing in Sherpa life. Each group of 15 is accompanied by a chaperone and medical support. Community work occupies about four days a week and the rest of the time is free for trekking and exploring. The cost (including air fares and Himalayan Trust contribution) is \$3,250 and the next trip leaves in March 1997. All participants are encouraged to raise part or all of the cost themselves and this has brought out some entrepreneurial thinking. To find out more, you'll have to be quick: on Monday, April 29, Peter

ON THE WING

Hillary will present a free slide show about the program. To reserve a place call Kerry Lorimer at Australian Youth Adventures (02) 264 3366.

MIDDLE EASTERN MUDDLE

Just as Australians were getting used to the idea that travel in the Middle East was both safe and interesting, Israel launched an attack on southern Lebanon and terrorists killed tourists near the pyramids of Giza. While it's likely that the Egyptian Government will again come down hard on fundamentalist terrorism again, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has advised Australians to be extremely cautious while travelling in Egypt. Most of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon have been directed towards the south of the country where tourists rarely go, and the reconstruction of downtown Beirut continues apace. Similarly, Israel has restricted tourist access to northern Israel (which is within range of Hezbollah rockets). As a positive by-product of the anticipated slowdown in tourism, Petra may survive a bit longer. This astonishing antiquity in southern Jordan has seen tourist numbers soar from about 50,000 a year three years ago to an estimated 350,000 a year now. Before the recent hostilities it was predicted that Petra would see more than a million tourists a year by the turn of the century. It's unlikely that the fragile sandstone buildings could survive the hordes. For current information about travel to the Middle East call Ya'lla Tours on (02) 233 5288.

TRAVELEX HAS A DOLLAR - OR A PESO - BOTH WAYS

The foreign exchange service Travelex recently announced that members of the Qantas Frequent Flyer program who purchase more than \$1,000 of traveller's cheques or foreign currency will earn two points for every dollar spent until June 30. Four days later Travelex announced that any member of Ansett Australia Frequent Flyer program who spends more than \$1,000 between May 1 and July 31 would go in the draw to win a single prize of 1 million frequent flyer points. For more information about the sure thing versus the long shot, call Travelex on (1-800) 337 377.

PARKES AND ALL THAT JAZZ

Over the Queen's Birthday long weekend in June, the central western town of Parkes will hold the 15th Jazz Triduum, whatever that may be. All jazz bands and enthusiasts are welcome. During the three days, there will be bands playing in clubs and hotels around town and at the picnic races on the Saturday. True devotees need to know that there will be "an impromptu blow for early arrivals" at the Parkes Leagues Club on Friday night and the farewell session starts at 10.30 on Monday. For band registrations or queries call Jim Connors after hours on (068) 62 2028.

QUOTATION -

"In the thoughts of those who have never visited them, all great cities are represented by symbols; New York by a skyline, Paris by a river and an arch, Vienna by a river and a song, Berlin by a single street. But to British colonials the symbol of London is more homely than any of these. It is a small figure perched slantways above a roundabout, an elegant Victorian god with a Grecian name - Eros of Piccadilly Circus."

- Ngaio Marsh, *Surfeit of Lampreys* (1941).

BOOK REVIEW

It's interesting that one of the first books released in the new-style Fieldings guides is Scandinavia. Whether you wish to find out the best places to buy glass in Stockholm or how to visit chez Santa Claus in Lapland, it's here. If you need to know how to make your way up the convoluted Norwegian coast or why you'll never decipher the Finnish language, the guide is informative, well written and concise. One minor complaint - the page headings make it difficult to determine which of the five countries you're reading about. On the other hand, advice such as where to stay for access to a rowboat so that you can experience the stillness of a Norwegian fjord or the story about how Grieg's hut was moved by some drunken Lofthus locals is delightful.

Fielding's Scandinavia by Martha Berman, RRP \$24.95.

ON THE WING

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End of Document

WORLD IN BRIEF;
19 are injured in gas attack

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

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Byline: From our news services

Series: This story ran only in the Final edition of The Atlanta Journal.

Body

Poisonous chlorine gas injured 19 people and forced the evacuation of more than 500 shoppers today in the second gas attack on an Australian shopping center this week.

The Eastgate Shopping Center in Bondi Junction quickly filled with chlorine fumes shortly before 11 a.m., fire brigade officers said.

Authorities discovered the gas coming from a glass jar lying on the floor in the middle of the complex. Wednesday, four people were treated for minor respiratory problems after a chlorine gas device went off in Sydney's Randwick Village shopping center.

EUROPE Handgun ban

Legislation banning most handguns, introduced after a man fatally shot 16 children last year, has become law in Britain. The measure, which went into effect Thursday, makes an exception for .22-caliber weapons, often used in recreational shooting. But those weapons can only be kept at gun clubs. The government said the law requires the destruction of as many as 200,000 privately held handguns. Gun owners will be compensated.

Woman harpist

Anna Lelkes has played a harp for the Vienna Philharmonic for 26 years, but always as an outsider in the all-male club. On Thursday, she became a full member when the Austrian orchestra decided to admit women for the first time in its 155-year history. The Vienna Philharmonic had been the last world-class symphony orchestra to bar women after the Berlin Philharmonic opened to them in 1982.

Customers clean up

Two disgruntled British customers who bought Hoover vacuum cleaners to get free airline tickets promised four years ago by the company finally got the money for their tickets. But Judge Ivor Bennett, sitting in St. Helens outside Liverpool, refused to award any money for emotional distress or even for interest. Hoover Europe got in trouble when it offered customers in Britain and Ireland a deal that seemed too good to be true - two free

WORLD IN BRIEF; 19 are injured in gas attack

international airline tickets for anyone who bought an appliance for as little as \$ 165. Quite a few savvy shoppers realized the obvious - that vacuum cleaners are cheaper than air fares - and bought Hoover products only so they could fly. Lawyers for plaintiffs in the recent lawsuits said some 365,000 people are still waiting to fly.

Gold fund considered

American, British and French officials discussed a request from Jewish groups Thursday to create a fund for Holocaust survivors from the 5.5 tons of Nazi gold the three countries still hold. Members of the Tripartite Gold Commission met for the first time since new allegations surfaced that the bullion includes gold plundered from death camp victims during World War II.

Atomic waste protest

Germany's interior minister warned anti-nuclear activists Thursday to call off plans to block the transport of atomic waste to a storage facility. More than 25,000 police will be assigned to protect the shipment and control demonstrators - the largest such deployment since World War II, newspapers say.

THE AMERICAS Party official slain

A high-ranking official in Jamaica's ruling party was slain by masked gunmen, triggering fears of political violence in the run-up to elections in this Caribbean country. Clinton "Jingles" Davy, 47, of the Jamaica Labor Party was shot Thursday while supervising a public works project on the outskirts of Kingston, the capital, police said.

Car bomb kills 7

A car bomb exploded outside a Colombian police station Thursday in the center of the violence-plagued northern town of Apartado, killing at least seven people and injuring 43. Police blamed the attack in the capital of the banana-growing region of Uraba near Panama on leftist guerrillas who are battling paramilitary groups.

AFRICA Researchers criticized

Three South African researchers said Thursday they intend to continue their work despite criticism for violating accepted procedures in testing their experimental AIDS drug. The three will seek a private pharmaceutical company to back further research on Virodene P058 with the sanction of the South African Health Department, said their spokesman, Larry Heidebrecht. The researchers claimed the drug, tested on 12 human patients, reversed the effects of AIDS.

ASIA Quake kills 40

A powerful earthquake shook southwestern Pakistan for nearly one minute today, collapsing homes and killing at least 40 people. Dozens of others were injured when their sun-baked mud dwellings caved in, government officials said. The 7.3-magnitude quake struck at 2:08 a.m. (4:08 p.m. Thursday EST) near Quetta, about 400 miles southwest of Islamabad. Ambulance workers said they feared the death toll could surpass 100. They said as many as 60 might have died in Harnai, a village just 30 miles away from the quake's epicenter.

President to travel

Philippines President Fidel Ramos, recovering after arterial surgery, said today that doctors have cleared him for a 10-day, five-country trip. Ramos underwent surgery in December to unclog an artery supplying blood to the brain, sparking fears over whether he would be fit enough to complete his term of office, which expires in June 1998. Raul

WORLD IN BRIEF; 19 are injured in gas attack

Fores, Ramos' chief physician, said tests showed the 68-year-old president was in "better health than last month." The president is to leave Sunday for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Qatar and Bahrain.

Another death

Kim Kwang-jin, North Korea's top-ranking defense official, has died at age 69, official North Korean radio said today. The death comes less than a week after the country's defense minister reportedly suffered a fatal heart attack. Radio Pyongyang, monitored in Tokyo by Radio Press, said Kim died Thursday, but it did not give the cause of death, saying only that the vice defense minister died of an "incurable illness." A replacement for Choe Kwang, the defense minister who died Feb. 21 at age 78, has yet to be named. He was North Korea's second-most influential military figure after the country's leader, Kim Jong-il.

MIDDLE EAST Israeli soldier killed

Iranian-backed guerrillas killed an Israeli soldier and wounded three others in south Lebanon early today, several hours after Israeli troops killed one of the guerrillas. **Hezbollah** guerrillas raked an Israeli outpost in the eastern sector of an Israeli-occupied border enclave in south Lebanon with machine-gun fire and mortar shells at 5:30 a.m. (10:30 p.m. Thursday EST), said security officials who spoke on customary condition of anonymity. Israeli gunners retaliated with heavy artillery fire on suspected guerrilla hideouts in the vicinity of villages facing Israeli positions in the enclave, the officials said.

Hostage released

An American oil engineer kidnapped nearly two weeks ago by tribesmen in Yemen has been released, Interior Minister Hussein Arab said Thursday. Joe Dell'Aria, 50, an engineer for the Houston-based Halliburton Energy company, was kidnapped Feb. 10 by Murad tribesmen while he was jogging near his home in central Yemen. The Murad are locked in a dispute with the Yemeni government over a valuable piece of land near the presidential palace in San'a, the Yemeni capital. It was not clear if the land dispute was resolved prior to Dell'Aria's release.

Load-Date: March 1, 1997

Intertwined lives drive peace pursuit: Palestinians and Jews are bound together by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they claim. It is this, not U.S. strong-arming, that keeps them talking.

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

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Section: CANADA & WORLD; Pg. B4; News

Length: 1106 words

Byline: Stephanie Nolen

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Deir Abu Mash'al is a village with a problem.

Most of its residents support Hamas, the militant Palestinian Islamist movement, and most of the village men have spent years in Israeli jails. That means that these days, they cannot work because they can't get security clearance to do day labour in Israel, and there are few jobs in the West Bank.

That leaves it up to the women of this small and grimy village on the lip of a hill in the West Bank. It has been up to them since their husbands were first taken off to jail at the start of the Palestinian uprising 10 years ago. But because the community is so traditional, they cannot work outside their homes. So the women have contrived their own solution.

Southam Newspapers

They gather in the afternoons in one home or another -- and crochet. The youngest girls wind the balls of yarn, and everyone else, from ages 12 to 70, works steadily, fingers flying as they make yarmulkes -- the small, round headcoverings worn by religious Jews.

Once a week, a wealthy widow from the village comes to collect their work. She pays them about \$2 Cdn for each yarmulke, then drives up the road to meet her business partner, an Israeli who lives in a Jewish settlement nearby. He, in turn, sells the kippot, as they are called here, to Jewish tourists in boutiques in Jerusalem.

NOTHING STRANGE

The women of Deir Abu Mash'al, seated on a rough concrete floor with their heads veiled, churning out kippot for Jews, have long since ceased to find anything strange in the situation.

"It's money, isn't it? And what else are we going to do?" asked Im Ra'ed, who makes six or seven kippot a day.

The story of Deir Abu Mash'al is one small illustration of the thousands of ways that Palestinians and Israelis are bound together: by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they both claim, by the simple fact they are neighbours on a very small block.

Intertwined lives drive peace pursuit: Palestinians and Jews are bound together by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they claim. It is th....

And it is this, more than any noble aspirations or American strong-arming, which keeps them talking, lurching toward some sort of peace.

Of course, it is hard to tell these days that there is a peace process going on.

Israelis are still reeling from an attack in a Jerusalem market two weeks ago, which killed 15 people including two suicide bombers. The identity of the bombers remains a mystery, but there is increasing speculation they came from abroad. The Israeli security services reportedly suspect the bombers were either from the Lebanese Hezbollah or Hamas supporters from a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon.

Regardless, Israel has responded with harsh measures against Palestinians.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip are totally sealed off, putting about 90,000 people out of work. Israel has refused to transfer \$45 million US in Palestinian taxes collected in July to the Palestinian Authority, leaving the authority gasping without 60 per cent of its operating budget.

Not even ambulances can move freely between the Palestinian cities; two women gave birth in their cars stuck at Israeli checkpoints last week.

Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat has called the Israeli measures a "collective punishment of innocent people." Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who initially defended the closure as a security measure, has lately called them "sanctions," which he says will continue until Arafat does "everything he promised to do to destroy the terrorist organizations."

Negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in a five-month stalemate before the bombing, have now been totally suspended. The level of anxiety in Israel is high, with soldiers on every street corner in Tel Aviv and West Jerusalem.

In the West Bank, the tension is even higher. After the bombing, Netanyahu authorized his security services to go back into the autonomous Palestinian towns, if they deemed it necessary.

Colonel Jabril Rajoub, who heads the PA police force in the West Bank, responded that such a move would be a "declaration of war," and made it clear the Israeli army would not retake the cities without a fight.

A top Israeli officer responsible for the West Bank said last week the "winds of war are blowing more strongly all the time," adding that without rapid political intervention, the current course would lead inevitably to violence.

A full-scale war is unlikely: Palestinians are fairly helpless in the face of Israeli military might. But bloody clashes, of the kind that left 88 Palestinians and 14 Israelis dead last September, are a real possibility.

In an effort to prevent that, U.S. State Department envoy Dennis Ross arrived on the weekend to begin a shuttle mission between Arafat and Netanyahu, the first sign of renewed U.S. intervention. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright is slated to make her first visit to the region at the end of the month.

It won't be enough for Ross to simply get the two sides talking again as he has done in the past; only the U.S. has the clout to force agreements here, and Ross and Albright will have to get their hands dirty. Israel has reacted favourably to the plans revealed by Albright thus far; Palestinians are less impressed.

Ross will reportedly ask Israel to freeze settlement building for one month. Palestinians call that laughable. And Albright has said she thinks final status negotiations must begin immediately; Palestinians ask why they should start those talks when they are still waiting for Israel to fulfil its commitments from the interim agreement signed two years ago.

Intertwined lives drive peace pursuit: Palestinians and Jews are bound together by economic necessity, by their bloody history, by the land they claim. It is th....

But there is a limit on what even Ross and Albright can achieve. There cannot be a peace such as the one the architects of the Oslo accord envisioned four years ago. Too much has changed for that: the Israeli leaders who believed in Oslo are gone: Yitzhak Rabin assassinated and Shimon Peres defeated at the polls.

Their successor, Netanyahu, built his political career, and defeated Peres, with promises not to do the very things on which Oslo was built -- give back land, share Jerusalem.

Israeli faith in the process eroded a little further with the Jerusalem market bombing; Oslo was supposed to make it safe to buy vegetables and take buses.

Palestinians were promised prosperity, but their standard of living has dropped 40 per cent since the peace deal was signed, according to the top UN office here, largely due to the Israeli closure of the West Bank and Gaza.

Only five per cent of the West Bank is now in PA hands; a promised redeployment from the rest has been delayed for more than 18 months, but Israel has continued to expand its settlements in the occupied territories.

The aspirations of Oslo were only possible in a spirit of mutual trust, and that trust is in tatters.

Graphic

Colour Photo: Southam Newspapers; With unemployment soaring in the West Bank, Palestinians help Israelis build in disputed areas.

Load-Date: October 14, 2002

Hamas climbs bloody pole to lad Palestinian revolt

Guardian Weekly

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Byline: By Patrice Claude

Dateline: JERUSALEM, April 29

Body

They are young, brave, ruthless and powerfully motivated. Sustained by an organisation which has spread to practically every part of the world, including the United States, kept wound up by preachers trained in the best Koranic schools in Egypt and elsewhere and spoiling for battle and glory, they have driven out of their minds all thought of coming to terms with the "Zionist enemy". For them, Israel does not exist: a Jewish state on "Palestine's Arab land" is an utter absurdity and will inevitably be destroyed. Death to the current Arab-Israeli negotiations. You don't haggle over "sacred hand". You don't negotiate with something that is totally "illegitimate".

With the Koran stuck into strap slung across the shoulder and a knife carried in the belt, these men have in just a few months -- using machetes, pistols and submachine guns -- succeeded in clawing their way up to the top of the popular pantheon of Palestinian fighters. *Allahu akhbar* has become their rallying cry which sows terror among the Jewish settlements and wins admiration among the almost two million Arabs living in the occupied territories.

They set up deadly ambushes, kill soldiers, settlers and policemen even at the very centre of the Israeli state. A total of 15 Jews killed in March -- a record since the intifada broke out in December 1987. Whenever a young, desperate and fanatical Palestinian plants a knife in the back of a civilian in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, he claims to be one of them -- whether they have ordered it or not.

They have seized control of whole sections in the highly charged refugee camps of Gaza and elsewhere. Here they swim like fish in water and regularly show their strength. Dozens of lithe young men dressed like Ninja warriors, black masked and heavily armed, stage marches through the dusty, potholed lanes glorifying Allah and eternal Palestine, whipping up revolutionary fervour and instilling fear.

Admired, envied and copied by swarms of raggedy little boys for whom the plastic Kalashnikov has taken the place of the cowboy's Colt, they call the tune here, visiting summary death on anyone suspected of collaborating with the occupying power and imposing an Islamic social order. No woman in the Gaza Strip -- their principal stronghold -- now dares to step out of her home without the *hejab*, the local version of the chador. And even the few Christian women living in the occupied territories today cover their heads when they go shopping.

Under their pressure and after several public executions, drugs, drunkenness, sexual offences and most small-time crime have practically disappeared from Gaza. Together with the cinema and theatre, the rare secular charms that had been left in this godforsaken land. Only sport is again allowed and even actively encouraged. Football clubs

Hamas climbs bloody pole to lead Palestinian revolt

and karate teams are springing up in the shadow of domes and minarets. And they are kitted out thanks to funds coming from elsewhere -- Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf emirates.

Ezzedin al Qassam commando units (named after the nationalist sheikh who died in the 1920s and affiliated with the Islamic Resistance Movement, better known by its Arabic acronym Hamas) are well organised in the opinion of all experts, including Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. They have brought off some spectacular coups and within months taken a lead in the armed struggle against the "Jewish occupier". No lay person dares openly criticise its methods. PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who last summer likened them to the "Zulu traitors" battling the ANC in South Africa, is now negotiating with the movement's officials living abroad.

Unknown five years ago, scorned until about ten months ago, Hamas and its fighters and its 400 "deportees" expelled by Israel to southern Lebanon last December have become a key factor.

Like the PLO, Hamas has "envoys" outside (in Jordan, Sudan, Lebanon, Iran); branches in the rich Gulf states; ties with fellow Islamic movements in Egypt, Algeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan; contacts with the big powers (United States, Britain, Germany, France) and alliances with "rejection fronts" like the Lebanese Hezbollah, the Islamic Jihad and Ahmed Jibril's PFLP General Command. And while these last three small but deadly groups are all based in Syria, it is an open secret that many future Ezzedin al Qassam commando fighters are at the moment in Islamic-ruled Sudan, training in weapons-handling and explosives.

These "zealots" -- Hamas means "zeal" in Arabic -- have done a better job than the PLO in gaining their independence from their Arab sponsors and offering "constituents" an all-in and, as it were, integrated ideology with an Islamic Palestinian state at the end of the day and guaranteed admission to the Muslim heaven for all the strays who return to the believers' faith. As Yehud Yaari, the foremost Israeli expert on Arab questions, points out: "It's a programme that could become irresistible for young Palestinians trapped between economic distress and political despair." And the occupied territories are full of such men.

Mohamed Yazuni, a Gaza pharmacist and former right-hand man of Sheikh Yassin, the founder of Hamas whom the Israelis have jailed for life, explained: "after six years of intifada, hearts are bleeding and hands are empty." Yazuni, who has remained the boss of the Mujamma al Islami (Islamic collective), the leading charitable association in the territory, said: "They Palestinians have attempted everything -- Marxism, socialism and even liberalism. Nothing worked. So we have rediscovered that we are primarily Muslims." Gaza's walls are covered with masses of graffiti proclaiming the same message: "Islam has the answer."

Bassem Salih, a leader of the former Palestine Communist Party in Ramallah, says he is impressed by the fundamentalists' strength. Freed three weeks ago from an Israeli prison after three years, this activist and PLO member notes bitterly that the fundamentalists are "today occupying the ground which was formerly ours and which we abandoned". Salih expressed his regrets that "too many of our cadres have become bureaucrats minding their careers. They spend time in five-star hotels and on planes and in committees of experts preparing for the transitional autonomy Israel is promising us". In short, the PLO has become middle-class.

Judging by the outcome of the most recent elections in Palestinian universities, chambers of commerce and all the professional organisations Hamas support throughout all the occupied territories is between 35 and 40 per cent which is comparable with the strength of al-Fatah, the largest component of the organisation headed by Yasser Arafat. And it is Hamas's supporters, far more often than those of the "old man" in Tunis, who figure in front-page stories of terrorism in the Israeli media.

And yet, how many of them are there, these "soldiers of Allah" who haunt Israeli nightmares? "One or two hundred at the very most throughout the entire territories," says an Israeli military counterterrorist specialist.

General Uri Saguy, head of Israeli military intelligence, says: "Hamas is not a body organised hierarchically," he recently told a local newspaper. "Its members . . . have learned to compartmentalise their activities . . . Israel and the territories are divided into four or five regional commands, which give orders to tiny cells, units that operate without knowing what the others are doing. What's more, they know the terrain better than we do."

Graphic

Photograph, Three wanted Hamas fighters. The Israeli army said this picture was found among belongings in possession of two American Hamas activists whom they arrested, REUTERS

End of Document

Bill Clinton's first six months; Caught between his promises and the realities of politics, he has been largely impotent

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

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Body

The United States presidency is often described as the most powerful job in the world. But as the U.S. budget and Bosnia are likely to demonstrate, the present incumbent, Bill Clinton, is now leading the U.S. and the world into a new era of presidential impotence.

The seeds of this transformation can be traced through the Reagan and Bush administrations to the "winning" of the Cold War. It was Bush's misfortune to preside over the collapse of global communism while the domestic economy was collapsing under him. With the demolition of the Soviet menace went the last meaningful challenge to American hegemony, and the rationale which justified and paid for it.

The glory days of the Gulf war now appear more like a presidential last hurrah than the harbinger of a new international order. At home, the bill was coming in, in more senses than one, for 50 years of global power-plays.

In Clinton's hands, the progression towards presidential impotence has accelerated quickly. This is not all his fault. The American people, and the global community in which the U.S. president stands as leader of the only superpower, entertain unrealistic expectations which no chief executive can fulfil.

Not a walkover

In his first six months in office, Clinton has displayed a natural's talent for truly spectacular ineffectiveness which his tendency to fudge, dodge and compromise only exacerbates. His failures have far outnumbered his successes.

By the end of this week, Congress is due to vote on Clinton's \$ 500- billion deficit reduction plan. It will not be a walkover. On present calculations, Clinton could yet lose the vote and, with it, the main plank in his electoral platform and his credibility as a national leader. Last winter, when he was preparing to take power, and after spending much of last year promising not to raise taxes on the middle class, president-elect Clinton changed his mind.

The federal deficit was even worse than he had thought, Clinton explained, as he began to look through the Bush administration's books. The money for new programs, like the provision of universal health care, could not be obtained simply through cuts in defence or other areas. Meaningful deficit reduction, as demanded by the very Republicans who had run up the \$ 4-trillion national debt, could only be achieved through higher taxes on everybody.

Bill Clinton's first six months; Caught between his promises and the realities of politics, he has been largely impotent

The package calls for a 4.3-cent a gallon increase in gasoline and diesel taxes. This regressive measure is far different from his preferred option, a tax on energy as measured in British thermal units. But Clinton failed to fight for the BTU levy on Capitol Hill and it was lost.

The budget package is now but a shadow of the ambitious plan Clinton proposed last year. The annual federal deficit is expected to be more than \$ 200 billion in 1996. During the five-year period the plan will run, the national debt will increase by another \$ 1 trillion.

Democrat Clinton's inability to direct the Democrat-controlled Congress is the product of a disastrous series of mistakes which, starting as soon as he took office last January, introduced him to the extraordinary vulnerability of a modern president. Much of the trouble simply demonstrated the inability of a president to control events.

First came the row over Clinton's pledge to end the ban on gays serving in the military. Only belatedly did Clinton find a compromise formula which the Pentagon grudgingly agreed to consider over a six-month period.

Clinton was then plunged straight into another row: "Nannygate." It led to the humiliating withdrawal of his nominee for attorney- general, Zoe Baird. It also illuminated for the first time his wife Hillary's immense influence in selecting top officials.

One low point was the FBI raid on the Waco, Tex., compound of self- proclaimed messiah David Koresh. Sickeningly, Clinton initially appeared to be disavowing any responsibility even though he had given Attorney General Janet Reno his go-ahead.

It was when the Senate destroyed Clinton's first major legislative effort, his prized jobs-stimulus bill, that scorn and pity began to turn to outright contempt.

The picture of their president with which the American people were presented after the first 100 days was indeed unappealing. The perception, fairly or not, was of a man lacking strength, who did not have the courage of his convictions, who gave in.

In May, Clinton's approval ratings plunged to the mid-30s, the lowest for any president at this stage of his term since polling began. The poll figures have since improved slightly. A growing number of Americans say they believe Clinton actually is a "New Democrat" of the centre. By a slim margin, they support the budget plan, although there is a 50-50 split on the gasoline tax. And Clinton has had some successes: his health-care plan is well advanced; his national service bill is nearly through Congress; he did well in handling the midwest flooding.

As Clinton struggles to hold the middle ground of American opinion, he is also in danger of losing the left. He managed to upset civil libertarians by fudging the gay issue: they are taking him to court. The Congressional Black Caucus is angry over his failure to fight for the jobs-stimulus bill; and feminist groups complain he has not given enough top positions to women. Unions are campaigning against the Clinton-supported North American Free Trade Agreement which they say will cost American jobs. Lobbyists espousing causes like that of the Haitian boat-people have reviled his immigration policies, tougher by far than Bush's.

Clinton will probably win narrowly the crucial Congressional vote because, for the Democrats, the alternative of defeating their own president is too awful. The other turning point facing Clinton this week may come in Bosnia. People have watched incredulously as the horrific war in the Balkans has unravelled and the U.S. president has done next to nothing.

If Bush could send half-a-million troops to the Gulf, could not Clinton send a few hundred to join the British and French peacekeepers? Instead, Clinton talked a lot and stayed home. Then he unexpectedly threatened air strikes against Bosnian Serbian forces besieging Sarajevo and recently attacking French peacekeepers. Last week, it became clear that the president wanted an expansion of the scope of any military action.

Not encouraging

Bill Clinton's first six months; Caught between his promises and the realities of politics, he has been largely impotent

If UN peacekeepers are attacked again in the next few days, or the Serb bombardment of Sarajevo does not cease, Clinton is now expected to act.

But will he? Precedents in southern Lebanon and Somalia are not encouraging. In the case of the fighting in Lebanon, Clinton showed himself to be powerless to stop the Israelis and **Hezbollah** before they wanted to be stopped. In the case of Somalia, his level of commitment has proven woefully inadequate.

There is no easy solution - and no honor either in these humiliating half-measures. Like home budget business, the Bosnian business has become a powerful symbol of the new era of presidential impotence.

Graphic

Bill Clinton

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NEWS SUMMARY

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Length: 1270 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL 3-7

Mobutu Surrenders Power And Then Flees Into Exile

President Mobutu Sese Seko yielded power after Army leaders in Zaire told him they would not fight rebel forces led by Laurent Kabila and urged him to leave the country. Mr. Mobutu took his family to his hometown and then, reportedly, on to Morocco. His Information Minister said that Mr. Mobutu remained President but had "ceased to intervene" in the affairs of state. 1

Some people played golf as Kinshasa awaited the arrival of Zaire's rebel army with surprising nonchalance. 6

Blair Opens Door to Sinn Fein

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain said he would allow British officials to resume contact with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army. Mr. Blair, visiting Belfast, said that renewing official contact depended on an absence of I.R.A. violence, although he did not specifically call for a cease-fire. Sinn Fein's No. 2 official, Martin McGuinness, said his party would accept Mr. Blair's offer. 1

De Klerk Will Shun Inquiry

Former President F. W. de Klerk of South Africa ended his National Party's cooperation with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, hobbling its effort to heal deep divisions over past atrocities. Panel members, particularly Archbishop Desmond Tutu, had criticized Mr. de Klerk's recent testimony as lacking credibility. 3

Mexican Prosecutor Arrested

Authorities in Spain have arrested Pablo Chapa Bezanilla, Mexico's former top prosecutor. Mr. Chapa disappeared after being charged with rigging evidence in a murder case involving Mexico's political establishment. He was accused of trying to frame Raul Salinas, the brother of Mexico's former President, by planting bones on his ranch. 4

Stalemate in Middle East

NEWS SUMMARY

Dennis Ross ended a nine-day visit to the Middle East, where he is President Clinton's special envoy, with no progress to report in talks between Israel and the Palestinians. Israeli planes attacked suspected bases of the Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, avenging the killing of three Israeli soldiers there. 5

Riots in Port-au-Prince

Mobs burned cars and exchanged gunfire with police officers in the streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as student demonstrations flared into a day of general rioting. Businesses closed, and downtown residents fled as the rioters hurled rocks. Five people were seriously injured. The rioting was triggered by a teachers' strike. (AP)

No Visas for Hong Kong Visits

In a move to maintain Hong Kong as a global business and tourism hub, China has announced that foreigners who now travel to the territory without visas may continue to do so after July 1, when the colony reverts to Chinese rule. The Foreign Ministry said Hong Kong's postcolonial Government would decide on which countries' nationals would have the right to enter without visas. They would still be required to travel to other parts of China. (AP)

NATIONAL 8-11

House Committee Passes Outline of the Budget Plan

The House Budget Committee approved a resolution that will serve as a guide for future action on tax cuts and spending under the balanced-budget agreement. Republican leaders said they expected both the House and the Senate would give final approval by the end of next week. 9

Apology for Syphilis Study

President Clinton apologized to the survivors and to relatives of 399 black men whose syphilis was left untreated for decades as part of a Federal study. 10

Abortion Vote May Change

Senator Tom Daschle, the Democratic leader, said he might reverse his stand and vote for a ban on what abortion opponents call "partial-birth abortion." If he did, the Senate would be more likely to override an expected veto by President Clinton of the ban. 11

No Delay for Pilot's Trial

The judge in the court-martial of the nation's first female B-52 pilot denied a defense request to delay her trial on adultery and other charges for two weeks. The court-martial of First Lieut. Kelly Flinn is expected to start on Tuesday. 10

Governor's Trial Starts

A Federal prosecutor told jurors on the opening day of the fraud trial of Gov. Fife Symington of Arizona that Mr. Symington tried to save his crumbling real estate business through a web of deceit. A defense lawyer said his client had taken risks but never lied. 8

Shuttle Docks With Mir

The space shuttle Atlantis docked with the Russian orbiting station Mir, carrying an astronaut who will join the Russian crew and equipment needed to insure that they have breathable air. 10

Explosion for Plane Safety

NEWS SUMMARY

Aviation experts will detonate four small explosions in a Boeing 747 to test reinforced cargo holds and baggage containers. The test will take place in England on Saturday. 8

NEW YORK/REGION 21-25

Fugitive Author Arrested After Motel Suicide Threat

A romance novelist who fled from New York after being convicted of stealing a Picasso sketch and other valuables in 1995, was arrested at a California motel. The writer, Barbara Joslyn, stabbed herself in the chest after police officers came to her room to apprehend her. 21

Doctor to Begin Jail Term

Dr. Gerald Einaugler, who delayed having a nursing home patient hospitalized after he made a potentially fatal treatment mistake, is about to go to jail, after four years of court battles. He was convicted of criminal negligence and violation of state health laws, and was sentenced to a year of weekends at Rikers Island, although state medical officials declined to discipline him. 23

Danish Mother Is Cleared

Charges were dismissed against a Danish tourist who was arrested for leaving her baby in a stroller outside a Manhattan restaurant where she was eating. But charges against the father, who is a New Yorker, remain. The woman had said that Danes commonly leave toddlers on the sidewalk while shopping or eating. 23

Bruno Shifts Rent Stance

Joseph L. Bruno, the majority leader of the New York State Senate, said he could support allowing immediate family members to inherit rent regulated apartments for one generation. 22

Legislature Is Overturned

The Rockland County Legislature is unconstitutional, a Federal judge declared. By dividing representation by towns, voters do not have comparable voting power, he ruled. 24

SPORTS 26-31

Short-Handed Knicks Lose

The Knicks lost last night's playoff game to the Miami Heat, 95-90, after a Federal judge upheld the suspensions of Patrick Ewing, Allan Houston and three teammates. The teams will meet in Miami for a decisive seventh game on Sunday, when Ewing and Houston will return but John Starks and Larry Johnson will be suspended. 1

BUSINESS DAY 32-45

Dow Drops 138 Points

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 138.88 points, or 1.89 percent. The decline, to 7,194.67, was part of a retreat led by a selloff of computer and technology stocks and declines in drug, banking, soft drink and household product stocks. 33

Slow Growth in Housing

NEWS SUMMARY

The number of single-family houses being built rose three-tenths of 1 percent last month. Some economists said it was an indication that economic growth was moderating. Construction of apartment buildings led to an overall increase in housing starts of 2.6 percent. 34

Business Digest 32

ARTS 13-17, 20

OBITUARIES 12

James M. Fox

The former head of the New York office of the F.B.I., who helped jail John Gotti and the men who bombed the World Trade Center, was 59. 12

Saadallah Wannous

One of the Arab world's leading playwrights was 56. 12

EDITORIAL 18-19

Editorials: An African tyrant departs, violations of the heart, equity for New Jersey's schools.

Columns: Russell Baker, Maureen Dowd.

Bridge 17

Crossword 16

Weather 25

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: May 17, 1997

Shell shocked and shattered, Beirut rises from the ashes

The Times

August 8, 1998, Saturday

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Section: Features

Length: 1250 words

Byline: Kathryn Westcott

Body

With peace restored, Lebanon's new Battle of the Hotels is a fight for tourists, reports Kathryn Westcott

Wander around Beirut's old hotel quarter, a symbol of the country's once-glamorous past, and you revisit some of the dramatic moments of Lebanon's 15-year civil war.

Faded murals of Iranian-backed Hezbollah martyrs heading for battle stand tall on bullet-pocked walls beside the derelict Marabou and Stork nightclubs. A huge graffiti cedar, insignia of the Christian militia, on the outside wall of the Holiday Inn is a reminder of the 1975 Battle of the Hotels, when militias fought for control of the strategic crossing point that once separated East and West Beirut, Christian and Muslim.

On the upper landings of the Holiday Inn, a Syrian paratrooper, Abu Hazz - Father of Luck - has written his name, rank and the date he checked in.

Blackened rooms, twisted bed springs and piles of brick and plaster are souvenirs of the militias and armies that trooped in and out of one of the unluckiest buildings in the history of Lebanon's civil war: the unwelcome guests took everything that wasn't nailed down, along with just about everything that was.

But, if you look down from the lofty balconies that once doubled as snipers' vantage points, you will see signs of rebirth. Beirut's hotels have long been a barometer of the country's prosperity and in the immense junkyard below several multi-million dollar hotel projects are at the forefront of the Government's drive to lure back the tourists that once flooded to "the Paris of the Middle East".

The rebuilding of The Phoenicia is one of the most ambitious projects. Part of the Pounds 60 million earmarked to restore the complex, scheduled to reopen on New Year's Eve 1999, will be spent on renovating the shell-shocked, red-stone building and distinctive art deco-style balconies, designed by American architect Edward Stone.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, The Phoenicia was renowned for its luxury. International dignitaries and famous artists, such as Richard Nixon, the US president, conductor Herbert von Karajan and singer Ella Fitzgerald, stayed here.

And the paths of the dynamic multinational society crossed around the movie set pool with its glass side that let drinkers in the cocktail bar view the swimmers. One correspondent reported that in one night, during a Time magazine reception, he met half the people he needed to know in Beirut for the next three years.

Shell shocked and shattered, Beirut rises from the ashes

Across the road at the famous Hotel St Georges, which once served superb cuisine on a terrace overlooking St Georges Bay, a semblance of ordinary life has returned.

The squadron of Syrian soldiers that set up base in the burnt-out hotel has withdrawn. New Harley-Davidsons are parked on the waterfront near extravagant yachts that would not look out of place in Monaco or Nice. Scaffolding covers the ornate facade, ready for a makeover.

As a place to lunch, St Georges is rivalled by the Riviera Hotel, a stroll away along the palm tree-lined Corniche. In front of the hotel - where Terry Waite, the hostage negotiator, was staying before he was snatched by a pro-Iranian group - the "velvet society", Beirut's well-heeled **women**, spend long, hot afternoons in the sprawling concrete beach club near where the Government is planning to build a huge conference centre with a 600-room hotel.

International hotel chains have already returned to Beirut: Le Vendome InterContinental is a 70-room oasis of luxury that would do justice to any European city; a Marriott has opened near the airport and a Holiday Inn is going up in the upmarket shopping area of Verdun, where Emporio Armani and Planet Hollywood are thriving.

One hotel quick to shake off its war-weary image and reinvent itself as a "town hotel for businessmen" is the Commodore, which reopened two years ago. It was here that war scribes set up camp during the civil war; where they smoked dope and ran up bar bills of epic proportions, translated to "laundry expenses".

One reporter described the hotel as "an island of insanity in a sea of madness".

Now you would hardly guess what had passed as you cross the marble floors, though, in acknowledgement of the correspondents that kept the hotel open during the war, there is a press bar with wall-to-wall carpet depicting the front pages of international newspapers.

In the capital's downtown district a few miles away, a new hotel quarter is being built with an eye to high-end tourism from the Far East and the Gulf. Angus Gavin, consultant to the Government agency overseeing the work and a former urban design consultant for the London Docklands, describes a costly vision of a "vibrant city centre". He promises a lively waterfront, round-the-clock activities, an archaeological park and a host of luxury hotels.

Hotels scheduled to open their doors in early 2000 include the Hilton, Ritz Carlton and Meridien. A billionaire Saudi prince is spending Pounds 72 million on a new Four Seasons hotel on a prized piece of land with access to a new marina.

The tender for the lucrative marina is attracting attention from foreign investors. Given that one marina about six miles up the bay is rumoured to charge a life-time mooring fee of more than Pounds 500,000 it is easy to understand why.

Everyone is building a five-star hotel nowadays," says Ramzi el-Hafez, a real estate consultant. "It's typically Lebanese. Everyone with money and nothing to do is dreaming of building a hotel. "But there is no real perspective on what the tourism industry needs. What about the beaches? And is one casino enough?" (Casino du Liban reopened 18 months ago).

"It's going to be cut-throat," he predicts. "There are going to be too many rooms and rates will come down."

All this activity in the hotel sector is a sign that most people believe the war is truly over. But the battle for patrons could just be beginning.

BEIRUT FACTS

* Getting there: Kathryn Westcott travelled to Beirut with British Airways (0345 222111). A BA World Traveller return ticket costs from Pounds 478.50 until September 30 (to include a Sunday night stay). Between October 1 and December 14, the price is Pounds 448.50. A fully flexible ticket is Pounds 1,073.50. A Club World ticket costs Pounds 1,790.50.

Shell shocked and shattered, Beirut rises from the ashes

* Accommodation: Le Vendome Inter-Continental (0181-847 2277) has superior double rooms for Pounds 119 a night until September 15, breakfast included. Between September 16 and October 22, the same room will cost Pounds 150. The Commodore Hotel (0096 1 1350 400) offers double rooms for Pounds 121; a suite is Pounds 242. The Marriott Hotel (0800 221222) has a standard room for Pounds 122.50; an executive room is Pounds 167, breakfast included.

* Red tape: Tourist visas can be purchased on arrival at Beirut international airport for Pounds 18.40. Visas can also be obtained in advance from the Lebanese embassy in London (0171-229 7265).

A single-entry visa costs Pounds 12 and a multiple entry is Pounds 24. Visitors will not be admitted to Lebanon if they have an Israeli stamp in their passport.

* Medical requirements: No vaccinations are needed, but travellers are advised to be up to date on tetanus and polio shots. Some doctors recommend typhoid and hepatitis inoculations. Only drink bottled water.

* Further information: The Lebanese tourist office in London (0171-409 2031).

* Reading: Pity The Nation by Robert Fisk (Oxford

University Press, Pounds 8.99); Lebanon Travellers Survival Kit, by Carole Cadwalladr and Anna Sutton (Vacation Work Publications, Pounds 9.99).

Load-Date: August 17, 1998

Gold, guns and Machine Gun Mullah helped IRA

The Sunday Times (London)

August 21, 1994, Sunday

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Section: Home news

Length: 1236 words

Byline: Anna Pukas, Adrian Levy and Liam Clarke

Body

HE PRESUMED it would be another in the endless round of meetings that were part of any senior diplomat's job. But Dr Mir Ali Montazam, first secretary and chief legal adviser at the Iranian embassy in London, was about to learn of Tehran's plan to destabilise Britain by pouring millions of pounds into the IRA's coffers.

Waiting to meet him were Sayyid Jalal Sadatian, charge d'affaires, and Abdollah Zeefan, director-general of consular affairs in the Iranian foreign ministry. He wondered if they wanted to discuss his investigation into priceless art works and antique Persian rugs that had been disappearing from the embassy in Knightsbridge, west London.

As he entered the ornate room, a gaberdine case was placed on the desk. It was flung open with a flourish to reveal ranks of gleaming gold bars and piles of new banknotes. "You see, Brother Montazam," said Sadatian. "whatever you think the embassy has sold or stolen, it was all part of an important plan."

The "plan" was Iran's concerted entry into international terrorism by funding the IRA. The banknotes and gold bars, raised by selling the missing property, were destined for a secret Jersey bank account. Opened in the embassy's name, its purpose was to bankroll movements hostile to Western governments, especially the IRA.

This weekend Montazam, living at a secret address since defecting, chose to reveal for the first time the astonishing level of Iran's support for the terrorists. A career diplomat for 32 years, he had become dismayed at how the Islamic revolution was usurped by power-crazed mullahs and their often corrupt followers.

Montazam's allegations span five years, starting in 1981, two years into his posting. He had already become concerned at the way professional colleagues at the embassy were replaced by fanatics. Key positions were filled by a former gardener, a mechanic and a tailor's assistant, leaving him the only remaining Iranian diplomat in London that spoke English.

The year was also one of rising tension in Northern Ireland as the hunger strikes got under way. Iran decided to underline its public commitment to world revolution by sending a delegation to the funeral of Bobby Sands, the first of the hunger strikers to die. In Tehran, Churchill Avenue, which runs outside the British embassy, was renamed in his honour.

What was not known, however, was that Iranian intelligence operatives had begun to forge undercover contacts with the republicans in Ireland. The operation was headed by Hadi Ghaffari, whose father coined the name for **Hezbollah** (Party of God), the extremist Islamic movement. The son's arrival at the London embassy was noted with alarm by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism squad, familiar with his bloodthirsty exploits in Lebanon and Syria.

Gold, guns and Machine Gun Mullah helped IRA

One visit by Ghaffari has entered republican folklore. The cleric, a militant fundamentalist, refused to pay for drinks at a lunch hosted by Sinn Féin. His enthusiasm for their cause, however, ensured no permanent damage was done to relations.

Another key figure Montazam observed arriving for secret meetings in London was Zeefan, an influential foreign ministry official in Tehran. He made one of at least six clandestine visits by senior Iranian officials during 1984 and 1985.

Zeefan won his revolutionary spurs in 1979 as one of the student militants who stormed the American embassy in Tehran, taking 52 diplomats hostage. He liked to voice loud support for Sinn Féin, although he struggled to pronounce the party's name.

Montazam learned the full extent of Iran's support for the IRA in March 1984, a few days after the gaberdine case episode. Sadatian showed him a letter from the Bank Melli Iran in Kensington, London. It stated that an account had been opened in Jersey with a deposit of Pounds 4m, "as the embassy requested".

The money, said Sadatian, was to help Islamic associations in Britain. Montazam believes it had been raised by the sale of embassy art valued at Pounds 24m for only Pounds 3.8m; he presumed some cash also ended up in the pockets of the officials selling off the property. All three copies of his report into the affair "went astray" in Tehran, however, even though two were sent in the diplomatic bag and one by recorded delivery.

It must have been an amazing fire sale. The embassy and residence had been lavishly decorated in the shah's days, with chandeliers and velvet-lined walls. Post-revolution, Pounds 30,000 of wine had been poured away and the classical marble statues at the bottom of the sweeping staircase had been draped in blankets to cover their naked female forms.

Sadatian mentioned the Jersey bank account again a few weeks later when he and Montazam went to Durham prison to visit Koroush Fouladi, a former embassy doorman serving 12 years for his part in a failed mission to bomb an anti-Khomeini demonstration at Speaker's Corner in 1981. Fouladi was later exchanged, at Montazam's suggestion, for Roger Cooper, the British journalist imprisoned in Tehran.

On the return journey, Sadatian first asked Montazam if he could bribe a Home Office official to secure Fouladi's release. "We could maybe get them a really fine Persian rug," the charge suggested. When Montazam dismissed the idea, Sadatian discussed ways of springing Fouladi from jail. "Perhaps the Irish could do it. There is unlimited money available to pay," he said.

Montazam asked: "Do you mean the Jersey account? Surely all that money has been spent on Islamic associations?"

Sadatian replied scornfully: "Those people will beg from anyone. No, those funds are to be spent in better ways for better purposes and anyway, the amount in the account is much higher now." Sadatian said it was a "revolving fund", with the balance topped up so it stayed at Pounds 20m.

Montazam knew the money had not gone to Islamic associations, from complaints he had heard at the embassy's Friday "education meetings", attended by hundreds of Muslims from all over Britain. These were designed to incite revolutionary fever in those far from its heart; they were also convenient for recruiting marchers for demonstrations.

Such events helped weaken Montazam's commitment to the revolution. Though increasingly isolated by the hardliners at the embassy, his posting was repeatedly extended because of his expertise in "dealing with the infidels" at the Home and Foreign Offices.

By 1986, however, he realised he was in danger. His wife's passport was confiscated when she returned to Iran for a family wedding and Montazam was recalled to Tehran to be "promoted to counsellor". Friends warned him he would be arrested on arrival, and probably killed.

Gold, guns and Machine Gun Mullah helped IRA

Montazam managed to get a new passport for his wife and she returned to London 16 months later. From that day, he never set foot in the embassy again. In 1988, he was granted "exceptional leave" to remain in Britain with his wife and two daughters, now aged 18 and 14.

Since defecting, he has left his newly acquired home in Essex and lives at a secret address. He makes a living as an academic and has devoted himself to a biography of Khomeini, due to go on sale shortly. The Iranians have tried to prevent its distribution.

This weekend Montazam said he accepted that his exile may be permanent and that his life might be in permanent danger. In the land that issued the fatwa against Salman Rushdie, the careless wielding of a pen all too often leads to the sword.

Load-Date: August 24, 1994

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SOUTH AFRICA BLACK PROTEST FAILS TO SWAY PRESIDENT

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

August 5, 1992, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 10A

Length: 1233 words

Body

Millions of blacks stayed home from work Tuesday for a second day, but the huge protest was not expected to force major concessions from President F.W. de Klerk's government. The African National Congress, which called the strike to demand a multiracial government, said in Johannesburg it was a "true reflection of the mood" of the 30 million blacks not allowed to vote. But de Klerk's government remains in full control, and the president says only negotiations will resolve the country's political crisis. AP GEORGIA Ex-Leader's Backers Given Amnesty Georgia's government announced on Tuesday an amnesty for supporters of ousted President Zviad Gamsakhurdia and offered "tolerance and humanism" as a solution to the nation's civil war. Some Gamsakhurdia supporters have been jailed since January, when the president was ousted in a short but bloody war. He was replaced by a State Council led by Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister. A senior Georgian official said in Tbilisi that the exiled president, who had been accused of becoming a dictator, will not be pardoned. It was unclear whether Gamsakhurdia's supporters would accept the overture. The Associated Press ISRAEL 3 Arabs Killed By Government Troops Israeli soldiers killed three Arab guerrillas who infiltrated the occupied West Bank from Jordan on Tuesday. Two soldiers were wounded in the gunfight, the army said in Jerusalem. Israeli officials warned of increased attacks by Arab extremists hoping to sabotage the Mideast peace talks, which are set to resume Aug. 24 in Washington after nearly a four-month break.

Hezbollah-Palestine, a pro-Iranian Islamic group, claimed responsibility for the attack in a communique in Paris, Radio Monte Carlo reported. AP SOMALIA Report Cites Human-Rights Violations War-torn Somalia is a human-rights disaster where thousands are killed, raped and mutilated in factional fighting and countless others face drought and famine, Amnesty International said in a report Tuesday in London. The human rights organization called on all Somali political leaders to halt a cycle of abuse and violence, which it said could ravage the shattered east African nation for years to come. It also urged other nations to recognize the scale of the Somali problem and step up peace efforts. "Over the last 18 months there have been mass killings and other atrocities by various warring factions," Amnesty International said. in a report on human rights in Somalia. Reuters NATION MISSISSIPPI Man In Evers Case To Be Tried Again A white supremacist accused of killing civil rights leader Medgar Evers in 1963 lost a court battle Tuesday to get the murder charge thrown out, setting the stage for trial next month. Byron De La Beckwith, 71, had asked a judge in Jackson on Monday to free him because his health and memory were deteriorating. But Hinds County Circuit Judge L. Breland Hilburn refused. Hilburn postponed the trial from Sept. 8 to at least Sept. 21, when jury selection begins. Beckwith's attorneys asked for the delay while they appeal Hilburn's refusal to dismiss the charges. The judge also ruled that Beckwith's trial will be held in De Soto County, near Memphis, Tenn. In two previous trials, jurors have been unable to reach a verdict in the case. AP SENATE Democrat Backs Away On Abortion Bill Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, backing away from a pledge he made to the Democratic National Convention, said Tuesday that he was delaying consideration of an abortion rights bill. "A number of amendments have been proposed," he said in Washington when asked why he was delaying consideration of the Freedom of Choice Act. "We want to assess what their effect

SOUTH AFRICA BLACK PROTEST FAILS TO SWAY PRESIDENT

would be substantively and in terms of votes." Mitchell's hint that there might be some problem with votes is a departure from his earlier stated views. Reuters LA RIOTS Doctor Testifies In Attack On Trucker A trucker whose face was crushed in an attack during Los Angeles' spring riots would have died if he hadn't been rushed to a hospital, a doctor testified Tuesday. Dr. Paul Toffel testified in a preliminary hearing for three men accused of attacking Reginald Denny, whose beating was broadcast live on television. Toffel said Denny suffered a variety of serious head injuries and has not fully recovered. Toffel's analysis of videotapes of the beating showed Denny was kicked in the head repeatedly, was hit in the head with a large object that split on impact and was struck in the head with a brick. Damian Williams, 19; Antoine Miller, 20; and Henry Watson, 29, are charged attempted murder, mayhem and torture in Denny's beating, which occurred as three days of rioting was just beginning on April 29. The violence erupted after the acquittals of four white police officers on most charges in the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King. AP TEAMSTERS Ex-FBI Head Put On Oversight Panel The former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, William H. Webster, was appointed Tuesday as a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters independent review board. The three-member board was created to investigate corruption in, and the influence of, organized crime on the union and to require the Teamsters to eliminate illegal activity. The board was part of a settlement of a racketeering suit brought by the government three years ago against the Teamsters. The panel is made up of one government member, one union member and a neutral person. Webster's appointment as a "neutral" party on the review board was greeted with outrage by union leaders, who noted Webster's status on the board of Anheuser-Busch Cos., an employer with which the Teamsters has collective bargaining agreements. Webster, a St. Louis native, practices law in Washington. Reuters GOVERNORS' GROUP New Chairman Targets Federal Deficit Colorado Gov. Roy Romer took over as chairman of the bipartisan National Governors' Association on Tuesday and immediately challenged his colleagues to agree on a way to erase the federal deficit. "You may quickly say that is not our agenda," the Democrat told governors at the closing session of the group's summer meeting in Plainsboro, N.J. "But it is our agenda because how they solve that problem ultimately affects our ability to function as governors." Romer called on the group to meet sometime between the election and their next conclave in February and come to a consensus on how to eliminate the federal deficit within five years. The deficit is approaching \$400 billion this year by some estimates. AP SERIAL KILLINGS Parolee Held In Attacks On 6 Women A parolee was charged Tuesday in the killings of six women in Middletown, N.Y. Police said he told them where to find three of the victims' bodies. Nathaniel White, 32, of Middletown, was paroled in April after serving a year in prison for unlawful imprisonment in the knifepoint abduction of a woman. Five of the six victims he is charged with killing died after his parole. White also was being investigated in other slayings, said state police. The women all appeared to have died from stab wounds, but autopsy reports on the three latest victims were incomplete. Some of the victims were raped. White apparently met most of the women in bars and took them to secluded areas before their deaths. AP

Graphic

Photo; Photo by Agence France-Presse ... A youthful supporter of the African National Congress carrying on Tuesday a poster that announces the strike in South Africa.

Load-Date: October 12, 1993

Shame is the spur

Guardian Weekly

February 13, 1989

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Section: Pg. 28

Length: 1140 words

Highlight: Muslim leader Hesham El Essawy, in the forefront of the Satanic Verses controversy, tells Walter Schwarz how he intends to turn from blasphemous fiction and attack those of his religion who commit all-too real outrages

Body

HESHAM EL ESSAWY, leader of the Muslims outraged by Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses, feels he has averted the worst: Mr Rushdie is still alive.

"We had all these calls from our people -- some had shaved their heads and pledged to kill him. Of course they are extremists on the fringe, but our people warned us: if we don't do something, somebody will kill him and it will rebound on the whole community. An action committee was formed, just on this book. In spite of what people say, quite a few did read the book."

The case of Moslems versus Satnic Verses will go before Parliament soon, if MPs -- including the Labour member for bookburning Bradford West, Max Madden -- have their way. Meanwhile El Essawy does not share the widespread impression that the Muslims have succeeded only in acting like bigots and rescuing the limping sales of the Verses: "If other writers now think twice about penning deliberate insults to a major religion in Britain, then we've already won."

He adds gleefully that press comments about the book's inordinate length and inaccessible style have been another bonus of the campaign: "For every hardback we've sold for Rushdie, I fancy we'll have lost him ten copies of the paperback."

Surprisingly, El Essawy is not a fierce-eyed mullah but a Harley Street dentist of charm and sophistication, professing a peaceable faith that seems to have little in common with the one preached in Tehran and Beirut. Indeed our interview resulted in his taking a decision: he would consider speaking out, in future, as plainly about hostage-taking, terrorism, slaughter of political opponents and inter-Islamic war as about blasphemous fiction.

About that novel, he is more pained than angry. "I've read it from cover to cover and I deserve a prize for that -- though some parts were very enjoyable. The book isn't a danger to our religion, which has suffered far worse attacks. The danger is in the insults to believers which read as if they were deliberate. Insults like that generate anger in a community that already feels unpopular in Britain because of its religion."

In that, El Essawy sees a danger for society: "Rushdie is a product of the Sixties permissiveness which has now produced the Aids crisis. Religious insults are the same kind of permissiveness: they lead to friction and eventually violence."

Shame is the spur

He insists he opposed both the Bradford demo and the book-burning as un-Islamic. "It was a human response, not a religious one. The proper way is arguing it out in a kind and gentle way." He doesn't want to ban Rushdie's book or any other but claims the record should be set straight about what happened in Mecca.

He wants the publishers to insert a note in the book, like an erratum slip, stating the official Islamic facts. And if the law of blasphemy were extended beyond Christianity, as some MPs suggest, he would approve. "A law that protects Christians and not Jews and Muslims is a farce because it's the same God that's insulted."

Rushdie's novel feels insulting to El Essawy because of scenes set in Mecca around Mohammed's life. The satanic verses, which hail three pagan goddesses and were allegedly infiltrated into the Koran by the Devil, through Mohammed, are indeed mentioned in the holy book. In the novel, Mohammed includes them in the crafty hope of winning round a sceptical congregation.

El Essawy insists: "It's quite clear from the Koranic context that the satanic verses aren't an authentic part of the text. Verses that come immediately after them ridicule the three goddesses, and the numbered sequence of the so-called satanic verses doesn't tally with the sequence of the Koranic verses."

Of course, Rushdie's book is only a novel -- and the offending incidents occur in the hero's dreams. But the aggrieved Muslims say its readers are led to believe that at least six contentious statements are facts, though they are contrary to the historical record. These are:

- * The prophet lived by lawlessness.
- * He was "no angel" about women.
- * The Koran teaches that parts of the body should not be scratched, no matter how hard they itched.
- * Sodomy is accepted by Islamic law.
- * The Prophet said animals should be killed slowly to enable them to realise the meaning of their lives.
- * Salman Farisi, a companion of the Prophet, was a renegade, described in the novel as "a bum".

More offence is in Rushdie's flight of fancy in which Mecca whores adopt the names of the Prophet's wives to attract more business. Worse still, the whore-house is given the name "hijab" -- the garments worn by Muslim women to this day.

Six years ago, El Essawy founded the Islamic Society for the Promotion of Religious Tolerance in the UK. "I said, 'Are we going to sit watching one TV programme after another insulting Islam?' If this goes on, with a second generation of Muslims growing up in Britain faced with this wall of misunderstanding, they will one day react violently."

The Society answers religious queries from teachers and pupils. El Essawy, the unpaid chairman, says: "Everybody is free to have his own religion but we must respect each other's. Rushdie doesn't project a dissenting viewpoint or a religion. If he did he would be my friend. He just insults ours."

What does his eminently tolerant and peaceful faith have to say about hostage-taking, terrorism, the Iran-Iraq war, chemical weapons and the systematic massacre of opponents in Iran? El Essawy answered that none of that was truly Muslim. "Quite the contrary in fact. We are ashamed of it. Khomeini and Saddam Hussein were behaving not as Muslims but as bigots. When two Muslim states differ, the Koran tells them to seek peace. If the side that is oppressive persists, then there is a duty to fight against that side until it desists, and then to make peace. Had that been applied, the war would never have started."

He said that when he saw the film on hostage-taking by Charles Glass, the journalist who escaped in Beirut, he was "so moved I couldn't even cry".

Shame is the spur

I suggested that Muslim leaders in Britain might have more credibility on Rushdie if they voiced their shame on Khomeini and the **Hezbollah**. He said shame was indeed voiced in mosques, on Friday after Friday, "to such an extent that it's become a bore."

But why not trumpet it outside the mosque? Might not hostage-takers, bombers of civil airliners and other transgressors against the Koran be shamed by Muslim condemnation from abroad?

"Well, yes, but a Muslim abroad feels on the defensive. He's constantly attacked as if he were an embodiment of what Muslims are doing wrong. We don't criticise in public because the Western media is doing our work for us -- we're left with nothing more to say."

However, he agreed I had a point and said he would consider extending his society's public strictures into a non-fictional world of evil, closer to home.

Graphic

Picture, Hesham El Essawy -- feeling the insults against Islam

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Iran's saving graces are women under wraps

Guardian Weekly

April 26, 1992

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Section: Pg. 8

Length: 1164 words

Byline: By Martin Woollacott in Tehran

Body

SHE wore the most extreme version of the hejab, the Islamic dress for women, the kind where the fold of black cloth across the lower face is held in place by a pin, so that it can never fall away, and not a scrap of hair is visible because the chador is pulled down almost to the eyebrows.

The type of woman that would wear such an outfit, we calculated, would be dogmatic in religion, pedantically supportive of the government, appropriately deferential toward men, and married or looking toward marriage. It was odd that she was even in a job where she had to talk to foreigners. How wrong we were.

Tough, questioning, ambitious, and idealistic, Zeinab, as I will call her, shattered the cliches about the Iranian regime and its ways. "I wear this," she said, touching the black cloth, "because I want to show that a woman can wear this dress and do and be anything. Be an official, be an ambassador, even be a minister."

She planned to vote the "wrong" way in last week's Iranian elections -- for the radicals on the run from Rafsanjani. She had divorced one husband and was thinking, in a very independent-minded way, about taking another. In religion, she was a kind of Protestant, questioning the Shi'ite tradition that every believer must choose a "marja" or religious guide from among the most distinguished of the clergy: people could find their way to God unaided, she speculated.

You had only to talk to Zeinab for five minutes to grasp that something may be stirring in revolutionary Iran, and specifically among its womenfolk, that contradicts preconceptions. And, during the brief and often boring election campaign, as witnessed in Tehran by journalists from outside, some of the few moments of interest arose when women intervened.

It is an odd experience to be at an election meeting, reeling after an interminable and heavily Koranic lecture from a candidate and amazed at the inanity of some of the questions from men ("why were portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini not put up at an Iranian cultural exhibition in Germany?") and then hear, from behind the cloth screen where the women sit, a pertinent query about the price of food or a demand that the candidate stop being vague and say exactly what policies he will try to put into effect if elected.

If some women are among the most interesting supporters of the revolution they are also among its most angry critics and enemies. Men often emphasise the compromise between the westernised middle class and the regime which is a feature of Iranian society.

Iran 's saving graces are women under wraps

Particularly since Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani became president, the Iranian middle class can make money, it can travel abroad, and it can live within the four walls of a house or flat much as it wishes, discreetly ignoring Islamic prescriptions on drink, music, films, and the proper relationship between the sexes. The arrests, invasions of privacy, and harsh enforcement of Islamic precepts have dwindled away.

Few in this class vote, but those who do are usually men. As one woman lawyer put it, emphasising her absolute determination not to concede the government the legitimacy a vote would imply: "We don't connect." Others do battle with the system, like the woman publisher who has chosen to specialise in works on women's rights and lives and who finds herself at odds with the Ministry of Islamic Guidance over, for instance, a long poem entitled The Pain Of Being A Woman. The men at the ministry it seems, although they have not yet said no, feel that the title is somehow un-Islamic.

The fact that there are women inside the system trying to carve out more space for their sex and women outside utterly impervious to any suggestion that they accept an Islamic framework for their lives is a reminder of the dualism between westernised and traditional sectors that continues to mark Iran.

But what may be happening now is a further splitting within the Islamic, traditional majority which will produce a new dualism. As some of the most perceptive writers on the subject, like Malise Ruthven, have pointed out, militant Islam is itself an aspect of modernisation. It involves a re-interpretation of religious tradition, in part in the light of Western thought, and a seizing on modern, Western techniques of organisation and propaganda.

What the radical and pragmatic factions have been disputing, like their predecessors in the Islamic world, in India, and the Far East, is how best to cope with the reality of Western power, how to beat it, how to use it, and how to incorporate what is useful without losing the essence of their own civilisation. These are now old, old questions in the non-Western world and the Iranian revolution is just one modern re-statement of them.

The pragmatists have scored a considerable (but not final) victory over the radicals in the elections. But this is a far from easy political situation. The Iranian government has to manage relations with a working class and a bureaucratic class that suspect they may be about to be stripped of their jobs, with a Westernised sector that will never give it full loyalty, and with a politicised Islamic sector in which new ideas and demands may be stirring. It has to do this at a time when money is beginning to move in greater volume through the society, producing eddies of corruption and envy just as in the last years of the Shah.

No wonder then that, as an article in al-Ahram said recently, Iran is something of a paper tiger abroad. Quite apart from the regime's desire to achieve better relations with the West for economic reasons, there is a real question of whether it has the resources of money and people to pursue an ambitious foreign policy. Its arms spending, while considerable, is not excessive for a country whose armed forces were worn down to almost nothing during the Iraq war.

In Central Asia, Iran started late and is lagging way behind Turkey in establishing a presence. Iran stuck to the view that the Soviet Union would survive long after others had relinquished it, because it preferred to deal with Moscow rather than Baku or Tashkent.

Freedom for the captive nations of central Asia could end by opening the question of the proper political status of Iranian Azerbaijan and Kurdistan.

In the Lebanon, Iran has to moderate its support for Hezbollah to accommodate its ally, Syria. There can hardly be much objection in principle to the relatively small subsidies Iran hands out in the Sudan or Algeria, or to the Iraqi Shi-ite opposition or the Afghan mujahedin, since such aid is commonplace in the Islamic world.

It may well be true that Iran has, as Robert Gates of the CIA said recently, "not abandoned the goal of one day leading the Islamic world and reversing the global dominance of Western culture and technology". But the most powerful impression in Iran today is not of its strength and menace but of its grave problems, its weaknesses, its complexities -- and of its possible saving graces, as Zeinab goes to show.

Iran 's saving graces are women under wraps

Le Monde, page 13

End of Document

Party time as Keenan comes home

The Sunday Times (London)

August 26, 1990, Sunday

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Section: Overseas news

Length: 1162 words

Byline: by Liam Clarke and Margarette Driscoll, Dublin

Body

BRIAN KEENAN, the freed Beirut hostage, finally returned home to Ireland late last night for a hero's welcome and tears and cheers from more than 500 well-wishers.

As he stepped on to the runway at Dublin airport, Keenan raised clenched fists and blew kisses in celebration of freedom after four and a half years of captivity.

At 11.20pm he walked along a red carpet to be greeted by a reception party led by Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister.

Of his captivity at the hands of Islamic Dawn, the fundamentalist group, he said: "Sometimes it seems like four and a half lifetimes. It has been one God-awful long day." He complained of chest trouble, but said he was under the care of an excellent medical team.

In a message to his mother Minnie, who had been unable to travel to Dublin from Belfast to meet him, he told her to "get the pan on" as he had not tasted home cooking and bacon and eggs since his capture.

Despite his tiredness he managed a joke for his well-wishers: "At one time during my sojourn I was fortunate enough to hear on the radio that the Irish in their wisdom had granted Nelson Mandela the freedom of the city of Dublin.

"I was delighted and overjoyed, and I realised immediately that I was sure to get the freedom of Rockall at least!"

Earlier yesterday he was reunited with his two sisters amid emotional scenes in Damascus, where he brought fresh hope for the families of other Western captives.

Looking tired, but otherwise in good physical condition, he said that other Western hostages, including John McCarthy, the British journalist, and Terry Anderson, an American foreign correspondent, were well.

Struggling to hold back tears as he sat between his sisters on a sofa in a Syrian foreign ministry office, he said he had spent time with several Western hostages.

He had seen McCarthy two nights before his release, he said. "He is well. His great sense of humour succeeded very early in driving me slightly insane.

Party time as Keenan comes home

"I have also seen Tom Sutherland (an American hostage captured in 1985) and he is well. He has told us an entire repertoire of jokes, several times, and believe me they did get funnier. Dr Sutherland is in good health and regularly exercising."

Keenan had encouraging words for the family of Anderson, who has been held in Beirut since March 1985.

"He's in good form. He received messages from his fiancée and he appreciates the letters that he received from his family. He has a picture of his daughter, Sulome, which is great companionship for him."

He made no mention of the other British hostages, Terry Waite, captured in January 1987, and Jackie Mann, kidnapped in May 1989.

Keenan, 39, had enjoyed a good night's sleep in a government guesthouse in the Syrian capital. He said he had thought about what he would do when he was released. "I'm going to visit all the countries in the world, eat all the food in the world, drink all the drink and make love, I hope, to all the women in the world, and maybe then get a good night's sleep."

He had travelled from Lebanon after his release on Friday. He returned to Dublin last night after being examined by a doctor and nurse, who had made the trip from Ireland.

He hugged his sisters, Elaine Spence and Brenda Gillham, and celebrated with Gerry Collins, the Irish foreign minister, who promised champagne on the flight back and a pint of Guinness at a Dublin pub.

The Irish government booked a room for Keenan at the Pounds 200-a-night Mater private hospital in Dublin in case he needed medical treatment.

Spence said she believed Keenan would continue to work as a teacher and that he would want to work abroad again. "Freedom alone is the most joyful thing you can have," she said before leaving for Damascus and the day she had been dreaming about for 52 months.

For the sisters, the fight is not over. Both have pledged to campaign for the release of the other 12 Westerners still held hostage in Lebanon. "We could not let other hostages stay there just because Brian is out. That would be so selfish," they said.

Earlier, Gillham confessed there was one task she was dreading in Damascus. "One or two of Brian's friends have passed on and we will have to tell him," she said. "It sounds a funny thing to say, but his dog has also passed on. He was very fond of it."

The two Belfast housewives campaigned tirelessly for 1,574 days until their brother was released. They had their bags packed and had been ready to fly to the Middle East ever since Keenan was snatched by gunmen on April 11, 1986, on his way to work at the American University in Beirut. At the time he was taken, Keenan was carrying no papers with him. In his hurry to leave his flat, he had left his passport and identity card behind.

His sisters' hopes had been raised and dashed at regular intervals since Keenan first got word out that he was alive in November 1986. His message, scribbled on a scrap of paper and handed to Camille Sontage, a French hostage who was later freed, read: "I am Irish. Please tell my family."

By writing it, Keenan risked a beating or worse from his captors. They were members of Islamic Dawn, part of the militant Hezbollah movement. But the risk paid off. The message gave the Irish government the will to pursue diplomatic channels at a time when relations between Britain and Iran were badly strained.

The release of Keenan, according to sources in Beirut, was the first success of a new policy in Tehran to secure the freedom of all Western hostages in the coming months. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian president, sees the policy as a way of winning friends in the West.

Party time as Keenan comes home

Niall Andrews, an Irish Euro MP who went to Tehran to negotiate with the Iranian government for Keenan's release, offered to try to do the same for McCarthy. The Foreign Office, however, is opposed to doing deals to secure the British hostages' release, and was lukewarm in its response to the offer yesterday .

Although the Irish government denied a deal was struck for the release of Keenan, it became clear yesterday that Iran will receive some immediate benefits, including an improvement in trade.

This week Ireland will announce the upgrading of its diplomatic representation in Tehran with the appointment of Frank Cougan as its first ambassador, replacing a charge d'affaires. In the near future, a big Irish beef export deal to Iran is expected to be announced.

The Iranians say that any further progress in freeing Western hostages will depend on Britain making the next move in restoring diplomatic relations, which were broken over the controversy about Salman Rushdie's book, *The Satanic Verses*.

William Waldegrave, the Foreign Office minister, yesterday gave the firmest hint yet that Britain was preparing to restore diplomatic relations with Iran and Syria.

"I think our relations with both those countries do need careful review," he said. "We do still have problems, but I think we must find ways of talking properly about the situation in the region with those countries."

Graphic

Release of Brian Keenan

Load-Date: August 29, 1990

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DEEP FACTIONAL RIFTS IMPEDE LEBANON PEACE PLAN

The New York Times

August 19, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 1; Part 1; Page 12, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 1138 words

Byline: By JOHN KIFNER

Dateline: ALEIH, Lebanon, Aug. 15

Body

"They don't have much influence because they don't have anything here," Hisham Nassereddine was saying about the Lebanese Government. "We are running the whole game here."

Since May, Mr. Nassereddine has been the civil administrator of the district of Aleih - not for the central Government but for the Progressive Socialist Party, the Druse militia force that controls the Shuf Mountains southeast of Beirut.

Aleih, once a lovely mountain resort favored by Saudi princes, is the next place to which the Government is trying to extend its peace plan, which has brought a tentative calm to Beirut, the capital. A Lebanese Army brigade is currently stationed in the area, in the village of Suk al Gharb,

Article on scene in Aleih, Lebanon, once lovely mountain resort and currently site of Government's attempt to extend its peace plan; Lebanese Army brigade is currently stationed in area and there is shooting almost every night between army positions and Druse militiamen; photo; map (M)

But there is shooting nearly every night between the army positions and the Druse militiamen dug into the ruins of the surrounding towns. (On Friday night a large-scale battle broke out in the area, with firing from tanks, mortars and heavy artillery. For the first time since the peace plan went into effect in early July, shells fell on the Christian suburbs east of Beirut.)

Deep Divisions Persist If the upsurge of shooting bodes ill for the Government's hopes of getting control of the country, so, in the long run, does Mr. Nassereddine's civil administration, which is only one facet of an institutionalizing of the deep divisions between religious groups here.

"Everybody is withdrawing back into their own sects," says Samir Khalaf, a sociologist at the American University of Beirut, who is studying the effects of nine years of civil strife in Lebanon.

Here in the Shuf Mountains, the Druse have, in effect, established their own canton, a thus far pale imitation of the state within a state that has existed for more than five years in the predominantly Maronite Catholic areas run by the Christian Phalangist militia.

DEEP FACTIONAL RIFTS IMPEDE LEBANON PEACE PLAN

Among the most demonstrative of the religious groups are the Shiite Moslems, who were long the most downtrodden. Their emergence has discomfited, among others, the Sunni Moslems, who stand to lose some of their own share of power.

The Shiites put on a display of their new fervor this week when the Iranian Ambassador, Mohammed Nourani, returned to Beirut after the restoration of diplomatic relations, which were broken nine months ago over the stationing of Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon.

President's Portrait Removed

Among the thousands who turned out waving Iranian flags were women clothed in traditional chadors, scout troops and armed militiamen from both Amal, the main Shiite organization, and the fundamentalist Hezbollah. In the excitement, the portrait of President Amin Gemeyal in the airport waiting room was replaced by one of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "We're taking care of any subject you can think about, from displaced people and refugees, military police, tax collection, schools and hospitals," said Mr. Nassereddine, whose office was decorated with photographs of the Druse chieftain, Walid Jumblat, who serves as Minister of Tourism in the "national unity" Government. '

"All the people here are in one way or another P.S.P," he said, using the initials of the Progressive Socialist Party.

Only Two Phones in Town

On Mr. Nassereddine's desk was one of the two working telephones in Aleih, powered by an automobile battery. The other phone is in the hospital. Young men with large automatic pistols jammed in their belts came in with clipboards, reporting to Mr. Nassereddine in low tones.

The gate to his building was guarded by Druse militiamen wearing olive drab fatigues with red military police armbands and berets.

The Druse, a fierce mountain people who hold to a schismatic branch of Islam, established their civil administration last October, after pushing the Christian Phalangist militias and their ally, the Lebanese Army, out of the Shuf.

The trouble in the Shuf, the traditional homeland of the Druse, began after the Israeli invasion of 1982, when the Phalangists moved in behind the Israelis and attempted to establish control. Although Christians lived in the area too, it had never been Phalangist territory.

Fighting quickly broke out, with the Israelis in some cases supplying both sides. When the Israelis withdrew further south, the Druse drove out their enemies, stopping at Suk al Gharb.

Governing Council Appointed

Mr. Jumblat appointed a 15-man "executive council," whose posts paralleled those of the central Government's Cabinet, such as Finance, Defense and Foreign Affairs. This, he said, would handle the affairs of what he called the "liberated area."

Since then the administration has been extended, with committees in each village. Recently the militia has been reorganizing along the lines of a cadre for a regular army.

The Druse canton faces problems, chief among them money. Mr. Jumblat says the funds he formerly got from Libya have been cut off, and the party has been reduced to raising money by such means as a toll of about \$2.50 on automobiles using roads in the zone and a 1 percent tax on salaries.

DEEP FACTIONAL RIFTS IMPEDE LEBANON PEACE PLAN

Much of the Shuf is now without regular electricity, because of damage from shelling and because the generating plants that normally supply it are under the control of either the army or the Phalangists. In any case, the Druse villages, like other non-Christian areas, have long been neglected by the officials in Beirut.

"Here in this area, no one looks to the Government," said Mohammed Sabra Awar, the administrator of the Aleih hospital. "You haven't been able to expect anything from this Government for six years."

'Confidence Is the Main Problem'

"I'll tell you the truth, no one is against the army," he went on. "But with our past experience, being shelled here a hundred thousand times, confidence is the main problem.

"We're not against a central Government, but we need one that can be trusted by all the people, not just one sect." Prime Minister Rashid Karami has announced plans to ease the confrontation points in the mountains, reopen the highway to Damascus and send in troops. But the plans have bogged down in wrangling, with Mr. Jumblat and his supporters insisting they will not let the Lebanese Army, which they regard as a tool of the Phalangists, back into the area.

"I believe in having Lebanon united, but maybe it will have to be partitioned into small areas before it can be united," said Mr. Nassereddine. "You cannot have it united under the Phalangists, it must be united for all. The way they want it is what is for me is for me only, what is for you is for you and for me."

Graphic

map of Beirut; photo of Shiite Moslems

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EX-CAPTIVES SAY GUNMEN PLANNED TO KILL MILITARY MEN ONE BY ONE

The New York Times

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Length: 1173 words

Byline: By JOHN TAGLIABUE, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 1

Body

The hijackers of the Trans World Airlines jet separated the American servicemen from the other passengers and intended to kill them one by one, some of the former hostages said here today.

They said the decision to kill the Navy diver Robert Dean Stethem was part of an effort to force the Shiite Amal militia to cooperate in the hijacking. Mr. Stethem was beaten, then shot to death by the gunmen in the early hours of the hijacking.

The former hostages said that Mr. Stethem and the others had been brought to the first-class section of the aircraft to be killed, and that the diver was apparently chosen at random.

Pressure on Militiamen

"We weren't told the specific reason," said Dr. Arthur W. Toga, a 33-year-old researcher in the neurology department of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. "But he was the sacrificial lamb. They weren't getting the action they needed at the airport. It seemed to me that man was picked almost at random." Some former American hostages from hijacked TWA jet in Lebanon say hijackers separated American servicemen from other passengers and intended to kill them, one by one; say decision to kill Navy diver Robert Dean Stethem was part of effort to force Shiite Amal militia to cooperate in hijacking; say servicemen were brought to first-class section of plane to be killed and that Stethem apparently was chosen at random; hijackers apparently decided they needed help of Amal to assure that hijacking would not be halted; photos (M)

Mr. Toga and others said the hijackers decided that they needed the help of the Amal militia to assure that the hijacking would not be halted.

In interviews broadcast last week on American television during their captivity, the men who had been taken hostage declined to criticize the conditions of their imprisonment. Women who had been held and were later released were also reticent, apparently fearing that they would jeopardize the safety of those remaining.

But today, freed from confinement, they laid bare details of physical and psychiatric duress.

EX-CAPTIVES SAY GUNMEN PLANNED TO KILL MILITARY MEN ONE BY ONE

'They Were Going to Kill Them'

"I think they had all the military guys lined up," said Blake Synnestvedt, a former hostage from Bryn Athyn, Pa. "They had them in first class. They were going to kill them off one by one."

Mr. Synnestvedt said the killing was intended to "accelerate the process" of negotiation between the hijackers and the more moderate Amal.

"They were panicked," he said of the hijackers. "They were running up and down the aisles screaming. They were panicked, and so we were panicked."

Robert Gordon Brown, a sales executive from Stow, Mass., agreed. "Hezbollah wanted to pull it off, but they could not handle it," he said, using the Arabic name for the extremist Shiite Party of God. "So they drew in the Amal by the threats."

Most of the hostages said they did not see the killing, which occurred in the cockpit, but learned of it later. The cockpit is separated by a partition from the passengers, and the jet's insulation, one said, muffled the sound of the shot.

Today, they still talked hesitantly of the killing, which was the most brutal of many brutal acts by the gunmen who hijacked the plane and forced it on a three-day shuttle between Beirut and Algiers before they surrendered the remaining 39 passengers and crew members to the Amal militiamen.

Most of the dozen or so hostages questioned said their ordeal fell into two phases: the first phase on the aircraft, when the armed hijackers hurtled down the aisles with live hand grenades; and a second phase, in which most of the hostages were kept in relatively comfortable quarters, fed and clothed, occasionally given reading matter and, toward the end of their captivity, permitted to use short-wave radios to hear BBC news broadcasts.

Kicked by Hijackers

"On the plane we were certainly mistreated," Mr. Brown said.

"If your position was not deep enough," he said, referring to the way the hostages were forced to sit, with their heads between their knees, "you got hit on the back, kicked in the ears."

"I was kicked in the face," he went on, "but I deflected the blow. The next day a fellow hostage said I had busted a blood vessel."

The hostages, between medical checks and debriefing sessions with antiterrorist experts from the State Department and the F.B.I. today, met with reporters, recalling the events of the past weeks.

Mr. Synnestvedt disclosed that five of the hostages kept a clandestine log of their captivity.

"They didn't know," he said. "When they were looking, we put it away."

Though the brutality of the two hijackers on the plane stood out in most freed hostages' accounts, several recounted the continued ordeal of confinement in Beirut after leaving the plane.

Four of the men - Mr. Brown, Jeffrey J. Ingalls, Robert Trautmann Jr. and Richard P. Herzberg - were separated from the others and sequestered in cellar office rooms of a Beirut apartment house, which was alternately unbearably warm or damp and cold.

"It was not a party," Mr. Herzberg said repeatedly. "It was as though our lives were in danger every minute."

Mr. Brown and Mr. Herzberg told how the four men were held captive together with a fifth, Arthur Targotsidis, an 18-year old Greek-American student, from Brockton, Mass., who was freed before the other four. They said they were

EX-CAPTIVES SAY GUNMEN PLANNED TO KILL MILITARY MEN ONE BY ONE

held for seven days in an underground room 20 feet square, next to jail cells where petty thieves were said to be confined, without knowledge of day or night or news of the outside world.

Like the other hostages, they were guarded by men in battle fatigues, or others in civilian clothes who carried Soviet-made AK-47 rifles.

Despite considerable speculation during their captivity attributing their separation from the other hostages to their Jewish-sounding names, or their status as Army or Marine veterans, the men were at a loss to explain the treatment.

Mr. Brown, who sat with his wife, Jill, while talking to reporters, speculated that the men were picked at random to be guarded by the Party of God.

The former hostages vehemently denied that there was a selection of Jewish passengers on the hijacked aircraft, and vigorously defended Uli Derickson, the flight's purser. Miss Derickson became a focus of brief controversy after her remarks soon after her release did not make clear that she played no role in choosing the passengers who were taken off the plane. The former hostages and others have all agreed that the presumption that she might have cooperated with the hijackers was groundless.

"No, that did not happen," Dr. Toga said of that suggestion. "That woman was tremendous. She never did anything of the kind. She protected us."

Dr. Toga, a bearded man with an eloquent manner, said Miss Derickson "put herself between" the hijackers and passengers, using her native German to communicate with the hijackers, at least one of whom spoke German.

"They asked for Jewish people and Israelis," Dr. Toga said of Miss Derickson's role, "and the answer was, 'These are Americans, period.' "

Graphic

photo of Blake and Jane Synnestvedt (Agence France-Presse); photo of Arthur and Jim Toga (NYT/Fred R. Conrad)

Widow tells how Jewish loyalties cost hostage his life; Dr Elie Hallak

The Times (London)
June 20 1988, Monday

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Section: Issue 63112.

Length: 1050 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK

Body

On Mrs Rachel Hallak's silver wedding anniversary she received a cake and a message from her kidnapped Jewish Lebanese husband. The cake arrived at the American University Hospital in west Beirut where she worked as a nurse. The greeting attached to it was simple and moving.

It said: 'My darling. On our silver wedding anniversary, I want you to keep all of our memories alive, and I hope that one day we will be together forever. Your Katkout.' Katkout Arabic for 'little thing' was Mrs Hallak's nickname for her husband. It was the last message that she was ever to receive from him.

Dr Elie Hallak befriended Jean-Paul Kauffmann, Michel Seurat and the other French hostages in Lebanon during the autumn of 1985, and his 'execution' was announced on January 14, 1986, by the 'Movement of the Oppressed on Earth'. M Kauffmann, freed by his kidnappers only last month, has described how, every day of his captivity, Dr Hallak who tended the dying Seurat would write a letter to his wife, each beginning with 'My darling', followed by the number of days of his imprisonment. Mrs Hallak still refuses to believe he is dead.

Her story is sad and deeply distressing. It is the first time that Mrs Hallak has spoken of her personal pain and grief, of her courageous visit to the southern suburbs of Beirut to appeal for her husband's life, and of how she was told that Dr Hallak had himself upset the plans for his own release because he refused to be parted from the other kidnapped Lebanese Jews who were his friends.

He emerges from his wife's story as brave and honourable, another of the tens of thousands of Lebanese whose torment has gone largely unrecorded over the past 13 years. He was a victim of his religion, his nationality and his constant, if waning, belief that Lebanon was still tolerant enough to accept its tiny Jewish minority. He was kidnapped by four bearded gunmen on March 29, 1985, and dragged down the stairs of his home in the Ein el-Mreisse district of west Beirut, screaming for help to a Shia Muslim woman who lived in the same building. He was then aged 59, a respected doctor who still thought that his vocation would protect him.

Dr Hallak was born in Damascus in 1926, moving to Beirut when the Syrians dispossessed many of the city's Jews 30 years later. Mrs Hallak's family come from the beautiful and ancient Lebanese town of Deir el-Qamar where, she says, archives show that her family, the Srouers, have lived for almost 500 years. She was a nurse at the Beirut hospital when she met Dr Hallak there in 1959. They married the next year.

'Because the war was still going on in Lebanon, he and I agreed in 1977 that I would bring our three sons to live in Paris, ' Mrs Hallak says. 'We used to fly back and forth to see each other. He carried on his practice in Beirut. He was respected by everyone. We had Sunni, Druze and Shia friends and he was playing cards with some of them

Widow tells how Jewish loyalties cost hostage his life; Dr Elie Hallak

when the gunmen came for him. All the neighbours were yelling, 'Leave him alone leave him alone'. We had a woman neighbour who was very poor, a Shia woman called Umm Ali. He treated her children free of charge. It was to her that Dr Hallak called for help. 'She ran after them, barefoot,' Mrs Hallak says. 'She pulled her scarf over her head and got in the back seat of the car beside him, but they pushed her out. They told her, 'Don't be afraid we are only going to ask him a few questions.'

When Mrs Hallak heard from her brother-in-law that Dr Hallak had been kidnapped, she immediately returned to Beirut and took up her old nursing job. 'I was sure that I was going to save him,' she says. It was to Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah one of the spiritual inspirations for Hezbollah (Party of God) that she directed her first appeal for help. The pro-Iranian group is thought to have been behind the kidnapping of Lebanese Jews.

'I went to the mosque of Bir el-Abed (in south Beirut) where Fadlallah preaches. I went there with four women who were neighbours one of them was Umm Ali and I wore a chador (the traditional black Islamic gown).' She asked to see Sheikh Fadlallah after Friday prayers. 'He was sitting high up on a platform, about eight steps up .. I had to address him as 'learned Sheikh'. Every sentence I said had to begin with his title. He knew I was in the mosque and he knew I was Jewish. He said, 'My daughter, I cannot help you. I am a religious man, not a political man.' He said, 'Yes, I have received many letters about those Jews.' It was in July 1985 that Mrs Hallak first heard from her husband not in a written message but, almost incredibly, by phone. 'I was sleeping around midday and the phone rang.

'It was a man with a Palestinian accent. He said, 'Madame Hallak, I am going to pass you to the hakim (doctor), but you must speak in Arabic.'

'It was my husband. He told me that he knew what I was doing, but he wished I would stop because he said it was dangerous. In another phone call, he said he was glad he had met some Frenchmen (the four French hostages), but that he was unhappy that they (the kidnappers) had taken him away from his kidnapped Jewish friends, especially Isaac Sassoon, who was a very dear friend who had diabetes and heart trouble. My husband asked about the children in Paris.'

She received eight telephone calls from her husband, the last just before four Soviet diplomats were abducted in west Beirut in September 1985. A few days later the silver wedding anniversary message arrived. Then there was a long, debilitating silence, interrupted only once by the man with the Palestinian accent.

'He said to me, 'I was abroad for a few months. I love your husband very much, and I tried to save him a long time ago, but he did not want to be saved without his Jewish friends.

Then he told his friends that I had tried to save him alone and he turned everything into a fiasco. I have just returned here from abroad now I will try again to help.'

On Christmas Day that year, the tortured body of another kidnapped Jew, Haim Cohen Halala, was found on the steps of a church near the Beirut 'green line'. And on December 29, M Kauffmann was given Dr Hallak's clothing and stethoscope. A few days ago a month after his release he told Mrs Hallak with great sadness that he believed her husband was also murdered that same week in 1985.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

**JILL AND JOHN, A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...;
TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE
ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS, SADLY, RATHER DIFFERENT**

Daily Mail (London)

June 27, 1995

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Section: Pg. 18, 19

Length: 3827 words

Byline: Geoffrey Levy, Michael Seamark

Body

NO DOUBT they will remain close friends - someone to talk to, someone to worry about. But it is the end of guilt and, one suspects, of pretence as well. Jill Morrell and John McCarthy are not in love . . . and they are content for the world to know.

Mercifully, the television journalist held by the Hezbollah terrorist group for more than five years and the girlfriend who campaigned relentlessly for his release did not allow the public thirst for a romantic finale to pressure them into a marriage which, by now, would have failed.

Jill was 25 when she met McCarthy and 27 when he was captured on his way to Beirut airport in April, 1986. Now 35, she is alone again and must surely be wondering if she will ever have the children she has so wanted for so many years.

But she is also, in a sense, free.

For Jill Morrell has always been the second hostage in this extraordinary drama of love and loyalty - riven by guilt because she formed other friendships while he was being beaten by his captors' rifle butts, wracked by doubts that he would not want her, nor she him, when they finally let him go. Mutually, and without rancour, they have walked away from a love which, in truth, their closest friends believe may, in fact, have been a love that never was.

'It had been a big thing, but I think they were cooling off even before he went to Beirut,' confides one of their friends. 'When he was taken, Jill was swept up by events. She, too, was trapped. She did a wonderful job leading the campaign for his freedom, but I never really thought she wanted to marry him.'

In more than six years together - two-and-a-half before he was captured, almost four since his release in August, 1991 - they never even pencilled in a wedding day.

The Oxfordshire cottage which they rented planning to spend weekends there has not been used for months and Jill's basement flat in Camden, north London, is empty. John, who could be found yesterday at his late parents' beautiful country home in Essex - his mother died while he was in captivity, his father last year, both of cancer - is looking for a flat of his own.

JILL AND JOHN, A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...; TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS, SADLY, RAT....

John, 38, casually-dressed in check shirt and jeans and looking fairly relaxed, stood at the door of the house and admitted: 'It's true, we've separated.' But he refused to elaborate on the break-up with the girlfriend who worked tirelessly to win his freedom.

'I do not want to talk about it,' he told reporters at his home in Cornish Hall End. 'I am not giving interviews or making any comment. I am sorry you had a wasted journey out here.'

There are many adjectives that could be used to describe the saga, from passionate to remarkable to desperate. Yesterday, their agent Mark Lucas, to whom both are very close, chose to use the simple word 'sad'.

'I think it is a rather sad story of two very remarkable people who were caught up in a series of events that I don't think any of us could ever fully understand or contend with,' he said. 'But it is an extraordinary relationship. No other person is involved in the separation.'

'I don't think anyone knows precisely how they feel, but it has not been a rancorous parting and they certainly don't dislike each other. It's all about the power of friendship rather than love.'

'My theory has always been that if Jill had campaigned purely for love, then the moment the passion became a little difficult to uphold - after about six months - that would have been the point at which the campaign would have collapsed.'

'Her campaign, as she saw it, was something she would have done for any of her friends; on the basis that if she wasn't doing it, then nobody would.' Jill and John first met - does anyone still not know? - at Worldwide

Television in London, where she was a secretary and he an ambitious telex operator, and they went on a day out together in a crowd organised by Nick Toksvig, brother of alternative comedienne Sandi Toksvig.

After that they began to see each other occasionally. She said he was 'unlike anyone I had ever met - a free spirit. We did ordinary things, but they seemed magical to me. His enthusiasm for life was infectious. With him I felt more alive, more adventurous and a little wild.'

She was tiny (just 5ft) with tousled fair hair; he was charming and fun. By the time he was flying off to Beirut on his first - and last - foreign assignment for WTV, he was spending most of his free time at the flat she shared with a friend.

There had been talk of her looking for a flat for them both and of marriage and children, but nothing concrete.

Hezbollah took him on April 17, 1986 and for six months there was silence. Then she and Nick, his best friend, decided they had to do something. So began the campaign which achieved worldwide publicity for its candlelit vigils, fund-raising and Jill's speeches.

It was the birth of a passion that the public wanted to believe was a love affair. Certainly, it was based on something deep which she felt for him, and this might have included love; but really it was duty - the duty of one friend to fight for the freedom of another.

It was a campaign of difficult moments, of awkward soul-searching. 'I am in suspended animation,' Jill told the Mail in 1989, when John had been a prisoner for three years. 'There is also the problem of fidelity.'

'I won't let him down but I cannot live like a nun forever. I'm 30 and if I go on waiting for ten years more, it will mean giving up the chance of having any children. A future with him seems more like a fantasy as time goes by.'

The following year, on Christmas Eve, 1990, McCarthy was listening to BBC World Service on a radio belonging to Terry Waite, with whom he had been sharing a cell for six weeks, when he heard Jill being interviewed.

He was 'alarmed' to hear her refer to herself as his 'former girlfriend', on the grounds that they had been apart longer than they had been together. Today, that exactly describes their relationship, but in those wretched and

JILL AND JOHN, A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...; TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS, SADLY, RAT....

dank days of captivity, hers was the pretty face he mostly saw in the dark. It shattered him. Had she found someone else, he wondered?

She has said she used the phrase to make life a little easier for him, because she doubted that he would still want her when he was released. At the same time, he was as confused and uncertain as she was about exactly what they did feel for each other, or would feel if he was freed. What mattered was that each had become the focal point of the other's world.

Knowing all this now, it is easy to understand the fear and uncertainty that both of them felt when McCarthy stepped down from the RAF VC10 for that first meeting after 1,942 days of separation, and they hugged. She said: 'You're back,' and he replied: 'Yes, I'm back.'

They were like strangers, more like the two halves of an arranged marriage than a fairytale boy and girl waiting for the moment that they could live together happily ever after.

The years of international campaigning had turned the former council house girl from Doncaster into a media star with a patina of sophistication that was not there when she and John had last met.

The public-school-educated Army officer's son was thinner and had aged. Doctors said he was probably the most traumatised of all the Beirut hostages. They were getting to know each other all over again. For a few days they slipped away to France and dined by candlelight. Would it work? 'I don't know if we can pick up where we left off,' she had said.

Would he want his freedom? Would she? Ironically, those early days were the easiest part of their reunion. They had a book to write together (Some Other Rainbow, Bantam Press), for which they were given an advance said to be in the region of £350,000. Who would doubt they had earned every penny after what they had been through?

So togetherness became a way of life, even though even here was a possible clue to the future. For each wrote their halves of the book separately. Then the two halves were folded together into a best-seller.

Since then they have gone on to rebuild careers. Jill does TV research and production and is about to embark on her first novel. McCarthy has been making a sailing documentary, Island Race, with Sandi Toksvig.

So what - if anything - was to blame for the final split? Surely the years of separation were not in themselves responsible for the break-up, nor necessarily the changes that imprisonment brought about in McCarthy.

As psychologist Dr Oliver James points out, thousands of prisoners from the Second World War came home and took up very successfully where their marriages - often forged briefly in the early days of wartime - had left off. Most of those that failed had already failed - the girl had got tired of waiting and had taken up with someone else.

'Taking all these factors into account, the fact that Jill waited and that John would have been happy that she did so, one would reasonably have expected them to have made a go of it and got married,' says James.

'Without knowing the intimate details of their relationship, this would suggest that the break-up is based more on what he would want rather than she. He came home a hero, remember, a heartthrob arousing much interest among young women. Miss Morrell was by then 31 and is now 35. I do not say this is the cause, but it is likely to be a factor.'

And what do others make of it all? Fellow hostage Tom Sutherland, chained to a wall alongside John for the last ten months of their Beirut imprisonment, said: 'I feel very badly that they are not going to get married. I remember how very badly upset John was when we heard on the BBC World Service Jill describe herself as his ex-girlfriend. John was shocked and very downcast. 'But you cannot live other people's lives for them. They know each other much better than anyone else, and obviously a life together is not for them.' Canon John Oates from St Bride's Church in Fleet Street, where a permanent vigil for McCarthy was held during his imprisonment, said the couple were 'still very close friends' and would remain so.

JILL AND JOHN, A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...; TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS, SADLY, RAT....

'Everyone else is trying to make it a great love affair and longs for them to get married,' he said. 'Jill was always quite clear, although she did so much work for his release, that she would never make any demands on him.' Once, eight years ago, theirs might have evolved into an ordinary marriage between ordinary people. But as Mark Lucas said yesterday: 'The fact of the matter is that the experiences of Beirut, for both of them, made it extremely hard for them to be ordinary, and a gulf inevitably opened up between them.'

'They kept together against the odds and, sadly, they have now split. They will not be getting back together. It's over.'

AND WHAT OF HIS FELLOW HOSTAGES? THE personal relationships of two other former hostages, Brian Keenan and Terry Waite, were also clearly affected by the years of captivity.

Brian Keenan announced on his release in 1990 that it was his ambition to 'make love, I hope, to all the women in the world'.

Instead, he met Audrey Doyle, a blonde physiotherapist, while recovering in hospital from his ordeal. Less than three years later, she became his wife in a Dublin register office.

For Keenan it was a second attempt at matrimony (he had separated from his first wife before taking up the fated lectureship in Beirut) and most commentators felt the union was destined to fail.

It was noted that, at 29, Audrey was 13 years younger than her new husband. How could she possibly begin to understand the sheer horror of what Keenan had endured? More importantly, wasn't it all just too soon?

Keenan himself had stressed only months previously the importance of solitude and of biding his time. He told a newspaper interviewer in September 1992: 'One of the awful dangers of which I was always aware when I was locked up, and still am, is that it would be very easy to meet someone, marry, have children, rush into things because you've been starved of love and affection for so long.'

Eight months later, in May 1993, Keenan was married to Audrey. McCarthy and Morrell were among the guests when the marriage was blessed at a hotel near Enniskerry in Co Wicklow.

Keenan's sisters Brenda Gillham and Elaine Spence, who had campaigned for his release, were, however, conspicuous by their absence. It seemed clear that they did not approve of the match.

Two years on, Brian and Audrey are, by all accounts, still very much together. Friends claim they are well-matched. One said: 'Audrey is a lovely girl, very down-to-earth. They are extremely well suited.'

Keenan's agent Elaine Steel said: 'They are very happy together. They are living in southern Ireland. She is still working as a physiotherapist and he is working on a novel.' So far there are no children.

* SINCE Terry Waite's release from captivity, rumours that his marriage is on the rocks have circulated unabated.

Unlike Morrell, Frances Waite kept the lowest profile possible throughout her husband's five years in captivity. But like Morrell, this quiet woman developed a steely self-reliance which may have changed the chemistry of the marriage irrevocably.

Certainly when Waite flew back to Britain, the couple spent a lot of time apart. A friend said: 'It's tough on Frances, but I'd imagine she can live with it. After all, she got used to not having him around at home for nearly five years.'

At first it seems Waite could not bear to sit down to eat with his family, preferring to get up in the middle of night to eat a solitary meal. He moved into a sparse room at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he wrote his book *Taken On Trust*, while his wife stayed in Blackheath, south London. At weekends Waite would return to the family home. 'I needed time to adjust,' Waite admitted.

JILL AND JOHN,A LOVE THAT WAS ALWAYS HOSTAGE TO FORTUNE...; TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD IT
HAD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A FAIRY TALE ROMANCE, BUT THE TRUTH WAS,SADLY,RAT....

In September 1993, when publicising his book, Waite felt moved to define his marriage. 'I am still married and living with my wife,' he insisted. 'But I don't see that we have to go around hand-in-hand all the time to prove it. Yes, we have both changed but we know where we stand and that is all the reassurance we need.'

After his residence at Trinity Hall came to an end, Waite bought a picturesque cottage in Suffolk. He is now understood to divide his time between there and the family home in Blackheath.

He believes that his captivity was hardest of all on his wife and he recognises that the family unit has changed as a result of five years on gnawing anxiety. 'I was too paternalistic in the past. We've all come back to new people who have been through rather a hard time. It takes some getting used to.'

Load-Date: June 28, 1995

End of Document

Radicals attack surgeons

University Wire

May 18, 1998

Copyright 1998 Chips via U-Wire

Length: 72 words

Byline: staff, Chips

Dateline: Iran

Body

A new bill to segregate women's health has become the center of the latest battle between radicals and moderates. Fifty members of the radical group Ansar-e Hezbollah invaded a medical conference blocking exits and demanded that the surgeons retract criticisms of a recent parliamentary move to segregate medical care by sex. Several doctors were reported to have been beaten and one doctor abducted.

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Luther College

Load-Date: February 2, 1999

Five killed as guerilla bomb blasts Israeli tank

Daily Mail (London)

October 26, 1992, Monday

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Section: Pg. 10

Length: 187 words

Body

FIVE Israeli soldiers were killed and three wounded when Hezbollah guerillas blew up a tank in South Lebanon yesterday.

Other vehicles in the convoy were damaged by the roadside bomb. Israeli helicopters ferried the casualties to hospital. Artillery responded by pounding guerilla strongholds in the Bekaa Valley. Helicopter gunships directed the shelling.

In Port Said, three Russian tourists, two of them women, were stabbed and wounded by a Moslem fanatic, the second attack on tourists in Egypt following the killing of a British nurse last week.

Load-Date: November 4, 1993

End of Document

Shame, Israel

THE AUSTRALIAN

April 24, 1996, Wednesday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 94 words

Byline: D. BUTTSWORTH, VACLAVA VLAZNA

Body

I AM appalled by the arrogance and contempt for human life displayed by Israel.

It is not Lebanese civilians (women and children) who are firing missiles at Israel, yet they are the ones who have suffered the most since Israel began its bombing campaign more than a week ago.

Whilst the Hezbollah is not blameless, I believe that I speak for all Australians in condemning the reckless actions of the Israeli military.

D. BUTTSWORTH Willoughby, NSW ISRAEL'S Grapes of Wrath have been turned into the blood of shame. Shame, Israel, shame.

VACLAVA VLAZNA Fairlight, NSW

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

Fresh Territory

THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN

February 13, 1999, Saturday

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Section: FULLPAGE, FEATURES; Pg. 28

Length: 1344 words

Byline: Maria Ceresa

Body

The Top End has two new political leaders and, as Maria Ceresa reports, each is determined to break with the past BEING held at gunpoint for hours while on a United Nations peacekeeping mission has shown the Northern Territory's new Chief Minister, Denis Burke, his capacity for clear thinking under pressure.

Visiting Beirut checkpoints just after the Sabra and Shatila massacres in 1984, he was accosted by Hezbollah terrorists.

"What came in then was a clarity of thinking. When you are really in deep trouble, it is amazing how clearly you can think," he says.

Now, as Australia's most senior military officer to become a head of government after a successful army career, Burke, 50, aims to stamp his considered mark on the leadership of the Northern Territory.
MATP

In her quest to win government, his ALP opponent, former ABC radio journalist Clare Martin, 46, wants to ensure politics is gender balanced. It's a tall order, as Labor has never held power in the Territory's 21-year history of self-government.

Moreover, in 1995 Martin borrowed a quote and told parliament: "Frontiers are great for men and dogs but are hell for women and horses."

Martin and Burke have taken up the reins of their respective parties within the past 10 days. Burke from the autocratic Shane Stone, who resigned the leadership of the Country Liberal Party this week after a backbench revolt, inspired by the shock defeat of the Territory's statehood referendum. Martin became leader upon the departure of Maggie Hickey, who left to care for her husband, who has been diagnosed with a brain tumour.

The dramatic changes have already altered the political landscape of the Northern Territory. Burke is signalling a more conciliatory line than his tough-talking, law and order-focused predecessor, who engaged in public slanging matches with the Territory's powerful Aboriginal leaders.

The media-savvy Martin and her party are about to undergo a review by federal ALP secretary Gary Gray, aimed at ending their losing streak.

Fresh Territory

Both leaders were raised as Catholics in large Labor families, came to the Territory for work and each has perfected the "sausage sizzle, knock on every door" style politics necessary for success in the Top End. "We do politics up here like Labor used to," Burke explains. But that's where the similarities end.

Burke is, without a doubt, the soldierpolitician. He was born in Townsville, one of six children, to a father in the racing industry and a dominant mother, who he remembers as "either in the kitchen or the laundry". But she offered advice that "has always pulled me up". A student of the Queensland Christian Brothers' school Our Ladies Mount, he left school at 16 to work on a cattle station. At 20 he was conscripted to national service, remarking now: "I got dragged to the train [by the system]."

Burke said his service taught him to know his limitations and gave him a sense of inner freedom. He rose through the ranks and came to Darwin in 1992 as commander of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment and was one of nine officers in charge of the military build-up in the north.

He chose to live in a satellite town known as Palmerston, about 20km from Darwin, "closer to where the soldiers lived". (Martin lives in the more fashionable, city-based, Fannie Bay.) The former lieutenant-colonel came to politics after 24 years in the military. The member for Brennan, Max Ortman, had committed political suicide by wrapping a microphone cord around the neck of a journalist. The event was recorded on television and the CLP was looking for a new candidate.

Naive about party politics, Burke answered a newspaper advertisement.

He was elected in March 1994. Army chief Lieutenant-General John Grey recalls a telephone call in which Burke sought his counsel on the career change.

He describes his former student as a man of considerable intellect, who leads with flair, has great management skills and listens to people. "All that adds up to a pretty good Chief Minister," Grey says.

Burke agrees his military training stands him in good stead. He and his wife Annette, who is mayor of Palmerston, have two boys.

Burke claims to have no single role model, but at times of deep conflict turns to Rudyard Kipling's verse, If.

Outside military life, he has seen conflict as Stone's foot soldier. An opponent of euthanasia, first as attorney-general and then as health minister, he nevertheless administered the Rights of the Terminally Ill Act. He was uneasy about introducing his former leader's mandatory sentencing policy, which has seen people jailed for minor property offences.

On becoming leader and 10 minutes before his first press conference, he telephoned his mum. "You know what she said to me? 'Look after the lowest of my brethren.' "

When Martin became leader, her first telephone call was to Kim Beazley. Her second was to her mum. Being one of 10 children has shaped Martin's outlook.

Her mother was a librarian before marrying her father, a University of Sydney professor who was a member of the Labor Party. Both were keen ABC listeners. Martin remembers wanting to run a radio talk show from the age of six.

Educated by nuns at Loreto convent in Sydney, she completed a bachelor of arts at Sydney University before considering her two great passions in life -politics and music.

She was an excellent flautist. While she was musical director of the choir of the Dominican Priory in Wahroonga, she parted company with Catholicism.

She was refused communion for leading the choir in "soft protest" songs.

Fresh Territory

"We were singled out," remembers Michael Raper, now president of the Australian Council of Social Service, who led the protest with her. He recalls returning to the pew for a rendition of We Shall Not Be Moved. "We both moved on through after that," he says.

Living through the politically tumultuous late 1960s and early 70s resulted in Martin being strongly influenced by the Whitlam government, "but not its economic management". Her greatest role model in the media was talk-show host Caroline Jones. Martin's first job in the ABC was as her secretary. She watched as Jones worked "twice as hard" as men to succeed and admired the trail she blazed for others.

Martin then landed a job as a reporter on the AM and PM current affairs programs. "It was tough for women. In those days, you were always considered to be just wanting to go off and have babies," she says. She hosted a classical radio music show before coming to Darwin to establish a morning program in 1983.

She stayed six months, went to the Canberra press gallery and two years later her partner, barrister David Alderman, was seduced by a partnership and they moved permanently to Darwin.

Martin is unusual in Australian politics in that, despite having two children, she has never married. "If you mean, have we walked down the aisle, then no. But I call him my husband," she explains.

In the prime-time morning spot in Darwin, Martin became a political commentator until she stood (unsuccessfully) for the Labor Party in February 1994. She faced the prospect of being forced to take leave without pay.

Finding a spot as a newsreader, she stood again in June 1995, this time winning the seat of Fannie Bay on the retirement of former chief minister and euthanasia Bill architect, Marshall Perron.

"I was surprised at what a consummate politician she has become," friend and former ABC colleague, AM reporter Peter Cave says, after covering the last Territory election. "She is a very tough person under the soft exterior. She is a great doorknocker."

"I love it [doorknocking], except for the dogs. If they don't terrify you, they lick you," she says. "At doors, people tell you what they really think. You find out what the real issues are."

At the moment, she identifies a sea change in voters' attitudes. "People say: 'I am a CLP voter but I want a change, Clare,' " she says.

The test will come when the two leaders face off against each other for the first time at the next Territory election in 2001.

Maria Ceresa is The Australian's Northern Territory correspondent.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

February 9, 2000, Wednesday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

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Section: EDITORIAL, Pg. B6

Length: 1417 words

Body

Adoptees's rights vs. privacy rights

I was so pleased to learn that Missouri House Bill 1216 has successfully made it through its first step, making it out of committee. The bill would ensure that original birth certificates will be unsealed for adoptees unconditionally.

Currently, the only way adult adoptees can have the original records from their birth unsealed is to petition the juvenile court, and the adoptive parents must agree to the request. Then if the petition is approved, an intermediary court tries to find the birth mother and she must approve of the court's releasing the information.

Any hitches to any of this lengthy process and the adult adoptee is denied access to his or her original birth certificate. Any other person born in Missouri can obtain an original birth certificate by simply signing a form and plunking down \$ 10.

In August 1965, I was placed for adoption. Now, as a 34-year-old adult, I am being denied information about my birth parents because the state has decided what is best for me. In doing so, the state is denying me my most basic right -- to have information about who I am and from where I came. As an adult citizen of Missouri, I should be given any and all information about my birth if I choose to inquire.

Simply put, the circumstances I find myself in today are not a search-and-reunite issue I want the state to help me with. This is a violation of my civil rights. Without passage of HB1216, I am only a partial citizen of Missouri with partial rights.

Thirty-four years ago a young woman made the greatest sacrifice a mother can make -- to give up her child in the hope the child would benefit. This thought never crosses my mind without also realizing she had another choice.

I thank God she gave me life. Someday I want to thank her, too.

Keri L. Keckley, Carl Junction, Mo.

HB1216 would endanger the lives of hundreds of newborns and cause thousands of abortions. The bill would let adoptees get copies of their original birth certificates, violating the confidentiality that many of their birth mothers were promised.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If this precedent is established, it would discourage the future adoption of at-risk children by removing the promise of anonymity for the relinquishing parents. When these future parents learn that anonymous relinquishment is no longer an option, their only course of action will be abortion or abandonment into dangerous circumstances.

This bill directly endangers a generation of future adoptees, who will never live to question their biological heritage.

Rick Jones, Columbia, Mo

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Citadel has changed

Harry Levins' Jan. 23 review of Catherine Manegold's book "In Glory's Shadow" does justice to the book, but the book in no way does justice to The Citadel.

To be sure, Manegold is a gifted writer. But if The Citadel is as bad as she would have readers believe, how could this institution have consistently produced generations of leaders who have served their country and communities with distinction?

When The Citadel first admitted women in 1995, every faltering step we took was broadcast around the world. The story of coeducation at The Citadel since that time is not so sensational but immensely more consequential. Consider these facts:

The 63 young women currently in the South Carolina Corps of Cadets include academic, military and athletic leaders. Our first female cadet graduated last May after only three years. In December, an African-American woman became our first female graduate to go directly into full-time military service.

The military training for freshmen athletes last summer was led by a woman who is now the second-highest-ranking officer in her battalion. A junior cadet has just become the first female editor of the campus newspaper. Women athletes are establishing viable teams for Southern Conference competition.

Our admissions office is receiving applications at a record pace including a 33 percent increase in female applicants over this time last year.

Our shaky beginnings with coeducation are a well-documented part of our 157-year history, and a chapter we will apparently be forced to remember every time an enterprising writer sees a good story in our angst. But the unheralded story -- that The Citadel remains strong and is flourishing -- is the real one.

John S. Grinalds

President, The Citadel

Charleston, S.C.

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Focus on IRA arms

The Feb. 2 editorial cartoon showing the heavily armed IRA character dropping the olive branch completely misses the point of what has happened in the struggling peace process in the north of Ireland. This constant focus on IRA decommissioning is misleading and manipulative.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

First, the terms of the Good Friday Agreement, the blueprint for the peace process, aimed for decommissioning by May 2000, not February as now demanded by David Trimble.

Second, the agreement states that the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning must determine whether the IRA is acting in good faith. This is not a decision left up to the Unionists or the British government.

Third, no Loyalist group has agreed to complete decommissioning, and Loyalist violence has continued while IRA weapons have been silent.

Fourth, the British government is in default of the agreement by not having published its timeline for demilitarization.

Finally, Sinn Fein has kept every promise made under this agreement. To let others constantly change the rules to disrupt and control the process and then blame it on Irish Republicans is inaccurate, dangerous and unethical.

Francie Broderick, University City

Where are Ted Kennedy, Bill Clinton and George Mitchell when they are needed? Gerry Adams of the Sinn Fein has announced that the IRA is an "undefeated army" (Feb. 5 article) and thus does not have to lay down its arms.

This bit of utter nonsense would be laughable if it were not for the fact that these thugs might start killing again. By Adams' definition, the Hezbollah, the Taliban and other terrorist groups are "undefeated armies."

It is unlikely that the IRA will ever surrender all its arms. Without their weapons, the IRA members are nothing. They will cling to their guns, knives and bombs, just as 2-year-old children cling to their blanket or favorite toy.

George B. Hoey, Town and Country

Anti-drug messages

Regarding the Jan. 20 editorial, "A raw deal," the government and TV networks are not involved in secret collusion. The Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign is a matter of public law and has been conducted openly, including congressional hearings, extensive news coverage and public events with the president. A Web site was accessed 446,596 times in 1999.

Congress sensibly requires media outlets to match federal anti-drug advertising dollars on a one-for-one basis. Networks, magazines and newspapers may elect to make this match with content, public-service activities or free advertising

We take seriously concerns about the campaign's pro-bono match procedures. There can be no suggestion of federal interference in the creative process. In the future we will review programs for match consideration only after they have aired.

Congress has wisely allowed our agency to "fashion anti-drug messages in television programming." We fulfill this mandate by making available expert scientific advice and technical assistance.

Illegal drugs cost this country more than \$ 100 billion and 52,000 deaths a year. We are enormously proud of our hundreds of media partnerships. Drug use by America's youth declined 13 percent between 1997 and 1998. We are convinced that if we continue to emphasize drug prevention, juvenile drug-use rates will drop further.

Barry R. McCaffrey

Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Washington, D.C.

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Credit to architects

It is thrilling to watch the renovation of wonderful buildings into vibrant spaces in which to live, work and recreate. There is no doubt that the architectural wonders of St. Louis are treasures about which other cities only dream.

In recent weeks, I have read articles about the Continental Building, the University Lofts and the Adams School, all exciting projects and evidence of good changes. Omitted, however, were the names of the architects whose design and creativity make these treasured buildings beautiful, safe and sound for another generation. No artwork would be mentioned without the name of an artist, and no building should be mentioned without the name of the architect.

Michelle C. Swatek

Executive Director

The American Institute of Architects, St. Louis Chapter

St. Louis

Load-Date: February 9, 2000

A 'FAIRY-TALE ENDING' FOR JONI MITCHELL'S FAMILY

The Philadelphia Inquirer
APRIL 4, 1997 Friday SF EDITION

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Section: FEATURES MAGAZINE: HOME & DESIGN; Pg. E02

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Byline: W. Speers, This article contains material from the, Associated Press, Reuters and New York Post.

Body

Joni Mitchell's father, Bill Anderson, said this week that he's seen pictures of his long-lost granddaughter, and "you can see the similarities."

The folk singer last year launched a public search for the child she gave up for adoption 32 years ago while an art student at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in Calgary, Canada. Her parents didn't know of the birth until two years afterward.

Anderson, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, said he found out only two weeks ago that his granddaughter, whom Mitchell had named Kelly, was found. "Apparently, her daughter was looking for her, too," he said. "So there's sort of a fairy-tale ending."

A spokesman for Mitchell's label, Reprise Records, said that "Joni is just gathering her thoughts to go public." The father, Brad McMath, a Toronto photographer, said in December that in 1965, he and Mitchell "really didn't want to get married and settle down."

LOCALLY CONNECTED * Composer John Duffy did the music and Joyce Carol Oates the libretto for an operatic version of her novel Black Water, opening for nine performances April 24 at Center City's Plays & Players. The piece was commissioned by the American Music Theatre Festival. For tix: 215-893-1145.

Tix on sale tomorrow for the Crosby, Stills & Nash gig May 18 at the Tower Theater.

Nuclear Fish, an act heard on the Howard Stern show, will inaugurate comedy night at 9:30 p.m. tomorrow at Bensalem's Club House Diner, 2495 Street Rd. Also making funny: Dolly Garber, Joel Weintraub and Jim Daly. For info: 215-639-4287.

Ex-Narberth resident David Leebron, dean of the Columbia U. Law School, will chat Sunday morning with students at the Congregation Rodeph Shalom Religious School in Elkins Park.

James T. Laney, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and Kun-Woo Park, South Korean ambassador to the United States, will participate in a World Affairs Council mini-conference, "The Politics and Economy of the Republic of

A 'FAIRY-TALE ENDING' FOR JONI MITCHELL'S FAMILY

Korea" - you were expecting, maybe, Sri Lanka? - beginning at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Marriott, 12th and Market Streets. For info: 215-731-1100.

Pat Croce will be honored next Friday at the 15th annual Boys & Girls Clubs "Touching a Life" gala at 7 p.m. at the Sheraton Society Hill Hotel.

PICKING ON NORMAN * Norman Mailer's taking his lumps these days just as he's about to publish a new novel, The Gospel According to the Son, his account of the life of Jesus Christ. Adele Miller, the writer's wife of 11 years before their 1962 divorce, is coming out with her own book, The Last Party: Scenes From My Life With Norman Mailer, which doesn't treat him kindly. Details their mate-swapping and boozing and his alleged brutality. Tells about the time he picked up a hooker in Greenwich Village whom he described as "really beautiful," only to discover at the crucial moment that she was a he. Adele said she asked him what he did next. "Norman grinned," she writes, " 'I [had sex with] her anyway.' My stomach lurched with feelings of disgust." Excellent writing!

Back to the present: At a recent Random House "Women in Literature" session, New York Times writer Alex Witchel, noting how much better women are than men in social sessions, noted: "I've been to dinner parties with Norman Mailer, and he doesn't have a clue as to what's going on. His wife has to take him home and explain it to him. He knows nothing about women."

SICK-BAY REPORT * Carl Wilson of the Beach Boys is undergoing chemotherapy and radiation for cancer found in his brain and lung, his publicist said. She said that doctors believe it was caught in time and that Wilson "will be able to tour by May." The Beach Boys plan 16 U.S. dates this summer with Chicago.

Joseph Coors, 79, vice chairman of beer-making Adolph Coors Brewing Co., is in stable condition at the Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, Calif., after an angioplasty following a mild heart attack. He'll probably go home this weekend.

Frank Torre, bro of New York Yankees manager Joe, is in a Big Apple hospital with a kidney infection. Frank, 65, also an ex-major-league player, got a heart transplant in October. He called the infection "a little bump" and expects to be in New Orleans in two weeks to see his son play a college baseball game.

CELEBRITY DOCKET * Tommy Chong, of all people, was caught with pot on him. Detained by Canadian Customs, he was on his way to L.A. from Vancouver, where he's shooting the movie Best Buds. That's right, Best Buds. He wasn't charged, but his name went onto a computer list of those to be searched every time they cross the border. Chong warned U.S. citizens crossing the border to leave their stash home. "Besides," he said, "there will be plenty of it up here."

An Israeli court this week found right-leaning Yisrael Lederman guilty of intentionally throwing hot tea last fall at left-leaning Knesset member Yael Dayan, daughter of late Gen. Moshe Dayan. After the court session, Lederman invited Yael Dayan to his home to talk about the incident over tea. She took a pass.

MARKINGS * Holocaust survivor Isaac Levendel, a computer engineer living in Naperville, Ill., won the Franco-European lit prize for his book A Winter in Provence. The reconstruction of the last days of the author's mother before her gassing details how ordinary French citizens betrayed foreign Jews living in southern France during World War II. During a book tour last year, Levendel, 59, got death threats.

CLASSICAL GAS * Werner Resel has quit as administrator of the Vienna Philharmonic, seven weeks after a decision was made to allow women in the ensemble. Resel, 61, who held the post for 10 years and predicted that the admission of women would split the band, insisted the decision had nothing to do with his resignation. He'll continue as a cellist in the orchestra. The Vienna was the last world-class orchestra barring women.

Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich will perform at Beirut's Baalbek Festival opening July 30 after a 23-year hiatus because of Lebanon's civil war. The festival won't include Western ballet as in the past because of concerns it will offend the militant Shiite Muslim group, Hezbollah. Noted festival president May Arida: "We must be prudent."

A 'FAIRY-TALE ENDING' FOR JONI MITCHELL'S FAMILY

UNSPORTING? * Rick Pitino may not coach basketball the rest of his life, but if he changes professions, politics isn't an option - and he has ex-Phillies pitcher Jim Bunning, now a Kentucky congressman, to thank for that. The head coach of the University of Kentucky team that lost Monday to Arizona in the NCAA championship game blames Bunning for souring him on politics. Pitino recalled how Bunning fired off a stinging fax to him last year for introducing President Clinton at an election eve rally. "That [anyone] would change their vote because the basketball coach is introducing the President, to me, is insulting the intelligence of the Kentucky people," Pitino said on a Lexington radio show Wednesday. "I was highly insulted." He added: "It's just that I don't think [politics] is a noble profession." Bunning, now running for the U.S. Senate, said he stands by his criticism, noting that Pitino shouldn't have "allowed the prestige of UK basketball to be used in the President's political campaign."

Notes

Newsmakers

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

The landmark New Amsterdam Theatre in New York City is reopened by Michael Eisner, chairman of the Walt Disney Co. The ceremony was Wednesday. The theater, restored by Disney, is part of the entertainment company's new presence in Times Square. (Associated Press, MARK LENNIHAN)

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End of Document

Germes of freedom grow in culture of unrest

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

June 17, 2000 Saturday

Late Edition

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Byline: Christopher Kremmer

Body

The children of '79 are making a new revolution, writes Christopher Kremmer in Isfahan, Iran.

The youth of Isfahan gather just after dawn on the Muslim sabbath at the foot of a barren outcrop of rock, Mount Soffeh, on the outskirts of this once royal city.

It is a pilgrimage, but not the kind the mullahs have in mind. In their thousands, and dressed in their holiday best, the young people scale the mount and in the process, hope to find a future mate.

The ritual part triathlon, part fashion parade predates the 1979 Islamic revolution, but has gained a keener edge as the ancient city's youth have shrugged off the social restrictions imposed by the mullahs who have ruled the country since then.

Since the reformist President Mohammad Khatami won a landslide election victory three years ago this month, the Friday promenade has become a barometer of defiance on the part of a new generation.

The cruising is cheeky, irreverent and funny, as boys in tight jeans and black body shirts try hard to impress the young women, many of whom have discarded the black body bag known as the chador in favour of make-up, scarves, tailored suits and high heels.

But at the base of the mountain, near where the hikers park their cars, self-appointed basejis, or moral custodians, remind wayward youth that Friday is the Muslim sabbath, not just a holiday.

The pious may be few, but their loudspeakers pour out a torrent of Islamic prayers, creating a sombre atmosphere for hundreds of metres around their outdoor camp.

"It's our only day off in the week, but they don't want to leave any room for people to enjoy themselves," said Saman, 24, who sells carpets in the city's ancient square, and is a regular at Mount Soffeh.

"Iran is like Europe in the Middle Ages. We need a Reformation to divorce religion from politics."

Two-thirds of Iran's 70 million people are under 30 years of age. They are less interested in history lessons about the corruption of the pro-Western Shah the mullahs overthrew than in getting jobs, surfing the Internet and enjoying the good things in life.

Germes of freedom grow in culture of unrest

The mere sight of religious scholars, who move about dressed in elegant grey robes and black cloaks, provokes rolling of eyes and bitter denunciations uttered under the breath.

Ironically, it was the mullahs' revolution that initially raised expectations.

After 1979, the religious leadership encouraged people to have large families, and committed the Islamic State to economic and social equality. Oil wealth was poured into education and the development of basic infrastructure.

Literacy more than doubled to 75 per cent among women, who now account for half of all university admissions, and roads, water supplies and telephone services were improved.

But falling oil prices and an obsession with self-sufficiency meant the economy could not provide jobs for its new pool of educated youth. Unemployment is as high as 30 per cent and real average incomes are lower today than in 1979.

"The mullahs don't have an economic policy," observed a Western diplomat based in Tehran.

The regime's hostility towards the West exacerbated the economic problems, beginning with the storming of the US embassy in Tehran and seizure of hostages in 1979, and deepening during the eight-year war with Iraq launched by Saddam Hussein with tacit US approval in which more than a million people were killed.

In 1996, Washington, which had already severed diplomatic ties, banned US companies from investing in Iran, citing Tehran's alleged efforts to acquire nuclear weapons and its support for militant Islamic groups such as Hezbollah.

Revolutionary fervour is kept alive by street murals of martyrs from the war with Iraq and currency notes bearing images of protesters with fists raised in defiance. But the currency, the rial, has plummeted, putting imported goods and overseas travel beyond the reach of ordinary Iranians.

Today's reformers, such as former Tehran mayor Ghulamhussein Karbaschi, 49, were among the anti-American students who threw out Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Although they have gained control of parliament, all legislation needs to be approved by the conservative Council of Guardians, and trench warfare rages through the bureaucracy and courts.

The judiciary, like the army, remains firmly under the control of the conservatives, led by the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khomeini, a fact reflected in the trial in Shiraz of 13 Jews charged with spying for Israel.

Most Iranian Jews fled the country during the 1970s and '80s, and today they number no more than 35,000. But scores of synagogues still function, and Jewish traders still do business on Tehran's main commercial thoroughfare, Ferdosi Street.

"Do you think they will execute the Jews?" asked several staff at Moses Baba, a bric-a-brac store, reflecting the anxiety of a besieged minority.

Reformist politicians have been jailed on corruption charges and liberal newspapers shut down by the courts.

"Today our war is a cultural war, and enemies are attempting to strip us of our religious beliefs," the Speaker of parliament, Ali-Akbar Nateq Nouri, told a conference of war veterans in Tehran earlier this month. Khomeini has called reformers "either simpletons or traitors".

The struggle turned violent on March 12 when presidential adviser and journalist Saeed Hajjarian was shot at close range, leaving a bullet lodged in his spinal cord. National television coverage of the trial of the would-be assassins has fuelled the hot-house atmosphere of recent weeks.

Germes of freedom grow in culture of unrest

But such is the momentum for change 70 per cent of voters have consistently backed the liberals that when a reformer such as former interior minister Abdollah Nouri is jailed, his brother Alireza Nouri steps forward to replace him. Several of the 17 newspapers shut down this year have re-opened under new names.

The hardliners know that if they go too far the public reaction could be strong enough to sweep away the entire Islamic system.

At a rally held last month marking the second anniversary of his election, Khatami told students at Tehran University: "The future of religion is that it has to cope with freedom, otherwise it has no future."

But with his actions falling short of his rhetoric, the 56-year-old president has disappointed many of his supporters.

"Who knows? Maybe it's all a charade and Khatami is a closet conservative who wants to save the system by reforming it," said Hussain, 29, who runs an Internet cafe in the desert oasis town of Yazd.

His cynicism is shared by many.

During a break in shooting a drama series for state-run television at the summer palace of the former king in the foothills of the Alborz Mountains near Tehran, director Syed Ziauddin says that for all the sound and fury, Iran's social upheaval has yet to offer him any more freedom in his work.

The director laments that critical acclaim abroad for art-house cinema from Iran has given a misleading impression of a cultural renaissance.

"We have neither the resources nor the freedom to make films of truly high quality for television, which is what the majority of Iranians watch," Ziauddin says.

Above the fray, in streets, public buildings and even private homes, the stern image of the revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who died in 1989, casts a disapproving glance over Iran today.

With the religious leadership isolated and divided, observers expect the reformist agenda of greater personal freedom within the Islamic system to expand.

"Throughout history, when the majority of Iranians have wanted change, it has always come about," a Western diplomat said.

"So despite the current rearguard action, change will come, but it will be gradual."

Graphic

TWO ILLUS: Pop goes tradition? ... Iranians gaze at Andy Warhol's portraits of Mick Jagger during an exhibition at Tehran's Museum of Contemporary Art. The show, which includes works by other pop artists, is a sign of President Khatami's liberalisation. Photographs by AP/ENRIC MARTI Singing praises ... girls sing a pro-Khatami song at a political rally earlier this year. The covers of the music sheets show the President and the reformist Ghulamhussein Karbaschi. PP

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CLEAR TARGETS, SWIFTLY HIT / THIS TIME, THE U.S. KNEW WHO AND WHERE, AND RETALIATED WITH SPEED.

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Byline: Michael Matza, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Body

In nearly two decades of terrorist attacks aimed specifically at the United States, retaliation and prevention have been hampered by not knowing whom to hit or where to strike back.

The United States launched missiles into Libya in 1986, and against Iraq in 1993, to punish those countries for sponsoring terrorist attacks or threats against Americans. But each time the target was a nation, not actual perpetrators, and so the punishment's effects were diffused.

This time, following the Aug. 7 U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa, a band of terrorists left what amounted to a return address. The United States decided to respond, in essence, with priority mail.

What made the simultaneous air strikes on terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and an alleged chemical-weapons plant in Sudan unique is the speed with which U.S. intelligence sources identified the likely perpetrators, and the swiftness of the payback - not against a nation but against the home base and deadly resources of a stateless Saudi-exile multimillionaire, Osama bin Laden, who finances anti-American groups around the world.

"Rarely do numerous sources converge so uniformly and persuasively" to identify a perpetrator, national security adviser Samuel R. Berger said after the air strikes Thursday.

The result was a stark departure from virtually all previous American responses to terrorism. With the swift and unequivocal missile attacks, the United States broke with a long-standing pattern of painstakingly building criminal cases against terrorists while slowly seeking diplomatic and political support worldwide.

Instead, for the first time in the modern era of terrorism, America's military directly and overtly attacked a specific terrorist group - and just 13 days after a terrorist operation.

"We are in a different ball game today," said Gen. Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "We're going after a terrorist organization, and that calls for some different techniques."

CLEAR TARGETS, SWIFTLY HIT / THIS TIME, THE U.S. KNEW WHO AND WHERE, AND RETALIATED WITH SPEED.

In his address to the nation Thursday, President Clinton pointed out that sometimes "law enforcement and diplomatic tools are simply not enough."

Clinton acknowledged that the strikes would hardly neutralize terrorist capabilities, but the United States sent a potent message: It is not some hamstrung giant, but a superpower willing to flex its muscles against any identifiable enemy.

"Our memory is long, and our reach is far," said Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright.

The cruise-missile strikes, launched from ships in the Arabian and Red Seas, were timed to explode simultaneously at a terror-training complex south of Kabul, and a chemical plant near Khartoum. Pentagon officials say both sites are linked to bin Laden, the high-profile Persian Gulf businessman whose \$250 million fortune has funded a range of anti-American activities, including the attempted bombing of American servicemen stationed in Yemen in 1992.

There was a certain symmetry to the operation: The missiles hit Sudan and Afghanistan at the same instant, a pointed response to the simultaneous terrorist attacks in Kenya and Tanzania.

"This is not a flash in the pan. This is just step one. I don't know what the follow-on strikes will be - my security clearance doesn't go that high - but they are coming," said William J. Taylor Jr., of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a specialist in counterterrorism. "With someone like bin Laden, who is the highest profile, wealthiest guy in all of this, you send a message: Here we come." One goal of the operation, Taylor said, is to "defang the sucker."

Wesleyan University professor Martha Crenshaw, author of *Terrorism in Context*, said bin Laden's financial and organizational infrastructure made him an important threat. But it also makes him vulnerable because he owns factories and controlling interests in material properties that have specific locations.

"You can retaliate against an organization that has parts," Crenshaw said. "It's not totally invisible. When terrorist organizations are underground, they are underground. Bin Laden has a network that is partly above ground and is worth something if you target it."

Diplomatically, the missile strikes did not pose insurmountable problems because both Sudan and Afghanistan are chaotic, isolated nations embroiled in civil wars. Neither country has a fully functioning government, and neither has diplomatic relations with the United States.

This speed and precision of the U.S. counterterrorism response, Crenshaw said, is different than working through diplomatic channels to arrest suspects and bring them to trial in the United States - or working through the U.N. Security Council to win consensus for a counterattack.

Lightning-quick raids timed simultaneously on two continents seemed "similar to the way Israel has responded when it has attacked Hezbollah camps in Lebanon," Crenshaw said.

* Within hours of Thursday's missile strikes, President Clinton addressed the nation, saying the United States had "compelling information" that bin Laden was responsible for twin bombings that killed 12 Americans and at least 251 others and that he was planning more attacks.

"We have convincing evidence [that bin Laden's groups] played the key role in the embassy bombings," Clinton said. "Today, we have struck back."

Although bin Laden was suspected from the beginning, senior administration officials said investigators got a break in the case when Pakistani immigration officials arrested Mohammad Saddiq Odeh, an engineer who used a poorly forged Yemeni passport to travel from Nairobi to Karachi just hours after the Aug. 7 bombings.

In custody, Odeh began talking, offering details on bin Laden's whereabouts, other attacks in the planning stages, and a meeting scheduled for Thursday of bin Laden's upper echelons at his terrorist training camp in Afghanistan.

CLEAR TARGETS, SWIFTLY HIT / THIS TIME, THE U.S. KNEW WHO AND WHERE, AND RETALIATED WITH SPEED.

Albright and Director of Central Intelligence George J. Tenet agreed that the timing was right for decisive military action. On Friday, Aug. 14, Gen. Shelton and Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen presented the President with a detailed plan for the missile strikes.

Clinton approved the plan, with the proviso that he could call the whole thing off anytime before Thursday at 6 a.m. After that, there would be no turning back.

On Wednesday, a top official of the National Security Council, Gen. Donald Kerrick, traveled secretly to the President's borrowed vacation home on Martha's Vineyard to work with him as the plan moved into its final hours.

The cruise missiles struck their targets at 1:30 p.m. (Philadelphia time) Thursday - 7:30 p.m. local time in Sudan; 10 p.m. in Afghanistan. Thirty minutes later, the operation was done.

Pentagon officials said some of the missiles, each costing about \$750,000 and carrying a payload of nearly 1,000 pounds, were configured with warheads designed to cause maximum casualties inside the camps. More than 70 were launched at the two targets, officials said.

Berger said the plant in Sudan was patrolled by the Sudanese military and produced no commercial medicines. Berger said it manufactured precursor chemicals that could be used to produce the nerve agent VX, a potent chemical weapon that is lethal to humans in quantities as small as one drop when placed on exposed skin.

For all the apparent efficiency of the missile strikes - administration officials said Friday they inflicted "moderate to heavy damage" - there were no predictions that bin Laden's group, or any other terrorist group, had been incapacitated.

In the short run, the strikes might weaken bin Laden's capabilities, said Martin Goldstein, a professor of government and politics at Widener University and a former Pentagon analyst.

"But it's like giving a runner a sprained ankle," Goldstein said. "It might knock him out of a couple of races, but in a month or two he will be back up and ready to go."

Albright warned Americans that more attacks on them are possible. "This is a very serious battle. . . ." she said. "There may, in fact, be retaliatory actions."

From the President on down, administration officials were careful to point out that America's war with terrorism was now in full swing, with unforeseen consequences.

"We have to deal over the long run," Albright said, "with what is the very serious threat to our way of life at the end of this century and into the next one."

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

In Sudan, the alleged chemical-weapons plant lies in ruins. (Agence France-Presse)

Osama bin Laden's base was hit. (Associated Press)

With a banner referring to events in the United States, Sudanese women shout anti-American slogans during a protest in Khartoum. (Associated Press, ENRIC MARTI)

CLEAR TARGETS, SWIFTLY HIT / THIS TIME, THE U.S. KNEW WHO AND WHERE, AND RETALIATED
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***Prepared to die;
Are young faithfuls brainwashed for heroic afterlives?***

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A9; Opinion

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Byline: By Kenneth R. Timmerman

Body

How easy is it for young men in the Gaza Strip to blow themselves up for a cause?

That was one of the things the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles wanted me to explore during a recent investigation into the motivations of radical Islamic groups who have vowed to smash the Middle East peace process through acts of suicidal terrorism.

Among the religious and political leaders I interviewed in three Arab capitals, none was more disturbing than a quiet-spoken, 21-year-old student at the Islamic University in Gaza City named Hisham Ismail Hamad.

I was introduced to him during a semi-clandestine meeting with a group of activists who claimed allegiance to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, arguably the deadliest terrorist movement now active in the Middle East.

Six days after this meeting, on Nov. 11, young Hisham Ismail strapped explosives around his waist and drove his bicycle into an Israeli army checkpoint in Gaza, obliterating himself and three Israeli soldiers.

FROM THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

Did Hisham Ismail go calmly to his death? I can never know. But on the day we briefly met, death and revenge were certainly uppermost on his mind. I can only now wonder whether the street chants of "Allah o Akbar" (God is Great!) and the angry sermons vowing revenge against Israel for having allegedly killed one of their own were not part of a carefully orchestrated plan to prepare Hisham Ismail to meet his own death.

I met Hisham Ismail and a group of Islamic Jihad militants in Gaza, near the house of Palestinian journalist Hani Abed, who had been killed by a car bomb on Nov. 2.

The Israelis had publicly blamed Abed for the drive-by shooting of two Israeli soldiers in Gaza in May. Whether the Israelis were actually behind his death will probably never be known. But Islamic Jihad certainly believed they were and vowed revenge.

Banners

The streets outside Hani Abed's mourning house were filled with graffiti and huge banners proclaiming revenge. "Yes to martyrdom," read one banner. "The slaughter of the Jews is our choice to victory," read another. "The children of Israel will be the sheep for the butchers of the Islamic Jihad," read a third.

Prepared to die; Are young faithfuls brainwashed for heroic afterlives?

I was taken to an abandoned parking garage just off the street, where men prepared Arabic coffee over a twig fire and passed around olives and pieces of flat bread. Cheap office chairs were arranged in a circle, and six people sat down to tell me about Islamic Jihad, their hatred of Israel and the plots of World Jewry to destroy Islam and Christianity.

One of them, about 40, identified himself as Omar Mohammad and was known to the others as "Khatib" -- prayer leader -- since he often spoke on Fridays at a Gaza mosque.

Another, in his late 30s, called himself "Maher Mohammed" and was more of a political spokesman. A third, younger man frequently interrupted the others to utter inflammatory statements. He called himself "Mahmoud Ahmed." Despite his youth, the older men were almost deferential to him, making me suspect he was connected to the movement's military wing. Off in the far corner of our group sat Hisham Ismail Hamad, whose identity I only learned 10 days later, when my Palestinian contact phoned me in Washington with the news of his death.

He stared at me intently throughout our interview, his eyes glazed over, nodding his head in assent. The whole scene had the air of ritual to it that was clearly perceptible at the time. Although I did not know what Hisham Ismail was preparing to do, I could feel the throbs of anger and blood-revenge in the room.

Palestinian blood

Khatib: "Today we have entered a new era, the era when Palestinian blood is no longer cheap. The Israeli side should understand that we are not going to avoid spilling our dear Arab blood. They should know that the revenge will come."

Mahmoud Ahmed: "Islamic Jihad considers that Israel, Nazi U.S., Britain, France and the others are a cancer that must be removed. This is one of our central ideas. We would like to remind them that the Argentina bombs are only one of the actions of the Islamic Jihad. We will continue this type of action. In fact, it is our main strategy."

A softer voice spoke then, and the others fell silent. It was Hisham Ismail: "Hani Abed, peace be upon him, is blessed today in heaven. He is not dead. No, he is happy. That is why the women are ululating: They are happy because he has given himself to Allah."

We then got to talking about Israel and what many in Hamas and Islamic Jihad believe is a plot by Jews to dominate the world. They said that the Jews had explained their devious intentions in "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," an infamous forgery that first appeared in czarist Russia at the turn of the century and which has fueled anti-Semitic fires ever since.

"According to the Torah," said Hisham Ismail, "the Jews say they are the leaders of nations. But in fact, Israel wants to destroy the world. They want to destroy American society, French society, British society. They want to destroy the whole world." Then he added: "But we believe Israel will be destroyed by Muslims. This is what the Koran says." When I suggested that the state of Israel was a reality, these men vigorously disagreed.

"We Islamists can never accept such a state. We believe in Palestine from the river to the sea."

Said Hisham Ismail: "Our rejection of the Oslo agreement (between Israel and the PLO) is not just words. How else do you understand our blood? Our rejection is not just words."

They excused themselves then. It was time to preach more hatred and revenge to the crowd outside.

As I was putting together my notebook and cameras to join them, Hisham Ismail drew me aside. "If you want to learn more about the Jewish plot and the Protocols," he said quietly, "you should read a book called "Palestine" by Bayan Nouwayid Hout. He explains how the Jews themselves have revealed their intentions in the Torah. It is all written there. Believe me."

Prepared to die; Are young faithfuls brainwashed for heroic afterlives?

After his death, Hisham Ismail's mother and sister, wearing dark veils, waved his portrait on high. Men like the Friday prayer leader, Omar Mohammad, would surely tell them that their loved one had joined God in martyrdom, just as he and the others had said of Hani Abed.

As terrorism experts such as Tel Aviv University's Michael Kramer have noted, suicide bombers are not a dime a dozen. Groups such as Islamic Jihad and **Hezbollah** must select them from a very small pool of potential candidates.

The bombers are generally between 14 and 22, without children of their own and without a police record that would make them suspicious to the Israeli authorities.

Once selected, they are indoctrinated into the ways of sacrifice. Or if you prefer, prepared like sacrificial lambs for the knife.

To persuade young men like Hisham Ismail to blow themselves up, Islamic Jihad goes to great lengths to separate them from their families, sealing them off in a bubble of hate-filled rhetoric that makes their choice of death seem rational, even sublime.

How many more young men like Hisham Ismail are being prepared in Gaza?

If the men I met are any measure, quite a few.

Kenneth Timmerman is an international security consultant and author. This article was adapted from a forthcoming study on the peace process for Los Angeles' Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Graphic

AP At a Hamas rally Tuesday, a Palestinian man holds up two pictures of Hisham Hamad who carried out a suicide attack.

Load-Date: October 13, 2002

IN ISRAEL, AN ISLAMIC REVIVAL SPURS ARABS TO EMBRACE POLITICAL POWER

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JULY 7, 1996 Sunday D EDITION

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Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: KAFR BARA, Israel

Body

Everything seems so properly Israeli in this suburb of Tel Aviv: the primly tended rose beds, the well-kept palms, the neat concrete-and-stone-block homes sprouting lanky television antennas, and the Israeli flag over town hall.

But the T-shirt on the young boy pointing the way to town hall seems out of place. It reads, in Arabic: "Islam is the Solution."

That just happens to be the slogan of Islamic movements resurgent across the Middle East. In fact, the Islamic revival has spread even to the Arab citizens of Israel, including the nearly 2,000 residents of Kafr Bara, now governed by an Islamic mayor and town council.

Within the Jewish state, the Islamic movement has emerged as a growing political force in the Arab community. It reached a watershed last month when two Islamic politicians were elected to no less than Israel's parliament.

The movement's unprecedented decision to run for the Knesset, in coalition with a longstanding Arab secular party, came after years of wrenching debate among Islamic activists. Now, the inauguration of two Islamic deputies is certain to leave a distinctive mark on the Knesset.

Last month, Islamic lawyer and new deputy Abdel-Malik Dahamshe demanded that a mosque be established in the Knesset building so he can make his prayers, which devout Muslims are required to offer five times a day.

At the same time, its Knesset debut will take the movement in a direction perhaps unthinkable to Islamic activists elsewhere in the Middle East.

"As part of the Islamic movement, we have different identities," Kafr Bara Mayor Kamal Rayan said, while flanked by office photographs of the sacred mosque in Mecca and Israeli President Ezer Weizman. "We are, at the same time, Muslim, Palestinian, Arab, and we live under an Israeli state. Each has its own obligations. It places us in a big, personal struggle."

IN ISRAEL , AN ISLAMIC REVIVAL SPURS ARABS TO EMBRACE POLITICAL POWER

The movement inside Israel is nonviolent, a far cry from such militant groups as Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

* The potential impact of Israel's Islamic activists - especially among the 18 percent of the country's population that is Arab - is considerable. When Rayan was elected as an Islamic mayor, he made history. Now, 13 years later, Islamists control six communities and have captured seats on the town councils of 10 others.

This mounting influence, warn some observers, is a ticking time bomb for Israel..

"The danger is much larger than the concern," said Raphael Israeli, a political scientist at Hebrew University. "If something puts Israel in jeopardy in the years to come, it is the Islamic movement."

But, by his own admission, Israeli is a minority among Israeli scholars, who largely consider him an alarmist. Most experts say the Islamic movement has made its peace with the inevitable existence of the Jewish state.

"This movement has not been on a confrontation course with the Israeli government," said Azmi Bishara, an Israeli political philosopher. "You see it has an incredible ability to adjust to the realities inside Israel."

As part of the Middle East, Israel's Arabs have not been exempt from the religious fervor sweeping fellow Muslims in neighboring countries. But the success of the Islamic movement here is rooted more in domestic causes. It has sprung from the impotence of secular parties that traditionally represented Arabs and from the movement's ability to deliver services that the government often denies them.

* Like many of the Islamic movement's adherents in Israel, Rayan was largely ignorant of his religion as a child. The Arabs who had remained in Israel after its creation were cut off from the rest of the Muslim Middle East.

When Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the 1967 war, it unwittingly opened a door to centers of Muslim learning in such Palestinian cities as Hebron, Nablus, Gaza City and East Jerusalem.

Soon, a young, charismatic Arab named Abdullah Nimr Darwish returned from his studies and began preaching a more activist message in the mosques of northern Israel. He became the spiritual head of Israel's Islamic movement.

Darwish was jailed in 1979 on charges of belonging to the underground Family of Jihad, a band accused of setting fire to Jewish farms and forests and stealing army weapons. In prison, he foreswore violence. He was released in 1983.

Rayan, meanwhile, had become familiar with Sheikh Darwish's message while a student at an Israeli teachers college. After graduation, he was banished to a teaching post in the Negev desert and fired by the education ministry because, he said, his beard gave him away as a sympathizer of the Islamic movement.

Rayan was working in his uncle's quarry as a stonecutter when he was elected mayor in 1983, ousting a 20-year incumbent. The nascent movement had won the people's trust by cleaning the streets, teaching the elderly to read, and offering classes at the local mosque.

After his election, a headline in an Israeli newspaper declared: "Khomeini enthroned near [the Jewish city of] Petah Tikva."

Rayan enrolled in night classes to study political science at, of all places, Bar Ilan University - the leading orthodox Jewish university. As mayor by day, he put volunteers to work paving streets, planting gardens and erecting streetlights.

No achievement has become as storied as the raising of Kafr Bara's community center. Islamic volunteers worked 12-hour shifts with breaks for prayers and meals cooked by local women. The cost was \$35,000, all raised from private contributions - among them gold bracelets donated by women.

This undertaking became the model for later Islamic work camps.

IN ISRAEL , AN ISLAMIC REVIVAL SPURS ARABS TO EMBRACE POLITICAL POWER

The Islamic political breakthrough came in 1989 when the movement made its first full-fledged bid for local office. Rayan's comrades, most well under the age of 40 and university-educated, swept to power in towns long dominated by traditional clans.

The Islamic movement set up dozens of kindergartens and health clinics, paved miles of roads, and tripled the number of mosques in Israel from 80 to 240. Local coffeehouses in these communities were banned from selling alcohol, women were encouraged to don head scarves, and, in some cases, classrooms were constructed so that boys and girls could study separately.

Even the harshest critics of the Islamic movement agree that it has all but snuffed out drugs and crime over the last seven years.

* The movement's initial foray into parliamentary politics has been tentative. The Islamic candidates ran in alliance with the long-established Arab Democratic Party. Four candidates from the coalition were elected among the 11 Arabs total, though Dahamshe and Tawfiq al-Khatib are the only representatives of the Islamic movement in the 120-member Knesset.

The prospect of an Islamic party in the Knesset has frightened many Jewish Israelis. In Israel's balkanized parliament, a few seats can often provide the crucial difference.

Experts like Elie Rekhess, director of Tel Aviv University's program for the study of Arab politics in Israel, believe the Israeli government inevitably will adopt electoral changes to ensure that the Islamic movement never becomes a kingmaker. Rekhess also considers claims of an Islamic threat to be exaggerated because Israeli security services keep the movement under close surveillance.

Leaders of the movement have condemned Hamas' bus bombings as "madness."

"Killing," Sheikh Darwish told an Israeli newspaper, "is against the law of Islam. . . . I argued this point with Hamas, and I am ready to sit down with Hezbollah and do the same."

The movement's leaders chafe at criticism from Islamic colleagues abroad, many of whom reject any accommodation with the Jewish state as a violation of the Koran. Yet Islamic parties run for office in Egypt and Jordan, which Sarsour considers secular and non-Islamic. So, Sarsour asked, why not in Israel?

Notes

ISLAM RISING

One in an occasional series

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

**BLASTS CALLED ISRAEL'S WORST SINCE '93 PACT< THE TWO ATTACKS
KILLED 25, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, AND INJURED 82. THEY< CAST
DOUBT ON WHETHER THE PRO-PEACE GOVERNMENT OF PERES CAN
WIN REELECTION.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

FEBRUARY 26, 1996 Monday SF EDITION

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Byline: Alan Sipress, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Suicide bombers from the militant Palestinian group Hamas killed 25 people yesterday, including two Americans, in two blasts that were the deadliest assault on Israelis since the 1993 peace deal with the PLO.

At least 82 people were wounded.

The attacks in downtown Jerusalem and near the coastal city of Ashkelon shattered nearly half a year of relative quiet and cast the gravest doubt yet over whether the pro-peace government of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres can win re-election in voting scheduled for May 29.

In recent days, both Israeli and Palestinian security services had expected an attack in retribution for the killing last month of Hamas bombmaker Yehiya Ayyash, known as "The Engineer." The explosions yesterday came after the traditional 40-day mourning period for Ayyash and also marked the second anniversary of the Hebron mosque massacre, when Jewish settler Baruch Goldstein shot to death more than two dozen Muslims at prayer.

The critical question for Israelis and Palestinians alike is whether yesterday's bombings were an isolated show of strength by Hamas or the beginning of a new campaign of violence.

Peres ordered the immediate suspension of peace talks with the Palestinians until after the weeklong Jewish mourning period. But - barring more attacks - negotiations over a final Israel-PLO peace treaty are still expected to begin in May.

Nor is it likely the two blasts alone will seriously undermine the electoral fortunes of Peres, who was holding a 15 percent advantage over right-wing challenger Benjamin Netanyahu, according to an opinion poll published Friday. A

BLASTS CALLED ISRAEL 'S WORST SINCE '93 PACT< THE TWO ATTACKS KILLED 25, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, AND INJURED 82. THEY< CAST DOUBT ON WHETHER THE PRO-PEACE GOVE....

string of attacks, however, could prove the prime minister's undoing, especially since many Israelis already question his ability to ensure their security.

"The effort to bring peace to the Middle East is not yet complete," Peres said yesterday. "And the struggle [by those] against peace and against the security of individuals still goes on. It's not over."

The attacks drew quick condemnation from Palestinian President Yasir Arafat, whose security forces had seemingly succeeded in curtailing the so-called "military" activities of Hamas.

"This is not a military operation. This is a terrorist operation," Arafat said. "I condemn it completely. It is not against only civilians, but against the whole peace process."

The first explosion decimated a bus near the central terminal in West Jerusalem shortly before 7 a.m., as Israeli commuters were returning to work after their day off on Saturday. Twenty-three people, including the attacker and two Americans, were killed and 49 injured, police said.

The U.S. Embassy identified the dead Americans as Mattityahu Eisenfeld, 25, of West Hartford, Conn., who was studying at a Jewish seminary in Jerusalem, and Sarah Duker, 22, of Teaneck, N.J., who was studying at Hebrew University.

Less than an hour later, a second blast rocked a hitchhiking station used by Israeli soldiers traveling along a rural highway near Ashkelon. This attack, which an Israeli television station said was carried out by a man disguised in an Israeli military uniform, killed one person besides the bomber and wounded 33 others.

"I saw a ball of fire and a huge explosion," said Yaron Levy, 22, a soldier waiting near the Ashkelon site. "The road was covered with blood."

An anonymous caller to Israeli radio said the bombings had been carried out by the armed wing of Hamas to avenge Ayyash's Jan. 5 assassination, universally attributed to Israeli agents. Hamas said yesterday that it would halt its attacks if Israel stopped hunting down the group's activists and released its imprisoned members.

During recent months, Hamas had shown a greater willingness to refrain from armed attacks and instead pursue a political course. While the group did not participate officially in the recent Palestinian elections, many of its supporters went to the polls and its leadership even issued a list of candidate endorsements. This in turn had led to improved relations with Arafat's administration, clearing the way for Hamas prisoners to be released from Palestinian jails.

A week ago, however, Palestinian police in the West Bank stopped a would-be suicide bomber bound for Jerusalem, according to an Israeli press report. After the attacks yesterday, Palestinian police reported they had arrested 40 more Hamas activists.

Top Israeli officials called on Arafat's administration to redouble its efforts, saying they were not satisfied with the measures taken so far to eliminate the armed elements in the Hamas and Islamic Jihad groups.

"I do believe that a stronger cooperation on the part of the Palestinian Authority may help," Peres said. "From what I have heard this morning from Chairman Arafat, I do believe that they do understand that a more serious effort is necessary of all of us to stop the acts of terror."

Peres immediately ordered that Israel's borders with the West Bank and Gaza Strip be sealed to Palestinians. This familiar measure is designed to stem further attacks but is also a form of collective punishment, preventing thousands of Palestinians from reaching their jobs inside Israel.

The images from Israeli streets yesterday morning were also horribly familiar. Once again, after a six-month hiatus, Israelis saw a red-and-white commuter bus ripped apart and the pavement strewn with mangled metal, glass and odd bits of clothing and personal belongings. Again, emergency teams from the Orthodox Jewish burial society

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Hevra Kadisha put on surgical gloves and scoured through the debris for body parts and anything resembling human remains, collecting their finds in large plastic bags.

"There were pieces of bodies everywhere," said Eyal Cohen, 25, who lives near the Jaffa Street site in Jerusalem. "I don't know what they were. It was very hard to know."

Police, however, pointed to one detail that was unnervingly different. The bomb aboard the Jerusalem bus was apparently more powerful than any device used during the previous 11 attacks by Islamic extremists. Jerusalem police chief Arye Amit said the bomb contained more than 22 pounds of explosives and was packed with nails and ball bearings for the greatest harm.

The blast was heard across the city, and rattled windows a mile away. The explosion propelled the bus several yards into the air, witnesses said, and the roof was blown clean off. All that remained was the charred, skeletal frame. The explosion also damaged another bus, a taxi van, and several cars stopped beside it at a traffic light.

The intersection swiftly drew Israeli opponents of the peace process. They jeered Peres and Israeli Police Minister Moshe Shahal when they appeared to survey the destruction, screaming, "With blood and fire, we will throw out Peres" and "Death to Arabs." Protesters exchanged blows with police trying to clear the site.

By afternoon, the chants had subsided, replaced by the wailing prayers for the dead of mourners lighting candles at the intersection. Well after midnight, more than a dozen people maintained a candlelight vigil at the site.

Leaders of Israel's opposition Likud Party refrained from their usual criticism of Peres' Labor Party government, calling for the nation to express solidarity with the victims.

"My heart today is with the wounded," said Yehoshua Matza, a Likud member of the Israeli parliament. "Jerusalem is crying today. My heart is with the families, with the orphans, with the children and the women, all those in the hospital."

The attacks were condemned in many capitals. European leaders as well as Jordan's King Hussein and Pope John Paul II joined the White House in urging the proponents of the Middle East peace process to carry on. President Clinton said the "enemies of peace" were doomed to fail.

"Their dark vision is of the past, not the present, of violence, not hope for a better future," Clinton said.

But the violence was cheered by militant Arab groups opposed to the peace process. In Syria, both secular and Islamic Palestinian groups said they welcomed the attacks. Such praise was echoed by the militant Hezbollah party in Lebanon.

Graphic

CHART AND MAP;

CHART (1)

1. Bombing Attacks in Israel

MAP (1)

1. Ashkelon and Jerusalem (The Philadelphia Inquirer, CYNTHIA GREER)

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

BLASTS CALLED ISRAEL 'S WORST SINCE '93 PACT< THE TWO ATTACKS KILLED 25, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, AND INJURED 82. THEY< CAST DOUBT ON WHETHER THE PRO-PEACE GOVE....

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Ten years of torment; Iran

The Times (London)

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Byline: AMIR TAHERI

Body

Iran begins two weeks of celebrations today the 10th anniversary of Ayatollah Khomeini's return from 16 years of exile to mark the end of the first decade of theocratic rule. Tens of thousands of bearded 'volunteers for martyrdom', many in wheelchairs won during the war with Iraq, will lead huge marches in front of 30ft portraits of Khomeini with chants of 'Death to America' and 'O, Beloved Master! Order me to shed blood!'

But by all accounts, this will be a grim anniversary for a revolution that ended Iran's 2,500-year-old monarchy. Even official propaganda reflects growing disenchantment among the most militant of Khomeini's supporters. This is partly the result of foreign policy setbacks. The Ayatollah has accepted a humiliating ceasefire with Iraq while large chunks of Iranian land remain under Iraqi occupation.

Jerusalem has not been 'liberated', and until Monday's ceasefire agreement the Iranian-backed **Hezbollah** (Party of God) in Lebanon has been badly mauled by the armed bands of the Syrian-sponsored Amal movement. Worse still, the American 'Great Satan', far from being 'crushed under the foot of Islam', as promised by Khomeini, seems in defiant mood, with its warships now in control of Iran's vital trade routes in the Gulf.

But it is on the domestic front that the revolution's record has been especially disappointing for its hardline supporters. None of the major laws passed under the Shah has been repealed, and even the much-cursed Family Protection Act of 1969, giving **women** the right of divorce and restricting polygamy, remains in force. Revolutionary measures such as land distribution among poor peasants, the nationalization of urban land and foreign trade, the abolition of all civilian courts and the imposition of an exclusively Islamic penal code have not progressed beyond mere talk because of opposition from certain mullahs backed by the much-maligned but still powerful middle classes.

The Ayatollah's own officials portray a nation that is poorer, less free and more frightened than at any other time in its recent history. Since 1979 more than 1.2 million Iranians have been killed in war, tribal revolts, counter-revolutionary insurgency and mass executions ordered by the government. This means that every hour of Khomeini's rule has passed at the cost of at least 10 Iranian lives.

More than a million Iranians have spent some time in prison during the past decade, with an estimated 100,000 still behind bars. A further two million people, among them many of the nation's technocrats and teachers, have fled the country.

Ten years of torment; Iran

The Gulf War has cost Iran at least Dollars 300,000 million that is Dollars 6,000 per head of the population. Seven of the country's 23 provinces have been turned into 'a picture of desolation', in the words of the Interior Minister, Ayatollah Mohtashami.

Some 2.3 million war refugees live in shanty towns hundreds of miles from their home provinces. The number of 'officially recognized' unemployed is put at 6.2 million some 35 per cent of the labour force while the Ministry of Budget continues to cry out against 'the flood of paper money that is killing our economy'.

The Ministry of Health has just released statistics showing that 2.1 million Iranians, mostly aged below 30, are users of 'illicit drugs'.

Not one major development project has been started since the revolution and the country's industry works at only 17 per cent of its capacity. Once a large exporter of refined petroleum products, Iran has become a net importer of petrol. Tehran and other principal cities have only 10 hours of electricity each day; thousands of snowbound villages have no fuel in the harsh winter months.

The Prime Minister, Mir-Hossein Mousavi, says the 'poor have become poorer and the rich continue to get richer'. But the rich he talks about are from a new breed of bearded bazaaris who 'pray in public and drink vodka in private'. Most of the 'old rich' have fled abroad or languish in jail. The new rich thrive on the black market, where a chicken costs Dollars 100 and a tin of instant coffee could fetch four times as much.

The black market uses part of its profits to maintain revolutionary armed gangs formed around various influential mullahs. The ranks of the 'old poor' the slum dwellers of the Shah's time have been swollen by hundreds of thousands of the 'new poor': ruined peasants come to town, purged petty officials and cashiered army NCOs, artists and craftsmen whose wares have been declared 'un-Islamic' and the widows and orphans produced by revolution and war. Many of Iran's estimated 1.2 million disabled could also be included among the 'new poor'.

To defend its laurels the revolution points to four undoubted successes: it has overthrown the Shah and made the mullahs masters of Iran. It has also reimposed the veil and forced men to grow beards and stop wearing neckties. Finally, the revolution has turned Islam into a central political theme not only in Iran but throughout the Muslim world.

The Iranian theocracy might find another cause for feeling confident about its immediate prospects. Its opponents remain more divided than ever with none capable of offering a credible alternative.

The principal medium-term threat to theocratic rule in Iran comes from deep divisions among the ruling mullahs. The old regime is totally destroyed, but Khomeini has singularly failed to create institutions that might survive him. A giant among political dwarfs, he is almost certain to keep the various factions together as long as he lives. That is why one of the slogans chanted in Tehran these days is: 'O Allah! Keep Khomeini till the End of Time!'

The Ayatollah, however, is 87 and in poor health. True, his elder brother, Morteza, is still active in business at the age of 95. But few people expect Khomeini to be around for another decade. That is why a debate is now under way to amend the Islamic Constitution to allow for a strong executive, to be headed by a directly elected president, plus a sharp reduction in the powers allotted to the 'Supreme Guide'.

The feuding factions there are at least six of them have, however, failed to agree on any set of reforms. Nor can they agree on a policy of rapprochement with the West combined with a modest measure of liberalization at home conditions necessary for any meaningful reconstruction programme.

The revolution needs the support of its 'volunteers for martyrdom' in order to stay on top. But these same supporters, and their leaders, prevent the government from taking the tough political and economic decisions needed to solve urgent problems. Facing a demographic explosion, Iran will have to think of feeding, schooling and finding jobs for a population of more than 65 million before the end of the second decade of the revolution.

Ten years of torment; Iran

Khomeini has said: 'He who creates the mouth will provide the bread also.' But that is hardly a substitute for economic and social policies needed to prevent the nation from sliding further towards poverty and injustice, conditions that could easily lead to anarchy in the absence of a well-organized system of government.

Those policies cannot be developed and implemented by the mullahs alone. The regime needs to broaden its base. And to do that it must abandon its political monopoly. The revolutionary regime still holds the initiative and can keep the Iranian pot boiling for a long time yet. But it can also open itself to fresh influences and new forces capable of saving the country from many more years of misery. Both options have supporters within the 'mullahchy'. Which option might come on top is anyone's guess.

Times Newspapers, 1989 Amir Taheri, an Iranian journalist living in the West, is the author of *The Spirit of Allah: Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution* (Hutchinson).

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

End of Document

Grace and fervour: Who are the murderous religious fanatics Dr Runcie attacked in his York Minster sermon?

The Guardian (London)

July 12, 1989

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Length: 1396 words

Byline: By WALTER SCHWARZ

Body

THE unsullied spring of Christian fundamentalism rises at Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina. The staff and students have exquisite manners and appear to threaten nobody. They have a smile and a greeting for every passer-by.

There is nothing here of the murderous fanaticism the Archbishop of Canterbury was warning against last Sunday. Dr Runcie sounded besieged, among Muslims rampaging from Tehran to Bradford, fratricidal Irishmen and expansionist Jews.

Among the lush flowerbeds on the Bob Jones Campus, male students all wear ties, and none of the **women** wear jeans or slacks. On campus, boys and girls must at all times remain at least six inches apart; off campus, dating is allowed only with a chaperon. No dating is allowed between races, for the precise biblical reason that God separated the races and will reunite them at his Second Coming.

Here is where Christian fundamentalism began, among Puritans who had fled godless Europe to lead purer lives. When the first Bob Jones, an obscure evangelist from Alabama, started his university in 1927, corruption had already set in. His son, today's chancellor, writes in his memoirs: 'The terrible moral condition of America today is due largely to the teachings of evolution, to the behaviourist philosophy and secular humanism .. and to the social gospel promoted by liberal preachers.'

The worst offenders are the mainstream churches who have 'gone into unbelief, and socialism and Marxism have come to fill the void'. Bob Jones University Press comes to the rescue with a textbook, *Biology for Christian Schools*.

It warns on page one: 'those who did not believe that the Bible is the inspired, inerrant word of God will find many points in this book puzzling.' It goes on to explain that evolution is 'not actually science but conclusions based on supposed science. If the conclusions contradict the word of God, the conclusions are wrong.'

Bob Jones University is unique. Nobody measures up to its standards. Billy Graham, once honoured there, is now castigated as a compromiser and a liberal. There is criticism, even, of the Rev Ian Paisley, though he holds an honorary divinity degree from Bob Jones and used to be a regular guest of honour at Bible meetings.

These mild-mannered eccentrics are the true fundamentalists. Who, then, are the fanatics Dr Runcie was denouncing? He singled out Muslims in the Middle East, Jews in Israel and the Irish. He also mentioned the Presbyterians who hounded the Lord Chancellor out of his native church.

Grace and fervour: Who are the murderous religious fanatics Dr Runcie attacked in his York Minster sermon?

Did he hint at other, more sinister fundamentalists closer to home? Many Roman Catholics, he might have added, feel persecuted by the blind authoritarianism of the Vatican, which imposes reactionary bishops on liberal dioceses from Cologne to Seattle, silences modern-minded theologians and forbids birth control.

Closer still to home, in Dr Runcie's own Church of England, conservative evangelicals are hunting down homosexuals, putting up road-blocks against women priests, villifying the Bishop of Durham and anyone else who dares to bring religious concepts into the present century.

Anglican purists and nostalgics carry the attack to Lambeth Palace in a whispering campaigning accusing the Archbishop of being too liberal and lax. The vicious attack in last year's Crockford's preface came from a high-church Anglo-Catholic. But the bigger threat comes from the biblical moralists who call themselves conservative evangelicals.

ALMOST nobody owns up to being a fundamentalist. 'It's what you call the other fellow,' said Hugh Craig, a leading conservative evangelical at the Synod yesterday.

Last Sunday, when the Guardian sought reaction from some of the targets of Runcie's attack, Ian Paisley was the only one who owned up as a 'biblical fundamentalist'.

There is no such thing in Islam, said Mr Sher Azam of the Bradford Council of Mosques. 'You are either Islamic and hold to our beliefs or you do not hold them and are not Islamic.'

That applies across the board: self-confessed fundamentalists are as rare as Druids. Even Paisley's beliefs are impossible to disentangle from the siege mentality of his politics. None of the Church of England's conservatives call themselves fundamentalists. 'The Bible must be examined critically in the light of the cultural influences of the period,' said Hugh Craig. 'That's a different thing from the liberal practice of fudging, of reading into scripture what you wish to find there and blaming the social conditions of the time.'

Tony Higton, the Essex vicar who is the main scourge of homosexual priests and liberal bishops, also denies he is a biblical fundamentalist. He sees himself in the prophetic tradition of the Old Testament, cleansing the stables.

These Anglican purists come in three strands: protestant evangelicals whose main concern is to keep papism at bay, charismatic (or experiential) evangelicals like Higton, and liberal evangelicals like the Bishop of St Albans who says: 'I won't yield an inch on the authority of the first 10 chapters of Genesis: but it has to be interpreted intelligently. It doesn't really say the world was created in six days.'

More confusion arises because the liberal reformers appeal to the sacred texts too. The Movement for the Ordination of Women takes as its authority the real teaching and practice of Christ and the earliest Christians, while its Anglo-Catholic opponents appeal to centuries of church tradition. So who is the fundamentalist?

Among Catholics, too, the Pope's bitterest critics appeal to the New Testament which tells of events before there was a church, or a pope or even a priest. The Pope and his officials take their stand on tradition and precedent. Who is the fundamentalist? It is the same with the Moslems. Hesham el Essawy, founder of the Islamic Society for religious toleration, who wants Rushdie prosecuted, not killed, appeals directly to the Koran. What he finds there is love, conciliation, and moderation. The Koran, he says, does not support the death sentence against Rushdie. It says wrong writing should be countered with correct writing. 'If you differ about something, leave it to God, he will judge between you on the day of judgment.'

AMONG Jews the same is happening: liberal rabbis appeal to the Bible with as much fervour as fundamentalists. Instead of God's territorial promises to the Jews, they find the fierce warnings of the prophets that no society can stand if it is not just. Give back the territories, they conclude. Who is the fundamentalist here?

It is not fundamentalism that leads Israelis to vote for Likud. It is fear of being engulfed - the same fear that haunts the Irish. Besides, the real Jewish fundamentalists wear long ringlets and throw stones at motorists on the sabbath. They don't recognise the State of Israel because the Messiah has not arrived.

Grace and fervour: Who are the murderous religious fanatics Dr Runcie attacked in his York Minster sermon?

Nor are the Irish extremists fundamentalists. They are driven by fear for their identity, security and dignity, as Dr Runcie acknowledged. 'When the search for identity springs from fear, we hear the sound of slamming city gates and a frantic scrabbling to shore up the city's defences.'

Frightened and disinherited people are dangerous, but fundamentalists are paper tigers. They are spiritually bankrupt, intellectually isolated and in retreat. They are not winning their battles. The Ayatollah lost the war before he died, nor did he kill Salman Rushdie.

And now British Muslim leaders say they do not want to kill Rushdie either. They want satisfaction from the courts, where they demand the same rights as blasphemed Christians.

The fundamentalists of Hezbollah hold hostages in Beirut but have inflicted little damage on Israel. And their claim to fundamentalism is challenged by Muslims who say hostage-taking and terrorism are un-Islamic because the Koran forbids them. What de-stabilises Israel is not Muslim fundamentalism but the very secular frustration of Palestinians under their yoke.

In Pakistan, Bhutto has replaced Zia - yet another setback for the cause. And wherever fundamentalists appeal to the sacred texts, they are outgunned by liberals who appeal to the same texts more intelligently.

Perhaps, after two days of calmer reflection since Dr Runcie's alarm, we may take comfort. The fundamentalists are not winning. It is not even certain that they belong to the real world, outside the leafy campus at Bob Jones.

Load-Date: June 13, 2000

LEBANESE MILITIA FREES A HOSTAGE WITH AILING HEART

The New York Times

June 27, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 1, Column 6; Foreign Desk

Length: 1287 words

Byline: By JOHN KIFNER, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 26

Body

The Shiite Amal militia leader, Nabih Berri, released one of the 40 American hostages today and proposed that the others be placed in the custody of a third party until Israel frees 735 mainly Shiite detainees.

Mr. Berri said that under his offer, the remaining 39 Americans could be sent to a Western embassy in Beirut or handed over to Syria. The release of the Israeli prisoners is the principal demand of the Shiites, who hijacked a Trans World Airlines jet June 14.

There were indications tonight that France might be considering making its embassy available. In Paris, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that "France is always available when it comes to protecting human lives and avoiding suffering,"

U.S. Officials Studying Proposal

In Washington, American officials were reported to be studying the Berri proposal, and in Israel, key Cabinet ministers met in special session. Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, was reported to have received a message from France about the hostages.

Nabih Berri, Shiite Amal militia leader, releases one of 40 American hostages for reasons of ill health and proposes that others be placed in custody of Western embassy in Beirut or in Syria until Israel frees 735 mainly Shiite detainees; officials in United States and in Israel are said to be studying offer, and France is said to be considering making its embassy available to hostages; Berri's proposal comes in response to reports that Pres Reagan is considering punitive action in retaliation for hijacking; photo of James Dell Palmer, released hostage (M)

The Lebanese and Palestinian detainees being held by Israel have not been formally charged. They were rounded up on suspicion of terrorist activity. Some have been held for nearly two years.

Mr. Berri, speaking at a news conference, said he had decided to free James Dell Palmer, 48 years old, a refrigeration mechanic from Little Rock, Ark., because Mr. Palmer had a heart ailment. He added that he was "studying" the medical condition of Simon Grossmayer, 57, of Algonquin, Ill., who has only one lung as a result of cancer surgery.

Angry but Careful Response

LEBANESE MILITIA FREES A HOSTAGE WITH AILING HEART

Mr. Berri's proposal to put the kidnapped American travelers into a kind of escrow came in an angry but careful response by the Shiite militia leader to reports that President Reagan was considering punitive action in retaliation for the hijacking.

"My answer to that threat is that I will answer by human being acts, not by force," Mr. Berri said at the crowded, sweaty news conference today as he sat next to Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Berri said that another group of kidnappers who abducted two Frenchmen as they were riding into the city from the airport earlier this month had called to say that they would, in effect, put them in the pot with the American hostages and release them when the prisoners held by Israel were freed.

'Happy to Be Out'

Mr. Palmer, who later left for Cyprus en route to the United States, told reporters that "I'm happy to be out of Beirut."

He said the other hostages were "very depressed" that they were still in captivity.

"I'm a typical American citizen who knows very little about the problems in Beirut," Mr. Palmer told reporters in a Southern drawl. "All I can say is that I hope and pray that some day they get their problems straightened out."

He added, "It's difficult to understand what the problem is."

Doctor Recommended the Move

On Tuesday night, a doctor for the International Committee of the Red Cross examined all 40 hostages in Beirut and recommended that Mr. Palmer be released, according to both Mr. Berri and the Red Cross.

Mr. Berri has said that he is acting as a "mediator" for the original kidnappers, who are believed to be members of the fundamentalist Shiite movement Hezbollah, or Party of God.

"The kidnappers accept with me," Mr. Berri said today, "that we are ready to put all the hostages inside an embassy here in Beirut west, an Occidental embassy - Switzerland, France, something like that - at one condition: the embassy give us a promise that they will not leave Lebanon until the Atlit prisoners leave and come back to Lebanon.

"If that's not acceptable," he said, "we are ready to send a plane with all the hostages - now 39 after the release of our friend here - we are ready to send them to Damascus, for example, on one condition: that we have word from President Hafez Assad that they will stay in Damascus until the prisoners of Atlit come into Lebanon."

'No Problem'

A few moments later, apparently in jest, Mr. Berri said that the if the United States does not "want Damascus, if they want to chose Teheran, no problem."

One difficulty in transferring the hostages to a Western embassy in the mostly Moslem side of the capital is that most Western diplomats have fled in the last eight months because of the mounting violence. Arab embassies closed down much earlier.

The lawlessness in West Beirut has included kidnappings, rocket and bomb attacks against embassies and random criminal activity as well as politically motivated threats.

The French Embassy building in West Beirut, once a gracious mansion in a walled compound, could possibly be a site for holding the hostages because, after being shelled and bombed several times, and after an ambassador was

LEBANESE MILITIA FREES A HOSTAGE WITH AILING HEART

machine-gunned to death on his way to lunch, the area is now fortified. There are tangles of barbed wire stretching out into the street and piles of sandbags marking the positions of the French marines who guard the embassy.

French Building Little Used

The building is little used now, because the French, like the handful of other diplomats still working in Lebanon, have moved to the relative safety of Christian East Beirut.

A few embassies still maintain cramped quarters in apartment or office buildings in West Beirut, but it would be difficult for them to accommodate the 39 hostages.

Mr. Berri summoned the Red Cross on Tuesday night to visit what he insisted was all 40 of the hostages in West Beirut. He scoffed at reports that some half a dozen of the hostages were being held in the fundamentalist stronghold of Baalbeck in the Bekaa, the eastern valley.

Mr. Palmer confirmed that today. "All of the hostages were gathered in a central location in Beirut," he said. "We met with the Red Cross. Everyone was talked to."

Mr. Berri's news conference was held in a sweltering basement room of his fortified and sandbagged apartment building. He delivered, in rapid but broken English, his response to the White House announcement on Tuesday of the measures under consideration.

"Thank you, President Reagan," Mr. Berri said, "because you gave the biggest excuse for the kidnappers, about why they kidnapped this plane.

"Because of kidnapping 40 hostages or one plane gives a right to President Reagan to kidnap all Lebanon, to close the Beirut airport," Mr. Berri said. "Well, I think it is their right to kidnap the airplane. It is the same right for the Lebanese to defend their country and to defend their 700 people inside Atlit.

"So," he said, "you have to come back about the cause, the reason for any terrorism. We have had Israeli invasions and problems since 1978 and especially since 1982.

"My answer to that threat is that they know we are not afraid here of any threat. They know we are not Grenada. When it comes to a threat to attack the Lebanese border, it will be problems between Amal and everyone."

The basement room had previously been used by a local leftist militia and still had artifacts of its previous tenants in addition to the new Amal posters honoring their "martyrs." The posters portrayed exploding cars crashing into Israeli convoys, wailing women and photographs of the faces of youthful suicide bombers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

International Herald Tribune (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France)

December 7, 2000, Thursday

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Section: Opinion; Pg. 11

Length: 119 words

Byline: International Herald Tribune

Body

The world seems to have forgotten that terrorism was a very important factor in the Zionist struggle for Israeli statehood.

Infrastructure in Mandate Palestine was blown up, innocent British soldiers were killed, Arab villagers - including women and children - were massacred, the UN mediator Folke Bernadotte was assassinated, etc., etc. The political success of this terrorism gave inspiration to the IRA in Britain and ETA in Spain - and probably also to Hezbollah and Hamas. The Israelis should be the first to understand the Palestinians' reaction to occupation and oppression. All that Israel should do is to comply with the various UN resolutions and international law. JOHN SCHMIDT. L'Alfas del Pi, Spain.

Load-Date: December 7, 2000

Assad goes for broke in the Lebanese maelstrom

Guardian Weekly

March 1, 1987

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Section: Pg. 7

Length: 1322 words

Byline: By David Hirst in East Beirut

Body

PRESIDENT Assad has finally bitten the bullet. His army is back in West Beirut in about the same strength as when it left after the Israeli invasion of 1982. He has apparently concluded that only by plunging deeper into a maelstrom of intercommunal strife gone mad does he have a chance of succeeding.

It is a bold step and a grave risk -- his long and agonising hesitation is proof enough of that -- but the choice that others, similarly embroiled, have made before him -- to withdraw -- is simply not open to him.

The President's power and prestige, regional and international, and, ultimately, the security of his regime are at stake in the treacherous streets of this capital in a way which those of Israel and the US, his most recent predecessors there, were not. He has no choice but to go further in, and so usher in a new phase in a civil war that is now approaching its 13th year.

The Syrian army, up to 30,000 men strong, has occupied large parts of Lebanon since 1976. There are constants, even in such a bewildering country, and President Assad's reasons for going into West Beirut now are not dissimilar from when he first went in. From April, 1975, when the civil war first began, he had judiciously supported the Palestinian guerrillas, whose state-within-a-state was under assault by Israel, encouraged by rightwing Christian militants.

The President changed sides when PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, unloved even then, and his Lebanese Muslim-leftwing allies got the upper hand over the Christians, thereby threatening the complete disruption of Lebanon's traditional intercommunal balance, and the emergence, on his doorstep, of an altogether too powerful, autonomous, Labanon-Palestinian powerbase and hotbed of revolutionary activity. Such a powerbase could have excited domestic unrest inside Syria, and very likely dragged him into war.

Syria's unilateral 1976 intervention won international and Arab "cover," however reluctantly conferred. He was there at the express invitation of the Lebanese president himself. His men were in Christian East, as well as Muslim West, Beirut. And the "green berets" of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force included contingents from four other Arab countries.

Mr Arafat's Fatahland suffered its first big setback and his Lebanese allies of the National Movement, the Muslim-leftwing coalition, had to forgo their blurred dreams of installing a new and more equitable order in place of the traditional Christian Maronite ascendancy. The movement's head, the Druze leader, Kemal Jumblatt, was assassinated: no one, certainly not his son, Walid, doubts that the Syrians were responsible.

Assad goes for broke in the Lebanese maelstrom

The Christians soon turned against their Syrian benefactor, whose troops eventually withdrew from East Beirut.

But the Israelis were gaining ground and, in 1982, part of what the Syrians had always feared happened. Menachem Begin launched the full-scale invasion.

In the two years of Israeli-Western pre-eminence in West Beirut, President Assad engaged in a ceaseless war of attrition, using his own artillery or that of his Lebanese proxies against the Lebanese army and the "multinational" force, and exploiting the new Shi'ite militancy in a process that culminated in the "uprising" of February 6, 1984, when the Shi'ites, and their Druze allies drove President Gemayel's Christian-dominated army out of West Beirut and obliged the US Marines to withdraw a few days later.

President Assad's triumph did not last long. Generally acknowledged, once again, as the principal external arbiter of Lebanese affairs, he failed repeatedly to turn this to enduring advantage. He could not push through modest power-sharing reforms that would both reunite the shattered country and make it institutionally responsive to Syria's regional ambitions. He tried everything -- manipulation and pressure, periodic artillery bombardments, and a whole range of "dirty tricks" -- short of a fully-fledged military comeback.

Three chosen instruments failed him, one by one. He managed to bring the Maronite Christian militia under the control of a Syrian protege, Elie Hobeika, only to see him overthrown even as he signed the famous "tripartite agreement" that would have consecrated *Pax Syriana* with the two others, Mr Nabih Berri's Shi'ite militia, Amal, and Mr Walid Jumblatt's Druze.

Then the two others failed him in their turn. Amal, albeit a willing servant of Syrian purposes, was a thoroughly incompetent one. Mr Jumblatt, always a reluctant one, actively subverted them. In the absence of any external military power, they repeatedly came to blows.

This was bad enough for the Syrians, but what really worried them was the way in which Mr Arafat profited from the deepening anarchy, impoverishment, and cynicism to restore his followers' military strength in the refugee camps.

Last week's West Beirut "round" was the heaviest-ever. Druzes, Sunni Muslims, Communists, and assorted radicals were coming together in a coalition that bore a resemblance to the National Movement, coming together, above all, against the Shi'ites' invasion of West Beirut which -- be it in its more moderate, Syrian-backed, Amal, or is fundamentalist, Iranian-backed Hezbollahi form -- now seemed to pose at least as great a menace as the Maronite dominance of old.

A new link-up between the besieged camps and West Beirut was something that President Assad had to prevent at all costs. For it could lead to the ultimate nightmare of Mr Arafat's triumphant return to a city, which, though generally pleased to see him go, now looks back on his reign as a golden era.

Mr Assad's own, pre-emptive comeback, in such circumstances, is certainly not a sign of strength and self-confidence. Besieged by problems at home and abroad. He is altogether weaker and more isolated than he was in 1976. He has no convincing Lebanese "cover": only traditionalist Muslim leaders, in despair themselves, formally invited him back.

President Gemayel, and of course the Christian militia, could not come out against it. He has no Arab cover -- though there appears, so far, to be no overt opposition either. The Israelis apparently do not mind -- so long as he confines his comeback to West Beirut.

Locally, Mr Assad has only one real ally, Amal. It is a deeply flawed one and if, as seems likely, he deploys his military muscle in a harsh and partisan spirit on Amal's behalf, it can only be a matter of time before Amal's numerous adversaries take Syrian soldiers as targets too.

The "camps war" may be the first test of Syrian intentions -- and soon. The projected Syrian-Lebanese "security force" will evidently not be going into the Shi'ite dominated southern suburbs, which may mean that, with Mr Assad's troops protecting it in West Beirut proper, Amal would be free to continue its siege and starvation of the Palestinians. But such an outcome could boomerang against the Syrians, if it drives the defenders to truly

Assad goes for broke in the Lebanese maelstrom

desperate expedients. And, with hunger and disease stalking the camps, it would make them look hardly less odious in the eyes of the world than the Israelis did when, during their brief occupation of West Beirut, they unleashed the Phalangists on defenceless men, women, and children.

There are also the Hezbollah fundamentalists, mute and apparently neutral through last week's battles. As Iran prepares for another offensive on the Basra front, it may only be a matter of time before the ayatollahs, already on the Palestinians' side in the "camps war," push their followers into an open showdown with the Syrians.

The immediate losers in the Syrian returns are likely to be the same as they were in the original Syrian invasion of 1976 -- the Palestinians' Muslim-leftwing allies.

But Mr Assad must know that, unless he does better than his predecessors in the Lebanese drama, the biggest loser, in the end, might be himself. He has surely embarked on the final phase of his Lebanese adventure.

Graphic

Picture, President Assad

End of Document

Winners and losers in a hard land

Guardian Weekly

November 8, 2000

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Section: FEATURES; Pg. 22

Length: 1891 words

Byline: Linda Grant

Highlight: We see Palestinian children being shot by soldiers, and are outraged. Israelis don't see the children -- they see millions of Arabs, intent on their destruction. Linda Grant visited Israel five times to research her novel *When I Lived In Modern Times*. Here she reveals what she learned about the Israeli psyche

Body

Over the past few weeks you will probably have been looking at the murder and mayhem in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and asking yourselves what kind of people can behave like this. The killing of children, deliberately targeted -- what kind of a person could commit such an act? What sort of people could, for years on end, deny the basic human rights of an oppressed nation? And the answer may come to you, for want of any other: heartless monsters, that's who.

I also watch the news, just as desperate and heart-sick, but I know exactly who is on the other side of those Israeli guns, and who is sitting at home in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv watching the events on television, and why they fail to rise up in rage against their government for perpetrating all this in their name.

I went to Israel five times in less than two years, not as a journalist or a tourist or a human rights worker, but as a novelist. I didn't go to Gaza or the West Bank, because the object of my research -- the Jewish war against the British in Tel Aviv in 1946 -- wasn't going to be found in either of those places. I didn't set out to discuss the peace process, but you can't go to Israel without getting an earful, in cafes, buses, taxis. I listened with the ear of a novelist. The psychology of the Israelis was what I wanted to understand. When you ask, "Why?" in Israel, you are asking for a political explanation, but the "why" goes far deeper -- the politics is a symptom. I was left with several strong impressions.

The first, and easiest to explain, is the mentality of the religious right. In the past month I have read time and again the assertion that the Jews stole the Palestinians' country. To Orthodox Jews the facts are the exact opposite. They have the deeds to the country. You probably have a copy in your home. Take it down from the shelf. It's the first part you want, the Old Testament, and the first chapter, Genesis, which contains the world's first recorded real estate deal: "And I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession." And if you want to know where that is, here are the ground plans, the map: "Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates."

As far as Orthodox Jews are concerned they are bunkered down in a tiny portion of what is rightfully theirs. As for how they defend what they have, and get their rightful due, the God of the Old Testament who visited 10 plagues on the Egyptians, including the slaying of the first-born, is beyond the jurisdiction of Amnesty International.

Winners and losers in a hard land

How do you argue with this? You can't. To tell the Orthodox that God's covenant with the Jews, ritually re-enacted at the ceremonies of circumcision and bar mitzvah, is a fairy story, a myth, is to deprive people who have spent their entire lives studying the Torah and the Talmud, not just of their beliefs but of their very selves. Without God they are naked and shivering in the world. All you can do is marginalise them out of harm's way, as Prime Minister Ehud Barak did when he put together his first coalition.

On the first three of my visits to Israel, before last year's elections, the Orthodox were what everyone wanted to talk about. The religious right had assumed too much power and was interfering in the everyday lives of secular and moderately religious Israelis, preventing them from shopping or taking public transport on Shabbat. The Orthodox were Binyamin Netanyahu's coalition allies in blocking the peace process, and in opinion poll after opinion poll about 70% of Israelis said repeatedly that they believed there would be a Palestinian state. They didn't necessarily say they supported it, but they agreed on its inevitability.

Most Israelis have arrived at an uneasy acceptance of the proximity of yet another country full of people they regard as their enemies. This has happened partly because they have been worn down by the intifada, partly because of the success of the long campaign by the Israeli left in convincing them that they can "trust the Arabs."

And here, I came to think, was the heart of the Israeli mentality. Ordinary Israelis are sick of wars, sick of sending their teenage sons to the army, but they are deeply insecure about whether they can risk peace. It isn't the memory of the Holocaust that drives them; it is the memory of more than 50 years of Arab nations telling them they will "drive the Jews into the sea". The Israeli terror is that in delivering the justice to the Palestinians that the world demands, they may be signing their own death warrants.

"They call us colonialists," a man said, "but if we lose, where do I go? Back to Yemen, where my grand-father came from in the 1930s?" As though looking into a fairground distorting mirror, the world sees Israel as a giant, a monster -- but the Israeli sees a tiny, cowering figure, the puny kid walking to school, tormented by bullies. He needs to make himself stronger, not weaker.

When we see a Palestinian boy with a stone in his hand, we are looking at an angry child. That's not what the Israelis see. The boy is a hazy presence. They are peering past him to glimpse the shadowy figures in the windows of the block of flats, the *tanxims* -- the armed Palestinian civilian militias -- and beyond them Hamas, the Islamic version of the Orthodox, locked into its rejection of Israel's right to exist. And beyond Hamas is the figure of Saddam Hussein surrounded by the 4m Iraqis who have, in the past few weeks, volunteered to sign up to destroy Israel.

When I listened to Israelis on my visits what struck me was how little they thought about or even mentioned the Palestinians. This seems to have been true from the earliest days of Zionism. Old people, both left and right, when asked what they had thought the resident Arab population would make of the longing for a Jewish homeland, answered, on the whole: "We didn't think about them at all." They were too intent on their war with the British.

In his book *The Yellow Wind* the Israeli novelist David Grossman describes a journey in the occupied territories in the 80s in which he talked to Palestinians and settlers. Grossman sums up, in the mindset of a settler, what I think remains the Israeli refusal to engage with the Palestinians' anguish: "He does not want to think even for a minute about the situation of the Arabs around him, because he is caught up in a struggle with them, at war, he said, and were he to allow himself to pity, to identify, he would weaken and endanger himself."

The "tough Jew" is not a new phenomenon, it only has a new setting. In *Tough Jews: Fathers, Sons And Gangster Dreams*, Rich Cohen writes of the world of the American Jewish gangsters in the 20s and 30s, and what they meant to his father and to his father's best friend, Larry King, growing up as Jewish kids in Brooklyn, listening every day on the radio to bad news from Europe. He asked why his father's generation began to deny that the gangsters -- Arnold Rothstein, Meyer Lansky, Dutch Schultz -- had existed. The answer, Cohen thought, was that the Jews have always needed iconic tough guys, but after 1948 they had the Israeli army, fighters who didn't have to break the law.

Andrea Dworkin, in her book *Scapegoat: The Jews, Israel And Women's Liberation*, describes how the ideal of the Jewish man -- bookish, gentle, family-loving -- was banished in shame after the Holocaust. They turned themselves into cartoon alpha males. A Jewish boy in a soup kitchen in Jaffa, when I asked him what a Jew was, raised a pimply bicep and said: "Strong."

So if the Israelis have turned themselves into tough guys, how do they see the Palestinians? If the Arabs, in particular *Hizbullah* and Syria, are a military threat, the Palestinians are merely an irritant. The ugly truth, I think, is that what Israelis feel for the Palestinians is contempt, that they are losers, and this instinct is built into the founding ideals of the first Zionists.

Deep in the Jewish psyche is the legacy of cutting your losses, moving on, reinventing yourself to survive. Deep in the Arab psyche is attachment to the land, to patience and endurance. A boy tells Grossman of "his" house in Jaffa. He has never seen it, but his grandfather did. What is Jaffa like, Grossman asks. A place of orchards, the boy replies. Actually it is part of the Tel Aviv-Yaffo conurbation, near the business district, circled with motorways.

Why, perplexed Israelis ask, can't the Palestinians get over the loss of their homeland, why can't they live for the future instead of the past, as the Jews did? If the Jews were such a success in 20th-century America it was in part because they left Eastern Europe, which had been their home for centuries, and never looked back.

And when they ask themselves, "Why can't the Palestinians be like us?" the only answer they can think of is that the Palestinians are losers. Whatever their strategy, it always fails. Invited by the United Nations in 1947 to form a country, the Jews seized the chance, and declared independence. The Palestinians rejected the opportunity to form theirs, and sat back waiting for the Arab armies to defeat the new state. They attacked and lost, and the Palestinians were driven out or fled, washing up in camps where they remain today. When the two sides in the cold war picked their teams Israel got the United States, and the Palestinians and the Arabs got the Soviet Union. In the Gulf war the Palestinians supported Saddam Hussein. Some Palestinians have enthusiastically embraced Holocaust denial, their hero the "distinguished historian" David Irving. And all this time the Israelis, backed by the only remaining superpower, forged into the new hi-tech age, positioned themselves for globalisation.

In their own minds the Jews are better than the Arabs, and this goes further back than the consequences of the grim conditions imposed on the Palestinians by the occupation, or the restriction on the civil liberties of Arab Israelis. The earliest Zionists, coming from Russia after the failure of the 1905 revolution, saw themselves as bringing ideas of Soviet socialism to the benighted peoples of the Middle East. Later, when the Yekkes, the Jews from Germany, arrived reluctantly, torn kicking and screaming from the cafes of Berlin, they saw themselves as the Weimar Republic in exile, bringing socialism, feminism, psychoanalysis and cubism to a land slumbering in the Middle Ages.

It took the Germans until the 60s, 25 years after total military defeat, before a new generation began to throw a searchlight on the activities of its parents. In Austria, it is argued, this process hasn't even begun. What will it take to make the Israelis see the Palestinians as a wronged people in pursuit of justice, the victims of Jewish racism? Not another photo of a murdered child, nor even a whole album, but only peace itself will do it, which is why the Israeli left feels so badly let down by the new intifada. Instinctively it knows that the mass of Israelis can only begin to respect the Palestinians when the threat from them is not to their borders but to their computer industry.

When I Lived in Modern Times is published by Granta (£ 15.99hbk, £ 6.99pbk)

Graphic

Winners and losers in a hard land

Photo, Ultra-Orthodox Jewish men watch an Israeli tank overlooking the West Bank city of Bethlehem, Eyal Warshavsky/AP; Picture, Israeli Shifra Hoffman of the rightwing Victims of Arab Terror tries out a hand gun at a Jerusalem shooting range

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End of Document

Caught between religion and reality

Guardian Weekly

August 27, 1995

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Section: LE MONDE; Iran; Pg. 12

Length: 1898 words

Dateline: August 12

Highlight: Four Iranians -- Ali, Leila, Amir and Sara -- are coming to terms with the contradictions of life in present-day Tehran after spending years in exile in Paris. Dominique Le Guilledoux reports

Body

WHEN Ali drives at night on the expressways that criss-cross Tehran, he likes to listen to French pop singers on his car radio.

One night, Leila was woken up by a nightmare: she dreamt she was back in the streets of Paris, penniless and wondering whether she could bring herself to ask passersby for a franc.

In his flat at the foot of the mountains surrounding Tehran, Amir sits on a Persian carpet and remembers the days when he worked as a barman at a club near Notre-Dame, serving people like "Johnny" (Halliday) or trying to humour a belligerent Corsican who thought Amir had been looking at his girlfriend a little too insistently.

Sara visits the bazaar near the Great Mosque almost every day. She loves the milling crowds there, the old shopkeepers who serve her tea, and the subdued light of the centuries-old arcades.

Ali, Leila, Amir and Sara all fled from Iran 15 years ago. The heady atmosphere of the revolution that toppled the Shah had been followed by demonstrations, euphoria and, eventually, disappointment.

A few months after the revolution, Leila, a young middle-class woman with communist sympathies, was "arrested for no reason at all" with a girlfriend, blindfolded and transferred to the Evine prison, which had a sinister reputation not only during the Shah's rule but also after the coming to power of the Islamists, who executed tens of thousands of opponents there. "They demanded to know why I hadn't joined the Hizbullah when I was at high school, then they let me go," she remembers.

Sara had to be careful every time she returned home from an errand: if her mother had placed the flowerpot on the right-hand side of the balcony of their house, she could go in without any fear that the police were inside waiting to pick her up. In the end Sara fled across the border to Turkey on horseback.

Amir was about to be called up to fight in the Iran-Iraq war when a seat on an Air France waiting list became free at the last moment. He was 18. At the airport, as he was clumsily stuffing his things back into his suitcase after it had been opened for inspection, a customs officer whispered to him: "You'll learn the hard way, lad. You're going to be on your own now."

When Leila arrived in France she stayed with one of her brothers, who had left Iran a few weeks earlier: "It was like the blind leading the blind."

Caught between religion and reality

When Amir spent his first night in Paris, he was woken up at 4am by a group of revellers who were singing in the street below. He smiled and said to himself: "This is a city where people enjoy themselves."

When Leila went to work as a nanny in Brittany one summer, she found she was expected to sleep in the garage. "You Iranians are used to sleeping in large tents, aren't you?" the parents had said.

Sara had a bizarre encounter in the Metro. An elderly man approached her and said: "How wonderful! I bet you're an Iranian." She cautiously admitted she was. "Look, why don't I teach you French, and in return you teach me Persian? Agreed?" The man telephoned her every day at 6am to remind her of her lesson, and was very reluctant to let her miss a single day.

As well as working as a cleaning woman and a nurse, Sara studied architecture and discovered Paris night life. "I had turned into a real Parisienne -- I knew how to put on a sullen look in cafes."

For a long time, Amir, Leila and Sara told themselves they had no alternative to living in Paris. When overcome by homesickness, Leila would force herself to remember her last days in Tehran, when the university had been closed down and people were being arrested, when she was forced to wear a long coat and could not go out alone or with a man.

In Paris she felt free -- "But free to do what? To shut myself up in my tiny room and do hours and hours of undeclared baby-sitting in order to survive?" She had finished her psychology studies, but the authorities refused to give her a work permit.

Amir faced the same problem. Now he is back in Tehran, he admits that "the regime in Iran loosened up a lot after President Rafsanjani appealed to exiles to return home in 1991. I had managed to get a post-graduate diploma in international law in Paris. It's a highly respected qualification in Iran, where they don't realise that such degrees are two a penny in France".

Sara returned to Iran on impulse, partly because she wanted to see her mother, who was ill, and partly because she was afraid of getting depressed by life in Paris, where "people live increasingly isolated lives".

Ali's case is somewhat different. He was only 12 when he arrived in France, and therefore grew up feeling almost French. He shared the "general view of Iran in the West -- that it was a country of mullahs, terrorists and poverty".

After getting a degree in architecture, he became fed up with getting only short-term work contracts. At the age of 26 could see no future for himself in Paris. When he flew back to Tehran he was not confident about the future; the very next day, he was put in charge of a 20,000square-metre design project.

Leila felt full of energy when she returned to Iran. The *pasdaran* (guardians of the revolution) were less visible than they had been in the streets. The country was trying to forget the war by going on a massive spending spree. "You could feel that things were on the move, that there was a future. I resigned myself to the fact that although it meant nothing to me the Islamic headscarf was something I would have to wear."

Sara was reunited with her sick mother and her father, an inveterate rummy player who likes his vodka. After a succession of parties held at their home, the "Parisienne" gradually got used to living in Iran again.

True, the pace of life was slower, but now the streets were full of taxis, people made jokes about each other or about the mullahs.

Amir the jurist decided he could be of use to his country. "A great many deals fell through during the dispute between the Americans and the Iranians simply because of a shortage of technical people," he says. At the same time, his flat became a hotbed of every activity that is frowned on by the regime: "My place is both a bar, a dance hall and a cinema."

Caught between religion and reality

Like other young members of the middle class, he discovered that Tehran was "full of people living double, and sometimes triple, lives". He got used to the idea that there was not the remotest connection between what people said and what they did.

Leila has just bought a carpet as an investment. Every day she has to think up a similar ploy: "With 100-per-cent inflation and the dollar worth three times what it was, you have to invest any money you earn straight away, otherwise it vanishes into thin air."

Sara looks intently at her father, an old man with a mischievous smile, who has just received an illegal delivery of wine from an Armenian couple, and remarks: "The old have remained young, and the young have become old -- but that's only normal when you remember their only topic of conversation is how to protect their income against inflation."

No one is really interested in the infighting between the regime's various factions, since it is increasingly difficult to distinguish one from the other. "Nobody would mind, if only they were competent economic managers; but business confidence has collapsed," says Ali. "There are fears the country may go bust. One day I was unable to draw out money -- my bank had simply run out of cash."

No one is interested in amassing savings any more. It is a much better idea to buy, sell and buy again. "It keeps one occupied during the day," says Ali. "We've become a nation of middlemen."

In the Shah's time, people could not speak freely. They were forced to mistrust everyone, from strangers in the street to relatives and friends. The long arm of Savak, the Shah's secret police, was an ever-present threat.

"When I got back, I saw to my surprise that everyone was free to grouse as much as they wanted," says Leila. "We spend all our time complaining quite openly about the situation, about corruption, about the mullahs, and what does it change? Nothing."

Sara says: "There were so many deaths during the great crackdown after the revolution and the war that people have grown weary of politics. People don't want to risk their necks nowadays. They may be disgusted and they may criticise, but they're more interested in getting on with living their own lives."

Ali feels reassured now that he has shaken off the preconception of Iran he had when he lived in France. He blithely breaks all the rules: he drinks whisky, and ups the alcoholic content of his beer by lacing it with yeast; he drives his smuggler cousin's BMW with the radio blaring rock 'n' roll; he occasionally smokes opium at his uncle's; and he picks up women hitch-hikers -- "It's the easiest way of getting together, though they sometimes turn out to be prostitutes."

Amir explains that it is important never to dig your heels in too hard when you have problems with a *pasdaran*. "Everything is negotiable as long as you don't force him to lose face," he says.

For instance, one day when he was going skiing with his girlfriend in the mountains above Tehran, a guardian of the revolution who had checked their identity asked them to go back into town and "contract a day marriage, something which has been codified by the mullahs".

Anyone caught drinking alcohol is liable to 75 lashes. "But you can buy your way out of that situation, just as you can buy exemption from military service. And if you're taken down to the police station when you've been having a party, you're bound to meet other young people like yourself who have also been picked up. We have a good laugh and exchange phone numbers. That's how one makes new friends."

Leila thinks her teenage nephews and nieces are a little mixed up. "The clamping down on sex by the authorities has become so strict that things have got seriously out of hand. It all goes on behind the closed doors of people's flats. The young don't even bother to get to know each other properly. If they agree to a date, they feel they have to go the whole hog. There are lots of secret abortions now."

Caught between religion and reality

She now finds that the headscarf she has agreed to wear, although it means nothing to her, is more significant than she thought: "It's terribly hypocritical of them to force us to wear a certain type of dress when they know full well that we don't keep to the rules when we're at home. What they want to do is offer an image to the whole world, even if it bears no relation to the truth."

Leila has started to study again. She is surprised at the way she has changed: "Ten years ago, when I was at university, I utterly refused to recite religious texts. I said to myself: that's something I'll never accept. Now I have a compulsory module of Koranic education -- and, well, I'm following it."

She was surprised when her best friend proudly described how her four-year-old daughter was beginning to read the verses of the Koran: "I know that for her it meant her daughter was an alert child, because nowadays the first thing children are taught is the Koran."

The second type of "education" on offer consists of American soaps on television, picked up by satellite dishes which the authorities are currently trying to abolish. "Our only alternative is to watch Dallas or Santa Barbara. What a diet!"

Leila has got married and wants to have a child. "But not a girl -- it would be too fraught," she says.

Graphic

Picture, no caption

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LATE NEWS;
1 dead as Israel battles guerrillas

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Body

Hezbollah guerrillas attacked Israeli and allied Lebanese militia positions across southern Lebanon today, wounding four people. A Lebanese man died in Israeli shelling that followed.

The guerrillas attacked 16 positions with rockets and machine-gun fire in predawn raids, Lebanese security officials said. Two Israeli soldiers and two allied South Lebanon Army militiamen were wounded and flown to Israeli hospitals, the officials said. A number of mortar shells fired by the guerrillas landed inside Israel, an Israeli military official said. One shell struck the Israeli Arab village of Arab el-Aramshe, where six **women** were treated for shock. N. Korea needs more food aid The food crisis is expected to worsen in North Korea, which needs 500,000 tons of food aid this year in addition to what has already been pledged, the U.N. World Food Program said today.

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INSIDE

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Section: Section A;; Section A; Page 1; Column 1; Metropolitan Desk; Column 1;; Summary

Length: 140 words

Body

Chinese Citizen Arrested By U.S. in Arms Smuggling

Federal agents in California charged the man with trying to obtain a vital part for missile guidance systems. The news came as Secretary Albright arrived in Beijing. Page A8.

Israeli Planes Hit Lebanon

Israel bombed what it said were Hezbollah bases after a week of attacks that included the killing of a general and three others. Page A3.

A Large Lesson in Giving

Schools of education hope that a \$21 million donation to the University of Connecticut's may be the beginning of a trend. Page B1.

Public Lives: Early Farewell

Ken Bode, after being edged out of his position as host of "Washington Week in Review," looks forward to more time with family. Page A12.

A First for Women's Tennis

Venus Williams and her younger sister, Serena, won singles titles on the same day. SportsMonday, page D1.

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Load-Date: March 1, 1999